

The Weekly British Colonist

AND CHRONICL

Tuesday, July 2, 1867.

Uncle Sam's Speculation in Real Estate.

From visits paid lately to Sitka, or New Archangel, the capital of Russian America, we are enabled to estimate a little more clearly the value of the recent purchase. This we are of opinion is very vaguely understood in America, where an impression exists that the country is one suitable for colonization. There could not be a greater mistake. It is a bleak, barren coast, with no land adapted for agriculture, even were it possible to raise cereals, which our knowledge of climatic laws tells us is impossible. The climate is such, both from the lateness of the spring and the coldness of the summer, that the amount of heat necessary for fructification is not afforded, and places that coast beyond the limits of reproductive existence, at least so far as cereals are concerned. Potatoes, turnips, radishes, and other hardy vegetables, can all be grown; but beyond them nothing can be done unless one adopts the plan Sir George Simpson narrates, of a Governor's wife in Siberia who cultivated asparagus, peas, &c., in flower pots, keeping them in doors during spring and then placing them out in the few days of summer. Even the ordinary vegetation is stunted, and only two of the trees are good for anything so far as regards building houses or fences. These are the hemlock (abies mertensiana) and the yellow cypress (cupressus nootkensis). Of this last wood all the houses in Sitka are built, and it is also valuable for cabinet making, but does not exist in any quantity, the prevailing tree being the Sitka pine (pinus sitchensis), which is utterly valueless. As regards its mineral resources, very little of the interior has ever been explored. The Kolush Indians are a fierce, turbulent race, being at all times troublesome, and have occasionally given the Russians severe lessons. In a work published in German by Dr Graving entitled "Russian America: its Natural History and Resources," silver is said to exist a few miles to the North of Sitka. Coal is also found on Baranoff or Sitka Island, of an anthracite character, but so shattered and injured by the intrusion of igneous rocks as to be of no use. By going deeper the nature of the coal may improve, as has been the case at Queen Charlotte Island; but the numerous faults would render mining precarious. The formation in the neighborhood of Sitka appears to consist of metamorphic rocks said to be of a Silurian age, or what Germans call grauwacke, and occasionally crystalline limestone makes its appearance, a kind for burning which, of rather a primitive kind, exists outside the town. We think, however, that the advantages of the purchase are considerable, although not what they are represented to be; but at the same time we think they have, after the manner of their great philosopher, "paid too dear for their whistle." The fur trade is valuable, but unless restricted as to the yearly number of animals destroyed, such as is the case at present, not only will the animals in a few years disappear but with them also the natives, as is the case in the Aleutian Islands, where the natives are looked after almost in a paternal manner by the Company, and have only in this way been saved from utter extinction. The fisheries, no doubt, are valuable, and the Port of Sitka, the harbor of which is an admirable one, is destined to become the headquarters of the whalers, who, instead of wasting time going to San Francisco or to the Sandwich Islands, will remain there. The Indians will, no doubt, give trouble at first, but firmness and tact will get over any little difficulty, and we hope that in "improving" them we shall not hear of any proclamations such as were made by the Governor of a neighboring American Territory, offering forty dollars a head for each Indian scalp.

Medicine of the age... cures sudden colds, fever, general debility, liver complaint, cramp and pain in chest, painter's colic, and dysentery. cures felons, boils, and scalds, cuts, and joints, ringworms, itchy feet and hands, and all the ills which attend the summer season. It is a sure remedy for all the ills which attend the summer season. It is a sure remedy for all the ills which attend the summer season.

Archdeacon Gilson.—The Montreal Herald of May 11th says: "The venerable Archdeacon Gilson, formerly of this city and lately of Vancouver Island, has been on a visit to Montreal for some days past, many of his old friends and admirers availing themselves of the opportunity of hearing him again on Sunday last when he preached morning and evening in Christ Church Cathedral. The Archdeacon believes in tending leaving at the end of this week for England to assume the charge of a rectory. His friends, here, we are sure, will unite with us in wishing him every success."

