

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

## And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 8.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1866.

NO. 4

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

HIGGINS, LONG & CO.

TERMS:—  
Per Annum, in advance, \$4 00  
For Six Months, 2 00  
For Three Months, 1 00  
Per Week, 20 cts  
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

OFFICE:—Colonist Building, Government and Langley streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

pounds per annum upon such unworthy objects as this proposed service; but with a debt of over a million dollars hanging over us—with a depleting population, and with a general outcry against the burdens of taxation ringing in our ears—for the Government to incur further liability would be to the last degree unjust and improper. Even the subsidy paid the Aovive for bringing the mails to this port we consider too high for the benefit conferred.

dinner was excellent, and ample ideas having been done to it by the guests, the President proposed, the health of "The Queen," "The Prince and Princess of Wales, and other Members of the Royal Family," which was drunk with enthusiasm.

The President proposed the health of "The Governor" as follows:—It is now my duty to propose the health of His Excellency the Governor. At this particular juncture His Excellency has some difficult as well as painful duties to perform. It was not to be expected on the union of two Colonies with laws different and somewhat antagonistic, that everything would work smoothly at first. Some grievances have already arisen, and

NORTHERN CANOE—We are indebted to Colonel Bulkley, of the Russo-American Telegraph Company, for a model of the canoe used by the natives of the Aleutian Islands. The frail bark upon which these people venture upon the ocean has a light frame, over which a seal skin covering is tightly drawn leaving a small circular aperture in the centre to admit one person, who draws a loose flap round his waist, and this renders his skiff watertight. With a waterproof cape over their shoulders, and a double paddle in their hands, they dart with impunity through the sea at a velocity exceeding that of an

quest communication cannot be obtained for the same or even less money.

Under Protest.  
Within a day or two past, two British vessels, owned by British subjects, laden with valuable cargoes of British merchandise and Colonial produce, and bound from one port of British Columbia to another port of the same Colony, have been refused clearance by the collector of this port until the owners had first paid duties upon the value of goods on board. It is needless to say that this duty (which is practically, so far as the Island is concerned, an export duty) is levied without the faintest color of law to support it, and that it has been paid under protest. The sufferers will at once lay a statement of their grievances before His Excellency, and if no redress is obtained in that quarter, they will apply to the Courts. We have

error will do what he considers best for the Colony at large, without prejudice to any particular section of it. It is therefore our duty, as well as our interest, to support him in all his endeavors towards this end, and to smooth the way for him as far as lies in our power.

The President proposed the health of the "Army, Navy and Volunteers," and in the course of his remarks, warmly complimented the three arms of the public defence.

occupied, though they are not so large as from two to four persons. They are dangerous things for the uninitiated, and attempt to navigate, as the slightest variation in the equilibrium will cause them to capsize, and the occupant is so firmly encased in his seat that he cannot extricate himself. The natives, however, become from habit so expert that they can capsize their canoes purposely and by the use of the paddle along right them on the other side without admitting a drop of water.

### A Proposed Raid.

Already we notice that our unhappy cotemporaries at the capital are "united as one man" in urging upon Government the propriety of expending another large sum of money in subsidizing ocean steamships to carry the mails to that place. Not satisfied with having increased the liabilities of the Colony by several thousand dollars in maintaining an expensive service without a single person deriving one dollar's benefit from it, the harpies are endeavoring to penetrate the system, and to render the country still deeper indebted to the tax-ridden country which they represent. British Columbia deserves to be about on a change of paper. The proposition is more nor less than a raid upon the name of the people of the entire Colony outside of New Westminster, we protest against the foolish and wicked expenditure of the public funds. Were any practical benefit to result from it, we should be the last to raise our voice against a subsidy being paid for a dozen steamships to visit New Westminster; but the money thus far expended has been literally thrown away—it might as well have been dropped into the capacious maw of the Fraser, as to have been paid for such a foolish object, viz: the attempt to prove that an inland town is in reality a sea-port. Besides the waste of money, there is the injustice of subsidizing a foreign boat to deprive a British bottom of the carrying trade between this port and New Westminster. It is well known that the steamer Enterprise has performed that service cheaply and well; that she is one of the fastest boats afloat, and that she possesses first class passenger and freight accommodation. She is owned by a British Company, whose headquarters are here, and who spend in the Colony thousands of dollars annually in the repair and improvement of their vessels. We ask, then, is it fair or honorable, while the Government has this Company's boat at its command, to carry the mails, for a merely nominal sum, between the two ports, that it should be expected, at an enormous expense, to subsidize ocean steamers belonging to a company who never spend a dollar they can help in the Colony. To reduce the thing to an "allspice": Is Government prepared to pay \$10,000 per annum for a service that it can have performed for less than \$2000? We believe that it is not. The gist of the arguments of our New Westminster cotemporaries is a demand that the entire Colony shall be taxed for the purpose of subsidizing a steamship to run direct to New Westminster, while the advantage derived even by that town has been proved by trial to be mythical. Were the Treasury bursting with riches, the Government might afford to squander a few thousand

the Colonial tax-ridden country which they represent. British Columbia deserves to be about on a change of paper. The proposition is more nor less than a raid upon the name of the people of the entire Colony outside of New Westminster, we protest against the foolish and wicked expenditure of the public funds. Were any practical benefit to result from it, we should be the last to raise our voice against a subsidy being paid for a dozen steamships to visit New Westminster; but the money thus far expended has been literally thrown away—it might as well have been dropped into the capacious maw of the Fraser, as to have been paid for such a foolish object, viz: the attempt to prove that an inland town is in reality a sea-port. Besides the waste of money, there is the injustice of subsidizing a foreign boat to deprive a British bottom of the carrying trade between this port and New Westminster. It is well known that the steamer Enterprise has performed that service cheaply and well; that she is one of the fastest boats afloat, and that she possesses first class passenger and freight accommodation. She is owned by a British Company, whose headquarters are here, and who spend in the Colony thousands of dollars annually in the repair and improvement of their vessels. We ask, then, is it fair or honorable, while the Government has this Company's boat at its command, to carry the mails, for a merely nominal sum, between the two ports, that it should be expected, at an enormous expense, to subsidize ocean steamers belonging to a company who never spend a dollar they can help in the Colony. To reduce the thing to an "allspice": Is Government prepared to pay \$10,000 per annum for a service that it can have performed for less than \$2000? We believe that it is not. The gist of the arguments of our New Westminster cotemporaries is a demand that the entire Colony shall be taxed for the purpose of subsidizing a steamship to run direct to New Westminster, while the advantage derived even by that town has been proved by trial to be mythical. Were the Treasury bursting with riches, the Government might afford to squander a few thousand

the Colonial tax-ridden country which they represent. British Columbia deserves to be about on a change of paper. The proposition is more nor less than a raid upon the name of the people of the entire Colony outside of New Westminster, we protest against the foolish and wicked expenditure of the public funds. Were any practical benefit to result from it, we should be the last to raise our voice against a subsidy being paid for a dozen steamships to visit New Westminster; but the money thus far expended has been literally thrown away—it might as well have been dropped into the capacious maw of the Fraser, as to have been paid for such a foolish object, viz: the attempt to prove that an inland town is in reality a sea-port. Besides the waste of money, there is the injustice of subsidizing a foreign boat to deprive a British bottom of the carrying trade between this port and New Westminster. It is well known that the steamer Enterprise has performed that service cheaply and well; that she is one of the fastest boats afloat, and that she possesses first class passenger and freight accommodation. She is owned by a British Company, whose headquarters are here, and who spend in the Colony thousands of dollars annually in the repair and improvement of their vessels. We ask, then, is it fair or honorable, while the Government has this Company's boat at its command, to carry the mails, for a merely nominal sum, between the two ports, that it should be expected, at an enormous expense, to subsidize ocean steamers belonging to a company who never spend a dollar they can help in the Colony. To reduce the thing to an "allspice": Is Government prepared to pay \$10,000 per annum for a service that it can have performed for less than \$2000? We believe that it is not. The gist of the arguments of our New Westminster cotemporaries is a demand that the entire Colony shall be taxed for the purpose of subsidizing a steamship to run direct to New Westminster, while the advantage derived even by that town has been proved by trial to be mythical. Were the Treasury bursting with riches, the Government might afford to squander a few thousand

the Colonial tax-ridden country which they represent. British Columbia deserves to be about on a change of paper. The proposition is more nor less than a raid upon the name of the people of the entire Colony outside of New Westminster, we protest against the foolish and wicked expenditure of the public funds. Were any practical benefit to result from it, we should be the last to raise our voice against a subsidy being paid for a dozen steamships to visit New Westminster; but the money thus far expended has been literally thrown away—it might as well have been dropped into the capacious maw of the Fraser, as to have been paid for such a foolish object, viz: the attempt to prove that an inland town is in reality a sea-port. Besides the waste of money, there is the injustice of subsidizing a foreign boat to deprive a British bottom of the carrying trade between this port and New Westminster. It is well known that the steamer Enterprise has performed that service cheaply and well; that she is one of the fastest boats afloat, and that she possesses first class passenger and freight accommodation. She is owned by a British Company, whose headquarters are here, and who spend in the Colony thousands of dollars annually in the repair and improvement of their vessels. We ask, then, is it fair or honorable, while the Government has this Company's boat at its command, to carry the mails, for a merely nominal sum, between the two ports, that it should be expected, at an enormous expense, to subsidize ocean steamers belonging to a company who never spend a dollar they can help in the Colony. To reduce the thing to an "allspice": Is Government prepared to pay \$10,000 per annum for a service that it can have performed for less than \$2000? We believe that it is not. The gist of the arguments of our New Westminster cotemporaries is a demand that the entire Colony shall be taxed for the purpose of subsidizing a steamship to run direct to New Westminster, while the advantage derived even by that town has been proved by trial to be mythical. Were the Treasury bursting with riches, the Government might afford to squander a few thousand

the Colonial tax-ridden country which they represent. British Columbia deserves to be about on a change of paper. The proposition is more nor less than a raid upon the name of the people of the entire Colony outside of New Westminster, we protest against the foolish and wicked expenditure of the public funds. Were any practical benefit to result from it, we should be the last to raise our voice against a subsidy being paid for a dozen steamships to visit New Westminster; but the money thus far expended has been literally thrown away—it might as well have been dropped into the capacious maw of the Fraser, as to have been paid for such a foolish object, viz: the attempt to prove that an inland town is in reality a sea-port. Besides the waste of money, there is the injustice of subsidizing a foreign boat to deprive a British bottom of the carrying trade between this port and New Westminster. It is well known that the steamer Enterprise has performed that service cheaply and well; that she is one of the fastest boats afloat, and that she possesses first class passenger and freight accommodation. She is owned by a British Company, whose headquarters are here, and who spend in the Colony thousands of dollars annually in the repair and improvement of their vessels. We ask, then, is it fair or honorable, while the Government has this Company's boat at its command, to carry the mails, for a merely nominal sum, between the two ports, that it should be expected, at an enormous expense, to subsidize ocean steamers belonging to a company who never spend a dollar they can help in the Colony. To reduce the thing to an "allspice": Is Government prepared to pay \$10,000 per annum for a service that it can have performed for less than \$2000? We believe that it is not. The gist of the arguments of our New Westminster cotemporaries is a demand that the entire Colony shall be taxed for the purpose of subsidizing a steamship to run direct to New Westminster, while the advantage derived even by that town has been proved by trial to be mythical. Were the Treasury bursting with riches, the Government might afford to squander a few thousand

### LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Monday, December 3th, 1866.

### The St. Andrew's Dinner.

The dinner of the St. Andrew's Society on Friday night last, at the Colonial Hotel, was presided over by J. G. Shepherd, Esq., President of the Society, the vice-chair being filled by D. B. Blair, Esq. Among the company present we noticed His Worship the Mayor, Chief Justice Needham, Hon. Alex. Watson, High Sheriff Adamson, Hon. David Cameron, Rev. Mr. Somerville, Dr. Trimble, J. F. McCreight, A. R. Robertson, J. Graham, J. Burns, Robt. Wallace, A. E. Gray, Councillor Trahey, Thomas Lowe, Mr. Hepburn, Thomas Allsop, N. Jacob, J. G. McKay, Captain Frain, Mr. Finlayson, Mr. Charles, M. T. Johnson, and Godfrey Brown. The music was supplied by Messrs Palmer Sandrie and Wilson—the latter gentleman during the evening favoring the company with solos on the cornet—a-piston, an instrument of which he is perfect master. The

### Our Guests.

"Our Guests" was proposed by Mr J. G. McKay, responded to by Hon. David Cameron and Chief Justice Needham—the latter gentleman alluding in highly complimentary terms to the honorable career of his predecessor (Mr Cameron) on the Bench. "The Brothers of St. Andrew, wherever they may be," was proposed by Hon. David Cameron, and responded to by Mr. Blair, Mr. Graham, Mr. Burns, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Gray, Mr. Trahey, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Hepburn, Mr. Jacob, Mr. McKay, Mr. Frain, Mr. Finlayson, Mr. Charles, Mr. Johnson, and Godfrey Brown. "Chaplain Somerville gave 'The Land o' Cakes,' the band played 'The Blue Bells,' and the company, rising, gave nine cheers for their native land. Mr Cameron having favored the company with a song. Mr David B. Blair proposed the health of 'The Press,' which was well received, and responded to by Mr Higgins, of the Colonist. Mr Graham sang a Scotch ballad. The health of 'The Ladies' was proposed by Mr A. B. Gray, and drunk with enthusiasm. This toast concluded the regular list, and after a number of volunteer sentiments had been offered and drunk, the company departed in the 'wee sma' hours ayant the twal," evidently highly pleased with the entertainment.

### FROM THE MAINLAND.

The steamer Enterprise returned from New Westminster on Saturday with 60 passengers. News from the mines is encouraging. As Cariboo, a few claims continue to pay largely—the Heron claim, on Grout Creek, increasing in richness daily. David Whiteford, a member of the Reid Co., Williams Creek, was killed on Monday, the 19th November, at the foot of Conklin's Gulch, by a log from a slide. He was struck on the chest and died about half an hour after receiving the blow.

### IN MEMORIAM.

The officers and men belonging to H.M.S. Sutlej have contracted with Messrs Swiger & Teague for the erection of a monument to the memory of those of their number who have departed this life since the ship arrived on this station. The pedestal and slab will be of freestone, sixteen feet high, and the names will be carved on the sides. The name of the little Indian girl—Mary Sutlej—who was captured during the Indian outbreak on the West Coast in 1864, and who afterwards died at sea, will be included in the list.

### MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The Elocution Class will meet this evening at 8 o'clock, when the following Readings and Recitations will be given: A reading from "King Henry VIII," by President Cochrane; "The Cameronian's Dream," recitation by Mr Rennie; "Rab and his Friend," reading by Mr Stewart; A recitation from the "Works of Artemus Ward," Mr Bull; A reading on the character of "Napoleon," by Mr Gilson; A reading, by Mr Clarke; A recitation, by Mr Muirhead.

### LIVERY TRUCKS AT ESQUIMALT.

There is at present quite a fleet of vessels lying at anchor in Esquimalt harbor. In addition to H.M. ships Sutlej, Clio, Malacca, Sparrowhawk, Forward, Beaver, and Grappler, there are the U.S.S. Saginaw, the Telegraph Co's steamer George S. Wright, and the sailing ships Belmont, Nicholas Biddle and Evelyn Wood, representing an aggregate burden of nearly ten thousand tons.

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

## And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 8. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1866. NO. 4

**WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST**  
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY  
**HIGGINS, LONG & CO.**  
TERMS:  
Per Annum, in advance.....\$6 00  
For Six Months..... 4 00  
For Three Months..... 2 00  
Per Week..... 0 25  
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
OFFICE—Colonist Building, Government and Langley streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

**Blood and Pale**  
The greatest success, in the infinitely superior, lymphatic disease, and low of appetite by purifying the blood, and restoring the vitality to young children of the gland. At the expense of the skin.

**Medicine of Paris**  
In a liquid state, it is the most delicate and other persons in its emulsion, over work, blood, it never causes constipation, delicate stomachs.

**LIQUID EXTRACT OF CALIS**  
These insure rapid recovery, and are found in every mineral resort. It is used in recent cases.

