

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

## And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 7.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1866.

NO. 47.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

VICTORIA CHRONICLE

HIGGINS, LONG & CO.

TERMS:  
For annum, in advance, \$8 00  
For Six Months, 4 00  
For Three Months, 2 00  
Per Week, 1 00  
PAYABLE INvariably IN ADVANCE.

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

AGENTS:

Alexander & Co. Nanaimo, V. I.  
John Mackay, do  
Sam'l Harris, do  
Glasgow & Co. New Westminster  
Richardson & Co. Victoria  
Barker & Co. Lytton  
do do Vancouver  
do do Port Moody  
do do Cameronsville  
A. S. Pinkham, do  
L. R. Fisher, do  
do do Seattle, W. T.  
do do San Francisco  
do do do  
F. Algar, do  
do do 30 Cornhill, London

A Disloyal Extravaganza.

Every true-hearted loyalist in this community must rejoice in the knowledge of the fact that the meeting—or meetings for there were three of them—on Saturday night proved so far as the attempt to excite the populace to treason and disloyalty went, a most thorough, complete, and indignant fizzle. The opposition to the traitorous schemes of McClure & Co. was fierce and determined, and the

assembly was called for a treasonable purpose—none other than to hold out to Her Majesty the threat of annexation to the United States, unless the dictates of McClure & Co. were submitted to. The intention of the promoters was to pack the building with their friends, but the loyalists were too numerous for the schemers, and outnumbered them so greatly that the first two meetings proved a triumphant vindication of the loyalty of the colonists. At the third meeting—which was commenced with C. B. Young as chairman, a 'cooked' resolution was presented and carried. This however, was not effected until the loyal people, supposing the gathering over when the gas was out, had left the place. Proper measures will, of course, be taken at once to counteract any possible influence that the resolutions—which will, doubtless, receive a severe rebuke from Her Majesty's Government—may have abroad. We cannot, however, but congratulate the people on the great victory they have won. Steps are being taken to form a Loyal League for the protection and preservation of British interests on the Pacific, so that a movement that was intended to be damaging to those very interests will really conserve and unite them.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Monday, Oct. 1.

THE ANNEXATIONISTS IN SCULPTURE.

TREASON SPOUTING AT THE THEATRE.

LUDICROUS SCENES!

LOYALTY TRIUMPHANT!

A serio-comico-tragic meeting took place in the Victoria Theatre on Saturday night, in pursuance of a call that appeared in an obscure print of Friday evening, the object of which was understood to be to consider the advisability of annexing these Colonies to the United States. The meeting was called for 7 o'clock; but owing to a demand having been made by the agent for the owners of the premises for *chicamen* before the doors were opened, a tremendous crowd of people who had assembled in front did not gain admittance until nearly 8 o'clock. The rent having at last been paid, the crowd (which numbered fully six hundred persons) poured in and speedily filled the house. The meeting soon became impatient at seeing no one on the stand prepared to open the proceedings. The impatience was manifested by cat-calls, dog-barks, yells and ironical

applause. Loud calls were made for Willis Bond to take the chair, but a most pressing invitation failed to induce that individual to present himself and the disorder continued until Mr Hebbard suddenly popped out from the prompter's corner of the stage, and asked the meeting to appoint a Chairman. The meeting responded by calling on Hebbard to take the chair himself; but that gentleman declined the honor, and vanished from sight almost as quickly as he had appeared. Catching sight of James Thorne, a bear-y-looking individual bawled out for him to take the chair. Nothing loth, Mr Thorne ascended the platform, and was on the point of "taking the chair," when his foot slipped on the stage and he took the floor instead—his feet assuming the perpendicular and his body a recumbent position. The laughter which this little incident created having subsided, and Mr Thorne having regained his feet, Mr Leigh was called to the chair, which he took without meeting with a mishap, after thanking the assemblage for the dubious honor conferred. The Chair called on the promoters of the meeting to come forward and explain its object. A long pause ensued.

"F.F.D."—This meeting's a sell. [Great laughter.] Willis Bond here advanced and said that never in his life had he had anything to do with so dirty a thing as this meeting bid fair to be. [Cheers.] He was an adopted British subject; he had studied the English Constitution well before he took the oath of allegiance, and he saw no reason to recant. [Cheers, interspersed with groans from a few rowdies in the pit.] Who had called the meeting? asked Bond, as he would like to see them come forward like men. "F.F.D." attempted to speak from his seat in the pit, but was howled down by the rowdies.

emerging from the very locality from which the call emanated, mounted the platform. He was received by a fearful storm of hisses, mingled with applause. Cries of "Downing street," "delegate," "office hunter," etc., resounded through the house for some time. At last Mr McClure managed to say that he did not see the gentlemen present who were to move the resolutions or take the chair. [Voice—They're afraid, d—n them, the traitors.] [Cheers.] Mr McClure continued that no one was satisfied with the condition of the country. The speaker here proceeded in his favorite style, to depreciate the resources of this Colony, and to predict that in six months half of the people in it would have fled. A "little yaller dorg" now mounted the stage and set up such a furious howl at the speaker, that the Chairman was compelled to take him (the dorg) on his knees to quiet him. Mr McClure continued that the political privileges had been taken from the country. [A voice—Quite right.] Had the Colonies been united 18 months ago—[Voice—You divided them!] Union would have done good. But there was no hope now for us since our representative institutions were done away with. [Voice—We don't want 'em! we're better without 'em!] Her Majesty's Government cared very little for us.

A great uproar here arose, during which the terms "traitor" and "toady" were freely bandied, and the "yaller dorg," having left his comfortable quarters on the Chairman's knee joined his howl to the general clamor. Disputes arose in different parts of the house between individuals, in the midst of which the Chairman rose and vociferated for order, which was at last obtained, and the speaker proceeded: The House passed Union resolutions and got no reply. [Voice—"You're not worth it!"] and now it's necessary to bring our condition to Her Majesty's notice. How are we to do it? [Voice—Send you as a delegate and then we'll be rid of you.] [Great laughter, and loud yelping from the "dorg."] At this moment, a gentleman called out that the Chairman had fallen asleep—an insinuation that brought that gentleman to his feet with a request that order be preserved. Uproarious laughter followed this sally, and the speaker continued, not without constant interruptions: Reciprocity with the United States and a cheap and liberal form of government were desired. This could be had if we only went about it in the right way. We had been reduced to the position of serfs, and Vancouver Island was only a receptacle for British subjects who afterwards became first rate American citizens. [F.F.D.—It's a lie!] Where are we to get our population from. [Voice—From China.] The Americans were the only people who could develop this country's resources. [Vociferous groaning and cries of "you're a Fenian."] An old man in the pit, who was greeted with the cry of "Scissors," here rose and declared it as his

deliberate conviction that Mr McClure was a "regular muf." "Scissors" was requested to take the platform, which he did, and was opening his head to address the audience, when a glance from the speaker caused him to retire to the siding, on the way to which his feet slipped, and he came down at full length on his back. At this point, the whole scene had become so ludicrous that men screamed with laughter, and buttons flew off with reports like small-arms, and great tears chased each other rapidly down the cheeks of those whose cochiniary organs had been excited. There was never a farce produced equal to the scene presented. "Scissors," becoming aware of the ridiculous figure he "cut," scrambled to his feet, scuttled off the stage, and was heard from no more at that time. Comparative order having been restored, Mr McClure started again: He proceeded to denounce Governor Seymour and Judge Begbie (the latter with a view to enlist the sympathies of the Caribboes present), and asked what confidence could be placed in either? There were only two things to save the country—reciprocity with the United States and a more liberal form of Government. [Hisses and applause.] He would ask, were the people anxious for reciprocity. Cries of "yes, no," "no, yes," "annexation," etc.

Mr McClure called on the chair to put the question. The chair attempted to comply. Mr Alston advanced to the table. A scene of great confusion ensued. Excited men leaped on the platform, and arguments were going on in every corner. There was a good deal of hustling and swearing, and Mr Alston proposed "Three cheers for the Queen," which were given with tremendous enthusiasm. Mr Norris vehemently denounced the meeting as treasonable in its tendency. Mr McClure tried to speak, but the audience refused to hear him. Mr Alston met with no better success.

The Chair said it was plain that some of those present had come to "gass" and not to benefit the Colony. [Laughter.] This was a question of reciprocity, which involved annexation. Did the meeting understand it? Many voices—No. The Chair—Then I won't put it. Right man, the "yaller dorg," and black bottle, advanced at once to say something. The "dorg" only succeeded in making himself heard, when he was instantly muzzled by Mr Outbrett and held a close prisoner for the remainder of the evening. The black bottle was seized by a thirsty-looking Fenian, but being empty was cast aside. The eight individuals having succeeded in talking all at once, and rendering themselves unintelligible, retired. Mr Watson offered an amendment in writing. Mr Thomas Cretney advanced to the orchestra to speak to Mr McClure, when a person laid hold of his coat-tails and pulled him back into the crowd. Mr Watson tried to speak, but was howled down. The Chairman then read Mr Watson's amendment, which was "that this meeting do now dissolve with three cheers for the Queen." The amendment was carried amid the greatest enthusiasm and waving of hats—the loyal portion of the audience, which was largely in the majority, rising to its feet. A vote of thanks was awarded the Chairman, and a portion of the audience left.

Mr McClure called for a new Chairman. Capt. Stamp was proposed, elected and conducted to the chair, amid great cheering. The Captain called on the audience to act like Britons and show both sides fair play. He would limit Mr McClure to fifteen minutes. Mr McClure insisted on the reciprocity resolution being put, which was done, and it was carried unanimously—both sides voting in its favour. Mr McClure asked if he were in favour of a liberal form of government? Mr Cochrane—Of course, everybody is in favour of that. The audience replied unanimously in favor. Mr McClure then continued to express his views, gradually approaching the question of annexation, when the Chairman informed him that his time was up.

Mr Alston advanced to address the meeting. He was received with cheers and hisses. Mr Alston—Gentlemen, (hisses and applause) gentlemen, (renewed disturbance) gentlemen—(great uproar from those who felt insulted at being termed "gentlemen") gentlemen, I am here, (voice, we see you're there), (laughter) I am here as a British subject. Mr Alston was again interrupted. Another ludicrous scene here occurred on the stage. Mr Thorne and Mr Layzell, got into a wordy argument, which ended in Mr T. good naturedly thrusting Mr L. into a seat. Two or three bellicose individuals made a rush for the centre of the stage to assault persons standing there, but were held by their friends; an apple thrown from the audience struck a man standing on the platform on the head, and bounding back took "F.F.D." on the nose and rolled at his feet. "F.F.D." appealed to the loyalty of the audience to put an end to the "reasonable jabber." Men wild with excitement darted to the front of the stage, waved their arms and gesticulated fiercely, rolled their eyes alarmingly, and having succeeded (at least their own satisfaction); in demolishing any number of imaginary foes, rushed off again to return and renew the pantomime. The moment anything exciting took place, all these fine oratorical efforts were, of course, lost to the meeting, not a word could be heard ten inches distant from the speaker's nose. Off the stage the audience appeared to have come for fun and they had it. "Scissors" advanced to ascend the platform, but was pulled back by the collar; Mr Cretney essayed to address the Chair, but his coat tails were again employed to reduce him to a state of quiescence. No pen could do justice to the scene, which certain-

I surpassed the best efforts of our dramatic association at burlesque. The Chairman's patience was by this time exhausted, and he called for order which was at last obtained, when he said: "Gentlemen, it is clear that you won't hear the other side, and that there are some among you who are not loyal to the Old Flag. I therefore declare this meeting dissolved. (cheers)." The gas was at this moment turned off from the stage, and with the exception of those emitted by two burners in the body of the hall, all the lights went out, and three-fourths of the assemblage immediately left the scene. About 150 persons lingered, when a frightful looking specimen proposed three groans for the CHRONICLE, which were given with a hearty good-will by the disloyalists who remained. A proposition was then made for another meeting, and a new chairman was called for. O. B. Young was chosen and took his seat. Mr McClure then continued his harangue the burthen of which was annexation; and offered the following which was received with groans and applause:

WHEREAS, Nature has given to Vancouver Island resources calculated to make her the great manufacturing country on the Pacific Coast; but owing to the fact of the United States market being shut out from the Island by the heavy import duties of the Republic, those resources have lain and are destined to lie for years undeveloped; and whereas the Government of the colony has been hitherto of an illiberal and expensive character, standing in the way of the settlement of the country, and oppressing the people with taxation beyond their capacity, and whereas Her Majesty's Government has, by the late act of Union, taken away even the few checks which the people previously had on Executive extravagance and oppression and reduced the population to political servitude:

Be it resolved, that a respectful petition to Her Majesty be drawn up for general signature, pointing out the impossibility of this colony being settled so long as it is excluded from the markets of the contiguous United States, and so long as the Government is irresponsible as well as unduly expensive to the people; and praying to Her Majesty as the only remedy for the present disastrous state of things, as indeed the only salvation of the country, that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to order the immediate resumption of our political rights, with the full measure of Responsible Government, and the best efforts of Her Ministers to obtain for this colony reciprocity with the United States—failing this that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to make such arrangements with the Government of the United States as will admit of this colony being annexed to the said United States; showing at the same time the regret which, as British subjects, the petitioners feel at asking for a severance of their connection with the mother country; but showing also that a people accustomed to the political privileges of freemen cannot submit passively to a system of Government that places them in the humiliating attitude of serfs.

Not a soul came forward to second the resolution—not a man besides McClure had the pluck to say a word in its favor. Even the Chairman looked as if he would like to apologise for being seen in such bad company. Mr Cochrane came forward and, in most eloquent language, denounced the meeting and its promoters. He said that what Mr McClure had so far stated was true, that the policy of Great Britain with regard to her Colonies was to allow them to separate from her when they were able to protect and govern themselves, but it was not her policy to allow a separation with a view to their annexation to a foreign power. He was astonished that Mr McClure dared to come before any meeting of intelligent men to propose annexation, when in the paper he edited day after day, and column after column, he declared the Colony to be ruined and bankrupt. That if evils existed, there was a legal and proper mode to represent the evils and have them remedied. That Mr McClure had stated that the Colony must rise and through the Press declare through the length and breadth of England and the United States, that they would have their rights. Mr Cochrane would wish to know if he intended to do this by means of his own paper, the *Evening Telegraph*, if so he (Mr C.) need not say it would be a contemptible failure, and, further, would add that any man who dared to enunciate such sentiments, was a TRAITOR to the flag he pretended to honor, and only deserved the reward of traitors. In conclusion, he would distinctly state, that should the meeting endorse by its vote the tissue of clap-trap urged by Mr McClure in support of his treason, that such was not the sentiment of the British Colonists of Vancouver Island.

Mr McClure attempted to reply to Mr Cochrane; but he could only term Bishop Hills a usurper, and accuse Mr Cochrane of turning a sick woman with her children, out of their house. Mr Cochrane—Sir, you are a liar. The Chairman (who had suffered Mr McClure to proceed with his disloyal language unchecked, and had not interposed when he abused Mr Cochrane) was suddenly seized with a fit of virtuous indignation, and declared that such language was highly improper and that he would not sit in the Chair and allow it to be used. Mr Cochrane—Then how did you dare allow that man to abuse me? The Chairman—He didn't call you a liar. Mr Cochrane—He called me worse. The question was then taken on the preamble and resolution, which were carried by a small majority. The meeting then broke up with three feeble groans for the CHRONICLE, and three sickly cheers for the *Telegraph*. And thus ended the merriest, the oddest,

and the most supremely ridiculous failure in the public meeting line that has yet taken place in this Colony.

VERY LIKE A WHALE?—When the Volunteers were crossing Esquimalt harbor, returning from Saturday's rifle match, a large black fish appeared partly above the water, some two or three hundred yards distant. A few rifle bullets were immediately fired at it, two of which, it is thought, took effect, and when about to bear down and finish him with a harpoon, in the shape of a bayonet, he suddenly turned to sea, though showing evident signs of having been wounded. It caused a good deal of amusement amongst those in view of the affair.

ACCIDENT.—A young seaman named Kennedy belonging to the *Sutlej*, received a severe accident on Friday at the naval store yard at Esquimalt, losing the thumb and two fingers of one hand and having his face and head lacerated from the effects of a blast. Another of the men was also injured, but not so severely; it is feared that poor Kennedy will not survive. They were engaged rock blasting; it is laid with imperfect tools, and before they had time to leave after applying the fuse, the unfortunate explosion occurred.

ACCIDENT AT CHALLAM BAY.—On Saturday, two carpenters in the employ of the Phoenix Coal Company, met with a narrow escape from death. They put to sea in a canoe which upset in a tide-rip. They succeeded in holding on to the frail bark until Mr Agnewley, the Assistant Engineer of the mine, swam out with a line, which he made fast to the canoe and she was hauled ashore. The men who thus escaped a watery grave are named Thomas Williams and Thomas Jones.

MCHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The education class will commence its campaign this evening, at 8 o'clock. The programme embraces addresses, recitations, readings, &c., by members. The charms of music will also be invoked, and glees, solos, duets, &c., will add to the evening's amusement. Admission free to members of the Institute. The presence of ladies will be hailed with welcome.

CRICKET.—A match between the players of H. M. Fleet and the Victoria Club will come off to-morrow on Peatt's ground at Colwood: the Victoria team will comprise Messrs. Barnett, Drake, Ellis, Green, Howard, Howell, Layton, Richardson, Tye, Wallace and Whittaker. An omnibus will leave the Bee Hive Hotel at 9 a.m., sharp, for the conveyance of the eleven. Punctuality in leaving is essential as play cannot be continued later than 5 30 p.m.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—On Friday evening last a large number of ladies and gentlemen were entertained at Government House by Governor Kennedy and family. The party was understood to be the last that will be given at Government House until the repairs shall have been completed. The guests who were most hospitably entertained, separated at 1 30 a.m. The work of dismantling the mansion will be commenced to-day.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACTIVE.—The steamer Active, Capt. Williams, arrived yesterday at 11 a.m. from San Francisco, bringing 72 passengers and a miscellaneous cargo. She experienced fine weather on the passage, and made the run up in four days. The Active leaves this morning at 7 o'clock for New Westminster, and will sail on Wednesday, at 4 p.m., for San Francisco.

OH!—The *Telegraph* announces that Governor Kennedy will probably get the governorship of South Australia, with a salary of £4000. Why, we thought the non-confidence resolutions of the Assembly had squelched His Excellency. In place of that, they appear to have contributed to his promotion! What a weighty influence the Assembly must possess at home when their censure, instead of blasting a man, actually raises him in the estimation of his superior officers.