Potato Yeast.—Take four potatoes, slice them and boil in two or three quarts of water, together with a double handful of hops in a bag, and a handful of salt; then pour the liquid over enough wheat flour to make it the consistency of thick meat, when milk warm, add a bowl of yeast and set in a warm place. In twelve hours it will be fit for use.

Exhumation and Coroner's Inquest.—Mr Pemberton, acting as Coroner, yesterday caused the body of John A. Walton to be exhumed, and proceeded to hold an inquest thereon. The medical attendant and several other witnesses were examined, but no facts tending to throw light on the cause of the shooting, or to indicate the assassin, were brought out. An adjournment was had until Friday.

Summary Court.

Richard Jones v. Jackson—Debt of \$25; adjourned by consent for a fortnight. T. L. Fowett v. Leon Eckstein and wife—Debt of \$12; adjourned till next court day. Vancouver Coal Co. v. steamer Diana—Debt of \$227 98; postponed by consent until after Assizes. Anthony v. Copperman—This was the only important case of the day. Suit was brought for the recovery of the price of a watch, said to have been left with the defendant in security of an advance of \$10, which the defendant denied, alleging that she had never received the watch. Messrs Drake & Jackson, for plaintiff; Mr Bishop for defendant. Judgment was given for the plaintiff.

The Latest Thing.—Petroleum.—The Boston Traveler says that U. S. engineers were astonished at the result of the petroleum burning on the Palos and deemed the event of such importance that it was telegraphed to London. That journal says that in ten years from to-day no coal burning vessel will be in use in the world. A hoghead of petroleum will generate as much steam as twenty times its bulk of coal.

Wanted.—By His Majesty's Attorney General, 410 City Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Female Fashions—Plain Talk to the Women by a Catholic Clergyman.

A very large audience, says the Buffalo Express of April 12th, assembled in St. Joseph's Cathedral last evening, to hear the lecture of Rev. W. F. Hayne, of Rochester, which was delivered for the benefit of the Young Men's Catholic Association. About one thousand tickets were sold by the members.

"In like manner, women also in decent apparel, adorning themselves with modesty, and not with plaited hair, gold nor precious stones, but as it becometh women who profess godliness with good works." (1 Tim. iii.) The speaker, after reading these two verses, said the times are very much changed since the apostles were first inspired by the spirit of God to pen the words. It would appear from the Gospel that the pomp of dress was confined almost exclusively to the courts of princes and kings. In our own day this disorder, for it can be called by no other name, exists in all ranks and classes of society. In fact, we may say that there is a great deal more abuse in the present age in respect to vanity among the middle and lower classes than among those who are considered to be in positions of wealth and opulence. It is a difficult subject to treat in the pulpit, and that is the reason why preachers seldom touch upon it.

All ornamentation is not contrary to the letter or spirit of the Gospel, but the excessive use of ornaments is a prevailing vice among the female sex. The pious and virtuous woman, to make a woman a ornament of the temple and altar, in order to make them attractive to the Jews. That which would be proper in some cases would be improper in others. The condition of woman in life should regulate her dress. A woman whose husband was living persisted in wearing widow's weeds, and this drew out a letter from St. Austin, in which he laid down three rules for the guidance of woman. First, a married woman should follow the will of her husband. It was a very good rule, and the husband's present would no doubt be very much obliged to see if I could induce her to follow the will of her husband! The second rule, for those who are not married, but may be engaged or seeking an engagement, is equally salutary; it is to follow the will of their fathers and mothers. The speaker said if a young lady nowadays "was to come to me and make secret confession of the fact that she was going to be married, and I should tell her to go and consult her parents, she would think I ought to have been born a hundred years ago." There is nothing more absurd, they think, than for young ladies to consult their parents, but they follow the guidance of their own passions, and the results are divorces, wretched lives and still more wretched deaths. The third rule of St. Austin related to those who had renounced the world, and they should follow the will of Him whom they had chosen to follow.