**WISCONSIN**  
ACADEMY OF MEDICINE  
described by the most all derangements of the stomach and bowels, and the liver and

**MINER,**  
wspaper,  
ESTIMATED, B. C.  
.....25 cents per week.

**WEISSBENDER,**  
DEN WILKIE,  
Assignees,  
1866. occl 1w

**NG'S ZENGES**  
THESE DEMAND, the first in public health, and the most efficacious. These London every British Colony, and they have been reduced. For Government of the Throat and

**OGES & SONS**  
et, London.

**OH**  
and particularly  
RUEFF

ponds per annum upon such unworthy objects as this proposed service; but with a debt of over a million dollars hanging over us—with a depleting population, and with a general outcry against the burdens of taxation ringing in our ears—for the Government to incur further liability would be to the last degree unjust and improper. Even the subsidy paid the Active for bringing the mails to this port we consider too high for the benefit conferred.

**Under Protest.**  
Within a day or two past, two British vessels, owned by British subjects, laden with valuable cargoes of British merchandise and Colonial produce, and bound from one port of British Columbia to another port of the same Colony, have been refused clearances by the collector of this port until the owners had first paid duties upon the value of goods on board. It is needless to say that this duty (which is practically, so far as the Island is concerned, an export duty) is levied without the faintest color of law to support it, and that it has been paid under protest. The sufferers will at once lay a statement of their grievances before His Excellency, and if no redress is obtained in that quarter, will apply to the Courts. We have

view to ascertain more frequent communication cannot be obtained for the same or even less money.

**A Proposed Raid.**  
Already we notice that our unhappy cotemporaries at the capital are "united as one man" in urging upon Government the propriety of expending another large sum of money in subsidizing ocean steamships to carry the mails to that place. Not satisfied with having increased the liabilities of the Colony by several thousand dollars in maintaining an expensive service without a single person deriving one dollar's benefit from it, the harpies are endeavoring to perpetuate the system and to impoverish the country still deeper into debt.

time when from every quarter of the retrenched country rises a cry of protest, and at the same time British Columbia decries the "Change" paper. The proposition is for nothing more nor less than a raid upon the entire Colony outside of New Westminster, we protest against the foolish and wicked expenditure of the public funds. Were any practical benefit to result from it, we should be the last to raise our voice against a subsidy being paid for a dozen steamships to visit New Westminster; but the money thus far expended has been literally thrown away—it might as well have been dropped into the capacious maw of the Fraser, as to have been paid for such a foolish object, viz.: the attempt to prove that an inland town is in reality a sea-port. Besides the waste of money, there is the injustice of subsidizing a foreign boat to deprive a British bottom of the carrying trade between this port and New Westminster. It is well known that the steamer Enterprise has performed that service cheaply and well; that she is one of the fastest boats afloat, and that she possesses first class passenger and freight accommodation. She is owned by a British Company, whose headquarters are here, and who spend in the Colony thousands of dollars annually in the repair and improvement of their vessels. We ask, then, is it fair or honorable, while the Government has this Company's boat at its command, to carry the mails, for a merely nominal sum, between the two ports, that it should be expected, at an enormous expense, to subsidize ocean steamers belonging to a company who never spend a dollar they can help in the Colony. To reduce the thing to an "allspice": Is Government prepared to pay \$10,000 per annum for a service that it can have performed for less than \$2000? We believe that it is not. The gist of the arguments of our New Westminster cotemporaries is a demand that the entire Colony shall be taxed for the purpose of subsidizing a steamship to run direct to New Westminster, while the advantage derived even by that town has been proved by trial to be mythical. Were the Treasury bursting with riches, the Government might afford to squander a few thousand

dinner was excellent, and ample justice having been done to it by the guests, the President proposed the health of "The Queen," "The Prince and Princess of Wales, and other Members of the Royal Family," which were drunk with enthusiasm.

**LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.**  
Monday, December 3th, 1866.  
**The St. Andrew's Dinner.**  
The dinner of the St. Andrew's Society on Friday night last, at the Colonial Hotel, was presided over by J. G. Shepherd, Esq., President of the Society, the vice-chair being filled by D. B. Blair, Esq. Among the company present we noticed His Worship the Mayor, Chief Justice Needham, Hon. Alex. Watson, High Sheriff Adamson, Hon. David Cameron, Rev. Mr. Somerville, Dr. Trimble, J. F. McCreight, A. R. Robertson, J. Grahamslaw, J. Burns, Robt. Wallace, A. B. Gray, Councillor Trahey, Thomas Lowe, Mr. Hepburn, Thomas Allsop, N. Jacob, J. G. McKay, Captain Frain, Mr. Finlayson, Mr. Charles, M. T. Johnson, and Godfrey Brown. The music was supplied by Messrs Palmer Sandrie and Wilson—the latter gentleman during the evening favoring the company with solos on the cornet-a-piston, an instrument of which he is perfect master. The

have been made upon them for some years. I would call upon each member to do his duty and endeavor to get others to join our ranks, so that the Society may go on growing with its growth, and strengthening with its strength, and that harmony and good fellowship may always prevail amongst us.

A comic song was then sung in capital style by Mr. Godfrey Brown.

The President proposed the health of "The Governor" as follows:—It is now my duty to propose the health of His Excellency the Governor. At this particular juncture His Excellency has some difficult as well as painful duties to perform. It was not to be expected on the union of two Colonies with laws different and somewhat antagonistic, that everything would work smoothly at first. Some grievances have already arisen, but when brought under the notice of His Excellency, he will take this as an earnest that the error will do what he considers best for the Colony as a whole, and will not hesitate to any particular section of it. It is therefore, our duty, as well as our interest, to support him in all his endeavors towards this end, and to smooth the way for him as far as lies in our power.

The Hon. A. Watson proposed the health of the "Mayor and Council," and in doing so took occasion to say that the Municipality was now an orphan, its parent (the Assembly) having become defunct. He hoped the Corporation had power to enforce its laws, and that it would, by its wise measures, add to the beauty, cleanliness and prosperity of the city.

His Worship Mayor Macdonald, in responding, expressed a hope that the Corporation had seen its worst days, and said that he trusted when it applied to the citizens for taxes to aid in carrying forward public improvements that the application would meet with a cheerful response [hear].

Councillor Trahey responded on behalf of the Council, pledging himself and brother Councillors to carry out the worst improvement.

The Chief Justice having been called on for a response said that as to the Bench he would be silent; but of the Bar he would say, that had he found less kindness, less sympathy, and less intelligence among the barristers, his task would have been a difficult one. He had found here a learning that astonished him, and that assured him that we had here a reflex of all that was good and great in Great Britain [cheers]. The credit for the progress that had been made was due, not to himself but to those around him. The solicitors, and, in fact, everybody connected with the profession, had lent him valuable aid [applause].

Mr. Cameron having favored the company with a song.

NORTHERN CANOE—We are indebted to Colonel Bulkley, of the Russo-American Telegraph Company, for a model of the canoe used by the natives of the Alaskan Islands. The frail bark upon which these people venture upon the ocean has a light frame, over which a seal skin covering is tightly drawn, leaving a small circular aperture in the centre to admit one person, who draws a loose flap round his waist, and this renders his skiff watertight. With a waterproof cape over their shoulders, and a double paddle in their hands, they dart with impunity through the sea at a velocity exceeding that of an ordinary steamer. The canoes are so light and maneuverable that they are often used from two to four persons. They are difficult and dangerous things for the uninitiated to attempt to navigate, as the slightest variation in the equilibrium will cause them to upset, and the occupant is so firmly encoined in his seat that he cannot extricate himself. The natives, however, become from habit so expert that they can capsize their canoes purposely and by the use of the paddle alone right them on the other side without admitting a drop of water.

SPRANG A LEAK.—The bark Nicholas Biddle from Nansimo bound to San Francisco, put back to Esquimalt on Saturday with four feet water in her hold, having sprung a leak in a heavy gale about 20 miles outside the straits; during Saturday night the water gained upon the pumps to such an extent that the ship came within an ace of foundering at her anchorage. Additional apparatus was finally rigged, and she was kept free yesterday by continual pumping. Captains Raymur, T. Wright and Mr. Boole, who surveyed her on Saturday, recommend that her cargo of coal be discharged in order to ascertain the damage, and as the vessel is nearly 30 years of age, it is more than probable that she will be considered not worth repairing.

THE U. S. STEAMER SAGINAW, Captain Franklyn, will sail to-day from Esquimalt for San Francisco. The Saginaw was detailed by the U. S. Government, to attend on the Telegraphic company's vessels, while engaged in the work of laying the Bering's Straits cable. The non-arrival of the cable, however, has prevented the consummation of the work, and the Saginaw will therefore proceed to winter quarters at the Bay City. During her three months stay at Esquimalt, the gentlemen connected with the Saginaw have made a host of shore-friends, who will witness the departure of the steamer with regret.

GAIETY IN THE NORTH.—Prince Kutusoff, Governor of Sitka, in the Russian possessions, is said to be most hospitable, not only to foreigners but to his own countrymen. He entertains a great deal, giving two or three balls and parties a month. About 80 ladies, mostly wives and daughters of officers of the Russian Fur Company, muster on special occasions. In these cold and dreary latitudes, cut off from communication with the rest of the civilized world, it must be gratifying to the people of the settlement to possess a ruler who strives his utmost to minister to their social enjoyment and recreation.

IN MEMORIAM.—The officers and men belonging to H.M.S. Sutlej have contacted with Messrs Swigert & Teague for the erection of a monument to the memory of those of their number who have departed this life since the ship arrived on this station. The pedestal and slab will be of freestone, sixteen feet high, and the names will be carved on the sides. The name of the little Indian girl—"Mary Sutlej"—who was captured during the Indian outbreak on the West Coast in 1864, and who afterwards died at sea, will be included in the list.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Elocution Class will meet this evening at 8 o'clock, when the following Readings and Recitations will be given: A reading from "King Henry VIII," by President Cochrane; "The Cameronian's Dream," recitation by Mr. Rennie; "Rab and his Friend," reading by Mr. Stewart; A recitation from the "Works of Artemus Ward," Mr. Bull; A reading on the character of "Napoleon," by Mr. Gilson; A reading, by Mr. Clarke; A recitation, by Mr. Muirhead.

LIVELY TIMES AT ESQUIMALT.—There is at present quite a fleet of vessels lying at anchor in Esquimalt harbor. In addition to H.M. ships Sutlej, Clio, Malacca, Sparrowhawk, Forward, Beaver, and Grappler, there are the U.S.S. Saginaw, the Telegraph Co.'s steamer George S. Wright, and the sailing ships Belmont, Nicholas Biddle and Evelyn Wood, representing an aggregate burden of nearly ten thousand tons.

FROM THE MAINLAND.—The steamer Enterprise returned from New Westminster on Saturday with 50 passengers. News from the mines is encouraging. At Cariboo, a few claims continue to pay largely—the Heron claim, on Grouse Creek, increasing in richness daily. David Whiteford, a member of the Reid Co., Williams Creek, was killed on Monday, the 19th November, at the foot of Conklin's Gulch, by a log from a slide. He was struck on the chest and died about half an hour after receiving the blow.



Europe.

New York, November 20.—General Menebra, who negotiated the treaty of peace between Austria and Italy, has arrived at Paris, charged with the restitution of private property to the late dynasties of Naples and Parma.

The Prussian War Office publishes a statement showing that it was not the needle gun, but the men that carried it, that gave victory in the late war. In the hottest engagements the highest figure was 23 (7), and during the war 900 cannon was brought into play, firing an average of 40 rounds.

The appointment by Austria of Glocratska, a Pole, and decided representative of the Polish element, as Governor of Galicia, is looked upon as against Russia, the secret negotiations between which powers portend war, whereby Russia is rapidly concentrating troops on the Galician frontier, and it is believed Russia and Prussia have agreed to destroy what little national character Poland retains.

Consul Nicolay, at Paris, has commenced a suit against Messrs Arman Brothers for the recovery of 2,800,000 francs paid to Confederate agents upon four war vessels intended for the Confederate service, which the French Government obliged the builders to sell to other parties. Nicolay claims that the contract with Slidell, etc., not being filled, they would formally revert to them; but they being rebel agents, it belongs to the United States.

New York, November 20.—The Herald's foreign correspondence shows that the cause of the people is steadily advancing, notwithstanding the daily attempts of the more powerful monarchs to suppress territory and solidify imperialism by diplomacy after war. Venetia cheering around the ballot boxes through which her citizens completed the unification of Italy, gives hope and courage to the Hungarians, who, we are told, are ripe for revolution—steadies the arms in the hands of the insurgents in Turkey, and animates them to a renewal of the strife, which will reopen the dreaded Eastern question, and at the same moment, the Italian people are bearing patiently Napoleon's sees and feels the difficulties in Rome, Mexico and the East.

We are assured that Drouyn de Lhuys will be recalled to the Foreign Department of France, the Emperor acknowledging by his acts that Marquis de Montebellie has neither schooled and disciplined himself in the art of state craft to that degree which is necessary for Imperial services at this peculiar crisis.

Baron Bismarck's appointment in the Austrian Cabinet alarms Prussia, and consequently inclines both the King and Bismarck more and more in favor of perfecting the Russo-German alliance.

The Emperor of Austria employs himself in visiting the battlefields, the scenes of his late defeats. His tour appears to be a melancholy one, both in interest and in the receptions accorded to him.

The Russian newspaper organs accuse England and France of engaging in active intrigues for the exclusion of the Czar from the final settlement of the Eastern question, and assert in plain terms that it cannot be adjusted without Russia; but if such an event were possible and occurred, the question would be reopened in a manner most distasteful to the operators.

PORTLAND, Me., November 20.—The steamer Hibernia, with London dates to the 8th inst., has arrived.

Frequent Cabinet Councils were being held in London, and the Times thinks they can hardly be on the subject of reform, and therefore prunes the attention of the Council is being occupied by departmental business, among which, it hopes, is included the army organization.

Sir J. L. Knight Bruce, late Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal, and Co. of Chancery, were on the 7th thrown out by Kent, Palmer & Co. of Liverpool. The engagements of the firm are estimated at £3,000,000; but the partners are wealthy, and it is believed the creditors will receive payment for their claims in full.

Governor Eyre, of Jamaica, was to be arraigned in about ten days, at the Central Court of London, for murder.

Mexico.

HAVANA, Nov. 17.—The French steamer La France, from Vera Cruz, brings news from the city of Mexico to the 8th.

Max had not yet returned to the capital, and it was still doubtful what would be his future course.

The Estafette, of the 8th, plainly advises Max to abdicate; and the same paper, of the 9th, says Max was at Corona (Cordova?) and would be in Mexico soon.

A large amount of Max's baggage arrived at Vera Cruz on the 5th.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The report that Max is not allowed to leave Mexico is not believed here. General Grant, however, believes he will embark before the end of December.

Sandwich Islands.

The U. S. war steamer Vanderbilt, with Queen Emma on board, has reached Honolulu. On the 2nd inst. there were twenty-five whalers in the port of Honolulu.

The sugar refinery in Honolulu is again in operation.

The volcano at Kilauea is again in full blast.

The steamer and natives had a bloody row in Honolulu on the 27th ult.

The estate of Levi Haelelea, at Lahaina, was sold at public sale.

Japan.

A dictionary of the English and Japanese languages has just been printed in Yedo. It is the second edition of an original lexicon published some four years ago.

China.

The Governor says that the Chinese pay four-sevenths of the revenue of Hongkong, but the number of American and European adults is but 1,142 out of a total population of 120,000.

Captain Barber, of the ship California, from San Francisco, reports that on August 25th, when sighting the Didicos Rocks (Babuyan Channel), clouds of what appeared to be vapor were rising from the largest island of the group. On approaching nearer the rock it proved to be an active volcano emitting volumes of smoke and steam, which came from the crater in puffs much resembling those from a high pressure steam engine. This rock is not laid down on any of the charts.

Political affairs at Peking look threatening. The French have built a Cathedral, which overlooks the Emperor's palace. The Chinese talk of war in consequence.

The General commanding the Imperialist forces at Peking, it is rumored, has been murdered.

A railway is contemplated between Shanghai, Hongchow and Soochow.

There has been an extraordinary number of deaths in Shanghai during the last summer, from pure heat and exhaustion.

South America.

New and rich gold mines had been found in Chile, near Copiapo.

The official report of the commander of the allied army in the Paraguanay war admits that the Allies were severely defeated in the attack upon Fort Curupaty.

The protest of Bolivia against the allied war on Paraguay, shows that the Republic of Bolivia appealed to the treaty between the Argentine Republic, Brazil and Uruguay in belief that the Allied Governments were engaged in plotting to despoil its territory, under plea of war with Paraguay.

In reply, the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs says the Bolivian Government cannot appeal to that treaty, as it is a secret one; but cites other treaties and actions to prove that the sentiments entertained on the part of the Allies are of a decidedly friendly character.