BURNING OF A NEWSPAPER OFFICE.—The *British Columbian* newspaper office at New Westminster, was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening last. Everything was destroyed, and the property—valued at \$4000—was uninsured. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. We are extremely sorry to learn of the misfortune that has befallen our contemporaries and hope that the suspension of their paper will be only temporary.

DEBERTERS.—At the meeting on Saturday evening, Mr McClure bitterly complained that several gentlemen (?) who had promised to support him, had not made their appearance. Shortly afterwards we observed two well known annexationists sneak up and occupy a place on the platform.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, October 2, 1866.

Threatened Turbulence.

At the restoration of Charles the Second, the tide of popular opinion set so strong in favor of loyalty, that the principal annalist of the day pauses to express his wonder where the men came from who had done all the mischief. In our own time and in this very Colony, when the intelligence came that we were to be united unconditionally to British Columbia, it was a difficult matter to find a single man among the many that voted to ask for Union on "any terms Her Majesty saw fit to grant," who would acknowledge the part he had taken in bringing about so undesirable a state of affairs. In point of fact, the men who are now blatant for Annexation to the United States, were then the leaders of the Union and Tariff Party, and ridiculed and traduced every candidate or voter who opposed their ruinous policy, and attempted to drag in the mire the reputations of men their own corrupt natures could not appreciate or understand. To-day they are filled with rancor at the Crown for taking them at their word, and a certain obscure print known as the Telegraph, disgusted with the result of its own efforts, actually advises the "people to leave the Colony and become American citizens." Such raving—the emanation of a disordered mind—is treated with the contempt it deserves by men of sense and influence here; but it is not without its effect abroad, where the character of the sheet and its conductor is not known. We believe it will be acknowledged by even his friends that the party who conducts the sheet in question is almost solely responsible for the fix we are now in; and it certainly is an evidence of poltroony on his part, after having by his writing and legislation encompassed our ruin, that he should tell his readers to fly from the country as from a pestilence. Had our cotemporary been actuated by a sincere desire to benefit the country, when he brought forward the measures he now condemns, he would endeavor to remedy the state of affairs by counselling the people to pursue a course of moderation—to accept things as they are—and endeavor, by sending good men to represent them at New Westminster, to remedy the evils which it is feared will flow from the adoption of the policy of the Radicals in the late Legislature of this Colony. But no! peace and quietness are not the aim of the agitationists. Like evil-doers in the days of the Bloody Code of England, who cheerfully walked to the gallows because they knew the scene would attract a crowd and create a "sensation," our Vancouver politicians are quite willing to be gibbeted on the gallows of public opinion, if they are sure that the spectacle of being "turned off" will draw a large audience. Therefore the "boys" are advised by the Telegraph to give Governor Seymour a "fitting reception"—which advice means that Her Majesty's representative should be insulted upon his arrival by our citizens, who are to prove by an outrageous and beastly exhibition the truth of Governor Seymour's assertion, "that the people of Vancouver Island are not fit for representative institutions." They are to wound the feelings of a man who holds the destinies of Victoria in his hand—they are to insult and browbeat him before they know whether he will prove an enemy or a friend. Our representative institutions were swept away by the Act of Union, and the Colonies placed in the hands of the Crown or its representative. Shall we throw down the gauntlet, and defy the "coming man" to do his worst? or shall we accept the olive-branch we believe he will extend to us? Of the two courses, we prefer the latter. Granted that Governor Seymour is not the governor we asked for; granted that his despatches have been in the main untruthful—abuse will not improve our position, nor successfully controvert his mis-

statements. The man who is so lost to every sense of self-respect and decency as to counsel any but a conciliatory course is a revolutionist and disloyalist at heart. His advice, if followed, will involve the Islanders in financial and political ruin. And the politician, who, having had his own way here for years, and proved how ignorant he is of the science of legislation, can suggest no other remedy for the evils which his madness and folly have brought on the country, than to advise people to leave the land in which they had hoped to rear their families and pass the remainder of their days, to become good citizens of a foreign government, deserves the execrations of his victims! Such advice is monstrous, and shows clearly how slight are the ties that bind men of his stamp to their allegiance, and what an utter and complete failure all their theories of government have proved! We again counsel moderation and conciliation; and advise our readers to stand with those who will allow Mr Seymour to land in silence; but who will at any cost and at every hazard protect him from the annoyance of many low-minded rowdy who may feel disposed to follow the italics of the Telegraph and accord the Governor a "fitting reception." The mischief-makers who pay the trichinae of the Telegraph to do their dirty work have already injured the country too deeply to be forgiven. Let them pause and consider well before they attempt an outrage that will call down on their ruffian heads a punishment as swift and terrible as it will be exemplary and deserved.

UNION OF THE COLONIES.

The Bill as Assented to by Her Majesty, August 6th, 1866.

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows: 1. This Act may be cited as the British Columbia Act, 1866. 2. In this Act the term Governor means any Officer for the time being lawfully administering the Government. 3. From and immediately after the Proclamation of this Act by the Governor of British Columbia, the Colony of Vancouver Island shall be and the same is hereby united with the Colony of British Columbia, and thenceforth those two Colonies shall form and be one Colony with the name of British Columbia (which Union is in this Act referred to as the Union.) 4. On the Union taking effect, the form of Government existing in Vancouver Island as a separate Colony shall cease, and the power and authority of the Executive Government and of the Legislature existing in British Columbia, shall extend to and over the Vancouver Island; but in order that a revision may be made for the representation of Vancouver Island in the Legislature of British Columbia after the Union, the maximum number of Councillors in the Legislative Council of British Columbia after the Union, shall, until it is otherwise provided by lawful authority, be twenty-three instead of fifteen; and notwithstanding the Union, the laws in force in the separate Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, respectively, at the time of the Union taking effect, shall until it is otherwise provided by lawful authority, remain in force as if this Act had not been passed or proclaimed, save only that the laws relative to the Revenue of Customs in force in British Columbia at the time of the Union taking effect, shall, until it is otherwise provided by lawful authority, extend and apply to Vancouver Island; and until it is otherwise provided by lawful authority, the Governor of British Columbia shall have, in relation to the territory for the time being under his Government, all the powers and authorities for the time being vested in relation to the United Kingdom in the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury or in the Commissioners of Customs, with respect to the appointment of Customs, housing ports, and the approval and appointment of warehouses or places of security in such ports, and everything consequent thereon or relative thereto. 5. After and notwithstanding the Union, the laws in force in the separate Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, respectively, at the time of the Union taking effect, shall until it is otherwise provided by lawful authority, remain in force as if this Act had not been passed or proclaimed, save only that the laws relative to the Revenue of Customs in force in British Columbia at the time of the Union taking effect, shall, until it is otherwise provided by lawful authority, extend and apply to Vancouver Island; and until it is otherwise provided by lawful authority, the Governor of British Columbia shall have, in relation to the territory for the time being under his Government, all the powers and authorities for the time being vested in relation to the United Kingdom in the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury or in the Commissioners of Customs, with respect to the appointment of Customs, housing ports, and the approval and appointment of warehouses or places of security in such ports, and everything consequent thereon or relative thereto. 6. Nothing in this Act shall take away or restrict the authority of the Governor of British Columbia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, to make laws for the peace, order and good government of British Columbia either before or after the Union; nor shall anything in this Act interfere with the exercise of any power that would have been exercisable by Her Majesty in Council if this Act had not been passed. 7. Until the Union, British Columbia shall comprise all such Territories within the Dominion of Her Majesty as are bounded to the South by the Territories of the United States of America, to the West by the Pacific Ocean and to the Frontier of the Russian Territories in North America, to the North by the Sixtieth Parallel of North Latitude, and to the East from the Boundary of the United States Northwards by the Rocky Mountains and the One hundred and twentieth Meridian of West Longitude, and shall include Queen Charlotte's Island and all other Islands adjacent to the said Territories, except Vancouver Island and the Islands adjacent thereto.

8. After the Union British Columbia shall comprise all the Territories and Islands aforesaid, inclusive of Vancouver Island and the Islands adjacent thereto.

The Acts described in the Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed; but this Repeal shall not invalidate any Order in Council or other Instrument issued under the Authority of those Acts or of either of them, or any Act done or Right or Title acquired by virtue of those Acts or of either of them or of any such Order or Instrument.

SCHEDULE.—Acts repealed.—An Act to provide for the Government of British Columbia; An Act to define the Boundaries of the Colony of British Columbia, and to continue an Act to provide for the Government of the said Colony.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[From the Colonian.] Hope, Sept. 25.—Weather thick with light rain; wind south; thermometer 56. From a person lately arrived from the Okanagan and Similkameen country, we gather the following: At the Okanagan Mission the grasshoppers had again destroyed most of the crops. This is the third year of this plague, and the farmers hope they have seen the last of them. There are about 1500 sheep, kept by a Frenchman at the Mission, and all doing well. The Walla Walla Indians had made a raid on the Shuswaps—result not known. It is about some old dispute. The cattle throughout the country look well. Mr. Harper passed the Custom House with 550 head on his way to Kamloops. Messrs. Reece & Co. had about 250 head at Allison's, on the Similkameen. They are now on the way to Hope. They look fine, and people may look out for excellent beef. On the Similkameen some 40 to 50 Chinamen are working and making good wages. Mr. Kruger had turned the Similkameen; and was taking out big pay. It was reported by the Indians that the Indian who killed Morgan, near Soda Creek, was skulking about the Okanagan Lake, threatening to kill every man or Indian he should meet. The Indians were in great fear of him, as they considered him bullet proof. Several large pack trains were met on their way to Kootenay. Mr. Alison has discovered a new pass which avoids the Hope mountain, and does not exceed the altitude of the Lake. The distance would be about the same as the present trail.

Cariboo.

[From the Tribune.] WILLIAMS CREEK. From a gentleman who left Williams Creek on Tuesday last we have received the following news from Cariboo: There had been copious rain, which gave sufficient water for working the claims which had been stopped. The Foster-Campbell company were taking out good pay, but not so large as previously. The Morning Star company had got into excellent pay and had washed up a large amount. The Caledonia company washed up 150 ounces to twenty-four hours work; they had struck a rich spot. The Moffit company were in a good streak, and were taking out about 17 ounces to the set of timbers. The Cameron company were not doing so well during the past two weeks as earlier in the season; they were running prospecting drifts. The Last Chance company were making wages. The Rabey company were making rather more than wages. The Dead Brook company average about \$20 a day to the hand. The good wages. The Watson, Davis, Borealis, and Wake-up-Jake companies were not paying. The Cariboo company were averaging expenses. The Lillooet company has been doing well of late. It was expected that men would be able to work for two months longer. A great many are determined to winter in Cariboo, and it is thought that there will be a great deal of prospecting done. GROSS CREEK. The Heron company were averaging 50 ounces a day. The Discovery company and Short Bend company were doing well—making over wages. CEDAR CREEK. There were about 50 men on this creek, and all the claims open were paying from one ounce to \$20 a day to the hand. NEW CREEK. Five men came to the Forks of Quesnel from the head of South Arm Lake for provisions, and purchased what would do them for five weeks. They returned to the head of the lake. It is expected they have found good diggings, but they declined to give any information to the public. CANTON CREEK. Quartz is all the excitement in connection with this creek. A lawsuit was going on at the Mouth of Quesnel about a quartz claim; a man named Glover was plaintiff, and John Perin and other defendants. A large quantity of the quartz is on the way down for assay. POLITICAL. Either Mr. A. R. Robertson, Barrister-at-Law, or Mr. James Anderson, of the Cameron Claim, will be the member for Cariboo district. AN IMPORTANT case, involving the baronetcy of Sir Alfred Adolphus Slade, who succeeded his father, Sir Frederick Slade, Q.C., Bart., in 1863, and also involving some extensive estates, is fixed to come on for hearing at the Wells Assizes, commencing on the 3rd of August. Witnesses will be in attendance from India, Turkey, and America. Amongst the counsel engaged are the Attorney-General (Sir Hugh Cairns, M.P.), Mr. Karslake, Q.C., and Mr. J. Duke Coleridge, Q.C., M.P.

Correction.

EDITORS COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.—The Evening Telegraph has copied my name with that of Mr. DeCosmos as a canvassing candidate for the British Columbian Council. I beg your permission to state that I am not in the canvass, nor have I any intention at present to enter into it. J. T. PIDWELL. Sept. 26, 1866.



A GREAT MANY SIDE HITS ARE being made at the Plantation Bitters, by a score or two of disinterested friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It's all of no use. The people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and "that's what's the matter with them." They are in same sized bottle and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them. The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours. They strengthen the system and enliven the mind. They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers. They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach. They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The recipe and full Circular are enclosed in each bottle. Clergymen, Merchants and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c., will find immediate and permanent relief in these Bitters; but above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate female and mothers. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and full circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell, so on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork. P. H. DRAKE & Co., Proprietors, New York City. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, Country Stores and dealers everywhere throughout the world. C. L. LANGLEY & Co., General Agents for the Colony.

Barne's Magnolia Water.

A toilet delight! The ladies' treasure and gentlemen's boon! The "sweetest thing" and largest quantity. Manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia. Used for bathing the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to prevent eruptions, to perfume clothing, &c. It overcomes the unpleasant odor of perspiration. It removes redness, tan, blotches, &c. It cures nervous headache and allays inflammation. It cools, softens and adds delicacy to the skin. It yields a subdued and lasting perfume. It cures musquito bites and stings of insects. It contains no material injurious to the skin. If what every lady should have. Sold every where. Try the Magnolia Water once and you will use no other Cologne, Perfumery, or Toilet Water afterwards. DEMAS BARNES & Co., Props. Exclusive Agents, N. Y.

Over a Million Dollars Saved.

GENTLEMEN:—I had a negro man worth \$1 200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment, and it soon effected a permanent cure. J. L. DOWNING, Montgomery, Ala. June 17th, 1866. I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scalds or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for Burns, Bruises, Sores, Rheumatism, &c., and all say it acts like magic. J. W. HEWITT, Foreman for American, Wells Fargo's and Harnden's Express. "The sprain of my daughter's ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she had commenced to use your celebrated Mustang Liniment." EL SEELY, Gloucester, Mass. August 1, 1865. It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in a shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, live-ry-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plated engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private U. S. Stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top. An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. Look closely!

Lyon's Kathairon.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It eradicates scurf and dandruff. It keeps the head cool and clean. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy. It prevents hair turning gray and falling off. It restores hair upon permanently bald heads. This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is perfectly safe—its cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the cart-load, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is, hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it. E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Lyon's Flea Powder

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder is instant death to Fleas, Yicks, Roaches, and everything of the insect species. It is one of the few articles that can be relied upon, and for a mere two bits we can save the bites and stings of these little pests. None is genuine unless signed by E. Lyon, and bearing the private stamp of Demas Barnes & Co., New York.

Lyon's Extract Ginger. LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warm stimulant is required: Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's Pure Extract." Take no other. Caution.—See that the private U. S. Stamp of Demas Barnes & Co., is over the cork of each bottle; none other is genuine.

Plantation Bitters, MAGNOLIA WATER, AND ALL ABOVE ARTICLES. For sale by all Dealers. C. L. LANGLEY & Co., Victoria. 8619 General Agents for the Colony.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth, and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending from parents to children, and the third and fourth generations; indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which lingers in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause. One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alternative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every-where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedial agents which have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERYTHEMA, SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSA, OR ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS AND BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER, AND SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC AND MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, AND INVIGORATE EVERY PORTION OF THE HUMAN ORGANISM, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent before named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures, and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from a disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent before named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures, and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from a disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. We have many inferior remedies thrust upon the community which have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted who can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS. MOORE & CO., Corner of Yates and Langley streets.

WANTED.

A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE WORK, who understands washing and ironing. Apply to MRS. SUTRO, Pandora street.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST AND California.

San Francisco, Sept. 24.—The S. M. with Her Majesty Queen Emma was telegraphed at about 10 o'clock at ten minutes past 2 she rose. Point followed a few minutes later. S. steamer Shubrick, and received at 21 guns from the Fort commencing harbor. She was saluted at 10. The same salute was given as the Vanderbilt, which hoisted the flag at her foremast. The S. M. attracted universal attention as she sailed by, from the fact of her flying the Union flag at her mainmast head—Standard of Hawaiian, made of mementos, about the size of a first-rate ship's foremast. The Queen was received, without ostentation, by Hitchcock, American Consul to the Islands. Elegant apartments decorated with rare and beautiful have been arranged for her at the Hotel, and the Hawaiian flag vouch for that building. Arrived, Sept. 22d.—Bark W. 10 days from Seabeck; bark days from Seabeck. 23d.—Bark der, 11 days from Port Madison. Sailed, Sept. 23d.—Hamburg to Melbourne.

Mexico.

New York, Sept. 23.—The Herald Cruz correspondent of the 11th there are no indications of the French troops. The Eighty-five regiment was expected to leave but only one battalion came down capital. French arms were large amounts to increase the Imperial army. General Ure needs to Europe on a mission, and accompany the Empress back. Maximilian has sent a minister to Washington, Sept. 23.—Mr. R. received dispatches from Vera Cruz month containing most gloomy information by Maximilian and the French. Juarez and his cabinet were preparations to establish at Monterey government.

Europe.

Liverpool, Sept. 22, noon.—The Persia which sails from here New York takes out £30,000 on account. Quite a number of French arrested here to-day. Arms and accoutrements of the French. Juarez and his cabinet were preparations to establish at Monterey government.

Eastern States.