The first rule allowed considerable indulgence in dress, which should be regulated by the age and season. A little straw hat, exceedingly short skirts, very short-cropped hair (which a short time ago was the fashion among ladies considerably advanced in years) are proper in girls from eight to ten years of age, but border on the ridiculous and indecent in ladies of fifty summers. Marriage is the normal condition of man and woman, but when it is not sought for by those who are free to enter into that state, it shows that there is a cause, and that cause is not favorable to virtue, religion or the good of society. Only seven marriages were solemnized in the Church of St. Bridget last year. The cause is apparent. I broached the subject to a young man—not so very young, either—remarking I heard he was going to get married. He turned, and with the simplicity of a child ten years of age, said: "Father Payne, I am surprised that you should even think I was going to be married. Bless my wife (his very words.) I could not keep my wife in dry goods. [Laughter.] When I become a rich man then will I marry, but not before because I want to do the thing properly." [Laughter.] You smile, said the reverend speaker, but I am in earnest. He had a certain amount of reason for what he said, and that reason is not creditable to the young women. Extravagance in dress makes it difficult for men in the married state to fulfill their obligations, and this is the reason why young men do not want to get married. The young women have become so fond of dress that the young men are frightened, and this is not for the good of society or religion: Be less anxious about your appearance; spend less of your earnings in adorning your persons; and think of your souls. Remember that the moment will find life upon you when you will be stretched out lifeless in the coffin. When that time comes there will be a simple winding sheet, that may be bought for a few cents, to wrap you in. The ornaments that remain will be ornaments of virtue, which have accompanied you all through life, and will remain throughout an endless eternity.

Though the great vice among women at the present day is want of economy, still there is something of an immodest nature. There never was a time when women studied more sedulously the art of dressing than at the present time. It has been reduced to a regular system, and the dressing of the body is just as much an art as sculpture or painting. If the women had spent half as much time in adorning the soul as the body, they would have been saints long since, leaving the sterner sex in the background: Woman has a special mission to remove the rough spots and smooth the uneven surface of man, and make him love purity by presenting it to him every day in her person. When woman forgets her mission, and her habits excite only illicit love, the result is social and moral degradation. A young lady who dresses in the fashion of the present day does not dress as 'becometh women professing godliness with works.' A few days since I was in the business part of Rochester settling the accounts of the church, and after leaving the banking-house where these things are done, I stopped on the front step to look over the church bank-book to see that everything was right. While I stood there I overheard two persons talking, whom I took to be gentlemen—from their clothes—certainly not otherwise. I raised my eyes to see what should cause such remarks, and saw three young ladies, two of whom were ten or twelve years old, and the third about seventeen. They stood with their backs to me, looking into a

Divorces Granted in the United States Invalid Here.—On Monday, in the Summary Court, the Chief Justice, remarked incidentally that divorces obtained in the United States by parties married in England or any of her Colonies have no effect in law here.

Mr A. BRUCKMAN, the amiable and popular "telegraphist" of the New Westminster office, was last evening united in the bonds of holy matrimony to Miss Nellie C. Smith, a young American lady who arrived from Philadelphia on the last steamer. May the union prove a long and happy one.

H. M. S. ZEALOUS AT SAN FRANCISCO.—A telegram received by Mr H. E. Wilby, of Esquimalt, announces the arrival at San Francisco yesterday morning of H. M. S. Zealous, with Admiral Hastings on board.

Fortunate.—Mr. George Wallace, formerly connected with the press of the Colony, has cleared a large fortune by a fortunate speculation in Japan, and has started for Europe.

Letters received from New York city announce the safe arrival there of Mr W. A. Harries, late of this city, who is en route to England.

Female Fashions—Plain Talk to the Women by a Catholic Clergyman.

A very large audience, says the Buffalo Express of April 12th, assembled in St. Joseph's Cathedral last evening, to hear the lecture of Rev. W. F. Hayne, of Rochester, which was delivered for the benefit of the Young Men's Catholic Association. About one thousand tickets were sold by the members.