Australia.

Australian papers to the 8th of October, via Panama, say a commercial panic prevailed in Sydney.

The rust had attacked the growing wheat crops, which nevertheless promise plentifully.

The West coast natives continue troublesome. Several skirmishes have taken place, in which the Government forces have inflicted severe punishment on them.

We take the following from the Sydney Morning Herald of the 31st of August: The Legislature of Tasmania is about to try a novel financial legislation—at least, so far as Australia is concerned. This is the introduction of direct taxation in the form of profit and income taxes.

A resolution to that effect has been affirmed in the Assembly by the large majority of 17 to 11. The bill to carry out that resolution—a voluminous bill, containing one hundred and twenty-eight clauses—has been produced. This bill has however, to be yet discussed in detail, and to pass the ordeal of the Upper House. It may, therefore, be rejected, and a general election will most likely be considered proper to take the sense of the people on so great a change of financial policy.

But the idea is fairly floated and the Government is committed to it. The scheme does not involve the total abolition of the custom house; on the contrary, duties are still to be levied on malt, tobacco and spirits. The present internal revenues are also to be maintained, but all other taxes, including port dues, are to be abolished, and the revenue is to be made up by a tax of five and one-half per cent. on property, and a tax of five and one-half per cent. on all incomes of more than eighty pounds a year.

New Zealand.

A complaint is made by the Southern Cross, a paper published at Auckland, of the steady increase of pauperism in the colonies.

One of the subjects of local agitation, of very general and apparently momentous interest to the Australians, was that of annexing a portion of the Province of Auckland to the territory of Howe's Bay. Of course, as in most other cases, there are two sides to the question, both of which were undergoing animated discussion.

The New Zealand Bank is erecting a new bank building on Queen street. It is faced with Hobart Town freestone.

The House of Representatives have resolved to impose a stamp duty, which, it is expected will realize £50,000 per annum, and the tariff is to be reduced by that amount.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday Nov. 29.

FROM FRASER RIVER.—The steamer Enterprise arrived last evening with 58 passengers, Dietz & Nelson's Express and a few thousand dollars in treasure. Miners from Cariboo report little or no snow on Williams Creek and very open weather enabling claims to be worked to advantage.

Our New Westminster exchanges contain no up country news of any importance. The Pioneer Saloon, properties at New Westminster were sold on Tuesday to Mr Dietz on behalf of Capt. Fleming, and reopened in the evening by Mr Scott. The Customs receipts for the week ending 24th, were \$3,651—passengers 50.

At the annual meeting of the St Andrew's Society, the following officers were chosen: President, Capt. William Irving; 1st Vice-President, Mr John Robson; Secretary, Mr John Murray; Treasurer, Mr James Syme; Physician, Dr Black; Committee, Messrs A. Calder, J. Graham, George Black, Wm. Harvey, Wm. Ross, D. McDougall.

MADE A FOOL OF HIMSELF.—Charles Reade, the author of "Hard Cash," "Griffith Gaunt," and several other novels, has "made a fool of himself." He was accused in a New York paper, the Round Table, of having written one of the most immoral works, ("Griffith Gaunt") that had appeared from the pen of a popular writer during the present century; whereupon he writes a letter to the New York Tribune, in which he borrows the language of a fishwife to denounce the article. With a charming degree of modesty, he talks of "scribblers, who could not write his smallest chapters to save their carcasses from the gallows and their souls from perdition"; and having denounced the criticism as a "deliberate falsehood," adds: "In all my experience I never knew the press to be guilty of such a crime as the editor of the Round Table has committed. It is a deliberate attempt to assassinate the moral character of an author and a gentleman, and to stab the ladies of his own family to the heart, under the pretense of protecting the women of the nation from the demoralizing influence of his pen." Speaking of the writer of an anonymous communication, in which his work was severely handled, Mr Reade says: "As to the 'nameless social crimes,' what does the beast mean? Did he find these in his own foul imagination, or did he find them in my text? If it was in the latter, of course he could point to the page. He shall have an opportunity." Throughout the entire letter there runs a vein of egotism and abuse which we are sorry to see employed by an "author and a gentleman," even when his "moral character" is threatened with "assassination." Mr Reade's abuse proves nothing, and few who have read any portion of the work in question, but will agree that the Round Table is not unjust in its criticism. Mr Reade's work may now be more eagerly sought for, and more widely read than before this controversy arose; but we much mistake the character of the people of England and the United States, if the author does not sink in their estimation to a very low level.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MODE OF DEATH.—A young man named Jacob Lambert, aged about 19 years, met his death yesterday afternoon at Vaughn's mill, under the following circumstances. He and another young man were engaged in sacking up the bran which had accumulated in the receiver or bin in the upper portion of the mill. After dinner yesterday, the bran not coming down as regular as the men wished, young Lambert went up to shovel it down the chute. Everything went on all right for a while, when the bran not coming down as fast as needed those below called up the chute to Lambert to know what was the matter. Receiving no answer, Mr Warren went up stairs, and not seeing the young man, concluded he had gone and commenced feeding himself, Lambert being still absent, inquires were made and no one having seen him go out, search was made up stairs. His coat was lying on the floor, which led the watchman to believe that he had not gone out. One of the men took a stick and while pushing it through the bran struck something solid, and upon clearing away the bran found the young man smothered to death. The bin is very large, and the sides and ends are so constructed as to slope towards a common centre. It is supposed that the bran banked up, as it often does, when Lambert, not thinking of the consequences, jumped in head first, and being feet up on a smooth surface, was unable to help himself and was smothered by the bran. The deceased has parents residing in this city.—Oregon Herald.

THE "DAILY TIMES"—This new journal published at San Francisco by the Times Publishing Company, has made its appearance. In size it equals the Bulletin, and contains over 17 columns of reading matter. Its editorial columns display vigor, and ability; its local and news columns, energy and enterprise; and its commercial synopsis, considerable care and research, while typographically it is in advance of any of its older contemporaries. New brooms, of course, are expected to sweep clean, but if the Times maintains its present standard it will at once rank with the leading journals of the Pacific. In politics it is Radical Republican.

BANKRUPT COURT.—WEDNESDAY.—Re Meadley.—Bankrupt past last examination and applied for his discharge; leave given to renew application on 12th December. Re Huskinson.—Passed last examination, leave given to apply at same date for discharge. Re Bendixen.—Passed second examination to appear for third examination on 5th December, when assignees were ordered to bring in dividend list. Re Munro & Mann.—Assignees report received and ordered to make out dividend list.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACTIVE.—The mail steamer Active, Captain Williams, arrived yesterday afternoon from San Francisco with 39 passengers and freight as per manifest. The Capt. Doane, and Messrs R. H. Adams and E. B. Marvin.

PANIC.—British Columbia is not the only quarter of globe in which panics occur, it seems. In addition to Australia, New York is passing through a great financial crisis. Prices of everything are falling and great failures have occurred among the business men.

NARROW ESCAPE.—The Portland steamship Oriflamme was nearly lost off the mouth of the Columbia river last week. She lost her anchor, and was almost driven ashore in a gale. She returned to Astoria for repairs.

Governor Seymour, the Columbia says, has nearly recovered his health, and will sail in the Sparrowhawk on Thursday (to-day) for Victoria, to remain a couple of weeks.

DEBATING CLASS.—The class will meet this evening at 8 o'clock. The subject of debate—"Resolved that a Common Council is necessary to the welfare of Victoria."

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The Active will leave for the above port to-morrow at 3 p.m. She does not proceed to New Westminster this trip.

SAFE.—The steamer Fideliter, concerning which some apprehensions were felt, was seen by the Active on Tuesday off Cape Disappointment making for the Columbia river.

Thanks to Mr Turner, Wells Fargo's messenger for full files of California and Eastern papers, also to Mr W. H. Oliver for a similar supply.

LARGE MAIL.—The Active yesterday brought 27 bags of mail matter, the largest that has been received for many months past.

The Active brought 300 tons of freight to this port.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE.

BY GRIMAULT & CO.,

Chemist to H. I. H. Prince Napoleon, 49 RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HOREH RADISH

The syrup is employed with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atrophy and loss of appetite. It regulates the constitution by purifying the blood, and, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels, and administered with the greatest efficacy to young children subject to humors or obstruction of the glands. At last, it is very efficacious in the diseases of the skin.

No More Consumption.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

This new medicine is a sovereign remedy in phthisis and all other diseases of the lungs, promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved; the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers his health.

No More Poverty of the Blood and Pale Complexion.

DRS. LERA'S PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and iron in a liquid state. It is distinguished from all hitherto offered to the public, by its liquid colorless and tasteless. It speedily cures chlorosis, palis in the stomach, difficult digestion, dysmenorrhoea, and anemia.

The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the Phosphate of Iron to ladies of delicate constitution suffering from anemia, and other persons afflicted with over anxiety, nervous emotions, over work, general debility and poorness of blood.

It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be taken by the most delicate stomachs.

Nervous Headaches and Neuralgias.

GRIMAULT'S BRAZILIAN GURMARANA.

A vegetable substance, used from time immemorial in Brazil, and entirely innocuous.

Better than Copaliba

GRIMAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MARIJUANA VEGETALIS

Where all other preparations have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of Piles to discontinue. They are used in the hospital of Paris, by the celebrated Dr. Ricord, and are found equally superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and copaliba and colobes. The injection is used in recent and capsules in more chronic cases.

DIETETIC LOZENGES AND POWERS OF ALKALINE LACTATES

PREPARED BY BURINDU BUISSON, LAUREATE OF THE PARIS IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF MEDICINE

This delicious preparation is prescribed by the most reputed doctors in France, against all derangements of the digestive functions, such as gastritis, gastralgia, long and painful digestion, wind in the stomach and bowels, emaciation, jaundice, and complaints of the liver and lungs.

General Depot in Paris, AT GRIMAULT & CO'S 45 Rue Richelieu.

In New York, AT TROUSSE & VANDERKIEFF, 30 N. William street.

In New Orleans, AT CARTIER & CO'S, 32 and 34 Franklin street.

And at every good Chemist's AT DUONGE.

DAY & MARTIN'S REAL JAPAN BLANKET

97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON

For affording nourishment and durability to the leather it stands unrivalled.

Sold by all First Class Houses in British Columbia and the Colonies

In Bottles and Tins at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each

CAUTION.—D. & M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against spurious imitations of their MANUFACTURED and LABELED goods. Orders through Merchants' Houses.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of all its pleasure. The first irregularity of any function should be checked and set right by appropriate doses of these fine purifying Pills, which strengthen the system by thoroughly cleansing the blood from all impurities. They balance disordered action, remove the cause of disturbance and restore its normal and natural power to every organ, without inconvenience, pain or any other drawback.

Derangement of the Bowels, Liver and Stomach Complaints.

This medicine is borne in mind that every part of the world, and the cure effected by its use are so wonderful as to astonish every one. Its pre-eminence as a remedy for bilious and liver complaints and derangement of the stomach and bowels, is no longer a matter of dispute or doubt. In these diseases the beneficial effects of Holloway's invaluable Pills are so permanent and extensive that the waste system is renovated, the organs of digestion strengthened, and full and easy assimilation promoted, so that both physical and moral energy are increased.

Determination of Blood to the Head.

This is generally occasioned by some irregularity of the stomach and bowels, which, if not quickly attended to, frequently terminates fatally. A few doses of these fine Pills never fail to give tone to the stomach regularly to the secretions, and purify the fluids. Vertigo, dimness of sight and other indications of approaching apoplexy, are entirely dispelled by a course of this admirable medicine.

The Female's Best Friend

For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the sex and in every contingency perilous to the life of women, youthful or aged, married or single, this mild but speedy remedy is so readily a victim to the influence of the elements will correct all functional derangements to which they are subject.

Scrofula and all Skin Diseases.

For all skin diseases, however inveterate, these medicines are a sovereign remedy. While the pills act upon the blood, which they purify, the ointment passes through the pores of the skin, and cleanses every structure, as water saturates the soil or as salt penetrates the meat. The whole physical machinery is thus rendered healthy, regular and vigorous.

Coughs, Colds and Asthmatic.

No medicine will cure colds of long duration or such as are settled upon the chest so quickly as these famous Pills. Even in cases where the first stage of asthma has appeared these Pills may be relied on as certain and never failing remedies, particularly if the Ointment be simultaneously well rubbed into the chest and throat night and morning.

Indigestion—Bilious Headache.

These complaints may sometimes be considered trifling but should be borne in mind that by inattention or neglect, they often end most seriously. Give early thought to a deranged stomach take Holloway's Pills, rub the celebrated Ointment over the pit of the stomach, and you will shortly perceive a change for the better in your digestion, spirits, appetite, strength and energy. The improvement, though it may be gradual will be thorough and lasting.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Table listing various ailments such as Female Irregularities, Scrofula, King's Evil, Bilious Complaints, etc., and their corresponding treatments.

DRUGS, & C.

Pharmaceutical Preparations, Photographic Sundries, Patent Medicines, Dye Goods, Colors, etc.

Perfumery, Drugs, Paints, Glass Ware, Medicine Chests, Storekeepers' Sundries, etc.

Thirty thousand prices of the above forwarded, free of postage, on receipt of the charge monthly, by

BURGOYNE, BURBRIDGES & SQUIRE

16, Coleman Street, London

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS

& C. & C. (Free from Adulteration.)

Manufactured by

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S VARIOUS first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every dealer in the Colony. Purchasers should insist on having C. & B.'s goods when they ask for them, as it is not at all unusual for inferior preparations to be substituted. Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

Her Majesty's Table.

C. & B. invite attention to the following—Pickles, Tart Fruits, Sauces of all kinds, Jams, Potted Meats, Durham Mustard, Orange Marmalade, Essence of Coffee, Gail's Foot, and other Table Jellies, Pure Mushroom Catsup, and numerous other articles, all of which are of the highest quality, and are prepared with the most complete attention to Purity and Wholesomeness. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are Agents for LEE & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs' Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Sayer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauces, and Captain Whitman's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, Mulligatawny Paste, etc.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, & C.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS

Are confidently recommended as a simple but a certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s., 2s., 3s., and 11s. each by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World.

Orders to be made payable by London House.

Agent for Victoria, W. M. SEARBY, Chemist, Government street, Melbourne.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.  
Saturday, Dec. 1st.  
St. Andrew's Dinner.

The anniversary dinner of this Society took place last evening in the Colonial Hotel. After the installation of the officers elect for the ensuing year, about forty persons sat down to an excellent repast furnished in Mons. Driard's best style. The chair was occupied by the President, Mr. J. G. Shepherd, and the vice-chair by Mr. D. B. Blair. Among the invited guests were His Worship Mayor Macdonald, His Lordship Chief Justice Needham, and ex-Chief Justice Cameron. The sons of Scotia were in their happiest vein, and spent a most agreeable evening together; after disposing of the toasts the remainder of the time was passed in mirth, song and sociability. The music furnished by Messrs. Palmer, Wilson and Sandrie was excellent. A report will appear in our next. The following were the toasts proposed:—"The Queen," proposed by the President; "The Prince, Princess of Wales and other Members of the Royal Family," proposed by the President; "The Governor," proposed by the President; "The Navy, Army and Volunteers," proposed by the President; "The Mayor and Council," proposed by the Hon. A. Watson; responded to by His Worship the Mayor; "The Commercial and Agricultural interests of British Columbia," proposed by Mr. A. R. Robertson; responded to by Mr. John Wilkie; "The Clergy," proposed by Mr. Wallace; responded to by the Chaplain; "The St. Andrew's Society," proposed by the Mayor; responded to by the President; "The Patron of the Society," proposed by the President; "The Officers of the Society," proposed by Mr. Justice Needham; responded to by Mr. Thomas Lowe; "The Bench and the Bar," proposed by Dr. Trimble; responded to by Chief Justice Needham, Mr. McCreight and Mr. Robertson; "Our Guests," proposed by Mr. J. G. McKay; "The Brothers of St. Andrew wherever they may be," proposed by Hon. Vice-President Cameron; "The Land o' Cakes," proposed by the Chaplain; "The Press," proposed by Mr. Blair; responded to by Mr. Higgins. The toast of "The Ladies" concluded the programme.