Columbus, Ohio, September Presidential party arrived at 5 P. an agreeable trip from Cincinnati, escorted to the State House, where Ball welcomed the President in his city. The other officers of the Government took no part in the proceedings. The President made a lengthy speech in which he afterwards handsomely entertained banquet at the Neil House. Mr. S. companies the party, but continues to take a public part in the proceedings. The party will arrive in Pittsburgh afternoon; thence to Harrisburg; Washington, where arrangements are being for a great civic welcome. Chicago, Sept. 19.—Further part of the shocking calamity at Johnstown where 500 people fell through a place the number of killed at 17 wounded at 307. The great majority wounded have fractured limbs, and probably 50 amputations. The Johnson sent \$500 for the relief of the Gen. Geary sent \$200. The Irish party at bridge over the river was as strong enough for a contest, but when crowded by people, the President who stopped at his day, it broke down. A village of habitans is covered with the pall of Saugeons have been sent from Pittsburg all the neighboring counties. Washington, Sept. 13.—Secretary loch, notwithstanding the efforts of parties to induce him to part with a of the gold reserve, has steadily declined, being determined that the financial condition of the country be maintained and increased. The gold held by the Government, the intrinsic value of its securities, nearer its return to a specie basis, gold continues to flow in from Europe. The receipts from California are so at present, it is believed all the demands for it can be easily supplied withstanding the increasing amount the Government, and the premium due as rapidly as is consistent, public interest.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—European following intelligence:

The Paris Monitor of September the Emperor in accepting the Venetia was guided by a desire to contribute towards the removal of one of the principal causes of the late war, and suppression of hostilities. As soon conclusion of the armistice is decided in Italy, the Government of Her Majesty employ its efforts to prepare the conclusion of peace between the Venetians and Florence. As it was to regulate the preliminaries of the

Europe.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—European following intelligence: The Paris Monitor of September the Emperor in accepting the Venetia was guided by a desire to contribute towards the removal of one of the principal causes of the late war, and suppression of hostilities. As soon conclusion of the armistice is decided in Italy, the Government of Her Majesty employ its efforts to prepare the conclusion of peace between the Venetians and Florence. As it was to regulate the preliminaries of the

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

California.

San Francisco, Sept. 24.—The Sacramento with Her Majesty Queen Emma on board was telegraphed at about 10 o'clock to-day; at ten minutes past 2 she rounded Fort Point followed a few minutes later by the U. S. steamer Shubrick, and received a salute of 21 guns from the Fort coming up the harbor. She was saluted at Black Point. The same salute was given as she passed the Vanderbilt, which hoisted the Hawaiian flag at her foremast. The Sacramento attracted universal attention as she came up the bay, from the fact of her flying an enormous flag at her mainmast head—the Royal Standard of Hawaii, made of Royal dimensions, about the size of a first class clipper ship's foresail. The Queen was officially received, without ostentation, by Dr C. M. Hitchcock, American Consul to the Sandwich Islands. Elegant apartments profusely decorated with rare and beautiful flowers have been arranged for her at the Occidental Hotel, and the Hawaiian flag was hoisted over that building.

Arrived, Sept. 22d—Bark W. A. Banks, 10 days from Seabeck; bark Fremont, 9 days from Seabeck. 23d—Bark Legal Tender, 11 days from Port Madison.

Sailed, Sept. 23d—Hamburg bark Louise, Melbourne.

Mexico.

New York, Sept. 23.—The Herald's Vera Cruz correspondent of the 11th states that there are no indications of the withdrawal of French troops. The Eighty-first French regiment was expected to leave on the 10th, but only one battalion came down from the capital. French arms were expected in large amounts to increase the strength of the Imperial army. General Ureque proceeds to Europe on a mission, and will then accompany the Empress back to Mexico. Maximilian has sent a minister to the Pope.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Mr. Romero has received despatches from Vera Cruz of this month containing most gloomy information for Maximilian and the French. President Juarez and his cabinet were making preparations to establish at Monterey a national government.

Europe.

Liverpool, Sept. 22, noon.—The steamship Persia which sails from here at noon for New York takes out £30,000 on American account. Quite a number of Fenians were arrested here to-day. Arms and munitions of war supposed to belong to the brotherhood were also found secreted in various parts of the city and were promptly seized.

Eastern States.

Columbus, Ohio, September 12.—The Presidential party arrived at 5 P. M., after an agreeable trip from Cincinnati, and were escorted to the State House, when Mayor Ball welcomed the President in behalf of the city. The other officers of the Government took no part in the proceedings. The President made a lengthy speech in reply, and was afterwards handsomely entertained at a banquet at the Neil House. Mr. Seward accompanies the party, but continues too unwell to take a public part in the proceedings. The party will arrive in Pittsburg to-morrow afternoon; thence to Harrisburg; thence to Washington, where arrangements are making for a great civic welcome.

Chicago, Sept. 19.—Further particulars of the shocking calamity at Johnstown, Pa., where 500 people fell through a platform placed the number of killed at 17 and the wounded at 307. The great majority of the wounded have fractured limbs, and there will be probably 50 amputations. President Johnson sent \$500 for the relief of the sufferers. Gen. Geary sent \$200. The Cambria Iron Company subscribed \$1,000. The platform was an old bridge over a dry canal, and was strong enough for ordinary purposes, but when crowded by people to see the President who stopped at the depot near by, it broke down. A village of 1700 inhabitants is covered with the pall of gloom. Surgeons have been sent from Pittsburg and all the neighboring counties.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Secretary McCulloch, notwithstanding the efforts of interested parties to induce him to part with a portion of the gold reserve, has steadily declined to do so, being determined that the strength of the financial condition of the treasury shall be maintained and increased. The more gold held by the Government, the greater the intrinsic value of its securities, and the nearer its return to a specie basis. While gold continues to flow in from Europe, and the receipts from California are so large as at present, it is believed all the legitimate demands for it can be easily supplied, notwithstanding the increasing amount held by the Government, and the premium will reduce as rapidly as is consistent, with the public interest.

Europe.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—European files give the following intelligence:

The Paris Monitor of September 1st, says, The Emperor in accepting the cession of Venetia was guided by a desire to contribute towards the removal of one of the principal causes of the late war, and hasten the suppression of hostilities. As soon as the conclusion of the armistice is decided upon in Italy, the Government of Her Majesty will employ its efforts to prepare the way to a conclusion of peace between the Cabinets of Vienna and Florence. As it was necessary to regulate the preliminaries of the advances

made to Her Majesty the Emperor Francis Joseph, the treaty to this effect was signed on the 24th of last month, between France and Austria, and ratifications exchanged on the 31st of August, at Vienna. In virtue of this act, the transfer of the fortresses and territories of Lombardy and Venetia will be made by Austria to the French Commission now in Venetia. The delegate of France will then arrange with the Venetian authorities for the transfer to them of the right of possession which he will have received, and the population be called upon to make the decision on the future destiny of the country. With this reservation, His Majesty has not hesitated to declare, since the 29th day of July, that he consented to the union of Venetia with the kingdom of Italy.

The Vienna Volk's Friend, a clerical organ, contains curious news, namely, that the Pope is to give up Rome as the Capital of Italy, reserving to himself the Vatican and St. Peter's, while Venetia is to be given over to Papacy as temporal property, Austria reserving the right of garrison in the Quadrilateral, and holding the port of Malamocco for her fleet.

In diplomatic circles in Berlin, an immediate rapprochement is expected between the Courts of Berlin and Vienna. According to some accounts, the initiative policy was taken by the King, but Count Bismarck is now also in favor of the alliance with Austria.

Vienna papers have the sensational intelligence of the betrothal of the Prince Imperial of France with the eldest daughter of the Prince Royal of Prussia.

London, August 13.—It is reported that the King of Saxony would abdicate in favor of his son. The preceding negotiations between Prussia and Saxony have led to the following results: The King at Dresden, will have a permanent garrison exclusively composed of Saxon troops, but possessing rather the character of a national guard than an important military force. Very important fortifications will be erected near Dresden, which, like other military positions in Saxony, will be under the command of Prussian officers. The King of Saxony will recall all his diplomatic representatives abroad, but Prussia will not object to his retaining the right of receiving foreign Ministers at his Court.

The New York Herald's Berlin letter says these conditions were so distasteful that the King of Saxony had already declared he would rather not resume the Crown.

Bavaria, too, has been kicking hard against the sacrifices of her territory exacted, and at one time it almost appeared as if the negotiations would be broken off and hostilities resumed, but Prussia abating her pretensions, a compromise has finally been arranged, by which Bavaria retains the Palatinate and only gives up a strip of land in Upper Franconia, besides having an indemnity of 35,000,000 forins.

The clean sweep made by Prussia in the north of Germany, has struck terror into the hearts of many who have as yet escaped annexation, and who hasten to propitiate their formidable neighbor while it is yet time. The King of Prussia will add a new and special portfolio to his Ministry, viz: one for the affairs of Germany, and it is rumored that Herr Rozerbach, the former Prime Minister of Baden and one of the principal members of the Progress party, will be the Minister for Germany.

The French Government has represented to Austria how difficult, after the conclusion of peace, will be the position of the Italian Ministry, with regard to the Garibaldians and the party in action, unless Austria should make some concessions on the frontiers. Austria has consented to cede the northern bank of the Lago de Jardo to Italy. This position is an important one from a strategical point of view, and will, moreover, greatly tend to tranquillize the public mind in Italy.

Prussia intends invoking a conference of all the German States, including Austria, to discuss a mutual arrangement of the Germanic railway system.

After the conclusion of peace between Austria and Italy, the Emperor of Austria will officially recognize the Kingdom of Italy, and send an Ambassador to Florence. The conditions made by Austria, are that the Italian Government will restore the private property of the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena, (both Austrian Archdukes) and also ask for the restoration of the private property of the King of Naples; but in the cases of the ex-Dukes, the restitution is made a condition of recognition, while in the latter case it is only suggested as the wish of Austria.

The Pope has resolved to remain in Rome under any circumstances. He will shortly resume negotiations with the King of Italy which were commenced last year. Baron Rechagoli is said to have declared, that no negotiations shall be opened with the Papal Government before the evacuation of Rome by the French, but since the exodus of the German Diet at Augsburg, little has been heard of it. The corps diplomatique who had favored it, dropped off, one by one, till none were left, but the Ambassadors of Russia and Belgium, who have now been called home by their respective Courts.

The Herald's correspondent also says: Napoleon's health is very precarious, and he cannot possibly live a year longer, as he is suffering much from a painful disorder, the effect of juvenile excesses.

London, Sept. 12.—Noon.—The Times editorially admits that the Empire of Mexico has withdrawn away, and thinks the country should be left to itself. Consols for money, 89½; 5-20s, 71½.

Paris, September 12.—Noon.—The Emperor Napoleon has sent a special Commissioner to Mexico to confer with Maximilian.

Vienna, September 12.—Noon.—Negotiations for peace between Austria and Italy are making rapid progress.

Berlin, September 12.—The Allegre Zeitung to-day, has an article on the Eastern question, the re-opening of which by Russia, it says, cannot be from pacific motives or for peaceful purposes.

Bucharest, September 12.—It has been determined that two members of Prince Charles's Cabinet shall soon go on a mission to Constantinople to urge the recognition of the Hospodar.

Mexico.

Washington, September 16.—Mr Romero the Mexican Minister, received despatches

to-day from Vera Cruz of 31st August. They contain the following news:

The city of San Luis Potosi has been occupied by the National forces. The city of Juntalan, (?) in the State of Vera Cruz has been captured by the Liberals, the 300 Austrians who garrisoned it having surrendered. It was reported at Vera Cruz that Guadalupe had been taken by the Republican forces, but this rumor needs confirmation.

The Liberals attacked Vera Cruz on the night of the 29th ult., and captured 11 French soldiers.

Maximilian has issued a decree for the purpose of collecting 15 per cent. of the value of the confiscated National church property. The tax is more than can be paid, and consequently occasioned much dissatisfaction against the author of the decree in the places subject to French rule. The despatches state that the National forces were everywhere increasing, and that many of the Imperialists were going over to the Liberals.

Nova Scotia.

A young girl, named Geizer, living with her mother and stepfather on the Margaret Bay road, has made to the Police what purports to be a confession of a murder committed a long time ago by her stepfather and a man named Locke; the victim was a stranger. The deed was done with an axe and the affair grew out of a discussion regarding the American war.

Stevens' Carriage Factory, Halifax, was destroyed by fire on Monday.

Newfoundland.

The reports from the fisheries continue to be of the most disheartening nature. On the 17th July, several dwelling houses were destroyed by fire in St. Johns, by which disaster sixty poor families were rendered homeless.

New Brunswick.

A mill race between the mills of Messrs H. F. Eaton and Emerson Eaton, at St. Stephen, resulted in favor of that of the former. It out and edged in an hour, 7600 feet against 5900 feet, by the latter.

Gold has been discovered at the Great Falls. The diggings are thought to be extensive.

Fredericton, Aug. 4.—The following is the result of the match played yesterday and to-day between the Boston Cricket Club and 22d Regt.: Military, 1st Innings, 73; Boston Club, 1st Innings, 59. 2d Innings—Military, 173; Boston Club, 79.

Canadian Intelligence.

Montreal, September 12.—The new Minister of Finance is the Hon. Mr Howland, who also retains the portfolio as Postmaster-General.

The cavalry coming out to Canada are not taking their horses with them, so that fresh ones will have to be bought here. One thousand have been ordered for them, but as it will take time to get suitable animals and train them, the coming cavalry will not be effective for two or three weeks after arrival.

M. Montolon, French Minister to the United States, [?] is looked for here in a day or two.

A United States Consular Agency has been established at the Capital (Ottawa). The frontiers along Missisquoi and Huntingdon are considered the most open to attack, and new gunboats are posted along the chain of the lakes, and rivers, and a camp is to be established near Fredrichsburg, in Missisquoi.

A break up of some of the volunteer corps is threatened if the Adjutant-General does not heed Canadian opinion.

Toronto, C. W., Sept. 13.—A complete armament of Armstrong field guns, to equip two batteries of volunteer militia, are on the way from England. The Government will purchase 1,000 horses for the use of the artillery.

The great Billiard Tournament in New York is drawing to a close. Dion, the Montreal player, has won six out of seven games, securing to himself the title of "Champion of the Champions" and the golden cue.

It is reported that Lord Monck has applied to the Imperial authorities for 40,000 breech-loaders—30,000 for the volunteers, and 15,000 for the regular troops in Canada, 6,000 breech loaders are stated to be on the way for the use of our militia. There are over 100,000 of the best Enfield rifles in Canada now, and it is intended to have them made breech-loaders.

An item providing \$134,000 for the purchase and maintenance of gunboats on the Lakes and the River St. Lawrence was concurred in by the House. Mr Dorion (Republican) argued that year after year they had been called upon to provide more aid for the defense of the country, and that the present arrangements for defense were too vast to meet the incursions of the Fenians and too insignificant against the United States. He contended that the Imperial Government favored the early accomplishment of a confederation for the purpose of throwing the entire burden of defense upon the Colonies.

A report comes from Toronto that 120 rounds of ball cartridge have been issued to the force there, and 5,000 pairs of shoes have been bought or ordered for the men.

The Financial bill has passed Parliament, and it now only requires the royal assent to become a law. It lays the foundation for a complete change in the banking system.

The Attorney-General, in a speech on Friday, says that a request had been sent to the English Government, by the Atlantic cable, for a supply of the new breech-loading Enfield rifles, which no doubt would be forwarded immediately. In the Canadian Parliament a motion to submit the new Constitution to the votes of the people previous to the act of Confederation was negatived.

The Hon. Mr Gall, Finance Minister, resigned his seals of office in consequence of the withdrawal by the Government of the School bill to which the Hon. member was pledged.

Lord Monck made a significant speech in which he intimated that the Canadian Parliament had probably met for the last time under the old act.

Europe.

London, September 22.—Noon.—Money quiet and steady, consols 89½ five-twenties 72½.

Paris, Sept. 22.—The Emperor Napoleon is at Biarritz. It is stated the Empress Eugenie will shortly repair to Rome to convoke the Holy Father. There is an apparently well grounded rumor that M. Lavalette, will retain the French Foreign office.

Dresden, Sept. 22.—The Gazette of to-day in an editorial says; The announcement of the conclusion of peace between Prussia and Saxony, was premature. It admits however that good progress in being made in that direction.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, September 22.—A memorial is being extensively signed in favor of the independence of Frankfort.

Vienna, Sept. 21.—Austria has sent a charge d'affaires to Berlin, who will represent her Government until a minister is appointed.

Vienna, Sept. 22.—The Archduke Albrecht has been made commander-in-chief of the Austrian army.

Eastern States.

New York, Sept. 24.—The Herald urges Southern Governors to convene their legislatures and promptly accept the constitutional amendments, because, northern elections will be overwhelmingly in its favor, and because it is just and right in itself. It also urges on President Johnson a full reconstruction of his cabinet, saying the present members are either actively or passively committed to his views, as to the Southern policy which does not represent the real majority of the people. It also demands of the President a cordial support of the ideas of Congress on the subject. The Times of this morning approves of each of the provisions of the constitutional amendment, and says, there is not the slightest difference of opinion so far we are aware in the Union party, and very little anywhere else, as to the wisdom of ratifying the amendment proposed by Congress.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Secretary Seward was at the State Department to-day attending to his official duties.

California.

San Francisco, Sep. 25.—Private telegrams quote gold in New York yesterday, 144, sterling 107½.

Arrived, Sept. 24.—British ship Mallard 162 days from Liverpool.

The Active will leave to-morrow at 10 a.m.

Oregon.

Portland, Sept. 25.—The steamer Fideliter left to-day, at 5 p. m., for Victoria.

The Cable.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—11 P. M.—We have no Cable dates later than noon Sept. 22, and no explanation from New York.

The Fenians.

OGDENSBURG, New York, 25.—It is reported upon good authority that large numbers of Fenians are concentrated for a raid into Canada.

TORONTO, Sept. 25.—Orders have been given to the volunteer force of the city to muster at a given point on the first alarm of the fire bell, with forty rounds of ball cartridges. An attempt to burn or capture the city is feared. Large quantities of military stores, including ambulances, are arriving here. Regular troops and volunteers are continually moving.

Canada.

Cabinet meetings of the Canadian Government are being held daily in Quebec, questions discussed being the military condition of the provinces, the Confederation scheme, and the failure of the Bank of Upper Canada. Much insecurity is felt in financial circles. Money is still commanding 15 per cent in Montreal.

California.

San Francisco, Sept. 26.—Sec'y Seward has telegraphed to Queen Emma tendering her a passage on the steamship Vanderbilt now lying in this harbor. The offer has been accepted, and the Queen will probably depart in about two weeks. The officers of the army who desire to be presented to Queen Emma will assemble at the Occidental Hotel this evening.

Arrived, Sept. 25.—Bark Lizzie Boggs, 12 days from Seabeck with lumber; bark Glimpse, 8 days from Port Discovery with lumber.

Sailed, Sept. 26.—Steamer Active, Victoria.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness

PEPSINE.