"In like manner, women also in decent apparel, adorning themselves with modesty, and not with plaited hair, gold nor precious stones, but as it becometh women who profess godliness with good works." (1 Tim. iii.) The speaker, after reading these two verses, said the times are very much changed since the apostles were first inspired by the spirit of God to pen the words. It would appear from the Gospel that the pomp of dress was confined almost exclusively to the courts of princes and kings. In our own day this disorder, for it can be called by no other name, exists in all ranks and classes of society. In fact, we may say that there is a great deal more abuse in the present age in respect to vanity among the middle and lower classes than among those who are considered to be in positions of wealth and opulence. It is a difficult subject to treat in the pulpit, and that is the reason why preachers seldom touch upon it.

All ornamentation is not contrary to the letter or spirit of the Gospel, but the excessive use of ornaments is a prevailing vice among the female sex. The pious and virtuous woman, to make a woman a ornament of the temple and altar, in order to make them attractive to the Jews. That which would be proper in some cases would be improper in others. The condition of woman in life should regulate her dress. A woman whose husband was living persisted in wearing widow's weeds, and this drew out a letter from St. Austin, in which he laid down three rules for the guidance of woman. First, a married woman should follow the will of her husband. It was a very good rule, and the husband's present would no doubt be very much obliged to see if I could induce her to follow the will of her husband! The second rule, for those who are not married, but may be engaged or seeking an engagement, is equally salutary; it is to follow the will of their fathers and mothers. The speaker said if a young lady nowadays "was to come to me and make secret confession of the fact that she was going to be married, and I should tell her to go and consult her parents, she would think I ought to have been born a hundred years ago." There is nothing more absurd, they think, than for young ladies to consult their parents, but they follow the guidance of their own passions, and the results are divorces, wretched lives and still more wretched deaths. The third rule of St. Austin related to those who had renounced the world, and they should follow the will of Him whom they had chosen to follow.

The first rule allowed considerable indulgence in dress, which should be regulated by the age and season. A little straw hat, exceedingly short skirts, very short-cropped hair (which a short time ago was the fashion among ladies considerably advanced in years) are proper in girls from eight to ten years of age, but border on the ridiculous and indecent in ladies of fifty summers. Marriage is the normal condition of man and woman, but when it is not sought for by those who are free to enter into that state, it shows that there is a cause, and that cause is not favorable to virtue, religion or the good of society. Only seven marriages were solemnized in the Church of St. Bridget last year. The cause is apparent. I broached the subject to a young man—not so very young, either—remarking I heard he was going to get married. He turned, and with the simplicity of a child ten years of age, said: "Father Payne, I am surprised that you should even think I was going to be married. Bless my wife (his very words.) I could not keep my wife in dry goods. [Laughter.] When I become a rich man then will I marry, but not before because I want to do the thing properly." [Laughter.] You smile, said the reverend speaker, but I am in earnest. He had a certain amount of reason for what he said, and that reason is not creditable to the young women. Extravagance in dress makes it difficult for men in the married state to fulfill their obligations, and this is the reason why young men do not want to get married. The young women have become so fond of dress that the young men are frightened, and this is not for the good of society or religion: Be less anxious about your appearance; spend less of your earnings in adorning your persons; and think of your souls. Remember that the moment will find life upon you when you will be stretched out lifeless in the coffin. When that time comes there will be a simple winding sheet, that may be bought for a few cents, to wrap you in. The ornaments that remain will be ornaments of virtue, which have accompanied you all through life, and will remain throughout an endless eternity.