DINNER TO A COLONIAL MINISTER.—The Hon. John O'Shannassy, formerly Prime Minister of Victoria, Australia, was entertained at a banquet on the 8th Oct. in the town of Tipperary, Ireland. Mr. O'Shannassy left Tipperary when a very young man, and, having risen to wealth and eminence in his adopted country, has now revisited his native land after an absence of nearly thirty years. Mr. O'Shannassy stated that he recognised a great change and marked improvement in Ireland since the time when he quitted it to seek his fortune at the antipodes—an improvement indicated by the progress made in agriculture, the increase in the rate of wages, the opening of railways, and the decrease of crime.

LATER FROM THE CARIBBOO COUNTRY.—Mr. George Collins left Quesnelmouth on Wednesday last, in a boat, and was only six days in reaching New Westminster. The excitement at Quesnelmouth concerning the quartz discoveries on Hixon Creek, is increasing; about fifty men will winter on the creek. Another vein, apparently rich, has been discovered and named the Poorman. A miner named Mason, has been fined \$5 for accusing Judge Spalding, in open Court, of keeping out of the way to avoid recording claims for the miners.

THE EUREKA.—Mrs. Ann Porteous charged a man named Taylor, yesterday, in the Police Court, with assaulting her by striking her with an umbrella at the above place. Taylor admitted the offence, but pleaded provocation. The magistrate fined him \$20 or two months' imprisonment. A second row occurred last night, we understand, at the same music hall, in which Taylor was concerned, and some parties received rough usage.

THE ACTIVE, owing to a high wind which prevailed, did not sail yesterday as advertised, but, wind and weather permitting, will be off at 10 of the clock this morning. She will carry a full complement of passengers. Among old friends who are going east on a visit is Mr. Warren Lambert, of the Cariboo Sentinel. Mr. Chancellor, of the Hixon Quartz Mill Company, will go down for the purpose of purchasing a mill.

THE STEAMER GEO. S. WRIGHT would hardly be recognized by those who knew her before she became the property of the Collins Telegraph Company. Her rig and her cabin fittings and interior arrangements have been entirely altered, and she is now not only the staunchest but one of the handsomest and most complete ocean steamers on the coast.

THEATRE.—The Marsh family, assisted by amateurs, by request, gave an entertainment last night in the theatre, consisting of the two-act piece entitled "Andy Blake," the immortal "Toodles," and an Ethiopian sketch called "Jumbo Jum." Considering that only a few hours were allowed for preparation, the pieces were very creditably performed, and afforded considerable amusement.

THE BUTE INLET ROAD is really to be put through. An engineer is expected on the next steamer, and the work will be recommenced early in the spring. This information will be good news for the lovers of cheap "grub" at Cariboo.

ELECTION.—It is rumored that a proclamation will make its appearance in a day or two announcing the new electoral districts and calling for the return of popular members to represent the Island in the Legislative Council.

FOR METLAKANTLA.—The schooner Kate Captain Waller, will leave to-day for the above mission, with 30' tons of freight, consigned to Mr. Duncan. She obtained a clearance (under protest) to proceed direct.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—A fearful storm visited the eastern coast of Newfoundland recently. A French frigate and numerous coasters were lost, and one hundred and fifty dead bodies were picked up at St. Pierre.

THE H. B. CO.'S SHIP PRINCE OF WALES, Captain Adamson, will sail for London to-day. She will carry several passengers and a cargo of furs, skins, wool, etc., shipped by the Company and by other firms.

The Collins' Telegraph steamer Mumford sailed for New Westminster yesterday with a number of the employees of the Company on board.

FOR THE NORTH-WEST COAST.—The steamer Otter will leave to-day for the North-West coast, having obtained a direct clearance under protest.

The American Consul has so far recovered his health as to be enabled to attend to office duties.

Piling it on.  
"By the pricking of my thumbs  
I think mischief this way comes."  
"Bubble, bubble, toil and trouble."

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Under the above flippant heading the COLONIST of Tuesday makes a few remarks upon the action of Collector Hamly with regard to the position assumed by him in the case of the schooner Shark, which arrived here with a cargo of potatoes from San Juan Island, that requires a much more serious attention, as the act of the Collector may complicate the Home Government.

San Juan Island, at the present moment, is a disputed territory. The United States claim it, and the British claim it. Both nations are in military occupation, and will continue so until the question of right and title is settled. The levying duties on the produce of the Island tacitly declares it a foreign port; the question, then, of nationality arises: "Does it belong to the Republic of America, or is it a part of the Empire of Great Britain?" We are now in possession, —is it not multiplying ourselves to treat it as a foreign possession? It is much to be regretted that the Collector of Customs evidently does not understand the laws by which he should be governed—the Customs law, the Constitutional law, or the International law—otherwise there would have been fewer mistakes to correct, and we should not have exhibited to those visiting our shores the melancholy spectacle of the head of the Customs enforcing duties with a zeal worthy of a better cause, one day, and compelled to return them the next; and when any trifling impediment presents itself, the wires to New Westminster have to be put in motion. The presence of Governor Seymour on Vancouver Island will, without doubt, obviate many vexatious proceedings of his un instructed officials. It had not been my intention to have written upon the questions now before the public; I preferred leaving the subject to the PAID scribes of the press, but the above ill-advised and, as I conceive, unconstitutional act of the Collector has forced me again into print; as I feared that the importance of this act might have been overlooked by our local newspaper writers, who are but too frequently busy in procuring the ingredients of scandal and abuse to keep the "Bubble, bubble" in the cauldron "hotter and hotter," for the edification of their readers and the exclusion of matters of greater import.

While the pen is in my hand, I would ask if the Collector has taken any steps with regard to the vessels which are now on their way hither from other ports. The cargoes having been shipped while Victoria was a free port, and the shippers having had no notification or means of knowing that a tariff had been inaugurated? In good faith they shipped for our free port, in bad faith we shall meet them on their arrival with a monstrous tariff. We leave those who were present at the framing of the Union Bill to extricate us from the dilemma in which we are placed. We demand from those politicians who obtained for us "Unconditional Union" to stand forward and let us know, now, upon what principle they surrendered our right of being a party to the terms and conditions of Union which deprived us of our representative institutions? F. F. D.

SAD CASE OF SUICIDE.—A merchant at New York, named Moses Williams, has lately committed suicide for a singular reason. It appears that the Custom-house authorities at New York have very arbitrary powers as to adjudging merchants to be guilty of infractions of the revenue law, and of imposing fines at their pleasure, of which they keep half for themselves. After long trading, without any charge against the integrity of Mr. Williams' firm, these functionaries lately charged him with having paid too little duty during several years upon the champagnes which he imported. They fixed the fine at \$300,000. After long negotiation this was reduced to a sum, which, with expenses, amounted to \$127,000; but another charge was made on his importations of sherry. The house was very wealthy, and would have contested the award, but for its desire to spare its senior partner from the nervous irritation to which he was subjected by the exaction. However, that end was not gained, for the affair preyed so much upon Mr. Williams' mind, that he at last committed suicide by shooting himself.—*Montreal Herald.*

"The Future of British America."

The Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. T. D. McGe, recently delivered an address upon the above subject to a London (C.W.) audience. The night was very inclement, notwithstanding which the hall was crowded to listen to the eloquent lecturer. The *Free Press* contains an excellent report of Mr. McGe's remarks, from which we make a few extracts:—

I enter on this subject, Mr. Mayor, of the future of British America, at this moment, with a great degree of confidence and satisfaction. I consider and I think all must consider the Union of British America—to which, I see, more than one of the mooted upon the walls of this fine chamber bear testimony—has gone through its first stage successfully. The second stage is approaching—Imperial Legislation; the third is not far off, the putting into operation of the new system. I do not say that all is plain sailing even now; but when I look back two short years, and remember that it was only in September, 1864, the first actual overture towards union was made at the Conference of Charlottetown; when I remember that we have had since then the Quebec Conference, the Conference of our Ministers with the Imperial Cabinet at London, in June, 1865, the Confederate Council of Trade, the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, the West Indian Commercial Commission, and two armed demonstrations (in a great degree stimulated by hatred to our Confederation policy) against these Provinces; when I remember that contrary to all the predictions of the croakers, Upper and Lower Canada found no insuperable difficulties in arranging in joint council their new local constitutions; when I remember that all these are the events of two short years, I cannot but feel,—I trust it is not presumptuous to say so,—that the hand of God alone could have so ordered events, could have so bridled the passions and stilled the antipathies of rival party leaders, as to render these things possible to us within so short a space of time—(cheers.)

When I spoke here, five years ago, of "Canada's interest in the American Civil War," I certainly did not foresee that we should have a reversion of that interest in the shape of Fenianism, which would compel us to call on 35,000 of our population to guard our frontier, and oblige us to ask our Parliament for considerable grants for secret service, in order to ascertain what points most needed protection. But we have lived to experience both these necessities, and as the consequence of the American civil war. [Hear, hear.] The civil war bred, as was natural, a class of fighting men, adverse to returning to the arts or paths of peace. These fighting men wanted a cry, a cause, and a field of plunder;—they borrowed the Irish cry, caricatured the Irish cause, and selected Canada as their field of plunder. (Hear, hear) In the language of Mr. Gladstone, nothing so atrocious is known in history as the late Fenian invasion of Canada. (Cheers.) There are, however, two or three deductions drawn from that invasion which will not hold water, and which we ought to toss overboard at once. One deduction made at the time by some ill-informed, or mischievous, or credulous person, was, that because the conspirators assumed to speak in the name of Ireland, falsely and impudently assumed to assail us in her name, that, therefore, the Irish in this country were not to be relied on in the month of September. (Hear, hear.) I know this deduction was made by many—I know it was announced by some—but it was groundless, it was an untrue and an injurious deduction. (Cheers.) For a fortnight, the enemy hung upon our frontier—his emissaries we have reason to suspect were in our midst—but two or three renegade Canadians were among those captured at Fort Erie, and two or three more in Missisquoi, not one Irish Canadian was found among them. (Cheers.) To give the devil his due (laughter)—even the escaped jailbirds of Cornwall have not banded themselves, since their escape, with the enemies of Canada; they show they have some grace, some virtue left, and that they are not prepared to carry fire and sword into a country where Irishmen have no grievances except such as their brother Irishmen have imported with them from Ireland. (Cheers.)

The following is the concluding portion of Mr. McGe's address:—

When united, British America will start in its race with 4,000,000 of a free people; in religion there will be about 55 per cent. Protestants, to 45 per cent. Catholics; in some localities the religious minority may be small, and may apprehend local oppression; but the two great masses will be too nearly balanced to suffer any oppression long inflicted in the co-religionists of either. (Cheers.) Our near equality will be the best guarantee for our mutual tolerance; with one half of the continental powers against him, it is evident that no fanatic, no bigot, no troubler of other men's creeds, can ever rise to the dimensions of a statesman in British America. (Cheers.)

There is a favourite saying handed down to us from a great character of antiquity, "that a great spirit befiteth a great fortune," and surely the great good fortune of British America calls aloud for the cultivation of such a spirit. I feel that we, too, have our manifest destiny as well as our neighbors. I feel that to some extent while we have greatness thrust upon us by the occurrence of events, or more reverently speaking by the disposition of Providence, it is but a preparatory and preliminary greatness, which we shall assuredly be accountable for hereafter, should we abuse or misuse it. Conscious of that good fortune, animated by the spirit it should bring with it, let us cease to be Newfoundlanders, Nova Scotians, New Brunswickers and Canadians; let us cherish a love of the commonwealth, and prepare to extend to every fellow-subject of whatever section or sect, or speech or creed, the dear name, without reservation or qualification, the talismanic title, the beloved distinction of—Fellow-countryman as well as fellow-subject!

The Active will not visit New Westminster again.  
The Active will sail at three this afternoon for San Francisco.

Letter from a British Columbian in London.

LONDON, Oct. 12, 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Your weekly paper, of the 7th August, has arrived here, and caused much pain to the true friends of the Colony, by the attacks it contains upon two of the staunchest friends you ever had in this part of the world. I allude to Governor Seymour and General Moody. Both these gentlemen have worked most energetically and conscientiously for the benefit of the Colony, as a whole, and have, by their exertions, not only brought the Colony and its vast resources into the favorable notice of the Government, but also made them known in many circles, which will ultimately greatly aid in the progress of the Colony; no men have been and are really so true to all your interests. The unworthy motives imputed must be painful to them. I believe Governor Seymour has no property in the Colony. As regards General Moody's property, I may mention, from personal knowledge, that it does not influence his opinion one iota. One of your correspondents states that the possession of this property was unknown to the Government; the fact being, that the authorities in this country knew of it even long before the General left the Colony, and I know he has made no secret in reference to it. I may further add, upon this point, that the greater part of the property in question was actually under offer at a low figure to a party of great importance, just before the bill was introduced into Parliament, and remained thus until the House was prorogued, when, owing to no action having been taken upon certain bills before the House, the arrangements for the purchase fell through for the time. I know that even now he would transfer it upon the most absurdly liberal terms, so that he might feel himself quite free of any personal interests in the Colony. This fact is as well known as that he possesses property in the country; it is well known 'a' in the Colony itself.

If you know as I do, the very hard work it is to keep the Colony in good odour with the public here, and counteract the ill-effects produced by the exaggerated and injurious statements appearing in the Colonial press, and repeated by returned Colonists, I am sure you would treat such "true friends" as Governor Seymour and General Moody have been, in a very different spirit.

From all quarters in the Colony, and through every channel of correspondence, is heard the cry of want of capital. You can give very remunerative terms for a large supply, but I fear it will be some time before sufficient confidence is felt here to supply this want. The late monetary crisis has caused the holders of capital to become very shy and timid.

A BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

THE LATE EXECUTIONS IN GUAYMAS.—The following particulars of this affair, lately mentioned in the *Union*, are from late Mazatlan correspondence of the San Francisco *Alta*. From Guaymas we have news confirming a rumor that came from the Liberals of the capture and execution of Tanori and Almada, together with seventeen others. They were captured in an open boat, while endeavoring to escape to Lower California. At the time they had no arms nor did they make any resistance. Almada was shot at once by one Albirez, whose brother Almada had shot some months before Tanori and the balance of the party were taken to Mazatlan on the 26th September. The scene at the place of execution is represented as having been horrible in the extreme. Tanori begged for his life like a dog, declaring that he would serve them as a slave should his life only be spared. As the first volley was fired some were praying, some rolling on the ground tearing it with their hands, and a few standing and cursing their captors. At the first discharge not above half were killed; a second squad was ordered up and they poured in with revolvers and sabres, shooting and cutting all who showed any signs of life. The soldiers bayoneted and mangled those already dead in the most fearful manner. Notwithstanding the brutality of the execution, we must remember how cruelly these condemned men have massacred whole towns, sparing neither woman or child. Thirteen others of the Imperial party—all prominent men in the service—were captured on the 10th, while making their way to Arizona, and when quite near our lines. They, too, were shot. The death of these, and those of Tanori's party, takes every leader or man of any prominence in the Imperial party in the State of Sonora, and puts an end to the Imperial cause there.

THE EVENING STAR AND HER FREIGHT OF FRAIL WOMEN.—A New York letter, dated October 24th, to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "Among the frail ones on board, over a hundred in number, there were many who were respectably connected. A city banker, on learning that his wayward daughter was among the lost, clasped his hands in sorrowful gratitude, and exclaimed: 'Thank God, my daughter, the pride of my heart, is beyond the world's shame.' Also included in that flock of abandoned women, were two highly accomplished young ladies; one the daughter of a minister of the gospel in Western Pennsylvania, and the other a daughter of a clergyman in this city. The families of several of our New York merchants were also represented among these beautiful female ruins. Indeed, I am told that there was hardly one of these fallen women who could not point to highly respectable connections in this and other cities. Charity must now be thrown over them; but how sad the thought that a single burial case should have taken down into 'that deep which nothing disembogues,' so much of sin and wickedness as the Evening Star contained. Few single interments ever have included a hundred harlots, an operatic troupe, and a circus troupe. It is only fair to state that this line of steamers has enjoyed the dubious reputation of being the only one which would engage its berth for the transportation of such rough characters as composed this unfortunate cargo of iniquity."

FOR COMOX.—The Sir James Douglas will leave on Monday morning for the above settlement.  
A large amount of money was received at the Custom house yesterday for duties on goods brought up by the Active.

European Mail Summary.