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of POWDER, PEPSINE GLOBULES IN BOTTLES on order, WINE, and LOZENGES. The POWDER is PURE, is WINE UNALTERABLE, and the LOZENGES a NEW, AGREEABLE, and convenient manner of taking the medicine. Manufactured by

T MORSON & SON.

31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

And may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers.

GELATINE (Morson's Patent) MORSON'S KREOSOTE.

And every description of Chemicals, and all new Preparations carefully packed for shipment.

See their Name and Trade Mark on all Preparations. Orders to be made payable in London. ml AGENT—W. M. SEARBY, Chemist, Victoria, V. I.

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 pleasures. The first irregularity of any function should be checked and set right by applying these pills. These fine purifying Pills, which strengthen the system by thoroughly cleansing the blood from all impurities. They balance disorders of 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 so well known in every part of the world, and the cures effected by its use are so wonderful as to astonish every one. It is pre-eminently a remedy for bilious and liver complaints and derangements 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 whole 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 famous Pills never fail to give tone to the stomach regularity to the secretions, and purity to the fluids. Vertigo, dimness of sight and other indications of approaching apoplexy, are entirely dissipated 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 recommended with friendly earnestness. It 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 penetrates every texture, as water saturates heath or salt penetrates meat. The whole physical machinery is thus rendered healthy, regular and vigorous.

Coughs, Colds and Asthmas. 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 asthmas has appeared these Pills may be relied on as a certain and never failing remedy, 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 it should be borne in mind that by inattention and neglect, they often end most seriously. Give early thought to a deranged stomach take Holloway's Pills, his 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:

Ague, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colic, Constipation, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, Skin Eruptions, Stone and Gravel, Strains, Secondary Syphilis, Tonsils, Tic-Douloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the world, at the following prices:—1s. 12d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. Full directions for the guidance of patients in every disease affixed to each Box. ocl 1-W

RIMMEL'S

UNRIVALED PERFUMERY

Warranted to retain its excellent quality in any climate. RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, to vaporize E de Cologne. RIMMEL'S AVANDER WATER, distilled from Michigan flowers. RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, Frangipane, &c, quite fragrant. RIMMEL'S GILYCORINE, Flacon Windsorland Toilet Soap. RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE and Glycerine for Beautifying the Hair. RIMMEL'S PERFUME VAPORIZER, Perfume Fountain, &c. &c. RIMMEL'S BOOK OF PERFUMES, with 250 Illustrations.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors in the world. E. Rimmel, Perfumer H. R. H. the Princess Wales 22 Regent Street, and 24 Cornhill. July 1867.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN. OSTEO IDON.

PATENT, March 1st, 1862! MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for those long resident in warm climates.

Diploma 1815. 27, HANBY STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, and 4 doors from the Railway Bridge, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

LIVERPOOL: 134, DUXE STREET. BIRMINGHAM: 65, NEW STREET. Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of Gas Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs G to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED DONTALGIQUE for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 2s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change color, 6s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha 1st, 6d. per box.

GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on the Teeth, which explains the numerous treatments obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of 2s. 6d. stamps. ap 2-ly w

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS

Are confidently recommended as a simple but powerful tonic and gentle aperient; they act 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. 4d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World.

Orders to be made payable by London Houses. de 23 law

Agent for Victoria, W. M. SEARBY, Chemist, Government street, de 26-ly w

Extract Ginger.

THE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c. is a warm stimulant is required; and entire purity make it a article for culinary purposes. Sold per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's Pure" the private U. S. Stamp of Demas the cork of each bottle; none other

ton Bitters,

LIA WATER, ABOVE ARTICLES,

Y & CO., Victoria General Agents for the Colony.

or King's Evil,

A disease, a corruption of the this fluid becomes vitiated, Being in the circulation, it c body, and may burn one in it of it. No organ is free from there one which it may not tulous taint is variously caused ase, low living, disordered or impure air, filth, and filthy sing vices, and, above all, by on. Whatever be its origin, the constitution, descending children into the third and "indeed, it seems to be the s, "I will visit the iniquities of their children."

ence by deposition from the or ulcerous matter, which, in and internal organs, is termed glands, swellings; and on the or sores. This foul corrup- in the blood, depresses the that scrofulous constitutions on scrofulous complaints, but power to withstand the attacks consequently, vast numbers which, although not scrofula, are still rendered fatal by stem. Most of the consump- tes the human family has its its scrofulous contamination; ve diseases of the liver, kid- ed of all the organs, arise ated by the same cause.

all our people are scrofulous; nvalued by this lurking infec- is undetermined by it. To system we must resort to the five medicine, and invigorate and exercise. Such a medi-

AYER'S

tract of Sarsaparilla,

remedy which the medical a devise for this every-where al malady. It is combined remedies that have been expurgation of this foul disor- and the rescue of the sys- tive consequences. Hence for the cure of not only those other affections which as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, ES, TUMORS, TETTER, and SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, PHILITIC and MERCURIAL BY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM PURE BLOOD. The popular

of the blood," is founded in a degeneration of the blood, and the virtue of this Sarsa- regenerate this vital fluid, and health is impossible in tutions.

athartic Pills,

POSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

at disease within the range of rely withstand or evade them. properties search, and cleanse, y portion of the human or- its disease action, and restora- As a consequence of of invalid who is bowed down, fical debility is astonished to energy restored by a remedy and inviting.

by cure the every-day com- is, but also many formidable alities. The agent below named gratis my American Almar- tificates of their cures, and e use in the following com- Heartburn, Headache arise- ed Stomach, Nausea, Indiges- torbid Infection of the Bowels, Appetite, Jaundice, and other , arising from a low state of tion of its functions.

erry Pectoral,

RAPID CURE OF

Influenza, Hoarseness, itis, Incipient Consump- he relief of Consumptive vanced stages of the dis-

ield of its usefulness, and so sses of its cures, that almost country abounds in persons, who have been restored from in desperate diseases of the When once tried, its super- medicine of its kind is too bervation, and where its the public no longer hesitate mploy for the distressing and ns of the pulmonary organs o our climate. While many thrust upon the community n discarded, it has gained al, conformed benefits on the never forget, and produced s and too remarkable to be

The Weekly British Colonist.  
AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, October 2, 1866.

## Mr. Harnett's Lecture.

In the brief notice we gave yesterday of the highly interesting lecture delivered by Mr Leigh Harnett on behalf of the Fire Department, no attempt was made to take up the thread of the discourse; but as the lecturer proved himself the warm friend of the Colony and drew attention to some important truths patent to a stranger, but too apt to be overlooked or underrated by the dwellers in the land, a glance at some of the topics he elucidated may prove both interesting and instructive. The lecturer first drew a comparison between the difficulties of the early settlers in California and those presenting themselves in these Colonies, showing that with the same determined energy displayed by our American brethren in overcoming every physical difficulty, some of which existed there in a tenfold degree, we should cease to hear continual cries of dependency and the general exclamation of "Oh, that the government would do something for us." The difference between the national characters was touched upon, and the lecturer humorously depicted the peculiarities of each class and the transmutation of the white-kidded Englishman into a hard working Colonist. This country he considered was passing through the usual infantile ordeals of teething and measles. Just now we are teething and that naturally caused irritation. By and by the measles would come, but it was to be hoped that they would visit us in a mild form. He enjoined upon us that there was far from any necessity for feeling discouraged. Similar depressions had existed in California, where in 1856 a lot was offered to him (the lecturer) for \$600 and declined, that could not now be purchased \$250,000. The elements of prosperity were in the country and man's industry and intelligence were alone needed to develop them. While touching upon our gold mines the lecturer pointed out the futility of quartz mining. At present, the main attention should be devoted to hydraulic mining, which could be carried on to advantage on the Fraser from the mouth of Harrison River upwards. Observation had satisfied him that the fine gold did not come altogether from the upper gold regions, but from the intervening hills and gulches. That this theory is correct was verified by the fact that parties had recently found prospects of four cents to the pan of fine gold on Lillooet River, between the mouth and Douglas Lake. The wealth of the country was manifest in the fact that the miners were making more per head taken all round than in any place in California. The official records support this statement, as the annual yield of gold was still \$4,000,000, with probably \$1,000,000 going through private hands of which there was no record. The next important interest was lumber. The lecturer stated that the monthly consumption of this article of trade in San Francisco was 15,000,000 feet, two-thirds of which came from Puget Sound. The lumber from Burrard Inlet was so much lighter and more advantageous for exportation, that the ship John Jay of San Francisco had lately loaded 40,000 feet more than she ever was able to do on the Sound. With this large saving in stowage, the tariff in San Francisco is more than equalized and no reason exists why people in these Colonies should not equally participate in that enormous trade with the Americans, and make money, without the usual appeal for government aid. Next came our coal interest. The great demand for coal in San Francisco arising out of the rapid growth of railroads, factories and foundries, made this, in his opinion, the primary interest of the Colony. All efforts to find the carboniferous stratum in California had failed, with the exception of Mount Diablo, where the coal was of an inferior quality. Whence then was she to draw her supplies of this indispensable article but from this Island? The

coal mine at Nanaimo was in all its aspects the best the lecturer had seen out of England, and with the further developments now in progress could be made to yield 300,000 tons in lieu of 50,000 per annum, its present estimated capacity; this with the Comox, Newcastle and Queen Charlotte mines, now in process of development, will at no distant day place this Island at the head of all material interests on this coast. The recommendation was given to force the article into the market in such a manner that its superior reputation might be preserved and its real value properly appreciated. Some interesting statistics were next given on the subject of copper ore, when the lecturer took a glance at fiscal matters. He stated that the imports for 1865 were \$7,903,111 and the exports \$1,927,409, a difference in favor of imports of over 5 millions of dollars, which showed a queer state of things. At New Westminster the imports for the year were \$2,394,009, against exports of \$162,565, making a still wider difference. Looking at our shipping returns the figures gave a satisfactory result in both places. The number of ships entering at this port was 1149, with a tonnage of 160,534; what then, was the use of talking of ruin? The revenue and expenditures of both Colonies were then given, showing a result unfavorable to each, but by uniting their fiscal interests it showed a joint revenue equal to \$747,709, against an expenditure of \$854,839, from which would have to be deducted the decrease in governmental expenses and in various public works now completed, which would exhibit a state of solvency. Why then should we take such especial pains to imbue strangers with such desponding ideas of our bankruptcy and ruin? It was a fallacy to suppose that the mischief ended there; these people carried it abroad with additions of their own, and that was not the way calculated to obtain credit, when aid was needed. The first step towards a happy solution of all our difficulties appeared to him, therefore, the Union of the two Colonies, which he thought we should be wise to accept, unconditionally; each then would not be under the necessity of sending nearly \$700,000 a year to the neighbouring territory for the necessities of life. The natural advantages of the position of Victoria as the future capital of the Colonies, appeared to him to be determined by the laws of nature and necessities of trade. He felt no restriction in making that assertion, as he had already stated the same thing in New Westminster. While he could not recommend visitors and excursionists to visit the latter place as a permanent summer resort, he nevertheless spoke strongly of the wealth, importance, and future greatness of British Columbia. The lecture was interspersed with wholesome exhortations to increased efforts and energy in making the most of the blessings within our reach. The danger of despising trifles and the magnitude of man's power to surmount difficulties were well illustrated. If Queen Victoria, with all her attributes of love, mercy, and justice, said Mr Harnett, were to come among us, or the Emperor of Russia, who with one wave of his sceptre liberated 40,000,000 serfs, were to come and administer the government here, they could do more for us than Governor Kennedy had done, because we will not help ourselves. Various means and sources of employment were open, but were despised; and the lecturer truly pointed out the folly of idle men refusing employment at one dollar per day, because they had been accustomed to receive two and a-half, and preferring to work one day in the week for the latter sum, to regular work at anything under. The Lord Dundrearyism of others who found themselves deprived of their "shwimps and sherry" and could not tell what they were to do unless the "Government would do something for them," was also humorously sketched. The closing of the public schools was regarded as very calamitous; but it was a fact that the schools in San Francisco had

been closed for the same reason, yet instead of publishing the fact, the scholars were simply "sent home on a holiday" until steps had been taken for providing funds for the department. He exemplified how "God's truth and man's justice" was the great civilizing maxim of modern days, and before concluding glanced at States Sovereignty, emancipation, secession, the character of Lincoln, the genius of the first Napoleon, and other general topics serving to illustrate his text—"The genius of England and America."

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, Sept 28.

## Gov. Seymour Leaves England.

A despatch from Administrator Birch, at New Westminster, states that Governor Seymour sailed from Southampton for Victoria on the 27th inst. Mr Birch received a telegram announcing the fact on Wednesday Mr Seymour may be expected to arrive here about the first week in November.

**THE SAANICH OUTRAGE.**—Williams, the colored deserter from the U. S. Saginaw, who committed the horrible outrage at South Saanich, was followed on Wednesday by Sergeant Ferrall, and traced to an Indian rancho at North Saanich nearly opposite Mr Fry's, where he was arrested. The prisoner was brought to town by the Sergeant and safely locked up shortly after midnight. Williams was placed in the dock of the Police Court yesterday, but on the application of Inspector Welch was remanded until Monday in order that the witnesses for the prosecution might be forthcoming. Mrs Freddison we understand is still in a precarious state. The prisoner, who wore a stern and determined expression, said he could give the court no reason why he should be discharged, but that he knew nothing about the things of which he was charged. He was remanded until Monday. The officer is entitled to much credit for the capture.

**CHARGE OF ASSAULT.**—A young man named Holcombe, steward on board the ship Royal Tar, who stated that he had served four years as Ward Room steward on board H. M. S. Charybdis, yesterday charged Robert Mark, second officer of the Royal Tar, with assaulting him on the high seas. Mr Courtney appeared for the complainant and Mr Bishop for the defendant. The complainant alleged that his hand became disabled from a diseased finger, which required amputation, that he was in consequence discharged and ordered to do ordinary seaman's duty. On being told to loose the top gallant staysail, he remonstrated, and said he was unable to go aloft, whereupon the defendant struck him on the face. Witnesses were examined on both sides, and the Magistrate considering that the case was not proved, dismissed the charge.

**FAR-FETCHED.**—In January, 1865, an article appeared in the *Chronicle* of this city lauding Governor Seymour to the skies. The article was written by one of the then proprietors of that paper, who, in less than a month thereafter, disposed of his share in the *Chronicle*, and is now one of the proprietors of the *British Columbian*, in which paper, on Wednesday, he republishes his own article, from the *Chronicle* of 1865, to prove that the *Colonist & Chronicle*, in 1866, when it denounces Governor Seymour, is inconsistent! This is as elegant a bit of "cheek" as we remember to have met with for a long time.

**MORE DESERTION.**—Two young seamen belonging to the ship Royal Tar were charged yesterday by Capt. Mark with being absent without leave from the ship. The sailors pleaded guilty and the Magistrate said he should commit the men to prison for 10 days, (but in the meantime if they were required they should be sent on board. Mr Pemberton made no order respecting forfeiture of wages, and cautioned the Captain against causing orders to be observed by physical instead of moral force. The evidence brought before the Court did not show proper management.

**BURRARD INLET MILL.**—The bark Jeddo, for Adelaide, and ship John Jay, for Sydney, Australia, laden with lumber, have arrived outside, and will sail to-day for their destinations. The bark has on board 246,000 feet of lumber, and the ship, 414,000 feet. Both vessels were loaded at the mills of S. P. Moody & Co., Burrard Inlet, B. C., who are expecting the ship Brazilla, from San Francisco, to load with lumber for Peru. The superiority of the lumber from Burrard Inlet is now acknowledged in every market where it has been tested.

**GOVERNMENT HOUSE.**—It is reported that a telegram has been received from Governor Seymour, requesting that certain alterations be made to Government House. The report that a telegram has been received needs confirmation; but one thing is certain: orders have been given here for important alterations to the gubernatorial mansion—though whether emanating from Governor Kennedy or Governor Seymour, is not clear. Is Victoria to be the capital, after all?

**PROCEEDS OF THE LECTURE.**—Through the liberality of Mr Leigh Harnett, the Fire Department have been placed in the receipt of \$150, which after deducting expenses will leave to their credit over \$100, sufficient to maintain the organization for one month.

**FROM PORTLAND.**—The steamer Fidelity, Capt. Erskine, arrived from Portland yesterday afternoon, bringing 15 passengers and a full freight. Among the passengers we noticed Mr Hepburn and Dr. Tuzo, of this city, and Capt. Pinnex, of San Francisco.

**FROM NANAIMO.**—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived from Nanaimo yesterday afternoon, bringing a few passengers, and a quantity of produce. The auction of stock at Nanaimo, on Wednesday, realized good prices.

**CAPT. LANG.**—The presentation of addresses and testimonials to Capt. Lang will take place at the theatre at 4 o'clock this afternoon. At 6 o'clock Captain Lang will be entertained at a dinner at the Vancouver Club.

**PARADE.**—The Rifle Volunteers will parade in full uniform at 3:30 this afternoon, at the new Drill Hall, preparatory to presenting an address and testimonial to Capt. Lang at the Victoria Theatre, at 4 o'clock.

**MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.**—The theatrical performance for the benefit of the Institute will take place in the theatre in a fortnight, when an attractive programme will be presented, particulars of which will appear hereafter.

**POSTPONED.**—The social tea-meeting in St. Andrews Church has been postponed until Wednesday evening next, at half-past seven.

**SWINIMISH.**—The line was down yesterday somewhere in the vicinity of the place that rejoices in the euphonious name of Swinimish.

**WORSER.**—The woman Freddison, who, was beaten on the head by Williams, was reported to be worse last evening.

**THE JAMES BAY BREWERY** was knocked down yesterday by Mr Miller for \$1000.

## Items.

On Saturday afternoon, July 28, the Elcho shield, won by the Scottish eight at Wimbledon, was carried from the City Chambers of Edinburgh to the Parliament house. There was a large turn-out of the volunteers to witness the placing of the shield. Three of the Scottish eight (Mr E. Ross, Mr J. Malcolm, and Captain Mitchell), headed by Horatio Ross, carried the shield, between lines of volunteers, from the Council Chambers to the Parliament house, followed by a dense crowd. The volunteers followed into the hall, where, after the shield was hung, Captain Ross duly presented it to Bailie Falshaw (acting for the Lord Provost), with the expression of a hope that the skill of the Scottish volunteers might be able to keep it there.