Though the great vice among women at the present day is want of economy, still there is something of an immodest nature. There never was a time when women studied more sedulously the art of dressing than at the present time. It has been reduced to a regular system, and the dressing of the body is just as much an art as sculpture or painting. If the women had spent half as much time in adorning the soul as the body, they would have been saints long since, leaving the sterner sex in the background: Woman has a special mission to remove the rough spots and smooth the uneven surface of man, and make him love purity by presenting it to him every day in her person. When woman forgets her mission, and her habits excite only illicit love, the result is social and moral degradation. A young lady who dresses in the fashion of the present day does not dress as 'becometh women professing godliness with works.' A few days since I was in the business part of Rochester settling the accounts of the church, and after leaving the banking-house where these things are done, I stopped on the front step to look over the church bank-book to see that everything was right. While I stood there I overheard two persons talking, whom I took to be gentlemen—from their clothes—certainly not otherwise. I raised my eyes to see what should cause such remarks, and saw three young ladies, two of whom were ten or twelve years old, and the third about seventeen. They stood with their backs to me, looking into a

Divorces Granted in the United States Invalid Here.—On Monday, in the Summary Court, the Chief Justice, remarked incidentally that divorces obtained in the United States by parties married in England or any of her Colonies have no effect in law here.

Mr A. BRUCKMAN, the amiable and popular "telegraphist" of the New Westminster office, was last evening united in the bonds of holy matrimony to Miss Nellie C. Smith, a young American lady who arrived from Philadelphia on the last steamer. May the union prove a long and happy one.

H. M. S. ZEALOUS AT SAN FRANCISCO.—A telegram received by Mr H. E. Wilby, of Esquimalt, announces the arrival at San Francisco yesterday morning of H. M. S. Zealous, with Admiral Hastings on board.

Fortunate.—Mr. George Wallace, formerly connected with the press of the Colony, has cleared a large fortune by a fortunate speculation in Japan, and has started for Europe.

Letters received from New York city announce the safe arrival there of Mr W. A. Harries, late of this city, who is en route to England.

magnificent store window, where jewelry and fancy articles were exposed to the public gaze. The elder one stood in the middle, and when looking through the window she leaned forward; you can understand what I mean in this, and the result was what I heard said. Those gentlemen were standing in front of Powers' Banking House, and they saw something more than was becoming; something not in accordance with strict rules of female modesty and propriety. That young lady would have resented any imputation against her modesty, either by act or intention; but the question is, why did she thus dress herself? She was dressed in a hoopskirt of very extravagant dimensions, and the result was the remarks that greeted my ears. That young lady would have been shocked and blushed, had she heard them. But she is just as responsible before God as a drunken man who has destroyed his reason is responsible for his actions. Now, there can be but one motive in this fashion, and that is to attract the opposite sex. I don't know that this thing, strictly speaking, is absolutely wrong; but young ladies commit an error when they suppose by attracting attention they command the esteem of the sterner sex. There is sufficient virtue left in a man to force him to respect and love woman so long as she respects herself, and loves modesty and purity; but not a single moment beyond that. The Duplex Elliptic exposes more of the person than ought to be exposed. Low-necked dresses, thanks be to God, do not exist to the extent they once did. Such things are absolutely intolerable—gross indecency.

There are certain things for puffing and padding which one cannot describe. They have but one purpose, and that is to make a woman what she should not wish to appear, lascivious. It is a very common thing for a young lady to go into a millinery store and expend from twenty-five to one hundred dollars, and then issue from the door in such a way that her own mother would not be able to recognize her. They spend a great deal of money in making themselves appear to the young gentlemen precisely what they are not. A young gentleman said to me: 'Marry; whom am I to marry? You don't know what they are. They can go into a millinery shop, and if you marry them, you will find they are not what they represent themselves to be.' This is one reason why so many young men hesitate about entering into the normal state of wedlock.

The Cretan Insurrection—Horrible Accounts of Turkish Cruelty.

(Correspondence of the London News.)