Politics on the Continent appear to be still in a disordered state, and rumours promulgated by a sensational press prevent the public mind from overcoming the state of alarm into which it has been plunged for a twelvemonth. The circus Napoleon—in which he "reassures" France and Europe that he is well satisfied with matters as they are on the Continent, is a conviction proof—if any were wanting—that is the most amiable of men. Politically, he is afflicted like Job, with "scorpions from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet," yet does he not vilify his tormentor Prussia, but meekly to the affliction and goes to Biarritz to recuperate! The Russian alliance between Prussia and Russia for the absorption of Poland, and extinguishment of Austria and the mark, is stoutly contradicted by the Petersburg journal; but the report nevertheless, the subject of very next comment and speculation throughout France and England, den is charged with conspiring Prussia against the well being of Danes; but this rumour, like the preceding it, is no sooner made, it is contradicted. A deep game being played by all the Continental powers, and a war is likely to break out at any moment, yet the Prussian Government has compromised the question of supply with the Confederation, and has agreed to accept £4,000 as a Reserve Fund, (instead of the £2,000,000 which it originally demanded) and not to spend any except in time of danger, without the consent of the House. In announcing this resolution, Count Bismarck uncommonly good-natured and that Prussia might still be obliged to defend what she had acquired also alluded ominously to the European question which, he said, might be a serious European difficulty, in the event Prussia could hardly stand. This allusion strengthens reports as to the renewal of this midable difficulty, and adds to general uneasiness. In Great Britain the Reform movement appears to gather strength and importance. The working classes are thorough-roused to a sense of their own moral importance, and their demands which were at first confined to a tension of the Franchise, now emanate from manhood suffrage and the ballot. Reform cause is strengthened by recent exposure by the Election mission of corrupt practices, adds weight to Mr. Bright's oft-remarked that there is no safety in bribery except in large quantities and the ballot. Jamaica question still continues in the public prints; a cable telegram states that Mr. will be shortly arraigned for trial on charge of murder for ordering the outrage of Gordon. During the night a hot controversy has arisen regarding the mental calibre of negro. Sir Samuel Baker, has written a letter to the *Times* in which he doubted the mental equality of black with the white man, and that the "negro has little in common with the white man beyond the plebeian instincts of human nature, drawn forth a number of letters to prove his position. One of the letters a very able production—is from a maico-negro, who concludes by saying that he will have "a public opinion for measuring his 'simple iniquity' against the lofty reason of Sir Samuel Baker." "Jacob Omnium," in the *Times*, is quite severe on Sir Samuel, and quite warm in support of mental endowments of the negro. The cholera is still heard of in filthy quarters of London, but its violence is well nigh spent, and few have been carried off by it. The *Spectator* says that a proposal has been made to resuscitate the Ag-

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, December 4, 1866.

European Mail Summary.

Politics on the Continent appear to be still in a disordered state, and the rumours promulgated by a sensational press prevent the public mind from overcoming the state of chronic alarm into which it has been plunged for a twelvemonth.

As regards General Seymour, it does not influence the possession of this to the Government; the authorities in this very long before the, and I know he has reference to it. I may point, that the greater question was actually referred to a party of great

the very hard work it in good odour with the interact the ill-effects generated and injurious in the Colonial press, ed Colonists, I am sure true friends as Gov-General Moody have at spirit.

in the Colony, and of correspondence, is of capital. You can ve terms for a large felt here to supply this tary crisis has caused to become very shy

BRITISH COLUMBIAN. IN GUAYMAS—The this affair, lately merlate Mazatlan corres-rancisco Alta: From s confirming a rumor bers of the capture and Almada, togeth-rs. They were cap-while endeavoring to fornia. At the time id they make any re- shot at once by one Almada had shot ori and the balance of scene at the place ed as having been Tanori begged for aring that he would should his life only be oley was fired some lling on the ground ds, and a few stand-captors. At the first half were killed; a red up and they pour- the officers rushed sabres, shooting and ed any signs of life: d and mangled those most fearful manner. rality of the execu-er how cruelly these massacred whole towns, r child. Thirteen party—all prominent ere captured on the air way to Arizona, ur lines. They, too, of these, and those of very leader or man of Imperial party in the

AND HER FREIGHT OF New York letter, dated Cincinnati Commercial lines on board, over there were many who nected. A city bank- his wayward daughter clapped his hands in d exclaimed: "Thank pride of my heart, is ame." Also included adoned women, were ed young ladies: one ister of the gospel in a, and the other a in this city. The ral of our New York represented among ruins. Indeed, I am rly one of these fallen point to highly res- in this and other cities. thrown over him; but at a single burial case own into "that deep ogues," so much of sin Evening Star com-nters ever have barlots, an operative rous. It is only fair of being the only ge rough characters as ate cargo of iniquity."

Sir James Douglas will for the above set- ant of money was re- house yesterday for ht up by the Active,

Masterman's Bank, under its old title of the Agra and United Service Bank, and with its old business. The old shareholders are to raise 40 0,000—it is calculated £600,000 will remain when all is paid—and creditors are to be paid in addition to the 5s. received 15s. more by October, 1866. There is no doubt whatever that the name of the Agra Bank has a charm in India which is worth money, perhaps a good deal of money, and that their old field of business is still open. But this offer will seem rather hard to creditors, and details are wanted about that surplus of £600,000. Is it to be in cash, or "assets," that is, a "lock-up?" The Northern Daily Express attributes revolting cruelty to the Guardians of Gateshead. It has been discovered, apparently by the Visiting Committee, that they have been "for years" in the habit of locking up refractory paupers in the dead-house with the corpses. A more scientific and refined mode of torture among a superstitious people could not be devised, or one more likely to fill the pauper lunatic asylums. The Money Market is easier and discount at the Bank of England rules at 4 1/2 per cent. The Bank return is very favorable, the supply of coin and bullion being £16,729,262, and the reserve of notes and coin, £8,679,597. The Bank of France is announced to be "overflowing with specie," and commercial men in both countries look forward to a season of great prosperity, should no war arise on the continent.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY, NOV. 30.

Big Bend.

From a reliable party, who left French Creek on the 15th inst., with eleven others, we gather the following interesting intelligence:

There were four inches of snow on the creek, but the weather was mild and most favorable for carrying on mining operations. There were five companies working in the bed of the creek. The week before our informant left the Discovery Company (two men) had washed up 180 ounces from the east bank of the creek. This led many to suppose that the original channel runs into the flat on which the town is built.

Black Hawk Company was doing as well as at previous date. Several parties were making preparations to run tunnels during the winter season into Gold Hill, above the town. They intend hydraulicing the ground as soon as Dr. Shell & Co.'s ditch is completed next spring. A butcher sank a shaft on the bench eight feet, finding good prospects all along. These new prospecting parties were most sanguine about their diggings. There were about seventy men on the creek, fifteen of whom will winter there.

Our informant says his party had a most trying time in coming over the mountain. Four miles this side of the Columbia the snow was four feet deep. Three and a half miles farther up its depth was seven feet. They encamped for the night, cutting some poles to sleep on and to build the fire upon. At 10:30 o'clock the fire sank to the bare ground owing to the snow melting. The cold being intense they started up from their blankets and took to shovelling the snow to raise the fire, which kept them busy the most part of the night. The next morning it was thought advisable to abandon one-half of their blankets, so that six of their number would not be impeded in their motions to cut through the soft snow into which they were sinking to the arm-pits, no one being able to head the party for five minutes at a time. They were full four hours in traveling one mile, when they met Romano's son-in-law, with two Indians, bound for the Columbia, having cut through the snow as they came along. The party were five days from French Creek to Seymour.

Arrival of the Stmr. Geo. S. Wright.

Return of Col. Bulkley and Party.

The steamer Geo. S. Wright, Capt. Patterson, arrived yesterday morning in Esquimalt harbor from Russian America, having on board Col. Bulkley, Lieut. Col. Wicker and Messrs J. F. Lewis, E. K. Laborne and G. A. Nunes. She left Plover Bay on 13th October, and called on her way down at St. Paul's Island, Behring's Straits, the Russian Post of Illoolik, Onalashka Island, Aleutian Group, Sitka, Stekin, Fort Simpson, Fort Rapert and Nanaimo. Experienced rough and foggy weather in Behring's Straits, S. E. winds all the way down. The companies were all well when the Wright left, and the work was proceeding satisfactorily. The entire route is now explored. In Eastern Siberia, the houses and stations were built and many thousand poles were up. The party left there last year, under Major Abassa, were progressing finely. Left a party

at Plover Bay, under Capt. Kelsey, who built 12 miles of wire during the few days the steamer stopped there. Winter was setting in when the steamer left. The Russians behaved very kindly, and the Esquimaux and Tchukchi (Siberia) tribes were very friendly disposed towards the party, evincing the greatest desire to assist. Everything is ready for prosecuting the work vigorously next spring, and Col. Bulkley purposes commencing operations earlier next year than he did this. The party are all in good health.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—At the meeting of the Bank of British Columbia, in London, the report which was adopted states:—The directors regret that owing to the great depression in the general trade of the colonies, and a serious decrease of population, they are unable to present to their shareholders the favourable statements from these branches that have hitherto been submitted. The directors have at the same time to report a considerable amount of bad debts, but for which they have, they believe, now made ample provision from the reserve fund. On the other hand, the directors have pleasure in reporting that success has attended the working of the branches at San Francisco and Portland, and they feel still every confidence in these establishments fulfilling the anticipation hitherto held out. The directors have to report that after paying all charges, reducing rebate of interest on bills not due, the undivided profits amount to £11,544, 14s 1d, which they recommend to be appropriated as follows, viz:—£8940 in payment of a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum; £2000 to the reserve fund, which fund, after making deductions of £21,200 for bad debts, will have a balance to its credit of £20,000,—leaving the sum of £604, 14s 1d to be carried forward to the current half-year.

DEMAND FOR LABOR IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. In a report received by the English Emigration Commissioners from Mr W. A. G. Young, the Colonial Secretary, it is stated that the demand for hired labor in the gold mines is principally confined to good able-bodied men accustomed to mining in other countries, and who understand tunnelling, blasting, and underground working generally. This class commands a higher rate of wages than the navigator class or road laborers, and can find employment at the rate of 35s. to 40s. per diem. Carpenters and blacksmiths in the mines are also in demand at the same rate of wages, and the laborer, if careful, will in a few years realize a competency far superior to the speculative gold mines. Several coal and silver mines are being worked, which will afford employment, at a very remunerative rate of wages, to a numerous class of men who have experience in the working of mines generally. Agricultural labor is also in demand, and intelligent farm laborers will always find employment, with good wages, of which the general average is from £10 per month with board. The demand for this class of labor is increasing, as many immigrants who arrived with a view of seeking for gold have turned their attention to agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Female domestics are much wanted, and would find ready employment at from £4 to £7 per month, with board. Vancouver Island offers good inducement to farm laborers, mechanics of every description, and domestic servants of both sexes, especially to female domestics, who readily obtain places at wages varying from £4 to £6 per month. A large proportion of the vegetables consumed in Vancouver Island are imported from the neighboring American territory, and it may therefore be fairly assumed that agricultural pursuits would yield a good return. Small farmers would do well, but they must be possessed of sufficient capital to be independent for the first 12 months. The pre-emption system is established in Vancouver Island, and rich and valuable land within a short distance of Victoria, the capital, if not opened to pre-emption, can be readily leased at a ground rent of 4s. to 20s. per acre per annum. The Emigration Commissioners state that they are not aware of any emigrants having proceeded direct from the United Kingdom to British Columbia in 1865, but, they add, there was no doubt, an influx of immigrants from neighboring countries.

NATIVE ESQUIMAUX.—Colonel Bulkley has brought down from the far North a genuine Esquimaux boy about thirteen years of age. He is a bright-eyed intelligent little fellow of the complexion of a half-breed Indian, and of a Mongolian cast of countenance, though with more regular features. The parents of the boy believe that they have sold their child for ever, but the Colonel will take him to San Francisco, educate him during the winter, and restore him to them next spring. The boy was yesterday struck with astonishment at the sight of a horse, an animal he had never seen in his life.

BONDED WAREHOUSE.—Mr R. Brodrick has deposited \$10,000 in cash in the Bank of British Columbia, by way of security, to the credit of the Collector—and has leased Reid & Macdonald's fire-proof warehouse as a bonded store. The first goods were placed in bond yesterday.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—The British provinces in exports rank next to the United States, Great Britain and France and in foreign exports. Their trade in 1863, representing ships sold and fish exported, was \$66,696,021; their export trade was \$70,600,963, and their foreign trade \$137,307,084. They had 2,500 miles of railroad, 4,000 miles of telegraph lines, and 100 miles of ship canals. And we are asked by "Monitor" and his short-sighted associates to hand the magnificent domain over to the Americans!

DEATH AT COWICHAN.—A young man named Jordan, from the town of Gloucester, England, died about ten days ago at Cowichan settlement, of consumption, and was interred in the Protestant churchyard. The service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Reece. This was the first interment in the Protestant ground, and was the first death from natural causes occurring in the district. A subscription was taken up a few days ago for the purpose of erecting a picket fence around the churchyard, and quite a large sum was realized.

RAISING "BEE."—The frame for an Episcopal church at Cowichan was raised on Wednesday. The settlers, with the exception of one or two, were present, and the utmost good feeling prevailed. The party commenced work about eight o'clock a.m., and by four o'clock had erected the frame. The Rev. Mr. Reece, who is to be the rector, was present, and encouraged the settlers in their good work by word and deed. The church will be completed in time to hold the opening service on Christmas day.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—The steamer Geo. S. Wright has on board some 30 boxes, containing a highly valuable collection of animal, vegetable and other curiosities from Russian America, collected for the Smithsonian Institute. Among other specimens is a monster cuttle fish (familiar to those who have read Victor Hugo's work, "The Toilers of the Sea.") This gigantic specimen from the briny deep, when extended to its full size, measures 16 feet from end to end. It is preserved in alcohol.

SUPREME COURT.—Pemberton v. Vereyden. Action of ejectment from part of ground known as Regent Park, which defendant had contracted to purchase from plaintiff. The defendant had been let into possession under the contract, and the contract having been broken, this action was brought to eject him from the possession. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Drake & Jackson, for plaintiff. The defendant was not represented. Verdict for plaintiff.

FALLEN FROM HIS HIGH ESTATE.—The poor unfortunate Dr. Whitehead, who has for some time past been an object of charitable sympathy, was yesterday committed for one month for safe keeping on a medical certificate that he is of unsound mind and unable to take care of himself.

FROM THE SETTLEMENTS.—The steamer Sir James Douglas, Captain Clarke, arrived yesterday at 5 p.m. from Nanaimo and the settlements, with 18 or 20 passengers and considerable produce. A bark had just arrived at Nanaimo when she left.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.—This being the anniversary of the birthday of St. Andrew, the faithful sons of old Scotia will celebrate it by installing the officers of the St. Andrew's Society, and by a dinner at the Colonial Hotel at seven, p.m.

A CHINAMAN was stopped on the road in California the other day by a highwayman, who demanded his money or his life, whereupon "John" shot the robber dead. A coroner's jury fully exonerated the Chinaman.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.—A private letter from New Westminster states that Judge Begbie is certain to be appointed to the Chief Justiceship, but adds that the appointment has not yet been made.

THE "PRINCESS ROYAL."—The H. B. Co.'s bark Princess Royal was on the berth at London, on the 23rd October, and would sail in a very short time for Vancouver Island, as she was filling rapidly.

DEBATING CLASS.—The question, "Is a Common Council necessary for the welfare of Victoria?" was discussed last night, and decided unanimously in favor of a City Corporation.

ARRIVAL OF GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.—H.M.S. Sparrowhawk arrived in Esquimalt harbor last evening, at six o'clock, with His Excellency Governor Seymour, Mrs. Seymour, and suite on board.

THE "GLAARAMARA."—This H. B. Co.'s ship sailed on the 10th October from London for this port. She is deeply laden with goods—so deeply, that freight was refused.

THE LOST BOX.—The party who advertises for information concerning a box marked "Robt. Stephenson," will learn of its whereabouts upon application at this office.

THE MUMFORD returned from Lopez Island last evening. The defective part of the cable was discovered and will be repaired in a day or two.