It was a striking example of politeness in Charles II, when, on his deathbed, he begged pardon of the company in attendance "for being such an unconscionable long time in dying;" it was certainly an instance of good manners scarcely less remarkable on the part of a gentleman who, at the funeral of his baby, apologized to the audience for presenting so small a coffin to so large an assembly! That man was a gentleman, you may be sure.

The other night at one of the hotels in this city, a convivially disposed gentleman, retiring late, walked independently and somewhat noisily up the stairs and along the corridor of his room "Why, what a noise you make," said the wife, who heard with some anxiety the heavy tread of his boots, how heavily you walk. "Well, my dear," was the gruff response, "if you can get a barrel of whiskey up stairs with any less noise, I would like to see you do it."—*Boston Post.*

While a party of laborers were engaged the other day in digging a cellar adjoining a warehouse in Cynthiana, Kentucky, the latter suddenly fell with a crash. It contained seven hundred barrels of whiskey. These were mostly broken, and the cellar was literally filled with the fluid. None of the laborers were killed, but several were soon after found "terribly drunk" in the neighborhood.

A table showing the internal revenue collections on gold watches in published, by which it appears that New York had 107,365 on which \$126,205 was paid; Massachusetts had 45,418, on which \$50,061 was paid; and Pennsylvania had 38,574, on which \$40,366 was paid.

Rev. Mr. Milburn, popularly known as the "blind preacher," has been installed as pastor of Trinity Episcopal Church in Chicago.

The Fenians, it is said, are organizing in Indiana under the form of a benevolent society.

## Hints about Eyesight.

Milton's blindness was the result of overwork and dyspepsia. One of the most eminent American divines has for some time been compelled to forego the pleasure of reading, has spent thousands of dollars in vain, and lost years of time, in consequence of getting up several hours before day, and studying by artificial light. His eyes will never get well. Multitudes of men and women have made their eyes weak for life by the too free use of the eyesight in reading small print and doing fine sewing. In view of these things, it is well to observe the following rules in the use of the eyes:

Avoid all sudden changes between light and darkness.  
Never begin to read, or write, or sew, for several minutes after coming from darkness to a bright light.  
Never read by twilight, or moonlight, or of a very cloudy day.

Never read or sew directly in front of the light, or window, or door.  
It is best to have the light fall from above, obliquely over the left shoulder.

Never sleep so that, on first awaking, the eyes shall open on the light of a window.

Do not use the eyesight by light so scant that it requires an effort to discriminate.

Too much light creates a glare, and pains and confuses the sight. The moment you are sensible of an effort to distinguish, that moment cease, and take a walk or ride.

As the sky is blue and the earth green, it would seem that the ceiling should be of a bluish tinge, and the carpet green, and the walls of some yellow tint.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

## Queen Emma.

Queen Emma recently was at the mansion of Secretary Seward, where she proposed to remain until her departure from Washington. When there, she was presented with a magnificent portfolio, enclosing a series of photographic views of the public buildings of Washington.

The reception by the Hawaiian Queen of the delegations from the several tribes of Indians, was a very interesting affair. Representatives were present of the Chickasaws, Choctaws, Pawnees and Cherokees, all in full war costume. Governor Pritchard, of the Choctaws, came first in the order of presentation, and he, in turn, introduced his children and grandchildren to the notice of the Queen. The other tribes followed, the Pawnees coming in last. With the Big Bear, a chief of this tribe, Her Majesty held a brief conversation, the chief replying to one of her remarks as follows:

"You are good; you are like you much; you are big chief; I big chief too out in Nebraska; God is more chief than we." The Queen then asked him if he liked Washington, and he replied: "Me no like; me will go home." She was then shown his shield, bow, arrow, tomahawk and string of trophies. She was much pleased with them, and asked for explanations about their use and value. She seemed much surprised to learn that they were so uncivilized.

Judge Field of the Cherokee nation upon being presented, remarked in his native tongue, as translated by the Rev Mr Wright, (also an educated Cherokee) "Well, we now meet at this time and we congratulate you, and we hope you will remember this meeting and think of us and we will think of you and long remember you. I give you good night." To this the Queen bowed, and said, "Thank you," and after once more shaking hands with Gov Pritchard, his children and grandchildren, she signified that the interview was at an end.

A press correspondent says: "The Pawnees who were presented to Her Majesty this evening, are a band of eight who were enticed from their homes by some white men to be exhibited in the Eastern States; but finding that it did not pay, they brought them to Washington and turned them loose. They consist of Kahbo, the chief, his wife, and six braves, and are now in charge of Col Ford and Maj Godman of the army, who accompanied them to the reception and acted as interpreters. They are to be sent back to their reservation."

## The Mass Meeting?

**EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE.**—The meeting held in the theatre on Saturday night, was got up by Mr Leonard McClure, with the ostensible object of obtaining the feeling of the people with regard to reciprocity with the United States, but in reality, for the purpose of spreading his doctrine of annexation to that country. The editor of the *Telegraph*, I fear, is very hard up, and vainly seeks to bring his paper into notice by this clap-net and bosh: Fenians, traitors and some few of the foreigners now living amongst us, I have no doubt, would like to see annexation; but we Englishmen don't want it, and won't have it. If the Fenians and Foreigners covet this country, let them come and take it; this is their only chance. Mr McClure having come out in his true colors, I trust that the people will remember that it is to him and his clique that we are indebted for the loss of our Representative Government, and the removal of our capital; he has politically been a curse to this country, and evil was the day when he came amongst us. Electors of Vancouver Island, the day is not far off when you will be again called upon to send representatives to the Legislative Council of the United Colonies. Beware of the men who have done you so much injury; they have had more than a fair show; and have utterly failed. Beware of the politician, he is a curse to every community, and more especially to a young country. Englishmen Electors, beware of traitors, and do not suffer them to enter the Councils of your country.

## "WAKE" TRAITOR.

## The Treason Gathering.

**EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE.**—The meeting called together on Saturday last by Mr McClure, cannot be taken as expressing the views of the colonists. It was a party scheme organized for a political object. Any public meeting to express the views of the people ought to be called by competent authority, like the Mayor, on a respectably signed requisition: Cannot such a meeting be at once convened?

Yours,  
A CITIZEN.

**IMPORTS PER "ACTIVE."**—The steamer brought up 200 tons of general merchandise. She commenced discharging at 12 o'clock last night, at Brodric's wharf, and will finish by six this morning.

**EXPORTS.**—The value of exports to American ports for the month ending September 30, 1866, was only \$14,919 94.

The ship Royal Tar was towed to Utsalady by the steamer Sir James Douglas, on Saturday.

**THANKS.**—To Mr Turner, Wells, Fargo & Co's messenger, and Purser Norton, of the Active, for late papers.

The Rifle Volunteers will meet Capt Lang at a social entertainment this evening.

The Weekly British  
AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, October 2, 1866.

## Representation under

The near approach of a change in our political situation renders it necessary that earnest attention should be directed to the position Victoria will occupy in the future. There are many as to the probable complex delegation from the Island have reason to believe that a list of four magisterial and official members. This belief upon us after a perusal of Mr Paris letter, of January last he says:

"Probably in British Columbia the section of the legislature assesses most the confidence of the right of the Governor the stations of the paid just peace whenever he shall see for doing so, therefore, the are always selected for the important trusts. As the most of the miners' operation of the magistrates call to attend the meetings of the Council in New Westminster."

The partiality that Mr evinces for magisterial representation will not be shared by the large; and, so far as any result in British Columbia is the system has not proved geous. Admitting that it will be composed as we have is not unreasonable to suppose the popular members will be ed as follows:

Victoria City.....  
Victoria, Saanich, and Lake districts.....  
Esquimalt Town, and Esquimalt, Metches districts.....  
Nanaimo, Comox, and Salt Spring Islands.....

This distribution of population will be a palpable injustice to City, which outnumbered in all the other districts put together to equalize this glaring it will be necessary to so dis magisterial representatives to Victoria the number of that her preponderance of clearly entitles her to be entitled to at least two of four Magisterial members representation will therefore follows:

Popular Members.....  
Magisterial members—Victoria City.....  
Esquimalt Town, and Esquimalt, Metches districts.....  
Nanaimo, etc.....

The present Council of Columbia numbers 15 members as follows: 5 official; 5 mag and 5 popular members. I presume that four of the five members will not assume an antagonism to Victoria in a that may be brought before their votes, combined with votes of the Island delegates give us a majority of one on tion vitally affecting the pro this place. We have, therefore, little to fear from hostile leg our people are but true to to and send proper men to N minister to represent them four men of worth, character, intelligence—men who, while work for the best interests WHOLE COUNTRY, will not their legislative career by factious opposition to the Government or strive by force and insu what argument and facts wain can be drawn from a p of 5000 or 6000. On the ch the representatives chosen a election will depend the fu perity of Victoria if not of Island. Our present position traceable to the improper the legislation during the la and the country can not another infliction of a like ch

**THE RIFLE MATCH.**—The rifle team ten men of the Fleet and Rifle Volunteers, which commenced 10 a. m., at Belmont, will be composed of the following members representatives: Vinter, Newbury, Jos. Wilson, Homfray, Long, A. Soar and Woolacott.

**THE AMATEURS** will meet this half-past seven, at the Boomers arrangements for performing a coming benefit for the Mechanics A full attendance is requested.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE

Tuesday, October 2, 1866.

Representation under Union.

The near approach of an important change in our political situation, renders it necessary that early and earnest attention should be paid to the subject of the position Vancouver Island will occupy in the united Legislature.

Probably in British Columbia the section of the legislature which possesses most the confidence of the people is that of the magistrates. It is the right of the Governor to change the stations of the paid justices of the peace whenever he shall see occasion for doing so, therefore, the best men are always selected for the most important trusts.

The partiality that Mr Seymour evinces for magisterial representatives, will not be shared by the people at large; and, so far as any practical result in British Columbia is concerned, the system has not proved advantageous.

This distribution of popular seats will be a palpable injustice to Victoria City, which outnumbers in population all the other districts put together.

The present Council of British Columbia numbers 15 members, arranged as follows: 5 official; 5 magisterial; and 5 popular members. It is fair to presume that four of the five popular members will not assume a position of antagonism to Victoria in any scheme that may be brought before them, and their votes, combined with the eight votes of the Island delegation, will give us a majority of one on any question vitally affecting the prosperity of this place.

We have, therefore, but little to fear from hostile legislation, if our people are but true to themselves, and send proper men to New Westminster to represent them. Surely four men of worth, character and intelligence—men who, while they will work for the best interests of the whole country, will not commence their legislative career by offering a factious opposition to the Government, or strive by force and insult to gain what argument and facts will not obtain can be drawn from a population of 5000 or 6000.

On the character of the representatives chosen at the next election will depend the future prosperity of Victoria if not of the whole Island. Our present position is clearly traceable to the improper nature of the legislation during the last session; and the country can not survive another infliction of a like character.

The Rifle Match.—The rifle match between ten men of the Fleet and ten of the Rifle Volunteers, which commences to-day at 10 a. m., at Belmont, will be competed for by the following members representing the volunteers: Vinter, Newbury, John Wilson, Jos. Wilson, Homfray, Long, Ailsop, Peele, Soar and Woolcott.

The Amateurs will meet this evening at half-past seven, at the Boomerang, to make arrangements for performing at the forthcoming benefit for the Mechanics Institute. A full attendance is requested.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday, Sept. 29.

Presentations to Captain Lang.

Yesterday at 4 o'clock, the theatre was filled by a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, who assembled to witness the presentations of testimonials to Capt. D. M. Lang. His Excellency the Governor and nearly all the official staff, with several officers of the Royal navy, were present, and on the platform were seated all the prominent commercial men of the city, the members of the Volunteer Corps being drawn up round the stage in the form of a semicircle.

The Mayor having in a few neat and well timed remarks, expressed the object of the meeting, called upon Capt. Wood, Co. No. 2, V V R C, to present an address to Capt. Lang.

Capt. Wood thereupon stepped forward and in a speech full of kindly sentiment, expressed the great regret of the Corps at the departure of their esteemed captain commandant. He then presented the following address together with a sword:

TO DAVID MARSHALL LANG, ESQ., CAPTAIN COMMANDANT OF THE VICTORIA RIFLE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The members of your Corps, tender to you your retirement from command, their sincere regret. As their commanding officer, they feel that you have won their regard by a happy union of those qualities which adorn equally the soldier, the gentleman and the Christian.

In further testimony of your sterling qualities as a soldier, your Corps have presented you with a sword as the most fitting mark of their lasting regard and esteem.

THOMAS LEFT WOOD, Capt. 2nd Company, on behalf of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Victoria Rifle Volunteer Corps.

VICTORIA, V. I., Sept. 28, 1866.

The address was much applauded.

Captain Lang said he placed much value on this kind proof of the regard of his brother volunteers. It was something to have won their esteem, and to have had such an address presented to him.

The Mayor then called upon Mr Robt. Wallace to present an address on behalf of the Mechanics Institute.

Mr Wallace in a feeling speech, in which he showed the worth and value of Mr Lang, the President of that deserving, though poorly supported institution, presented the following address:

TO DAVID MARSHALL LANG, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF THE MECHANICS INSTITUTE OF VICTORIA, V. I.

DEAR SIR.—The Committee of Arrangement of the Mechanics Institute, having learned with much concern that you are on the point of taking your departure from Victoria avail themselves of the earliest opportunity of meeting together to express their feelings of deep regret at the circumstance.

Your loss as President of our excellent institution will be long and severely felt, and we desire on this occasion to witness to the zeal, liberality and lively interest ever manifested by you for its prosperity. We are well aware that kindred sentiments from other institutions and associations of our city, to whose existence and prosperity you have so largely contributed, will be addressed to you with like feelings of sincerity and approbation, and that also amongst the citizens of Victoria generally it is greatly lamented that one who has ever taken so prominent a part in promoting all measures of public good should now be leaving us.

THOMAS J. WEEKES, Hon. Secretary. Signed by the members of the Committee. Mr Lang responded in happy terms enjoining a livelier interest and more zealous support of an Institution which of all others merited public sympathy and support, tending as it did to elevate the thoughts and minds of the young men, and to keep them from evil.

The Mayor then presented to Capt. Lang the address of the citizens, remarking that it so fully expressed the sentiments, and good wishes of Capt. Lang's numerous friends, that it needed no further comment.

Accompanying the address was a handsome silver flagon, and two goblets bearing suitable inscriptions.

CITIZENS' ADDRESS. VICTORIA, V. I., Sept. 28th, 1866.

TO DAVID M. LANG, ESQ., DEAR SIR:—After the honorable and prominent position you have for the past three years occupied amongst them, the citizens of Victoria, Vancouver Island, wish publicly to express their esteem of your high character and their regret at your departure.

The energy and zeal you have displayed in the advancement of public institutions of a patriotic, intellectual and religious character are best evinced by the success that has attended your exertions.

In bidding you farewell and God speed, they beg your acceptance of the accompanying silver flagon and goblets as a slight evidence of the esteem in which you are now held by them and of their good wishes, which will always accompany you and yours.

On behalf of the citizens of Victoria. Capt. Lang in acknowledging this handsome testimonial, was almost overcome. He referred in feeling terms to the many valuable friendships he had formed during his sojourn of three years in the Colony, and which it pained him to lose. Of the charms and attractions of the place, and of the ordeals through which it had passed, he regretted sincerely, now that a brighter day was beginning to dawn, that he should have to leave, but he should in after years, continue as he always had done, to feel the liveliest interest in the progress of the country and the prosperity and happiness of the people.

His Worship the Mayor then presented Capt. Lang on behalf of Mrs Lang, with a case containing two silver egg-cups with spoons, and two silver napkin-rings. Capt. Lang having responded for Mrs Lang, a vote of thanks was tendered the Mayor by acclamation, and after three cheers and one cheer more for Capt. Lang, the large and fashionable audience separated, after the National Anthem had been performed by the band.

The Dinner.

At half-past six, Captain Lang was invited to meet a large party of gentlemen at dinner in the Club Rooms, attached to the Colonial Hotel. Mr Ring occupied the chair, and Mayor Franklin, and T L Wood, Esq., the vice-chairs. Among the company we observed the Rev T Somerville, J G Sheppard, Esq., R. Barnaby, Esq., E G Alston, Esq., J F McCreight, Esq., J Trutch, Esq., Dr Powell, J R Stewart, Esq., C O Pendergast, Esq., M W T Drake, Esq., R E Jackson, Esq., Jules David, Esq., D Leneven, Esq., P M Backus, Esq., J A McCre, Esq., E Sutro, Esq., J Loewi, Esq., J P Couch, Esq., W C Ward, Esq., J G Finlay, Esq., M T Johnston, Esq., F Weissenburger, Esq., J Russell, Esq., and many others.

An excellent dinner was served by Mons. Driard, and when the cloth was removed, toasts and speeches were given, after which, mirth and social enjoyment reigned until a late hour. The whole affair was most agreeable and successful.

The following were the toasts proposed: Her Majesty the Queen, proposed by the Chair; President of the United States, by the Chair; His Excellency the Governor, by Lumley Franklin; our Guest, by the Chair; the Navy, Army, and Volunteers of Great Britain, by Jules David, responded to by Capt. Wood, V. V. R. C.; the Mayor and City Council, by T L Wood, responded to by the Mayor; the Bench, the Bar, and the side Bar, by Robt. Barnaby, responded to by the Attorney General, Mr Ring, Mr McCreight and Mr Drake; the Press, by J G Sheppard, responded to by W A Harries; the ladies, by J A McCre, responded to by F Toller; the Medical profession, by Jules David, responded to by Dr Powell; the Chairman, by Mr Lang, responded to by Mr Ring; Rev Mr Somerville, by Mr Backus, responded to by Mr Somerville; the American nation, by Mr T L Wood, responded to by Mr Pendergast, Mr McCre, and Mr Backus.

HORSES IN INDIA.—A lady writes of a costly stud in India: "The first show of the day, was Runjeet's private stud. I suppose fifty horses were led past us. The first had on its emerald trappings, necklace arranged on its neck and between its ears, and in front of the saddle two enormous emeralds, nearly two inches square, carved all over and set in gold frames, like looking glasses. The surpiper was all emeralds and there were stud ropes of gold put on something like a martingale. Heera Singh said the whole was valued at thirty-seven lacs, \$1,850,000.

POOR MAN.—M. L. Sullivan, of Champaign county, Illinois, thinks he has the largest cultivated farm in the world. There are 70,000 acres in it. 23,000 acres of it are fenced, and all of it is serviceable and productive. He has nearly 200 hired men, besides tons of labor-saving machinery.