INSURGENT HEADQUARTERS, PHOTOPHORA, (On the slope of Mount Ida.) April 9, 1867. Whatever may be the scope of foreign intervention as regards Cretan politics, it should secure immediate burying of the dead on both sides. There are so many bodies rotting in the sun that the may well breed a pestilence with the increasing heat of summer. It is not a subject on which care to enlarge, but assuredly something should be done, and much can be done when intervention shall have put a stop to the desperate struggle between Christians and Turks. But there will remain hundreds of dead women and children hidden away up on the mountain, where they sought refuge when their homes were destroyed, and where they died of cold or hunger. These victims to the balance of power leave their names among the rocks to testify that Europe's chivalry gave the Turks every chance. With other insurrections it has been different. Our Western ships of war cruised off Sicily in 1860, disregarding the feelings of the Neapolitan Government; but the feelings of Turkish stockholders in 1867 have been scrupulously spared. The British officer was found to make up himself the charge of saving as many refugees as his ship would carry. He well deserved the thanks of his countrymen for having redeemed our name from utter disgrace in these waters. But why was not the act of mercy repeated a dozen times by order of home? I wish that the noble lords and right honorable gentlemen who scrupled to offend the Turks by removing their victims could know how sovereign rights had been asserted in Crete, and could dream of such knowledge every night for a twelvemonth. Many stories of Turkish cruelty towards the insurgents have doubtless reached you, and it is probable that some of them were over-colored by the warmth of party zeal. I am strictly true. Things have been done which the delicacy of modern society forbids me to record. Outrages have been committed like the worst of the bad old times of Turkish conquest, and who can wonder? There is an outer gloss of civilized life on many of the Pachas, educated abroad or by foreign masters; but the Turkish soldiery are as rough as wild. Then there are the Cretan Mahomedans, burning for vengeance, and a horde of wild Albanians, brought bitter because they understand mountain warfare. With such elements of mischief left freely to work, you may easily believe that there are stories which it would be hard to over-color. I have met witnesses enough to prove a score of murders before an English jury; and when I see the sorrow-stricken faces and flashing eyes of those who speak, it is not difficult to imagine that they retellate in terrible earnest when they have the power. It is more from a wish that the struggle should be quickly stopped by intervention from abroad than to persuade you that Turks and Albanians are cruel that I mention these horrors; yet, as regards the Pacha, of whom much capital is made by Western Turko-philes, I have a word to say. In a village named Apodoulou, not far from our present quarter, stands a house built by an English gentleman who was married to a Cretan. The Englishman had been dead for several years, but the house remained in possession of his family, and being well furnished, offered some temptation to plunderers. Now it happened that the Turks came to Apodoulou under the command of a semi-civilized Pacha, and this officer allowed his men to sack the English house, watching with pleasure the work of destruction. So much for neutral property. Of what next took place, the prettiest in the village, I will only say that the semi-civilized Pacha outraged instead of protecting them.

The Christians cannot take the sea-coast fortresses, and the Turks are unable to reduce the hill country, so that intervention seems to be the only means of escape from a continual scene of horror and suffering. How far diplomats have advanced we do not know, since our communication with Europe is very uncertain; but we hope every day to hear that some decided step has been taken. First an armistice, then a permanent settling of the question. This is the course which would

save the island from utter ruin, and leave diplomatists free to act as they thought best upon reflection. I do not doubt but that the Christians can keep up the struggle for a long while, perhaps until Turkey shall be distracted in other quarters. The islanders are still full of spirit, and their mountains are as rugged as ever. But is it right to let any more villages be destroyed, any more Turks and Cretans slaughtered, when the end must come from outside pressure? It has been said that were the island freed from her tyrants, the Mahomedan islanders (Greek by birth and language) might be massacred in revenge for what Mahomedan tyrants have done in Crete, as well as for their own deeds of violence. This would be the case only with a few particular chiefs and families. The mass of Cretan Mahomedans could safely be left to their Christian neighbors, if only the large towns were held for a while by some third party until passion had cooled down and wrong were to some extent forgotten. There are in the kingdom of Greece many Mahomedan subjects of George I, who live quite contentedly under Christian rule, and, speaking Greek in their homes, have a strong attachment to the common country.

Singular Divorce Suit.

(From the Chicago Tribune, May 6.)