British North American Association

Last evening (October 11) a party of about fifty of the members of this association dined together at the Albion Hotel, to meet the prime minister and delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, who have come over to this country to advance the confederation of the British North American Provinces. The Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., presided, and there were present the Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Hon. Dr. Tupper, Nova Scotia; Mr. Tilley, New Brunswick; Governor Hincks, of British Guiana; the Hon. Mr. Chandler, the Hon. Mr. Mitchell, the Hon. Mr. Archibald, the Hon. Mr. McCully, the Hon. Mr. Fisher, the Hon. Mr. McFarlane, and the Hon. Mr. Johnson, delegates; Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., Colonel North, M.P., Mr. Watkin, M.P., Sir F. Head, Sir C. M. Sampson, Sir C. P. Roney, Sir C. P. Rogers, Mr. Blackwood, Mr. S. Hodgkinson, etc. In reply to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," Lord Carnarvon said that, whatever differences of political opinion might exist between his predecessors and himself, they were equally sensible of the great importance of anything that tended to the welfare of the colonies. He knew of nothing more impressive, nothing more gratifying, than the present position of the British possessions in North America. They had inexhaustible fisheries on the sea-board; they had mines which in minerals and metals contained wealth for ages yet to come; they had forests not yet encroached upon even by the wastefulness of man, they had rivers and harbors, and it was a matter for still higher congratulation that the people of the colonies had not been slow to avail themselves of the gifts which nature had poured upon them in no stinted measure. Within the last quarter of a century the population had increased, commerce had become extended, towns had sprung up, public buildings of architectural effect had been erected, and the people had advanced in everything which promoted the civilization of a community. He was glad to have the pleasure of meeting so many representatives of those North American colonies. They had come to this country to discuss a most important question in its constitutional bearings. He regretted that the Canadian delegates had been detained by duties, as exceptional as they were unenviable, and in their absence it would be impossible to consider the question at present. It had not yet come under the official consideration of Her Majesty's Government, when it did there would no doubt be differences of opinion to reconcile. Meanwhile, it would be premature, and he would be departing from his public duty if he were to express any opinion on this great scheme. Still he was free to express a welcome to those representatives of British North America who were with them, and he was free on the part of Her Majesty's Government to promise an earnest and respectful attention to anything these gentlemen might urge when they came into council on behalf of those provinces, those Governments, and those Parliaments from which they came as accredited envoys. He promised them that they would find no lukewarmness, no indifference to their wishes, and no want of interest or confidence in their national aspirations. From the differences which had arisen, and which it had taken years to heal, they had learnt the useful lesson that the interests of England and the interests of the colonies, properly understood, were not separate and distinct interests; but the more powerful, the more prosperous and populous the English colonies became, the greater would be the strength which they would confer on the mother country. The speech of the noble earl was received with applause. Dr. Tupper, Mr. Tilley, Mr. Archibald, and Governor Hincks subsequently spoke at some length, all of them pointing out that the union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick would tend to the strength of the colony, to the facilitating of commercial intercourse, and to the general good of the people; the great majority of whose representatives were in favor of the federation. After several toasts had been proposed, the chairman, in replying to that of his own health, congratulated the company on the speech they had heard from the noble earl, after which, he said they might look upon the object they had in view as a *fait accompli*.—Times.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT AT RICHMOND.—A LADY OUT IN TWO AT A FLOUR MILL.—The Richmond Times gives the particulars of a shocking accident which occurred in that city on Thursday last, at Maxall & Orenshaw's flour mill.—Mrs. Lillie Ann Harlow, wife of Mr. John P. Harlow, the shipper and superintendent of the mills, had, in company with two or three lady acquaintances, visited the establishment to witness its extensive operations, and after passing through every story reached the top of the building, where a few minutes were spent in viewing the intricate machinery and surveying the surrounding country from the lofty height at which they were standing. On turning to retrace their steps, Mrs. Harlow's dress flung against the revolving cogs of the ponderous "Conveyer," which, almost as quick as thought, dragged her forward and into the machinery, literally cutting her into fragments. The body was severed entirely in two across the chest, both arms were cut off, and other portions of her body were horribly mangled. One of the arms fell to the story below, while the useless trunks rolled over on the floor, and streams of blood spilt from them for several feet around. Mr. Taylor, an employee, standing near by, made every effort to extricate her, but finding himself entangled was compelled to let go and tear himself loose. The remains were placed together, put in a coffin and carried to her husband's residence a short distance off. The scene which ensued when Mr. Harlow reached the spot was truly heartrending.

The happy pair who yesterday pledged their troth at the Hymeneal altar will accept the thanks of this office for their liberal and kind remembrances.

THE BRAZILLA will sail this morning for Iquiqui, Peru. She is laden with spars from Barrad Inlet.

The steamer G. S. Wright will leave for San Francisco on or about Monday.

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Tuesday, December 4, 1866.

The Mexican Trouble.

After a respite of several days, arising from the indisposition of the gulf wires, our exchanges have deluged us with interesting telegraphic news received by way of Oregon and Puget Sound. Mexican advices put a different and somewhat ludicrous phase upon the state of affairs in that distracted country. It is still very questionable whether Maximilian has actually abdicated the Imperial throne or not (a later despatch says he will not); yet it would seem that he did make an attempt to "skedaddle" on the Austrian frigate Dandolo, but through the indiscretion of the Commander of the frigate, the fact was made known to the French authorities, and was frustrated by orders of Gen. Bazaine. Verily Max reposes on no bed of roses, an Emperor only in name, driven by popular will from an unpopular position, acquired and held on sufferance of a capricious foreign potentate, he wisely determined to quit the scene of "empty majesty" ere it became too late, when he found himself ignominiously driven back to kennel by the whipper-in of the French forces. Bazaine's object in thus checkmating the Archduke's move, it is said, was to compel him to formally abdicate, otherwise French occupation of the country would be seriously compromised. He informed Maximilian that he was aware of his intention to flee Mexico, but his flight could not be permitted unless the Emperor would formally abdicate, and thus relieve France of her engagements towards him. This it was expected, Maximilian would be compelled to do, and Gen. Bazaine would thereupon, no doubt, assume the temporary Military Dictatorship of the country, pending the further action of his Government. The wish, so far, appears to be father to the thought, but should it so happen, Louis Napoleon will have presented to him the opportunity of making a firm ally of America by relinquishing to her on honorable terms, a prize which his instinctive ambition may prompt him to hold, but which his present judgment must tell him he can only do at inadequate risk and sacrifice. If the French Emperor be so near his end as is reported, it would be a gracious act in the closing scene of his earthly career to voluntarily restore this magnificent territory to its rightful possessors, the American people. The reported cession of Chihuahua and Sonora by Juarez to the United States Government is not as yet confirmed.

Federation of the Colonies.

The most important political item contained in our budget of news from the Atlantic is the report of a banquet given in London by the British North American Association to the Confederation Delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, at which the Earl of Carnarvon was present and made an able and frank speech, heartily approving of the scheme, and holding out, as far as necessary official reticence would permit, the fullest encouragement to persevere in the great work the Delegates had in hand.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ST. ANDREW'S ELECTION.—The St. Andrew's Society have elected the following officers:—President, Thomas Anderson; Vice Presidents, R. S. Falconer and E. B. Torrance; Recording Secretary, George Davidson; Assistant Secretary, Robert Bruce; Financial Secretary, H. C. Campbell; Treasurer, Donald McMillan; Trustees, John Bain, Robert Gowenlock and Samuel Irving Board of Relief, John Kiloh, George Ellis, and A. C. Simpson; Librarian, Hugh Davidson; Physician, Dr. Elliott; Chaplain, Rev. J. G. Fackler.—S. F. Bulletin.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Mr. Backus sold the following real estate yesterday: Lots 1948 to 1975, six lots on Oswego street, James Bay, with slight improvements, \$50 each; lot on View street, next corner of Cook, \$170; large lot on 3 streets, James Bay, \$250; ten lots, 1707—11 and 1752—56, with houses, &c., \$1500; lot on Spring Ridge with house, \$140; lot adjoining, \$125; lot corner Cook and Pandora streets, \$75; lot 546 Quebec street, \$75.

A DAUGHTER ATTEMPTS TO DESTROY HER FATHER BY MIXING STRYCHNINE WITH HIS TEA.—Captain Frain, of the steamer Emily Harris, last evening brought down a half-breed girl, named Mary Ann McFadden, daughter of one James McFadden, a resident of Salt Spring Island, who stands charged with the awful crime of attempting to destroy her own father by mixing a deadly poison (strychnine) with a cup of tea, which he drank. McFadden is a farmer in a small way on Salt Spring Island. He is a widower and has three boys and two girls, of which Mary Ann is the eldest, dependent upon his exertions. On or about the 12th of October last, McFadden was working for a Mr Binn at Nanaimo, in whose house the accused was residing. While there a niece of McFadden's—also a half-breed—named Mrs Sampson, visited the Binn's, and it was during her stay that the attempt upon McFadden's life is alleged to have been made. The daughter acknowledges that she prepared the poisonous draught, but says that she was instigated to do so by the woman Sampson, between whom and the accused's father there exists an old grudge. Be this statement true or false, about the date named McFadden fell suddenly and violently ill, without apparent cause, and has since continued in very delicate state of health. The accused appears to have kept her own counsel until one day last week, when Mrs Sampson told her husband of the attempt, but without implicating herself. Sampson at once acquainted McFadden with the fact, and the daughter was taxed with the committal of the deed. She confessed, implicating Mrs Sampson, whereupon the latter disappeared, and is supposed to have gone to the mainland, where she has relatives residing. Mary Ann was taken before Justice Franklyn, examined and fully committed for trial at the Assizes. She is a bright-eyed girl and rather prepossessing in appearance, but seems to have sadly lacked the careful moral training of a good mother. She talks unreservedly of the affair; says she was always treated kindly by her father, and that she did not think the poison would injure him or she would not have administered it. The misguided creature, sobbing bitterly, was lodged in jail last evening; but there being no female ward it is difficult to say what disposition can be made for her accommodation until the Assizes.

NEW MINES.—The Kootenay expressman brings to Oregon a report that gold in paying quantities has been discovered at the Lalispel Mission. A number of claims had been taken up, and it was thought that a permanent mining camp would be established. The new diggings are about two hundred miles this side of Kootenay, and immediately join the Mission from which the district takes its name.

VIEW STREET CULVERT.—The View street culvert has caved in, and several serious accidents have occurred of late through people falling into the cavities. After dark there is security for neither the lives nor limbs of persons who are called into the neighborhood. The early attention of the proper authorities (whoever they are) is directed to this dangerous locality.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.—We now learn that Governor Seymour will not arrive here until to-morrow, the state of his health being such as to render it inadvisable for him to take up his quarters at Government House until the repairs have been completed and the new walls become thoroughly dry.

FREDERICK WEED, nephew of the great New York politician Thurlow Weed, committed suicide at Salt Lake City, Nov. 1st. He left a letter regarding the disposition of his estate, concluding: "I take my leap into the unknown future without misgiving. I am tired—I am discouraged."

HOSPITAL BENEFIT.—The arrangements for the forthcoming benefit to this useful institution are progressing satisfactorily. The first rehearsal of the trial scene in the Merchant of Venice and A Ticket of Leave will take place to-day in the theatre, at half-past 12 o'clock sharp.

GOING TO REPAIR THE CABLE.—The steamer Mumford, Captain Coffin, with Mr Haines on board, left for Lopez Island yesterday, for the purpose of "under-running" and repairing the cable which connects that island with San Juan.

ELECTION.—An election was held at Olympia, W. T., on Monday, for a Councilman. The result is not known; but Barnes, the Radical candidate, it was thought, would have a majority of four over his Democratic opponent Mitchell.

THE TRANSPORT (steamer hull) was towed outside yesterday by the Isabel and sailed for San Francisco. She is designed for freighting iron on the Sacramento river.

THE JOSE McNEAR reached her wharf at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. She was detained some hours at Dungeness on account of heavy southwest gales and a rough sea.

A FEW FITFUL FLASHES came over the wire last night, and we are enabled to lay some interesting despatches before our readers this morning.

AUCTION SALE.—Mr J. A. McCrea will sell to-day a large stock of groceries, provisions, dry goods, Indian goods, clothing fancy goods, boots and shoes, tobacco, &c. and at noon the sloop Leonede.

AUCTION SALE OF CLOTHING.—Messrs J. P. Davies & Co. will sell, at 11 a.m., a fine invoice of clothing of every variety. Let dealers remember the tariff and look to their stocks.

NATIVE GROWN.—Frank Campbell has on view, at his cigar stand, a fine specimen of the tobacco plant, raised by a Mr Beales, on Fidalgo Island.

The Chief Justice petition, signed by 825 persons, was forwarded yesterday by the Enterprise for presentation to Governor Seymour at New Westminster.

The people of Port Townsend are said to be greatly rejoiced at the return of the Custom-house to their harbor.

The steamer Emily Harris, Captain Frain, with 70 tons of coal, arrived from Nanaimo last evening.

\$78,492 in gold, from the sale of the privateer Shenandoah, at Liverpool, have been paid into the United States Treasury.

The San Francisco Flag, an infamous sheet, is dead.

The Great Fire in Quebec.

The following are all the particulars we have yet been able to find of the great fire in Quebec:— QUEBEC, Monday, October 15th, 1866.—At four o'clock yesterday morning, a fire began in the house of Mr Trudel, grocer, on St. Joseph street, near the Jacques Cartier market. Owing to the early hour of the morning few people were about. The wind which had blown half a gale from the east all night, had slightly abated, but still continued with such violence as to cause serious apprehensions, which were afterwards unfortunately realized. By this time the Fire Brigade reached the scene. Trudel's house was enveloped in flames. The papers were already there, but there was some delay in laying the hose and getting sufficient water, which was not remedied for nearly an hour. Meantime the fire made rapid progress; no less than ten or twelve houses were on fire, and the lumber and wooden sheds on all sides were soon ignited. By half-past five o'clock eighty houses, all built of wood, were in a blaze. The flames, driven by the wind, were spreading in all directions. At half-past six o'clock over 150 houses were consumed.

At 11 o'clock the whole center of the district lying between St. Saviour and the lower streets running parallel with the river was a charred and barren waste, and having nothing to feed on there, the conflagration distributed itself in opposite directions, the wind increasing again, and blowing gusts on every direction. Three separate conflagrations were observable at one time. St. Saviour Church, Dunn's soap and candle factory, Rice's rope walk and other large buildings were in flames.

Along St. Valier street, and the toll-gate and the streets surrounding the General Hospital and Convent, another terrible fire was raging with even greater fury, while at the back of Crown street, along Prince Edward's, Jesuit and Bilard streets, the flames were creeping back and enveloping street after street in spite of the almost superhuman exertions of the soldiers and the seamen of the Aurora. The conflagration ceased at about five o'clock, when there was nothing for it to feed on. The body of a man, burned almost to a crisp, was dragged out of a house in St. Saviour, near St. Valier street. It could not be identified. Sergeant Hughes of the Royal Artillery was blown up, and badly, though not dangerously burned. Lieutenant Douglas, of the Aurora, was severely hurt by a falling building. Several of the seamen received contusions; but so far as known, no one was seriously injured. Lieut. Benn, of one of the regiments, had his arm broken by a falling beam.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS. QUEBEC, Oct 16.—The Mayor of Quebec issued a proclamation yesterday morning for a mass meeting to be held last evening to devise means to assist the sufferers by the great fire. A more numerous and influential assembly was never convened in the city. The citizens whose property escaped injury are doing everything in their power to provide relief for those who have been rendered homeless and penniless by the greatest fire that has occurred in America. The sufferers at Quebec cannot be compared to those endured at Toronto. The people in the province have no one to rely on. The inhabitants of Lower Canada, being poor, cannot assist the sufferers as they would wish.

A committee was appointed, who will immediately appeal to the charitably disposed persons throughout the continent, for funds to help rebuild the city, and provide homes for the poor, and before the approaching winter sets in. Fifteen thousand dollars were subscribed at the meeting last night, and about five thousand dollars during the day. Coroner Prendergast held an inquest on the four bodies taken from the ruins. The first body taken out was that of a woman named Margaret Ward—the wife of Jean Baptiste, of St. Lareneur—whose husband was killed by the explosion in Arago street. The remains of three women were discovered after a search of six hours, buried beneath the ruins of an old brick building, near the lower end of Arago street. Their names were Angella Yadebonour, aged thirty-six years; Angelique Yadebonour, aged sixty years; the name of the third has not been transmitted. The mother of the Yadebonours was taken from beneath a mass of rubbish in such a state as to be unrecognizable. A clerk in the grocery store of Mr Ganeroux, named Biscontin, is missing. Several other persons are also reported missing.

The number of houses destroyed is greater than at first supposed. I think they will number 2350, throwing over 25,000 persons on the charity of the world.

On St. Lawrence and Stone streets, out of 2000 only 175 houses were left standing. The families living in these were all of the poorest class, and very few of them saved from the flames any clothing except what was on their persons.

Out of the large number of houses that were situated in the suburbs of the city the only token left was a wilderness of chimneys and ruins of what was the most popular resort during the summer months.