THE SAANICH CASE.—Yesterday the depositions of Sergt. Ferrall, and Philip Pitt were taken in reference to the assault and rape committed by the man Henry Williams on the persons of Elizabeth and Josephine Fredison. From the evidence of the officer, it appeared that the prisoner denied all knowledge of the charge against him, but while walking to town, exclaimed, "well, I suppose I'm gone in this time." The prisoner also gave a version of the affair, making it appear that the outrage was committed by two other men whom he saw run into the house, and immediately afterwards he heard shouts for help. These men he said were named Cornelius and Pitt. This statement was disproved by Pitt, who swore positively that he had not been near the house from 8 o'clock in the morning until the following day when he was sent for by Fredison. Prisoner here interrupted and said "Judge, that man and Johnny Cornelius came back half an hour after they left, while I was outside the fence going to my work, that's honest." When witness left the house, the mother and daughter were there, and the prisoner was outside behind the garden. The prisoner was remanded until Monday. Mrs Fredison still lies in a very critical state.

A VALIANT SENTINEL.—A story is told of a Prussian sentinel stationed on the steeple at Troppau, and left behind there when his company retreated. The citizens attempted to take him prisoner, but the Prussian easily defended with his bayonet, the narrow winding stair by which alone access could be gained to the steeple. They then decided on reducing him by famine; but the Prussian, having with him a good supply of cartridges, announced that unless he was regularly and well fed, he would shoot every one who passed in the streets around the church. The good soldier thus contrived to maintain his position for two days, when Troppau was reoccupied by the Prussians and he was relieved.

RIFLE MARKSMEN.—The season about to close has altered the list of marksmen somewhat from that of last year. The following members merit the markman's badge: Pease, Neustadt, Roscoe, Long, Soar, Peele, Newbury, and John Wilson. Private Newbury has made the highest number of points (eighty-five) in the first and second classes—ranging from four to eight hundred yards—and becomes the winner of the gold medal. It is probable the handsome Whitworth rifle promised by Chief Justice Needham last season will shortly be shot for. A match is talked of between the New Westminster Volunteers and our own.

SENT ON BOARD.—Owen Thomas, Edward Newman, and Albert Aeffcke, were yesterday ordered on the application of the master, to be sent on board the ship Royal Tar. The Magistrate advised the men to obey the lawful commands of the Captain and Officers, and cautioned Captain Marks against suffering any violence to be used in enforcing orders.

JUDGE LYNCH.—We learn that parties were in search of the man Williams, who committed the outrage at Saanich, determined to lynch him when caught. Sergt. Ferrall however, was the first to track the culprit to his lair, and had him in custody before the vigilantes could find any traces of him. The wretch was thus saved from a violent death.

ANNEXATION MEETING.—In the evening paper appears a call for a meeting at the Theatre to "consider the condition of the Colony." Two gentlemen inform us that the real object of the meeting is to sound the public mind on the question of annexation. We shall take pains to note the proceedings.

FOR PORTLAND.—The steamer Fideliter will sail for Portland on Tuesday morning, at 8 o'clock.

Explosion of Crude Petroleum at Jersey City.

The Overland Mail brings us full particulars of the explosion of crude petroleum in Jersey City, August 19th, and the fire that ensued, resulting in the burning to death of 10 or more persons; the destruction by fire of the oil and cotten docks; about 15,000 barrels of petroleum oil, some 30 cars; a large quantity of cotton; two ships; one schooner, a sloop and canal boat, and nine lighters, involving a loss, estimated by those competent and in positions to judge, of over \$2,000,000.

From the New York Times of the 20th we get the following:

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE. The fire occurred about 15 minutes past 7 A. M., and was caused by an explosion on board of the schooner Alfred Barrett, Capt. Kelly, of Barnstable, Mass, with a cargo of 1,039 barrels of crude oil, the gas arising from it became ignited by the lighting of a match in the fore hole of the vessel. There were on board four persons—the captain, mate, and two of the crew, three of whom were burned to death—one of the crew escaping with probably fatal injuries.

THE FIRE. The fire spread to all parts of the vessel in a moment, and the flames shot up into the air to a great distance. The deck load consisted of about 300 barrels of oil, a portion of which was blown on the pier, and the balance into the ship on the south side of the oil dock. In a very short space of time the ignited oil spread over a large surface of water, burning most furiously, surrounding lighters and other craft within the slip and rendering escape almost impos-

sible. At this time the ebb tide had just turned, and the burning oil was carried along under the pier to the cotton and tobacco dock next northward, which was also soon in flames, together with a number of lighters loaded with oil. The fire next broke out among some cars on the pier of the New York and Erie Railway, some of which contained large tanks filled with crude oil, and from thence it spread to some 8,000 or 10,000 barrels of oil piled up between the tracks. The flames shot up into the air from 200 to 300 feet, and the smoke rolled up in dense black clouds.

A general alarm having been sounded, the entire Fire Department of Jersey City were promptly on the ground, and were subsequently followed by the Fire Department of Hoboken, Hudson City, Bergen and Union Hill. The heat was intense, and the efforts of the firemen to combat the flames were of little or no avail, except to save some of the burning cars, a portion of the railway pier, and the large freight depot, about 300 feet distant, southward.

There were about 250 freight cars on the pier, mostly empty, with the exception of a few loaded with oats and a couple with tanks filled with oil. With a couple of locomotives the employees succeeded in hauling away over 200 cars, some of them enveloped in flames, and only about 30 cars were destroyed. One of the locomotives was backed down through a sheet of flames for the purpose of hauling out a train of cars, but the first car being on fire, they were obliged to abandon the attempt. A strong force of men, however, succeeded in rolling the cars out of the way of danger, and the fire upon them was extinguished. Meantime several tow-boats were employed hauling out such vessels as were on fire. An attempt was made to haul out two ships lying at the end of the cotton and tobacco dock, but it was unsuccessful in consequence of the low tide.

Among the craft burned was an Erie canal-boat, which was lying in the slip, about midway on the south side of the oil dock. Persons employed about the piers and on the vessels state that there were on board the captain, his wife, four or five children, and a servant girl, all of whom undoubtedly perished in the flames, as no one was seen to leave the boat, which was enveloped in flames and smoke almost immediately after the fire broke out. The name of the boat or the persons who perished upon it was unknown to all. The oil and cotton docks, each 800 feet in length, and the latter covered with a frame building, were totally destroyed.

During yesterday at least 30,000 people visited the scene of the disaster, from Jersey City and vicinity, New York, Brooklyn, and elsewhere. Many rumors and exaggerated stories were afloat, but the writer, who was on the ground nearly all day, and as late as 8 o'clock in the evening, believes the above statement to be very nearly correct.

FIGHT BETWEEN AN ELEPHANT AND ITS TRAINER.—THE LATTER KILLED.—Alfred Moffat, of equestrian notoriety in England, who for the past five years has been performing Richard Bell's two elephants, was killed at Morat, Switzerland, on June 28th, while performing with Bell & Meyers's Circus Company. The elephant had some trouble with the groom a short time previous. Mr Moffat tried to subdue the beast by laying about him with his spear and tomahawk, and compelled him to kneel down to him to fasten the chain round his neck. Mr Moffat kept the spear in the animal's ear while he was doing this, but had to turn his back to the brute while he took a chain from off his leg. Just at that moment the elephant rose to his feet, and Mr Moffat, who had hold of the handle of the spear, which was still fastened to the animal's ear, was raised from the ground; the elephant then commenced turning his head backwards and forward until he got Mr Moffat in front of him, then seized him with his trunk and threw him about 20 feet in the air, and, as he was coming down, caught him in his tusks and gored him to the ground. Mr Moffat still had presence of mind to call the animal by name, and while on the ground said, "Go back, Palm;" but at that moment the infuriated animal put his foot on Mr Moffat's breast and killed him almost instantaneously! The female elephant, seeing her keeper and trainer being mangled, ran at the male elephant and gored him with her head; then with the assistance of the members of the equestrian company, Mr Moffat was got away from his enemy, but he was no more—life had flown at the time mentioned above. The female then went back into the stable, and seemed to try to get the male elephant to do the same, but in spite of all he would not go in, as he appeared quite wild, and he commenced (as if through revenge) to tear Mr Moffat's coat, which lay on the ground, pulling it into a thousand pieces and then eating it. The company tried above three hours to get him in the stable, but they could not do it, either by force or kindness. At last the female came to the stable door, and commenced crying, which drew him to her. She then closed the door after him, and seeming quite sensible of what had happened, placed herself at the door so that he could not get out again. During this time Messrs Bell and Myers had sent for a cannon to shoot the monster. For eight long hours the female elephant stood sentry at the stable door, guarding it with her own body by the word of command from the groom, George Mason, who has always fed and cleaned the animals, and drove them on the road from town to town, and whose life a time or two had been saved by Mr Moffat. At last the cannon arrived, and was at once placed in a position near the stable door. George Mason then called the female elephant away from the door, and the male then came out, and the word "fire" being given, a six-pound ball from the cannon made a hole right through his body, and he fell dead on the very spot where he killed his trainer.

The once famous Ellsworth Zouaves, of Chicago are no longer popular as a military organization.

"Do you consider lager beer intoxicating?" "Well, ash for dat, I gant say. I think feefly to seefty classes a day, and it tosh not hurt me; but I don't know how it would pe if a man vash to make a hog of hisself."

A man who is advertising lodgings "to let for early risers" at Banbury, adds: "Coochin China fowls, of unusual vocal powers are kept on the adjoining premises."

directly in front of the door. The light fall from above, left shoulder. hat, on first awaking, the light of a window. eyesight by light so scant effort to discriminate. creates a glare, and pains light. The moment you effort to distinguish, that take a walk or ride. and the earth green, it ceiling should be of a he carpet green, and the ow tint.—Hall's Journal

Emma. recently was at the Seward, where she until her departure from there, she was precious portfolio, enclosing views of the public opinion.

the Hawaiian Queen of the several tribes of interesting affair. Represent of the Chikasaws, and Cherokees, all in full verner Pritchard, of the introduced her children to the notice of the tribes followed, the Paw-

With the Big Bear, a Her Majesty held a brief chief replying to one of us: "aw; me like you much; I big chief too out in ore chief than we." The im if he liked Washing- "Me no like; me will go then shown his shield, wk and string of trophies. sed with them, and asked put their use and value, surprised to learn that they

the Cherokee nation upon remarked in his native l by the Rev Mr Wright, (Cherokee) "Well, we ne and we congratulate you will remember this of us and we will think member you. I give you his the Queen bowed, and and after once more Gov Pritchard, his children, she signified that an end.

dent says: "The Paw- mented to Her Majesty and of eight who were homes by some white in the Eastern States; id not pay, they brought and turned them loose. bo, the chief, his wife, are now in charge of odman of the army, who to the reception and. They are to be sent

Meeting?

AND CHRONICLE.—The he theatre on Saturday y Mr Leonard McClure, object of obtaining the le with regard to racied States, but in reality, preading his doctrine of country. The editor of ar, is very hard up, and his paper into notice by both; Fenians, traitors e foreigners now living no doubt, would like to t we Englishmen don't have it. If the Fenians t this country, let them his is their only chance. g come out in his true e people will remember d his clique that we are s of our Representative e removal of our capital; een a curse to this coun- the day when he came ers of Vancouver Island, f when you will be again d representatives to the of the United Colonies. n who have done you so ave had more than a e utterly failed. Beware he is a curse to every e especially to a young e Electors, beware of suffer them to enter the ntry.

"WAKE" TRAITOR.

son Gathering.

AND CHRONICLE.—The ber on Saturday last by be taken as expressing olonists. It was a party a political object. Any press the views of the e called by competent Mayor, on a respectably Cannot such a meeting

Yours, A CITIZEN.

Active.—The steamer of general merchandise, e, discharging at 12 o'clock k's wharf, and will finish

due of exports to Ameri- th ending September 30, 19 94.

yal Tar was towed to ner Sir James Douglas,

Turner, Wells, Fargo & Purser Norton, of the ers.

ers will meet Capt ertainment this evening.

**Union Accomplished.**

The English mail received yesterday per Sparrowhawk removes, as we promised it would, all doubt regarding the much talked of Union of the Colonies. The bill has passed, and will not an appreciative public feel deeply sensible of the debt of gratitude due to their whom representatives for the inestimable boon it confers? Unconditional Union was prayed for; the prayer has been heard and we have Unconditional Union with a vengeance. As we have made the bed so must we lie in it. No loophole for escape is afforded; no pretext allowed for disclaiming our own folly and recanting our prayer. By our own deliberate act we have flown to other ills we dreamed not of. We relinquished our rights of self government, sacrificed a liberal constitution, and transferred the seat of government, for what? in order to become the annexe to a Crown Colony under a hostile and unpopular Governor. We have abandoned our Free Port and for what? for the privilege of adding ten per cent. to the cost of living, and the blessings of being taxed to pay for a heavy debt we neither incurred nor were benefitted by. As in the fable of old, the Gods have been implored to provide the panacea; and we to the frogs! the vice regal heron will be among them in two or three weeks. Elsewhere we have mentioned the only alteration that has been made in the bill during its passage through the two Houses of Parliament. The saving clause has been erased and a clause inserted in lieu thereof, giving the Act the full force of law immediately on its proclamation by Governor Seymour, who may be expected by the end of this month; so that within three weeks our officials may find their occupation gone, the Government offices closed, and Government House tenantless. "Times change and we change with them." Unfortunately in our case, the changes of the last two or three years have all been for the worst, and this one caps the climax. It is vain, however, to be crying over spilt milk. Things cannot become much worse than they are. Let us rather make up our minds that they have arrived at that stage when the mending is supposed to commence. Political agitation is at an end, and now that we know the worst let us face the music bravely and strive all we can to pull the coach through the mire. Governor Seymour, who can no longer recognize conflicting interests in the two Colonies, may yet win popularity by adopting a conciliatory policy towards the people of this Island; and we have more to gain by strengthening his hands for good, than by assuming a position hostile to his sway.

**The Bank of British Columbia.**  
The retirement of Capt. Lang from the position of manager of the Bank of British Columbia, has taken every one by surprise, and has created a feeling of regret in the minds of a host of friends in these colonies. It is said that Capt. Lang has retired because he declined to carry out the instructions of the Board of Directors in London, to enforce a settlement of the claims that the bank holds against individuals. If this statement be true, we but express the feeling of every business man in the Colony when we say that the course pursued by Capt. Lang has been the one best calculated to secure his principals from loss and the country from disaster, and that the adoption of a different policy by the agents of the bank will be suicidal. For the past eighteen months, the honest debtor in both colonies has strained every nerve and devoted every dollar to the end that he might reduce his indebtedness to the bank. He has been a "beast of burthen to his creditors, and has uncomplainingly packed his great load over the roughest part of the road; and just as he is enabled to count the steps he requires to take before arriving at the end of his journey, he is threatened with an ad-

ditional "feather," which if laid on his back will break him down: We write this with no unkindness towards Capt. Lang's successor, who bears the reputation of being a liberal-minded gentleman; but if his instructions from the Home office be to wind up the business suddenly, he will find the task neither an easy nor a profitable one.

**LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.**

**THE UNION BILL PASSED!**

**THE OPTIONAL CLAUSE EXPUNGED**

**When the Bill is to take Effect.**

The much talked of Bill uniting these Colonies, passed the House of Lords on the 31st July and received the Royal assent on the 6th August.

Copies of the Bill were received by mail yesterday. No alterations appear to have been made in any of the clauses, save that the third clause, which gave Vancouver Island the option of declining to accept Union with British Columbia on the terms offered has been struck out, and in lieu thereof a clause is inserted, providing that the Act shall take effect immediately on its being proclaimed by the Governor of British Columbia.

It is not known with any degree of certainty, but it is believed that Governor Seymour left Southampton on the 17th August, and in such case he will probably arrive here by the end of this month, when the bill will be immediately proclaimed and come into effect. Governor Kennedy and his family, we regret to learn, will thereupon forthwith return to England.

**BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.**—Capt. Lang, the popular Manager of the Victoria branch of the Bank of British Columbia, retires from his position, and is succeeded by W C Ward, Esq., late Accountant. A numerous meeting of merchants and professional gentlemen was convened yesterday in Smith's Hall, to express their great regret at Mr Lang having expressed his intention of leaving the Colony on Friday next. His Worship the Mayor presided, and Mr R E Jackson acted as Secretary. It was decided to present Capt. Lang with a substantial testimonial, and a Committee was appointed to carry out the wishes of the meeting. The gentlemen present were: Mayor Franklin, R E Jackson, J A McCrea, Dr Tolmie, J R Stewart, D Leneven, J Lowe, W R H Adamson, Dr Ash, J J Cochrane, G J Stuart, T L Stahlschmidt, M T Johnston, Jules David, R Bornaby, G J Findlay, H Nathan, M Sporborg, J P Couch, J Wilkie, J C Nicholson, J A Raymur, F Tarbell, Attorney General Wood, E G Alston, F J Roscoe, G F McCreight, W F G Howell, and Capt Nagle. We learn that the Volunteer Corps will hold a meeting this evening at the Drill Hall to express their feelings towards Capt. Lang and to prepare a testimonial.

**CLOSING OUT SALE.**—An invoice of beautiful goods consisting of liquor stands, writing desks, etc., all of new design, were opened yesterday by Julius Loewi & Co., and will be catalogued for sale to-morrow. The goods advertised for sale at auction to-morrow by Mr. McCrea will be on view to-day, and our citizens should not lose the opportunity of examining them. Among the goods we notice unfinished embroidered pieces of beautiful pattern, with all the material for finishing; dry goods, fancy goods, and real meerschaum pipes. Messrs. Loewi & Co. have always been noted for the excellent quality of goods imported by them, and dealers who may wish to replenish their stocks should attend this sale. The Tilton & Macfarland sales, if not sold before the arrival of next steamer, will be shipped below; parties desiring to purchase safes low should

**CONFEDERATION OF THE COLONIES.**—In answer to a question put by Lord Lyveden in the House of Peers, on the 31st July, Lord Carnarvon gave an outline of the present progress of the Confederation project in the British North American Provinces, and acknowledging the vast importance of the question, pledged himself during the coming recess to endeavor by frank communication with the various Delegates, to arrive at a conclusion that would be satisfactory to the Colonies and the mother country.