A bill for divorce has been filed in the Circuit Court by Catherine against John Spellman which presents many unusual features. The first peculiarity is that the petition asks not only for a divorce but an injunction to restrain the husband in the use of \$30,000 worth of property, and a writ, or *ex parte* *republica*, retaining him under bonds to remain in his adopted State—Illinois. A greater peculiarity is presented in the bill itself. If the petition be true (and being under oath it is so to be considered), the case presents in brief the history of several checkered lives. The bill alleges that the parties were married during the year 1830, at Megglegmoch, in the county of Mayo, Ireland. They lived together until some day in May, 1835. The five years of their married life resulted in the birth of three children—Patrick P. Spellman, now aged thirty-five; Bridget Craig (wife of Owen Craig), now thirty-four years of age, and Michael Spellman, aged thirty-two years. About the time of the birth of the last child it is charged that the defendant absconded from his native soil, taking his way to some land unknown to his family. Two years after his wife received a letter from John, remitting to her twenty dollars. Eighteen months after she acknowledged the receipt of fifteen dollars accredited to her faithless John by the hand of his brother Patrick. This last remittance was made from New York. It is charged in this connection that the respondent, having left his home and three small children and his wife, leaving but twenty dollars in money, and about fifty dollars worth of furniture, the amount was insufficient to the support of the family. No further communication was had between the two branches of the family until the year 1856. In the year 1856 the deserted wife says she came to New York. She stayed there some time and migrated to Philadelphia, as she claims, in search of her husband and a livelihood. She afterwards came to this country, and on the twelfth day of October, 1859, her eldest son saw his father in the county of Stephenson, Illinois, a wealthy farmer, with a second wife and a family of two children to assist him in the performance of his agricultural labors. The second wife is charged to be one Sarah Austin, known as Sarah Spellman or Mrs. Spellman, and with her he is said to have lived twenty-eight years, two children having been the result of this discovery being made, a correspondence ensued between the parties interested in the first marriage and the violator of the marital bond. It resulted in his visiting Philadelphia, where he met (as is charged) his wife, on the thirteenth day of January, 1866. He made protest of renewed affection—of a revived love—and she alleges that, believing his protestations, she consented, on condition that he would have never more ought to do with Sarah Austin, to pardon him his delinquencies and receive him to a husband's share in her affection and home. A further moving reason to this condonation is alleged to be the fact that the defendant had property and the wife had none. Having renounced their fortunes the parties lived together after a separation of over thirty years for two score days, and then, it is alleged, the respondent proposed to return to his farm in Stephenson county, to close up his affairs and sell off his property. Confiding in his integrity, his wife charges that she let him begone, and since that time she never saw 'hide nor hair' of him. She does charge, however, that her best information leads her to believe that he returned to Sarah Austin, known publicly as his wife, with whom she charges he committed adultery, and is now living in a state of open violation of the law. The defendant in this case is represented to be a man of means. His estate is valued at \$30,000, yielding an annual income of \$3,000. He is said to own a section and a quarter of cultivated land in Stephenson county, with almost any quantity of necessary farming utensils, cattle, &c. The bill is supported by the affidavits of the two sons of the parties, and the injunction and writ both issued.

SOMETHING SINGULAR.—The Shasta Courier is responsible for the following: Last week John Foster shot a hare near his place on Cottonwood, and on taking out its entrails, found three unborn hares, which he threw upon the grass in the yard. Shortly afterwards the little fellows began to breathe and kick, and in an hour were crawling around on their feet. John then put them with an old oat that was rearing a litter of kittens, and they were at once adopted into the family. They are now hopping around as lively as crickets.

A TIGHT RACE.—The ships Prima Donna and Governor Morton left New York in company, 123 days since. At twenty-five minutes before 1 o'clock p. m., yesterday, the latter was telegraphed as being within five miles of the Golden Gate. At exactly four and a half minutes before 1 o'clock the Prima Donna was announced at this harbor. There were exactly heavy bets made on this trip, both in the Atlantic States and in San Francisco. It certainly must be regarded as one of the most closely contested which we have ever chronicled in our columns.—*Atlas*, 15th.