The different societies of the city have placed at the disposal of the authorities their halls for the families who were unable to procure tents. The skating ground, City Hall, two drill sheds, and the Marine hospital are filled.

The Governor General, immediately after being notified of the sad catastrophe, ordered ten thousand tents to be taken to Quebec for the accommodation of the houseless sufferers.

In the Sisters of Charity hospital are two hundred and fifty persons under their charge. The Sisters have been among the poor, houseless creatures, furnishing food and clothes, and administering to the wounded.

The telegraph poles of the Montreal Company were burned down for over a mile.

Manifest Destiny of Mexico.

Messrs. Emmons & another Maximilian has already left the country, as announced by the telegraph, or is to do so; whether the provinces of Chihuahua, Sonora and Lower California have been ceded to the United States or not, is but of little moment, as such are, at the utmost, questions of time. What is pretty certain is that Maximilian has shown himself inadequate to the task of restoring order, peace and security to the country. What is no less certain is, that Napoleon's scheme of founding an Empire on the ruins of the old, decrepit Republic, to counter the long cherished designs of Uncle Sam with regard to Mexico, has proved a signal failure. He appears now to entirely relinquish the task. Of this one can have no better proof than the withdrawal of the French troops, at a time when they are most needed. Indeed, never before has that most unhappy country, on which nature seems to have most profusely lavished her bounties, presented a more lamentable spectacle of chaos and anarchy than she does just now. She is rent by several factions, who having been unable to drive off the invaders, are now quarrelling among themselves on the ruins of the agonized Empire. Modern history affords nothing akin to it, and to find a parallel case we are compelled to fall back on the latter days of the Roman Empire. It is very certain, too, that the Mexicans, since the day they severed their ties with the mother country, have shown the greatest inability for self-government. They are too ignorant a people and too destitute of political sense to take their own destinies in hand. The history of the country for the last forty years is one catalogue of bloodshed; civil war raging without intermission from one end of the land to the other. For that long period they have been the prey to the selfish ambition of unscrupulous, heartless chieftains—no less than fifty-four having occupied the presidential chair in less than half a century, and none being able to raise himself in administrative capacity above the common level. When once in power, they seem to have been more busy about placating the passions than in promoting their welfare. Under the baneful influence of such rulers the public roads and monuments built by the Spaniards have gone to decay, and plunder and murder have prevailed throughout the land to such a degree as to place life and property in jeopardy. In a word, the country from the day the Mexicans gained their independence, has been retrograding with gigantic steps, and is now fast sinking into ruin. As I have already stated, the Empire has proved a failure; self-government is a nonentity. What, therefore, remains to be done? Is there no remedy for retrieving Mexico from her present sinking condition by bringing to light the latent resources with which she has been blessed? Everything seems to portend that Uncle Sam is the only Esculapius that will assume the task of curing the sick man of all his diseases by means of the panacea of absorption. When will this important event take place? Everything now seems to indicate that it will be ere long. Already three of the most important provinces of the Empire have been ceded, if we are to give credit to the late telegraphic despatches, viz: Chihuahua, Sonora, and Lower California.

Chihuahua, which contains a population of 200,000 inhabitants and an area of about 100,000 square miles, lies between the 27 deg. and 32 deg. latitude, and is bounded on the north by the important river of Rio Grande. It may be described as a lofty table-land, abounding in rich mines of gold and silver.

Next comes Sonora, with a population of 140,000 inhabitants, and an area of 100,000 and odd square miles. It is 300 miles long, extending along the Gulf of California, bounded on the east by the State of Chihuahua. Being greatly diversified it can produce, most prolifically, all kinds of European grains, besides cotton, tobacco, wine, &c. Numberless herds of wild stock are seen roaming through its immense plains, wanting a master. It is one of the richest provinces in the whole Empire in gold and silver, and also pearls. It abounds too in alluvial gold diggings; but owing to the frequent incursions of the Indians, all these resources have proved unavailing thusfar.

Lower California, which runs between the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of California, has a population of 12,000 inhabitants (one-half Indians), with an area of 60,000 square miles. It is 700 miles long, and from 30 to 120 broad, intersected through the whole of its length by a chain of mountains. As a general thing, the country is uneven, rugged, barren and deficient in moisture. But, wherever the soil is watered, it is of extraordinary fertility. It contains every kind of mineral, precious and otherwise. Such is the important territory which is reported to have been ceded to the United States. It is more than a quarter of Mexico, and over one-quarter larger than the whole area of France. What the country will become, in the hands of the Americans, it is easy to foretell. With the Rio Grande in their power, a line of steamers will soon ply from its mouth to

Topacoine (in the State of Chihuahua), a distance of 720 miles; and from the latter place, a railroad will be built to the Gulf of California, a distance of 440 miles, an aggregate distance of 1160 miles from point to point. Gasmas, with a beautiful seaport (horse-shoe like), well sheltered from the winds and the rough sea, will become the successful rival of San Francisco. With capital flowing in, it will become like the Bay City, the centre of a rich, thriving, mining and agricultural population. Being nearer to China, Japan and most parts of the Australian Islands, than the metropolis of the Pacific, it will become, in the course of time, the emporium of the trade and commerce between these distant countries, on the one hand, and the Atlantic States and Europe on the other.

The Ill-Fated Evening Star.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE. The following particulars of the loss of the above steamer with a number of passengers are furnished by the New York Herald of Oct. 10th:—

Among the passengers on board the ill-fated vessel was the opera troupe of Paul Alhaiza, comprising 50 singers, artists and musicians, whom the managers had engaged in Paris. Mr Alhaiza, and his company reached this city on Thursday the 27th ult., by the steamer Ville de Paris. During the passage from Europe, Paul Alhaiza, the manager, was strongly advised to convey his artists to New Orleans by rail, but fearing the voyage would prove too fatiguing for the ladies of the troupe, he decided upon securing their passage by the Evening Star. He did not, however, secure his own berth on board, but proceeded to New Orleans by land, thus avoiding the sad fate that awaited the members of his company. While in Paris Mr Alhaiza received the news of his father's death, and lost a brother two weeks later. His second brother, Charles Alhaiza, was one of the passengers by the Evening Star.

Dr Spaulding's Circus company, numbering about thirty persons, were also on board. The organization had on the vessel a quantity of paraphernalia and baggage, but no horses. Ninety-seven young girls, whose ages varied from 15 to 22 were among the unfortunates. These had been engaged by the matrons of sundry New Orleans maisons de joie to take apartments in their respective establishments for the winter. The matrons who had come to New York about a month since for the purpose of making a selection among the many inmates of the fashionable metropolitan houses, were Bianca, Robbins, Jennie King, Flora Bedell, Susan Kingsley, Pauline Meade, and Josephine Hoenan, all well known in the circles of the southern demi-monde. With the exception of Flora Bedell, who proceeded to New Orleans by rail, all were passengers on board the evening Star. As to the real names of the poor girls who accompanied them, but little information could be gathered. From the earliest days of their entrance upon the career of sorrow, they had cast them aside and substituted in their stead the inevitable *nom de guerre*. Inasmuch as all the prominent places of resort in the city had furnished its quota of inmates, there was, yesterday, no little sadness displayed by the passengers when the news of the loss of the steamer came to their ears.

[Twenty-four of the crew of the ill-fated vessel were subsequently picked up. The remainder of the souls on board found watery graves.]

Supreme Court.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28. Mr Lowell and Copland.—Mr McCreeght moved that the rule nisi herein ordering John Copland to answer certain charges made against him, and to show cause why he should not be struck from the roll of Attorneys of this Court, be made absolute. Mr Copland showed cause, and read the affidavit of the plaintiff, with the exhibits annexed, and his own affidavit in answer thereto. The further hearing of the motion was postponed until Friday, at 11 a.m., to enable Mr Copland to frame a supplemental affidavit.

Cary vs. Everett, McTiernan and Thomas. In this case, yesterday, by consent of Counsel for both sides, a decree was granted, Everett and McTiernan retiring from the trusteeship; new trustees to be appointed, and each party to pay its own costs. Mr McCreeght, instructed by Mr Copland, for plaintiff, and the Attorney General, instructed by Parkes & Green, for defendants McTiernan and Everett.

ARTIST'S NIGHT-LIGHT.—The Builder says an interesting conference on colour as regards artificial light has been given by M. N. ches, at Nancy. This professor spoke at great length on the power possessed by light produced by the combustion of magnesium to bring out certain natural as well as artificial colours with the identical brilliancy which they have by day. The presence of chloride of sodium in domestic lighting, he said, explains the impossibility of distinguishing certain shades of a dress, a flower, or painting, by night. A magnesium lamp, such as is used by photographers for night scenes, would permit of artists working at night with as much certainty as by daylight.

REMOVAL OF THE U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE.—The Eliza Anderson sailed yesterday morning for Port Angeles, W. T., where she will take on board the effects of the U. S. Custom House and Marine Hospital, and carry the same to Port Townsend, where those establishments will be permanently located. Some four years ago the Custom-house was removed from Port Townsend to Port Angeles through the influence of the late Victor Smith. The removal ruined the first-named town, and failed to build up Angeles.

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Tuesday, December 4, 1866.

The Peace of Europe.

The Napoleonic manifesto of the 17th of September affords ground for believing that if the peace of Europe depends upon the desire of France to destroy it, it will live as long as Napoleon himself; and the retirement of the French Ministry of Dro L'Huys—who is known to favor an armed intervention against Austria—would afford additional assurance of the earnest desire of Napoleon to remain in peace and harmony with the world and the rest of mankind. ever may have been, at one time or another of the negotiations between France and Prussia with regard to the cession of the Rhishin Province, certain that the refusal of Bismarck to yield an inch of German territory completely changed the attitude of the French Government towards its man neighbor, and drew forth a manifesto to which we allude. One can doubt that the Prussian Government will continue its efforts towards German unity with or without the consent of France; and this distance from the seat of war, no one can help observing France now occupies quite a favorable position in the settlement of affairs of continental Europe. A paing of ten days' duration has changed the map, but placed Prussia in the foremost rank of the continental powers. Should France, at any time now going forward, she would to bring on a fearful struggle might end in her own discomfiture. If, however, she should not do so, the Germans will soon enjoy their national unity that has been peopled in England, Russia, France, and other countries. The same is the case in Italy. France cannot, much without risking a general war, while the withdrawal of the Protectorate from the Pope will complicate in a month, and Europe a more solid guarantee than can be extracted from professions contained in the manifesto of Napoleon's health is said to be such, and it is therefore highly probable that he is more anxious to see a continuance of his dynasty to risk uncertain wars, the terms of which he may not live to see while at a more favorable juncture circumstances he could hardly be tempted to risk a war for rectification of the French frontier. There are many reasons for believing that his present professions of able designs are sincere.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Municipal Council.

MONDAY, NOV. 27. The Mayor took his seat at 7 1/2. Present.—Councillors Gowen, Lewis, Hebbard, Gibbs, Trahey.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr R. Lewis presented his certificate of election and took his seat at the board of communications.

A communication was read from Mr Heisterman on behalf of the lessees of Council Chambers, reducing the rent to \$25 per month. An account for \$25 rent for the month of November was ordered paid as soon as funds are in hand. Leave was granted on petition of Woods to cut a drain on Kane street, to the supervision of the Committee. Leave was granted Messrs Hicks & Co. to occupy portion of sidewalk on Government street pending certain alterations.

COUNCIL CHAMBERS.

Mr Layzell reported that the Committee appointed to ascertain where suitable offices could be obtained at a lower rate had received an offer from Mr DeCoursey to let up offices in his brick building on L street, and to rent them at \$20 per month. The same was taken for two months. The lessees of the present chambers agreed to reduce the rent to \$20 per month. The latter offer was, on motion, after discussion, accepted for the present.

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR.

Mr Trahey moved that a Committee be appointed to draft an address of presentation to His Excellency the Governor as soon as convenient after his arrival in Victoria. After some discussion the motion was

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Tuesday, December 4, 1866.

The Peace of Europe.

The Napoleonic manifesto of the 17th of September affords ground for believing that if the peace of Europe depends upon the desire of France to destroy it, it will live as long as Napoleon himself; and the retirement from the French Ministry of Drouyn de L'Hays—who is known to have favored an armed intervention in favor of Austria—would appear to furnish additional assurance of the peaceful intentions of France, and an earnest desire of Napoleon to pass the remainder of an eventful career in peace and harmony with "all the world and the rest of mankind." What ever may have been, at one time, the character of the negotiations between France and Prussia with regard to the cession of the Rhenish Provinces, it is certain that the refusal of Bismarck to yield an inch of German territory, completely changed the attitude of the French Government towards its German neighbor, and drew forth the manifesto to which we allude. No one can doubt that the Prussian Government will continue its efforts towards German unity with or without the consent of France; and even at this distance from the seat of the late war, no one can help observing that France now occupies quite a secondary position in the settlement of the affairs of continental Europe. A campaign of ten days' duration not only changed the map, but placed Prussia in the foremost rank of the continental powers. Should France, at any time, seek to interfere in the work of unity now going forward, she would be sure to bring on a fearful struggle that might end in her own discomfiture. If, however, she should not attempt to stay the proposed political changes, the Germans will soon enjoy the same national unity that has been perfected in England, Russia, France, and other countries. The same is the case with Italy. France cannot, much longer, without risking a general war, continue her interference in Italian affairs while the withdrawal of the French Protectorate from the Pope will settle the complications in a month, and give Europe a more solid guarantee of peace than can be extracted from the professions contained in the manifesto. Napoleon's health is said to be failing; and it is therefore highly probable that he is more anxious to secure a continuance of his dynasty than to risk uncertain wars, the termination of which he may not live to see; and while at a more favorable juncture of circumstances he could hardly resist the temptation to risk a war for the rectification of the French frontier, there are many reasons for believing that his present professions of peaceable designs are sincere.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

Municipal Council.

MONDAY, NOV. 26. The Mayor took his seat at 7:15 p.m. Present.—Councillors Gowen, Lewis, Layzell, Hebbard, Gibbs, Trahey. CREDENTIALS. Mr. Lewis presented his certificate of election and took his seat at the board. COMMUNICATIONS. A communication was read from Mr. H. F. Heisterman on behalf of the lessees of the Council Chambers, reducing the rent to \$20 per month. An account for \$25 rent due for the month of November was ordered to be paid as soon as funds are in hand. Leave was granted on petition of Mr. Woods to cut a drain on Kane street, subject to supervision of the Committee. Leave was granted Messrs Hicks & Russell to occupy portion of sidewalk on Government street pending certain alterations. COUNCIL CHAMBERS. Mr. Layzell reported that the Committee appointed to ascertain where suitable city offices could be obtained at a lower rental, had received an offer from Mr. DeCosmos to fit up offices in his brick building on Langley street and to rent them at \$20 per month, provided the same be taken for two years. The lessees of the present chambers had agreed to reduce the rent to \$20 per month. The latter offer was, on motion, after some discussion, accepted for the present. ADDRESSES TO THE GOVERNOR. Mr. Trahey moved that a Committee of three be appointed to draft an address for presentation to His Excellency the Governor as soon as convenient after his arrival in Victoria. After some discussion the motion was carried.

ried, Messrs Hebbard and Layzell contra, and Messrs Trahey, Lewis, and Gibbs were placed on the Committee.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The name of Mr. Lewis was added to the Committee on Finance and Streets and Sewers. Mr. Lewis was also appointed Fire Warden for Yates street.

PRODUCE MARKET.

A communication was read from Messrs. J. P. Davis & Co., offering the use of town lots on Fort and View streets for the purposes of a weekly or monthly stock and produce market, provided that the proprietors be allowed a scale of charges and obtain a charter in perpetuity, under the name of Davies' Cattle Market. The matter was referred to a Committee consisting of Messrs Gowen, Layzell and Hebbard for report at next meeting.

MUNICIPAL REVENUE BY-LAW.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on this By-law, Councillor Gowen in the chair, and, after some debate, rose and asked leave to sit again at next meeting.

IMPORTANT REAL ESTATE SALE.