**THE PROMENADE CONCERT** on behalf of the funds of the Volunteer Rifle Corps under distinguished patronage, will take place this afternoon at Government House, commencing at half past two. The splendid band of H. M. S. Sutlej, will perform some of the best operatic and other selections alternately with the Volunteer Band. A large and fashionable attendance is expected. For programme of the entertainment see our advertising columns.

**B. C. CIVIL LIST.**—There is a strong probability that in the arrangements under Union, Colonial Secretary Young and Treasurer Watson will be retained on Mr Seymour's official staff. An arrangement of this character would be highly gratifying to the people of both Colonies.

**ASSAULTS ON SHIPBOARD.**—The Captain and Chief Officer of the ship Royal Tar appeared before the Police Magistrate yesterday to answer charges of having assaulted three seamen while the vessel was on the high seas. The charges were five in number. The evidence against the captain was not deemed sufficient to convict, and the charges were dismissed. The chief officer was fined \$25 for one of the assaults. The fine was paid.

**THE BEHRING'S STRAITS CABLE.**—We are indebted to J. R. Stewart, Esq., for the following in relation to the Behring Straits cable: Mauritius, 30th May, 1866. \* \* \* We are sorry to inform you that the Egmont, bound to Vancouver Island with 500 miles of telegraph cable on board, put in here on the 3d inst., in a leaky condition and will probably be detained 2 or 3 months for repairs.

**THE "SPARROWHAWK"** arrived here at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. She did not leave San Francisco until Wednesday morning last, and encountered severe weather the entire passage. The English mail is to 15th August.

**THE LAST PRIZE FIGHT.**—The long talked of fight between Mace and Goss, took place on the 6th August. Twenty-one rounds were fought in thirty minutes when Goss was so much punished that he could not come to time and the sponge was thrown up.

**THE "SOUTHERN CROSS."**—The ship Southern Cross, which conveyed Mr and Mrs Nind from this port arrived safely at Adelaide on the 19th of May. A report had been circulated that she was lost.

**FOR SANDWICH ISLAND.**—The schooner Premier, Capt. Loudon, will sail to-day for Honolulu. She has room for passengers, who may apply to Mr J. R. Stewart, Wharf street, for passage.

**SANDWICH ISLANDS.**—Papers received by mail from Honolulu as late as August 25th, contain no news of importance. Sugars are low.

**APOLOGISTIC.**—We must apologise to those advertisers whose favors are laid owing to the press of matter on our columns.

**THE EFFECT OF THE TARIFF.**—Every dollar's worth of goods in store is worth fifteen per cent. more than on Saturday last, and the price of every article, has advanced.

**THE "RED, WHITE AND BLUE,"** a life boat of 2½ tons and 23 feet in length, which left New York on the 29th July, reached London on the 11th August.

**THANKS TO WARDROOM OFFICERS** of H. M. S. Sparrowhawk, and to Messrs Hibben & Co., of Government street, for files of late papers.

**THE STEAMER ACTIVE** will leave San Francisco to-morrow (Wednesday) for this port.

**QUEEN EMMA.**—The steamer Sacramento, having on board this distinguished Royal visitor, arrived at San Francisco yesterday.

**DRUGGISTS** of this city give notice that their establishments will hereafter close at 9 p. m.

**LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.**

Thursday, Sept. 24th.

**OUTRAGE AND ATTEMPT AT MURDER.**—A colored family, residing about ten miles from here, on the Saanich road, were the victims of a fearful outrage and attempt at murder on Tuesday. The family consisted of a man, named Freddison, his wife, a daughter aged 14, and a colored deserter from the U. S. steamer Saginaw, who has been working a bit of land for his "grab." On Tuesday Freddison went from home, and his wife took a gun and proceeded to the garden to shoot blue-jays, and while thus engaged, she was approached by the deserter, who seized and threw her down, forced a quantity of morphia into her mouth, tied her clothes over her head, and struck her on the back of the head with the handle of an ax, producing insensibility. The second then repaired to the house, seized the girl, forced a lot of morphia into her mouth, and pressed her throat until she was nearly strangled, when he effected his vile purpose. The villain left his second victim lying on the ground insensible, and ransacked every trunk and drawer in the house, appropriating a number of small articles. He then went into the kitchen and laid in a supply of bread, butter, and bacon, and made for the woods. He was seen yesterday near North Saanich by Indians, and officer Farrall has gone in pursuit of him. The old woman recovered her senses yesterday morning; and Dr. Davis, who examined her, does not consider her injuries fatal. The girl lay for three hours after her violator fled, when she revived after hiding several hours, and alarmed the neighbors. The perpetrator of these outrages is said to have murdered a man quite recently at Honolulu. We hope, if caught, that he will be sent up to survey Saanich district from the topmost branches of one of the tallest trees on the Island.

**REAL ESTATE ASSESSMENT.**—The one per cent. tax for the year ending 30th June, 1866, on all real estate in the district of Nanaimo is payable into the Treasury on or before the 23rd of October next.

**LECTURE IN THE THEATRE.**—Mr. Legh Harnett last evening lectured in the theatre for the benefit of the Victoria Fire Department. The seats both upstairs and down were well filled, and the proceeds must have added a nice little sum to the funds of a deserving institution. Amongst those present we noticed Chief Justice Needham, several government officials, and some of our prominent merchants and citizens. The chair was occupied by Mayor Franklin, and J. J. Cochrane, with Chief and Assistant Engineers Drummond and Burnes were also seated on the platform. Mr. Harnett, who on being introduced by the Mayor, was warmly received, commenced his address at eight o'clock, and, without referring to any notes, discoursed for nearly two hours on the "Genius of England and America." His style is discursive and easy, free from hesitation, although at times erratic, from the fact of its being purely *ex tempore*, and he embellishes his subject with little incidents and anecdotes which serve to fix the attention and provoke the good humor of his audience. The lecturer, as he promised, made some good home-thrusts; he showed the utter folly of moping and desponding, and continually crying out for the Government to do something for us, when we live in a land possessed of so much natural wealth and of so great natural advantages, requiring only intelligence and energy on the part of the people to render it thriving and prosperous. We have not time or space to follow the lecturer in this issue, but we shall take up the subject in our next.

**EAST COAST ITEMS.**—We have the Nanaimo Gazette of Saturday last. Thomas Bradley, Samuel Cliffe, Frank Lytle, Robert Cliffe, Richard Baines, and Joseph Garnett, are missing from Nanaimo. They were last seen in a boat near the Rapids. One report says that they were drowned; another, that they are at work digging gold on the banks of a mountain stream. A Mr Heena, farmer near Nanaimo, set fire to some brush on his claim, several weeks ago, and the flames have spread in every direction, destroying his fences and fodder, and many miles of valuable timber. Mr S. Waddington and Mr McGrath report the discovery by them of gold-bearing quartz on an island in the Gulf of Georgia, nearly opposite Nanaimo. The bore is now down 385 feet; no fresh indications of the proximity of coal are reported. During the week the Gazette was shown a sample of barley in the ear—fourteen head, the produce of a single grain—grown on the farm of Mr Westwood, near Nanaimo.

**THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.**—If there is one class of people who may hope to benefit by the imposition of the tariff, it is the agriculturist of this Island. The harvest this season has been most abundant, so far as the yield per acre goes, and the crops have now been fairly housed. The British Columbia tariff imposes an *ad valorem* duty on wheat and barley of 10 per cent.; on oats, potatoes, and vegetables of 12½ per cent.; on flour, butter, cheese and bacon of 15 per cent.; on beans of 20 per cent.; and a specific duty of one dollar per head on bulls, cows, calves, oxen, horses, asses and mules; and fifty cents per head on sheep, goats and hogs. Hay, eggs, poultry and fruit are duty free. So far as stock and vegetables are concerned, farmers are already protected on this Island; but with the duty on grain, breadstuffs, bacon, butter, cheese &c., our foreign importations of those articles will have to yield to home productions, and produce accordingly becomes proportionately enhanced in value. The only question with the farmers now is, as to the nature and extent of the market that they will find here for their goods.

**JACOB B. ARNDT.**—For the information of the distressed parent of Mr Jacob B. Arndt, who advertises in the Colonist and Chronicle for his missing son, we are happy to say that a short notice in our paper, fetched the apostate to time. He called on us the other evening and acknowledged his neglect in not informing his friends of his whereabouts for many years. Alas! how many are there in this and other gold countries, who through negligence in this respect, subject their aged parents to many an anxious thought on their behalf? It may be satisfactory to his parents to know that Mr Arndt enjoys good health, and is interested in a claim on Antler creek which bids fair to be a good one. —Cariboo Sentinel.

**VOLUNTEER MEETING.**—A meeting of the Rifle Corps was held last evening for the election of non-commissioned officers for No 1 Company. The following were chosen: Sergt. Turner, to be Color Sergeant in lieu of Siffken, resigned; Corp'l Thorne, to be Sergeant vice Turner promoted; Private Roscoe to be Corporal, vice Thorne promoted. An interesting shooting match was subsequently agreed upon—namely: six non-commissioned officers vs the same number of privates. The match will come off some day next week.

**THE POLITICIANS.**—It is reported that the politicians are laying their plans to get the country into more trouble by sending improper men to the B. C. Council. If the people of this Colony again place themselves under the heels of the pack, they deserve to be cr-r-rushed like beetles.

**FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.**—The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday from Fraser river, with 60 passengers and a Cariboo express to the 18th inst. Among the passengers were the hon. Mr Trutch, Capt. Layton, Mr Lowenberg, Mr Lindsay, Mr Alexander McKenzie, Mr McKeon and others from Cariboo. When they left the creek on the 18th, rain had fallen, enabling miners to resume work. Operations had been previously almost entirely suspended. Mr. Gambitz, Mr. A. M. Harris and others also arrived from Big Bend.

**A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA.**—The loss of the ship Monarch of the Seas has been announced. A bottle containing the following message was picked up on the beach at Devonport, England: "Monarch of the Seas—Left Liverpool, 19th March. May 2d, no wind, short of provisions, and no water. In a gale, 3d April, lat. 25 deg. 20 min. N., long. 47 deg. 8 min. W.,—William Johnson, passenger."

**OYSTERS.**—The discovery of several beds of oysters at Comox and elsewhere on the East Coast of this Island has almost driven Olympia oysters out of this market. Our Island bivalves are larger and better flavored than any brought from the American side, and are said to rival the Shoalwater Bay oysters with which the San Francisco market is supplied.

**COMOX.**—The news from this settlement is of a cheering character. The settlers have got in their grain crops, which are spoken of as large in yield and excellent in quality. There had been no rain for upwards of three weeks and a shower was wished for to the benefit of the turnip crop. —Nanaimo Gazette.

**PRESENTATION AND DINNER.**—To-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock testimonials will be presented to Capt. Lang on behalf of the Volunteer Corps, Mechanics' Institute, and the Citizens' Committee. In the evening the Captain will be entertained at a dinner at the Vancouver Club by a number of friends.

**CAPT. STAMP.**—This gentleman has telegraphed to Lillooet to his friends there that he will stand for Lillooet district for the British Columbian Council. We hope the Lillooeters will show their good sense by returning the Captain.

**ACCEPTABLE.**—The Columbian speaks favorably of the probable retention in office of Colonial Secretary Young and Treasurer Watson. It says Mr Birch will return home, and thinks Mr. Franks should be sent away on general principles.

**CUSTOMS RECEIPTS** for week ending Saturday, Sept. 22.—Duties, \$4,468 49; harbor dues, \$84 85; head money, \$29 00; tonnage dues, \$429 87. Total, \$5,012 21. Passengers, 29.—Columbian.

**CHERRY CREEK SILVER MINE.**—News was received from this mine during the past week. The shaft was down twenty-one feet, and the indications of ore still looked very promising. —Tribune.

**FOR ADELAIDE.**—The ship Jeddo, from Puget Sound with a cargo of lumber for the above port, arrived in Royal Roads yesterday.

**ROYAL HOTEL.**—Miss Hill has opened this well-known hotel on Wharf street, and her long experience entitles her to a generous support from the traveling public.

**EXPEDITIOUS.**—The cargo of the Royal Tar will be all discharged to-day. She brought 1300 tons of freight; and has been relieved at the rate of 100 tons per day.

**ADMINISTRATOR BIRCH** has returned to New Westminster, after an absence in the interior of over four weeks.

**STEAMERS.**—The Fidelity will arrive at this port to-day; and the Active on Sunday.

**OCTAVIAN HOOGE,** a 49' pioneer of San Francisco, died recently in that city of heart disease.

**YALE ROAD TOOLS** for week ending 22d September, \$1386 29.

**Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia**  
Is the great remedy for  
**Acidity of Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations & Bilious Affections**  
It is the Physician's cure for  
**GOUT,**  
RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of  
**Fever and Febrile Irritability of Skin**  
It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms  
**A Delightful Effervescent Saline and Aperient.**  
Prepared by  
**DINNEFORD & CO.,**  
CHEMISTS, LONDON,  
And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.  
**CAUTION—**ASK FOR "DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA," and see that "Dinneford & Co." is on every bottle and label  
W. M. Seaby, Agent for Vancouver Island.  
18-17W

**Our Trade under U**  
With the proclamation of Governor Seymour the scale collected at New Westminster into operation here and will upon all goods not entered a house prior to the issuing of tion. We shall then be, in the word, a dutiable port. O swept to the winds, an entire policy will be inaugurated. policy will prove detrimental mercial interests of the port seen; but there are many munity who prognosticate the will be unfavorable to the me that Victoria will lose its prestige for imported goods; and that Sitka, Sandwich Islands, and will rapidly fall away and soon entirely. On the other hand that the imposition of duties at destroy the business of New and will cause goods to go Victoria to the head of nav Fraser; that New Westminster the "go by" and will not be eving station for goods destined Country. The subsidised carries to New Westminster free from San Francisco by p-chants, who find that a consid is effected by purchasing at that of at Victoria, because of the compels goods entered at New to pay duties upon their val port of shipment and not upon at the port of entry, as is the other countries. The British trader, by purchasing at Sa instead of at Victoria, saves i of duties alone, at least five important item. Now this sta will be changed. The up-co finding that he can escape the C annoyances to which he is at subjected, and save in addition cent. which he has saved by i goods directly to New Westmin at Victoria the goods on which cent. duty has been paid by merchant, who must increase the his capital to the rate of the poed. Not only will the up-coo knock at our doors for goods, b who remains at New Westm Union—bitter as the pill may b—must do likewise. Self-i compel him to come to V a supply, whether he wishes not, and how can he complete in supplying the wants of a after the direct steamer shall withdrawn? Of course, there w ed warehouses and drawbacks; may be purchased out of bond packages; but our prestige as a assorted goods will be gone; freedom of trade we have long which, but for the improper in hostile tariff, brought to bear up merce by the British Columbian and the folly of our own politic have caused our city to attain v tions, will be swept away. Few will be found to come from abroa with us, because, rather than su tom-house annoyances and draw will seek another and more ext Our foreign trade is in the main lo our commerce is narrowed down we are sure to command from umbia. The question then nat whether a monopoly of that trad penate us for the loss of every ot Commercial intercourse with o across the gulf of Georgia will b and unrestricted; but nearly e port, owing to the imposition of will be closed to us, for the res will not pay foreigners to purch market. Will the wants of 50 people in British Columbia cient to support a like popo Vancouver Island? And will t which we shall enjoy with British compensate us for the loss of our Francisco, Sandwich Islands, Pu and Oregon trade? No sane mar fully say that the limited to sister Colony has at present to counter-balance the loss of bus abroad. As the country grows, ( timed to grow at all under the t) a different story may be wr the case stands to-day as we hav viz: New Westminster will die inanition, and her trade (small th will fall into our hands; while v other hand will lose our foreig must depend on British Columbi us a market for our goods. Are w to abandon the greater for the less

**MR HEPWORTH DIXON,** Edit London *Athenaeum*, is travelling States. An exchange indu hope that he will not be li account of his Southern p during the war.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE

Tuesday, October 2, 1866.

Our Trade under Union.

With the proclamation of Union by Governor Seymour the scale of duties now collected at New Westminster will come into operation here and will be enforced upon all goods not entered at the Custom-house prior to the issuing of the proclamation. We shall then be, in every sense of the word, a dutiable port. Our Free Trade swept to the winds, an entirely new fiscal policy will be inaugurated. How far this policy will prove detrimental to the commercial interests of the port remains to be seen; but there are many in the community who prognosticate that the result will be unfavorable to the mercantile class; that Victoria will lose its prestige as a depot for imported goods; and that the trade of Sitka, Sandwich Islands, California, etc., will rapidly fall away and soon be lost to us entirely. On the other hand it is asserted that the imposition of duties at Victoria will destroy the business of New Westminster, and will cause goods to go direct from Victoria to the head of navigation on the Fraser; that New Westminster will be given the "go by" and will not be even a forwarding station for goods destined for the Upper Country. The subsidised ocean steamer carries to New Westminster freight ordered from San Francisco by up-country merchants, who find that a considerable saving is effected by purchasing at that port instead of at Victoria, because of the tariff that compels goods entered at New Westminster to pay duties upon their valuation at the port of shipment and not upon their value at the port of entry, as is the custom in other countries. The British Columbian trader, by purchasing at San Francisco instead of at Victoria, saves in the matter of duties alone, at least five per cent, an important item. Now this state of things will be changed. The up-country dealer, finding that he can escape the Custom-house annoyances to which he is at present subjected, and save in addition the five per cent, which he has saved by importing his goods directly to New Westminster, will buy at Victoria the goods on which 10 to 40 per cent duty has been paid by the Victoria merchant, who must increase the amount of his capital to the rate of the duties imposed. Not only will the up-country dealer knock at our doors for goods, but the trader who remains at New Westminster after Union—bitter as the pill may be to swallow—must do likewise. Self-interest will compel him to come to Victoria for a supply, whether he wishes to do so or not, and how can he compete with Victoria in supplying the wants of the miners after the direct steamer shall have been withdrawn? Of course, there will be bonded warehouses and drawbacks; and goods may be purchased out of bond in original packages; but our prestige as a market for assorted goods will be gone; the perfect freedom of trade we have long enjoyed and which, but for the improper influence of a hostile tariff, brought to bear upon our commerce by the British Columbian Government and the folly of our own politicians, would have caused our city to attain vast proportions, will be swept away. Few merchants will be found to come from abroad and trade with us, because, rather than submit to custom-house annoyances and drawbacks they will seek another and more extensive market. Our foreign trade is in the main lost to us; and our commerce is narrowed down to the trade we are sure to command from British Columbia. The question then naturally arises whether a monopoly of that trade will compensate us for the loss of every other market? Commercial intercourse with our brethren across the gulf of Georgia will be to us free and unrestricted; but nearly every other port, owing to the imposition of a tariff here, will be closed to us, for the reason that it will not pay foreigners to purchase in this market. Will the wants of 5000 or 6000 people in British Columbia be sufficient to support a like population on Vancouver Island? And will the freedom which we shall enjoy with British Columbia compensate us for the loss of our Sitka, San Francisco, Sandwich Islands, Puget Sound and Oregon trade? No sane man can truthfully say that the limited traffic the sister Colony has at present to offer will counter-balance the loss of business from abroad. As the country grows, (if it is destined to grow at all under the new system) a different story may be written. But the case stands to-day as we have stated it: viz: New Westminster will die from sheer inanition, and her trade (small though it be) will fall into our hands; while we, on the other hand will lose our foreign trade and must depend on British Columbia to furnish us a market for our goods. Are we prepared to abandon the greater for the lesser good?

MR. HEPWORTH DIXON, Editor of the London Athenaeum, is travelling in the States. An exchange indulges in the hope that he will not be lionized on account of his Southern proclivities during the war.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

**THE LECTURE.**—It is the interest of every good citizen to assist in making a full house to-night. As a public journalist, we gladly give our cordial efforts. A thorough endorsement of Mr Harnett here will greatly assist him when writing upon our wealth in the California *Atlas*, as we understand, he intends on returning home. The Chief Justice, and many distinguished citizens have taken boxes, and the Committee intends waiting upon his Excellency to-day to secure his presence. Mr Harnett spoke on the same subject at New Westminster, and the *British Columbian*, thus notices his address which was evidently given on the moment without due preparation: "Mr Harnett is an eloquent and interesting speaker. Perhaps the highest eulogium we can pass upon him is simply to state that he succeeded in commanding the earnest attention of his auditory for the space of two hours and eight minutes! The lecturer was peculiarly enthusiastic when treating upon the varied and immense resources and destiny of British Columbia and Vancouver Island. A hearty vote of thanks was passed by the meeting for the able and interesting lecture, when the audience dispersed. It is a matter of regret that the people of New Westminster have not more frequent opportunities of listening to lectures upon subjects calculated to improve the intellect and stir up the latent energies."

**A NEW FUEL.**—Charles Edward Lester, the well-known author, announces the discovery of an entire new article for fuel, which can be manufactured and sold in any part of the country for less than any other now in use, as the materials from which it is made are cheap and inexhaustible, and are to be found almost anywhere. Of this fuel Mr Lester says: "It has far greater heating power than coal, peat, or wood, and it will go farther for three reasons: 1. It saves one-third space in stowage, for it is made in square, solid cakes. Its specific gravity is greater than coal—the same quantity in bulk will therefore send a ship one-third further at sea, by saving the stowage alone. Another great saving is in its greater specific gravity. But the greatest of all is in its increased power, pound for pound, in generating heat." William Halstead, of Trenton, N. J., is the discoverer and inventor of this fuel. Patents have been secured both at home and abroad, and Mr Lester promises to furnish all the facts in the case at an early day.

**VOLUNTEER MEETING.**—A largely attended meeting of the members of the Volunteer Rifles was held last evening at the drill room, on Fort street, to take into consideration the propriety of presenting Capt. Lang, the Captain commanding the corps, who is about to leave the Colony, with a suitable testimonial. After some discussion, a majority of those present agreed to present him with an address, accompanied by a handsome regulation sword, and a committee was appointed to carry out the spirit of the resolution. It was also agreed that the committee should act in concert with other committees, and meet on Friday next, at 4 p. m., to make other presentations, of which several are spoken of. So far as we could judge, it appears to be the intention of the Volunteers to meet their popular Commander at a supper, or something of the kind, before he leaves. A subscription list was opened, and was headed with a donation of \$10.

**POISONOUS COLORS IN LADIES' DRESSES.**—"It may be interesting to some of our readers," says *Land and Water*, "to know that the new green so fashionable for ladies' dresses is just as dangerous in its nature as the green wall paper about which so much was written some time since. It is prepared with a large quantity of arsenic; and we have been assured by several of the leading dressmakers that the work-women employed in making up dresses of this color are seriously affected with all the symptoms of arsenical poisoning. Let our lady friends take care."

**"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR."**—It is amusing to take up one American paper after another and find each and all totally ignoring the other brave and energetic men, associated with the enterprise and lauding Mr. Cyrus W. Field up to the skies for having succeeded in laying the *Atlantic Cable*. With every desire to accord Mr. Field all the credit due to him, we wonder whether if the project had depended on American enterprise and capital alone it would have been yet accomplished.

**CANADIAN TIMBER.**—The Quebec *Mercury* says the total amount of timber measured at that port this year was 12,936,884 cubic feet. The amount at the corresponding period last year was 20,375,984, making a falling off this year of 7,439,100 feet. At least 2,000,000 cubic feet of white pine has gone into the United States market this year, via Richelieu River; still the falling off is considerable, and unless compensated by a brisk fall trade, will be felt by our trading and laboring classes.

**ON DIT.**—That it is not a settled fact that Governor Seymour will return to this Colony, and that the selection of the capital will be left to the people's representatives.

The Bank of British Columbia and the Retirement of Capt. Lang.

VICTORIA, 25th Sept. 1866.

**EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE.**—I must trouble you with a few words as to the article in your issue of today, relative to the bank of which I was lately manager here. I feel it only my duty to say that the cause of my retirement from the Bank, and that there is no reason whatever for apprehension that the Bank of British Columbia will pursue the coercive policy which you deprecate. I trust that the public mind will at once divest itself of such a feeling, and have confidence in the institution in which I shall always have a deep interest, and which I hope will under my successor be eminently instrumental in aiding the sound progress of the united colonies. I am, etc.

D. M. LANG.

[The above letter will be read with satisfaction. A "coercive policy" at the present time would be ruinous to the country, and would provoke a spirit of retaliation prejudicial to the interests of the Bank, without affecting any good end. We are extremely glad to learn that the Bank is disposed to be lenient, and with Capt. Lang we hope that under the management of Mr. Ward it will be "eminently instrumental in aiding the sound progress of the united colonies."]

The Royal Tar.

**EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE.**—On behalf of Mr. Scorgie, the chief officer of the ship *Royal Tar*, I have to request that you will correct an error in your paper of this morning in the report of the charges of assault before the Police Magistrate, wherein you state that "the chief officer was fined \$25, for one of the assaults on the seamen." Mr. Scorgie was not only not fined, but never complained against.

ROBERT BISHOP.

Bastion street, Sept. 25.  
[The party fined was the second mate.—Eds. CHRONICLE.]

**GOLD MINES.**—We have been informed that there are several men now mining on the Skagit river, with good success. A letter was received from the prospecting party a few days ago at Pen's Cove, brought by an Indian, who, on being questioned, stated that the miners were getting a great deal of gold, and described it as being found in rock. Such is the report, and we give it for what it is worth.—*Seattle Weekly*.

**WHAT A CALAMITY!**—The *Telegraph* man threatens to leave the country if political matters do not mend! What a public calamity his departure would be! Perhaps he might be tempted to remain by the offer of the position of Colonial Secretary or Treasurer of the united colonies. Won't somebody do something to prevent so valuable a citizen leaving the country?

**THE ELOCUTION AND DEBATING CLASS** in connection with the Mechanics Institute will open for the season on Monday, 1st October, when a complimentary entertainment, consisting of songs, readings, recitations, etc., will be given in the rooms of the Institute. Admission free to members and ladies. We hope to see many new subscribers to this useful institution.

**GOODS EXPECTED.**—The ship *Mackay*, from Liverpool, consigned to Janion, Green & Rhodes; and the ship *Prince of Wales*, from London, consigned to the Hudson Bay Company, are fully due. Both vessels are heavily laden with goods, and their arrival, in view of the fact that a few weeks only may elapse before a Tariff will be clapped on, is anxiously looked for. Speed the ships!

**WHISKY SELLING.**—Samuel Goodwin yesterday pleaded guilty to the charge of supplying a bottle of spirits to an Indian, and was ordered to pay a fine of \$100 or suffer two months' imprisonment. Goodwin is a new hand at the bellows, and declared that he believed the bill legalizing the sale of liquor to Indians had come into operation.

**LOEWI & CO.'S SALE.**—The sale of fancy and other goods at Loewi & Co.'s store is the last that will take place for some time, and as heavy duties are shortly to be levied, and goods are advancing in consequence, buyers should look ahead and replenish their stocks while an opportunity offers to do so at low rates.

**TWO MEN KILLED.**—We have learned that a difficulty occurred, some week or ten days ago, between two white men, Harry Spittle, Mr. Dolan, and some Indians, on the Snobomish river, and that the Indians killed both of the white men.—*Seattle Weekly*.

**DEFAULT.**—In the suit at San Francisco of Naughton vs. Steamer Oregon, to recover damages for the sinking of the bark Kent, a default of claimant has been entered. Capt. Naughton has gone into the ship-chandlery business at San Francisco.

**THEATRICAL.**—Belle Douglas, well known on the Victoria boards is now lessee of the people's theatre at Virginia City, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Irwin are performing under an engagement with her.

**ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.**—Owen Thomas yesterday pleaded guilty to having absented himself without leave from the ship *Royal Tar*, and was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment.

PROMENADE CONCERT.

A grand promenade concert in aid of the funds of the band and the volunteer rifle corps generally, came off yesterday afternoon at Government House. It was fashionably although not numerously attended. Amongst those present were the Governor and family, Admiral Denman and Mrs. Denman, the hon. the Chief Justice and family, the hon. the Colonial Secretary and lady, Captains Lang and Wood, and Lieut. Pearce, V. R. Volunteers, officers from the Royal Navy, and some of our most influential citizens. The programme, which was published yesterday morning, it is unnecessary to repeat; the portion of it which was rendered by the band of H.M.S. Sutlej it is almost superfluous to say was executed in truly artistic style, evincing great care and skill on the part of the talented leader, and entitling the men under him to much praise. The Volunteer band, under Mr. Haynes, the only other performers, played their pieces well, and notwithstanding that several of its principal performers were unavoidably absent, afforded much satisfaction. The concert commenced at half-past two and ended at half-past five. The thanks of the corps are due to Quartermaster Moorhead, through whose zealous exertions the entertainment was mainly provided.

**TRIAL TRIP.**—The outrigger built for the Rowing Club by Lachapelle, was manned yesterday and rowed round the harbor. She rode the water gracefully and gave entire satisfaction.

The Eliza Anderson and Josie McNear, with passengers and freight, came over from Puget Sound yesterday.

A pot of pitch boiled over at the rear of Smith's Hall yesterday and raised a smoke and an alarm of fire.

Charles Hemans, son of the poetess, who was converted to Roman Catholicism many years ago, has been reconverted to Protestantism.

Taylor's saloon, in New York, is about to be closed. The building has been sold to the Merchants' Express Company.

A South Carolina lady died lately who, for thirty-six days prior to her death, had subsisted solely on water.

Two Canadian farmers have manufactured a cheese weighing 4½ tons.

We learn that a complimentary dinner has been tendered to Capt. Lang by a number of citizens.

STEAM was got up yesterday on board the Isabel, and the fine machinery set in motion.

NAVAL.—H. M. S. Scout will sail in a few days for the South Pacific station.

DOWN.—The wires were down yesterday between this point and Cadboro Bay.

Large numbers of the blacks in Mobile are emigrating to Liberia.

Rosa Bonheur is coming to America to see a live buffalo.

European Items.

Advices from Baden announce that a Russian named Nariskine has for the third time this season broken the bank of the gaming tables there.

Count Tetchoff, the victor in the naval battle of Lissa, has been made a vice-admiral.

The Colonial Church Bill is withdrawn for this session, and the Archbishop of York's motion for a select committee shares the same fate.

A garden at Trowbridge, in Wilts, is said to have produced strawberries this year, some of which measure nearly eight inches in circumference.

It is said that there are five happy couples, claimants for the Dunmow fitch. Three of the happy couples reside in London, one at Worthing, and one at Greenwich.

Sir J. Emerson Tennent draws public attention to the fact that in soldiers' families the births of male children exceed those of females in the proportion of nearly two to one.

A number of English ladies of rank, Roman Catholics in religion, have undertaken to collect funds in this country for the relief of the Austrian wounded, and of the widows and orphans of those who fall.

Mrs. Theresa Yelverton, or Longworth, has presented a petition to the House of Lords, praying that she may be permitted to proceed with her second appeal from the Court of Session in Scotland against Major Yelverton in *forma pauperis*. This petition was referred to the Appeal Committee.

It has been satisfactorily ascertained by the foreign physicians that old rum is one of the most efficacious preventatives against cholera, especially when taken with hot tea. The consumption of rum on the Continent is, in consequence, much on the increase.

The salary of the newly-appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer is £7,000 a-year. The other judges have £5,000 each, with the exception of the Lord Chief Justice, who has £3,000 a-year. The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas has £7,000 a-year.

The young Duke of Elchingen (Ney), who has lately arrived in Paris from the army of Mexico, with the rank of Major, is about to be married to (according to the fashionable print, *La Gazette des Etrangers*), the richest heiress in France. The lady's name is Mlle. Heyne, and she is described as the "adopted daughter of M. Fould's niece."

In 1865, the length of the various telegraph wires centering in Paris was about 50,000 miles—enough to put a girdle twice

around the earth. There were 610 offices for the working of these lines, and the number of messages sent over them was 1,968,848, for which the charge was \$1,224,665.

The death of George Osbaldeston, the once famous sportsman, in his 78th year, took place at his residence in London. Thirty or forty years ago the sporting world was ringing with his remarkable feats of horsemanship and physical endurance, and he enjoyed the highest possible reputation, whether as fox-hunter, cricket player, pedestrian or crack shot.

That gay and versatile creature, the Princess Metternich, is in mourning for the loss of a brother at Sadowa. She is disconsolate in her suffering and heedless in her grief. To her friends she says she is dying of "Prussia."

Baron James de Rothschild is about to give a theatrical entertainment at his chateau de Ferriers, for the purpose of bringing out a comedy written by himself, called *Baron et Financier*.

Although the balls of the Turkish Embassy are said to be the most delightful in Paris, the Pachas have not yet made progress enough in Western civilization to ask ladies to dinner.

The Viceroy of Egypt has abolished polygamy, and henceforth will content himself with one wife. Family cares were too much for the poor man.

The London Pneumatic Despatch Company are entirely satisfied with the results of recent experiments, from which it appears that 120 tons of goods can be passed through the tube per hour, at the rate of 18 miles per hour, at a cost of under 1d. a ton per mile. The directors believe that their enterprise, when completed, will return a large percentage of the capital expended.

A Paris correspondent of a London paper says the question of the restoration to France of the remains of the Duke of Reichstadt has been revived of late, and it is said that Austria, which possesses the ashes of the first Emperor's son, is willing to concede to France in conformity with the expressed wish of Napoleon III. There are great preparations going forward at the Invalides, as though a fresh occupant of that splendid mausoleum was expected. The ornaments have been freshly gilded, and are as brilliant as when the building was completed by Mansard. The gold to be placed on the dome alone will cost above £8,000.

A correspondent of the *New York Herald*, writing from Frankfort of Mr. Murray, United States Consul at that city, says: "The American Consul-General and his family were ordered out of their rooms at the Hotel d'Angleterre to make way for Prussian officers. Mr. Murphy sent a reply that he should not go unless put out by force of arms, and has since heard no more of the affair."

Loss of the Australian Steamer "Cawarra."—All but one of the Crew Perish.

The steamer *Cawarra* was wrecked near Newcastle, Australia, July 12th. A correspondent of the *Sydney Herald* gives the following particulars:

Shortly after 1 o'clock to-day a steamer, supposed to be the *Cawarra* from her peculiar bows and poop, was signalled to the northward. At this time a fearful sea was running, and it was blowing almost a hurricane from the southeast; the signal was made to "stand off;" the vessel appeared to steam slowly, and did not make her port till 2 P.M. at which time the sea took her near the Oyster Bank on the North Shore; she struggled with the elements for some time, and seemed as if she would again succeed in getting out to sea, but judging from appearances, being very much down by the head, she must have filled forward. At about 3 o'clock she struck on the Oyster Bank and became unmanageable. The steamer was observed to turn about two or three times and she then settled down with her head to the North. The passengers and crew were seen huddled together on the poop, and some made for the rigging. Extraordinary as it may appear the life-boat had not gone out up to this time. A few minutes after the funnel went over the side, and three men were seen in the water; at about 3:15 the fore part of the vessel was under water, and a minute after the mainmast went over, carrying with it every living soul in that part of the ship into eternity. At 3:25 the foremast went, on which some three or four men were seen climbing. In a few moments not a vestige of the ill-fated *Cawarra* was to be seen, and little hope was entertained that one of the passengers or crew would escape a watery grave.

From the time the *Cawarra* struck till she disappeared only three-quarters of an hour elapsed. A number of people have gone over to the North shore to render assistance should any one succeed in reaching the land. There is a great outcry about the life boat not going out sooner than she did, but the matter will, no doubt, be investigated by the proper authorities. When she did put out the sea was so heavy that eight cars out of fourteen were broken, and she was compelled to return.

During the same storm the schooner *Caroline* was wrecked and all hands lost. Several other vessels were also wrecked but the crews were saved.

**VICTORIA RIFLE CORPS.**—1st class firing Monday and Wednesday at 3 p.m.; 2d class firing, Thursday at 3:30 p.m. The Butts will be closed for class firing on Saturday 29th Sept. Squad drill, Tuesday and Friday at 7:30 p.m. A meeting of No. 1 Company on Wednesday at 8 p.m., at Drill Hall, Fort street, at 8 p.m. By order, J. GORDON VINTNER, Lieut. and Adjutant.

**SALE OF PROPERTY.**—The Brewery property and plant at James Bay, belonging to Mr. A. J. Welch, and valuable landed property on Fort street will be sold to-day without reserve by Messrs. J. P. Davies and Co., at their rooms on Wharf-street.

**FRENCH MILLINERY.**—The millinery department at London House is now under the management of a lady who arrived by last steamer from Paris.—J. H. TURNER & Co.