Yesterday, at noon, the rooms of Messrs Franklin were crowded by persons in attendance upon the sale of valuable real estate belonging to ex-Mayor Harris. The property offered consisted of the Bank of British Columbia building; the Bee-Hive Hotel building, the one-story brick adjoining the hotel and occupied by the Spring Kidge Water Works Company, and the double one story and a-half cottage on Broad street, now occupied by Mr. Harris, together with the lots on which the buildings are situated. The sale commenced with the Bee-Hive Hotel, the first offer for which was \$500, gradually increasing to \$2000, at which price R. Bishop was the purchaser. The Water Company's office was started at \$500, and was knocked down to Mr. Innis for \$750. The dwelling-house hung in the balance between \$500 and \$850 for some time, and was sold at the latter figure to George S. Wright. The Bank building, the object of absorbing interest, was the last offered. The building is one of the largest, most substantial, and best located in the city. It is leased to the Bank authorities for \$250 a month until August, 1867, after which the lease is renewed for a term of ten years, at a monthly rate of \$200 per month. The first bid was \$1000, which was rapidly increased to \$10,000, by a number of bidders, until \$13,000 had been reached, when the bidding was confined to Mr. Ward, Acting Manager of the Bank of British Columbia and Mr. J. Robertson Stewart. The contest continued for some time, the auctioneer exhibiting a great deal of patience and skill in angling for bids. After numerous rises of \$50, the amount offered reached \$14,850, when Mr. Ward bid \$14,900, and was followed by Mr. Stewart with \$15,000, at which sum the property was knocked down. The investment is one of the best ever made in the Colony, affording a net income of nearly \$500 per annum, with first-class security for the permanency of the tenant. The purchaser is understood to be a gentleman connected with the Bank of British Columbia.

PILING IT ON.

A small coaster, called the Shark, yesterday brought over from San Juan, a cargo of potatoes, valued at \$80, on which the owners paid the usual landing permit of \$5, and were told that was all they had to pay, as San Juan was claimed to be in the Colony, and no duties could be charged on goods brought from there. The importers, however, before they could discharge the produce were required to pay \$10 more for British Columbia customs duties, which they did under protest, resolving at the same time to bring no more to this port. Other crafts from San Juan, we understand, since the Union Proclamation, have paid only \$5. Why should any difference be made between one craft and another? and when, we may ask, is the present injurious exaction to cease?

JACK OF THE SPREE.

William Underwood, a seaman belonging to the Prince of Wales, was yesterday charged with stealing \$2 50 from W. Moakes, a sailor belonging to H.M.S. Clif. Moakes, who prosecuted, it appeared was on a bender, and had been drinking with the accused, who was an old shipmate of his. While at the Red Lion Underwood was seen to take the money from Moakes, and was given in charge. Underwood admitted taking the money, but only as a banker, and declared that he called the attention of every person present at the time to the fact of his having taken it for safe keeping on board his ship, where Moakes could get it by applying to him. Mr. Pemberton said the Prince of Wales was a very good ship, no doubt, but a bad bank. He must remind Underwood for further inquiry.

ASSAULTING A CHRISTIAN.

A Fort Rupert Indian, named Thomas Tompkins, was yesterday charged with creating a disturbance at a Chinaman's house and assaulting one Ah Chong. Tompkins admitted the corn, pleading drunkenness. He was fined \$10 or two months.

A COURT MARTIAL

was held yesterday on board the flag-ship.

lection Class.—There was another large attendance last evening of the Elocution Class, President O'Connell in the Chair. Mr. Babbitt was chosen Critic of the evening.

Several capital recitations were given, the best of which was by Mr. W. K. Bull; it was a selection from the writings of Arctemus Ward, entitled "Marian; a romance of the French School," and was delivered in style which called forth roars of laughter, and elicited the commendation of the critics. The Elocution Class is rapidly growing in numbers, and is actually in a more flourishing condition than at any previous time.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—LECTURES.

The Committee of the Mechanics' Institute have arranged for the delivery of series of semi-monthly lectures during the winter season. The following gentlemen are named as lecturers: Rt. Rev. Bishop Hills, Archdeacon Gibson, Rev. T. Somerville, Rev. A. C. Garrett, Chief Justice Needham, Capt. Porcher, (H.M.S. Sparrowhawk), Mr. J. J. Cochran, Mr. A. Waddington, Mr. E. G. Alston, and C. B. Young. The first lecture will be delivered on the evening of Thursday week, by Rev. Mr. Somerville.—Subject, "Some talk on talk and talkers."

DISMISSED.—The charge preferred by a

knottman against Lock Miller, of having eased her of \$100, was yesterday dismissed, there being no evidence beyond the statement of the girl that Miller was the last man in the house. Mr. Bishop, who appeared for Miller offered to call witnesses as to character, and stated that the house where the alleged robbery took place belonged to Miller himself. The magistrate said he felt satisfied that the girl had lost her money, and it was an every day occurrence for whitemen to rob knottmen, but there was nothing before him to warrant his detaining Miller.

CABLESTOCK.—High winds and seas

are supposed to have chafed the shore-end of the piece of cable between the Islands of San Juan and Lopez, and destroyed the insulation. A steamer with a working party aboard will proceed to repair the damage, which can, to-day, be effected by overrunning the defective part and splicing a new piece on in its place. We shall probably have a renewal of telegraphic communication on Thursday.

A QUANTITY OF MERCHANDISE

from Nainimo—the stock of a bankrupt—was brought down on the last trip of the Sir James Douglas, for sale by auction in this city. Strange to say, no duties were charged, by the Customs officer. Why this omission? If duties can be collected on goods shipped to New Westminster, or from San Juan to this port, why can they not with equal propriety be collected on goods shipped to or from Nainimo?

PROSPECTUS.—The prospectus of the Hixon

(commonly known as Canyon) Creek Quartz Mill Company, appears in our paper to-day. We are pleased to learn that a number of shares have been applied for, and that a mill will be ordered immediately. We are confident that the true wealth of the country will be found to lie in our quartz veins, and every encouragement should be given to any enterprise having for its object their development.

PHENIX COAL MINE.—A letter

from Cliallam Bay, W.T., states that the vicinity of the Phenix Coal Mine had been severely visited by the late storms. The miners at one time were seriously incommoded by water; but the admirable machinery in use at the mine succeeded in freeing the works after a day or two of pumping.

SMASHING ROUND.—A man named John

Milward was charged yesterday with smashing windows at the Fashion, and with resisting the officer in the discharge of his duty. He was fined \$10 or two months' imprisonment, the damage to be made good out of the fine.

BROKEN RIBS.—John Costello fell from a

pile-driver on Friday, and fractured two of his ribs. "Billy" is one of the kindest-hearted and most useful members of our community, and his misfortune is regretted by all.

PRODUCE.—The schooner Spray arrived

yesterday from Dungeness, W.T., with a cargo of hops, hay and poultry, upon which duties were paid to the amount of about \$150.

DR. PHILLIPS, lately from England,

has arrived at Nainimo, to take the place of the Coal Company's physician, vacated by the retirement of Dr. Carrall.

Letter from "Tom Brown of Oxford," Mr. Hughes, M.P. and author of "Tom Brown at Oxford," has been engaged as the "own correspondent" of the New York Tribune in England. From among his recent epistles we select the following:

London, Sept. 10, 1866.

The arrival in England of Gov. Eyre, is creating a good deal of excitement; indeed, I should not wonder if the fight over him and his doings, which is almost sure to take place now, were to stir some of the depths of political and social life among us which have not been moved this many a year. Your readers have seen that on his landing at Southampton he was welcomed at a public dinner by several Tory Lords and municipal authorities, and—alas! that one should have to write it—by Charles Kingsley. The demonstration was not otherwise than feeble, in a political sense, as no member of the House which is directly responsible to constituents was present. But other receptions are now being talked of in different parts of the kingdom; and a committee of noblemen and gentlemen has been formed to raise an "Eyre Defence Fund." It is curious how this test of the treatment of inferior races divides men in our time more keenly and subtly than any other. I never now can really depend on an Englishman's political faith until I know how he felt about your rebellion, or how he is feeling about this outbreak of ours in Jamaica. He may have talked and professed liberalism from his youth up, and honestly, too; but if he went wrong five years ago, in favor of the last nineteenth century power, with slavery for its corner stone, or if he is now shouting and subscribing for Eyre, all his talk and professions are but as a sounding brass and a tinkling symbol. I have no doubt, from all I gather from your journals, and from my American friends, that it is just the same with you. It is only true liberals, those in whom the faith, that all men are born free and equal, goes down deeper than their dinner, who can stand the notion of absolute equality before the law for all colors, either with you or us, and, to my mind, none others deserve the name. We shall see how the hosts muster as regards present strength in your Fall elections, and in our Eyre and anti-Eyre demonstrations.

The foremost men on the wrong side with us, as yet are Carlyle, Ruskin, and Kingsley. Our people are calling them renegades, but this is not fair. The only one to whom the name can with even prima facie fairness be given, is Kingsley. Carlyle has been a power whisperer, and a despiser of freedom any time this 25 years. Reverence him as one does, and must, there is no denying this. Ruskin has been the captive of Carlyle's bow and spear for the last 10 years, or nearly that. He is intensely clear, keen, and narrow; can never see more than one side, and is as bigoted a hero worshipper, both in the good and evil sense, as his great master. He is fond now of saying "I am a King's man, not a mob's man," including tyrant in his term king, and people in his term mob. But Charles Kingsley had far more real popular sympathy in him at one time. I remember nearly twenty years ago, at one of a series of meetings of the leaders of our London workmen, called by Mr. Maurice and a lot of young lawyers and parsons who were working with him, Kingsley making a speech in which he declared himself a Chartist, and gave his reasons, carrying the whole meeting enthusiastically with him. Three or four years later again, at the time of the first great exhibition, I remember him preaching his celebrated sermon on Freedom, equality and brotherhood, in a London pulpit, to which he had been specially invited by the incumbent, who rose up in the reading desk, scared, and made a protest against the doctrine and the preacher, the moment he had finished. Afterward he was one of the chief leaders among the Christian Socialists, and wrote constantly in their paper, and a series of tracts under the nom de plume of Parson Lot. One of his tracts in this series, called "Cheap Clothes and Nasty," had a considerable reputation at the time, and deserved it. His early books, too, the "Saint's Tragedy," "Yeast" and "Alton Locke," had the true liberal ring in them. But for all that, those who knew him best always said that his sympathies were at the bottom strongly aristocratic, and so it has proved. He was bred in a school where deference to mere rank was part of the creed. Moreover, his brother Henry, who was out in Australia during Eyre's exploring trips, came home a great admirer of the ex-Governor, and inculcated his big brother before the Jamaica riots occurred—lastly, the Kingsley family owned West India property, and were great losers by the emancipation. Taking this all into consideration, I think one may regret very much the prominent part which he has thought fit to take in this matter, without quoting Browning's "Lost Leader" against him, or ceasing to respect and feel kindly toward a man who has done yeoman's service for the right at one time in his life.

On the other side the leading names on the Jamaica Committee are J. S. Mill, J. Bright and Goldwin Smith. The Buxtons have left the committee, thereby of course damaging it seriously, but themselves, I think, much more, on the ground that outrageously illegal and unrighteous as they deem Governor Eyre's conduct to have been, they cannot see their way to putting him on his trial at home. A rich though not numerous section of the old anti-slavery party here, has followed them, and it seems possible that their defection may make it impossible to raise the funds necessary to try Eyre for the illegal execution of Gordon. I cannot, however, myself doubt that they will be forthcoming. Meantime the press here is strongly deprecating the trial. There is in fact scarcely a paper except The Star, which has come out for putting the thing through. Even journals which were uniformly on the right side during your civil war, are giving an uncertain note, putting the case on a wrong issue; and vilifying the Jamaica Committee. The Pall Mall Gazette, for instance, which is generally sound on legal questions, has said that the nation will not allow the burden of proof to lie on a British Governor; that in taking measures for the public safety he has not been actuated by malice, or by any feeling which the English law will construe as malice. Now the question of malice on which it is thus attempted to ride, has no bearing on the point at is-

Our law is so clear on this part of the case, that I doubt whether any lawyer of character and standing would argue it. The last time that it was seriously argued was at the beginning of the century by Mr. Dallas, afterward Lord Chief Justice in Gen. Pictet's case, who was tried for signing an order for the torture of a colored girl in Trinidad, which had been recently taken from Spain, and of which he was Governor. He urged again and again that there was no evidence to prove the most remote suspicion of malice, and again and again Lord Ellenborough, the judge who was trying the case, interrupted him with, you cannot go into this. The act, if unlawful, is presumed by our law to be malicious. The argument you are now stating would be of the highest importance if urged in mitigation of punishment, but to the question of guilty or not guilty it is wholly irrelevant.—(State Trials, vol. 30, pp. 488-9.) The Jamaica Committee contend that the only issue is whether the seizure of Gordon in a district where the civil law was in force, and his transfer to a district under martial law, was not an illegal act. If illegal, the higher the position of the offender the more needful is it that the Executive Government here should not be able to screen him by refusing to proceed against him. The matter is very serious, and I cannot but hope that the Jamaica Committee will be successful.

The Reform movement gathers weight and strength daily. Liverpool and Manchester are following the example of Birmingham, and there will be monster meetings at each of these places in the course of the month. The League is very indignant at the refusal of Chief Justice, Cockburn, to reappoint Mr. Beales, their president, reviving, barrister for Middlesex. The reason given by the Chief Justice is that, however impartial Mr. Beales may be in his judicial capacity, it is not to be supposed that the Conservative party will believe him to be so, and that it is therefore out of the question that he should be the person by whom the lists of voters in the metropolitan districts shall be settled. One is very sorry that so good a man as Mr. Beales should suffer, but it is clear that the Chief Justice could do no otherwise. It would never have done to keep the leader of a very serious political agitation in such a position. Your readers probably never heard of Mr. Beales till within the last few months, nor, indeed, was he at all known here. He is a Chancery barrister of some 35 years standing, so that he can scarcely be less than 60. I have seen him going about his business very quietly in the Lincolnshire Courts, as long as I can remember, and I don't think five men at the bar with whom he was daily associating had any idea of the strength of his political faith. Indeed, I doubt whether he himself was conscious of it. It is in a different sphere, much like the case of one of the old prophets, mastered by the impulse to go forth to the people, and he may say with Amos, I was neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but a shepherd and a gatherer of sycamore fruit, when the Lord took me and said, go prophesy to my people Israel. However, without pressing the comparison or at all comparing the work of Mr. Beales to that of Amos, it seems to be more and more clear that he and the Reform League will have settled the fate of Lord Derby's Government before the winter.

Roebuck has just recovered from the illness which kept him out of the House during the last half of the session, and has signalled his recovery by one of his acrid, mischievous speeches, at Sheffield. He attacks Lord Russell and Mr. Gladstone most unfairly, accusing the latter of attempting to cajole and bully the House of Commons, and strings together a lot of stupid platitudes against the Reform bill, which were slain again and again in the debates. He looks forward to the amalgamation of the two great parties of Liberals and Conservatives, and the formation of a joint government of great strength. Without expressly saying so, he gives us to understand that a small rump of Radicals are to be left out, including, I presume, Mr. Gladstone. In fact, he is for playing much the same game as your Copperheads, Democrats and Southerners have been about in the Philadelphia wigwag, and miscalculates. I believe, the strength of the Radical rump here, at which he sneers, as much as Raymond and the rest do at that of the true Republican party. We shall see.

The cholera has all but disappeared, and has left our scientific men more and more confident that water is at the root of the mischief. I only hope it may hasten a little the adoption of one or other of the plans for supplying London, of which the Cumberland lakes scheme seems to be just now the most popular.

We are having a terrible Autumn—nothing like it since 1852, the drenching year of the Great Exhibition, when our cadmen began to think Millennium was bona fide, set in. The harvest, I fear both here and in Ireland, will be greatly damaged. The only consolation is that it will make Reform and the downfall of the Tories (though 50 Roebucks were ready to back them) the surer and speedier.

Summary Court.

MONDAY, NOV. 26. Eugene Thomas v. Quarles.—Plaintiff by Mr. Green. Judgment for \$60 25 for goods sold and delivered. Stachschmidt v. Edgar.—Plaintiff by Mr. Green. Judgment for \$61 50 for goods sold and delivered. Robert Slater v. J. B. Swell.—Plaintiff by Mr. Drake. Judgment by default for \$12, goods sold and delivered. Avey Corridge v. J. W. Williams.—Plaintiff by Mr. Drake, defendant in person. Suit for \$85 for damage to crops. Case partly heard and adjourned until Monday next to enable defendant to produce witnesses. J. Finnelly v. Jean Forton.—Mr. McCreight instructed by Mr. Drake for plaintiff, Mr. Courtney for defendant. Suit for \$170 damages for loss of six pigs, the property of plaintiff alleged to have been destroyed by defendant; judgment for \$161. Levellyn and Copland.—This matter was postponed until Wednesday, after Bankruptcy Court. The Nicholas Biddle will leave to-day for San Francisco.