TAKE AYER'S PILLS for all the purposes of a purgative, for Constipation, Indigestion, Headache and Liver Complaint. By universal accord, they are the best of all purgatives for family use.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, July 2, 1867.

Sailing in the Air.

The Duke of Argyll has given the sanction of his rank and his intelligence to a new society, which has been set up to conquer the difficulties of sailing in the air.

A Horrible Story—An Extraordinary Crime by a Child.

(From the New York World, May 17th.) A private letter, written by a resident of Port Pitt, a small settlement in the Valley of the Saskatchewan, Prince Rupert's Land, contains the following account of a most terrible occurrence which took place there on the 13th of March:

THE LEADING PERFUME OF THE AGE!

From Fresh Culled Flowers. MURRAY & LANMAN'S CELEBRATED Florida Water.

This exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from Blooming Tropical Flowers, of surpassing fragrance.

Fainting Turns, Nervousness, Headache, Debility, And Hysteria.

It is a sure and speedy relief with the very ELITE Fashion; it has for 25 years maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes.

Roughness, Blotches, Sun Burn, Freckles, And Pimples.

It is as delicious as the Otto of Roses and lends freshness and beautiful transparency to the complexion.

COUNTERFEITS. Beware of imitations. Look for the name of MURRAY LANMAN on the bottle.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla IN LARGE BOTTLES.

When the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the gross and greasy secretions of the winter months.

A DIET DRINK by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE

OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASE OF Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boil Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers,

And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabulous eruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Tetter, Scald Head, Scoury, White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervousness, Languor, Distress, and all the Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Eruptions, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice.

It is guaranteed to be the Purest and Most Powerful Preparation OF GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA

And is the only TRUE AND RELIABLE CURE FOR SYPHILIS, Even in its worst forms.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness PEPSINE.

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

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

NEWTON & TRIPP SHIPPING AGENTS PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

CREWS SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

S. T. 1860-X.

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.

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 soothe the mind.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers. They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and the exhausted nature's great restorer.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers. They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and the exhausted nature's great restorer.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers. They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and the exhausted nature's great restorer.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers. They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and the exhausted nature's great restorer.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers. They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and the exhausted nature's great restorer.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

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.

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 prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers. They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and the exhausted nature's great restorer.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers. They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and the exhausted nature's great restorer.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers. They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and the exhausted nature's great restorer.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers. They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and the exhausted nature's great restorer.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers. They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

Plantation Bitters, MAGNOLIA WATER, AND ALL ABOVE ARTICLES.

For sale by all Dealers

C. LANGLEY & CO., Victoria

BRISTOL'S (Vegetable) SUGAR-COATED PILLS!

THE GREAT CURE For all the diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS.

Put up in Glass Phials, warranted

KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with that greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved humors or impure blood.

They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable Extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines.

They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable Extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines.

They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable Extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines.

They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable Extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines.

They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable Extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines.

They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable Extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines.

They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable Extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines.

They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable Extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines.

They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable Extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines.

They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable Extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines.

They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable Extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines.

They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable Extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines.

They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable Extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines.

They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable Extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines.

They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable Extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines.

Barnes' 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. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

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 Lintment; it soon effected a permanent cure."

Montgomery, Ala. June 17th, 1859. J. L. DOWNING.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Lintment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for Burns, Bruises, Sores, Rheumatism, &c., and all say it acts like magic."

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 commenced to use your celebrated Mustang Lintment."

Gloucester, Mass. August 1, 1865. ED SEELY

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Lintment performs more cures in a shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered.

Lyon's Kathairon. It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It eradicates scurf and dandruff. It keeps the head cool and clean.

Lyon's Flea Powder

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder is instant death to Fleas, Ticks, Boobies, 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.

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia

Is the great remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations and Billious Affections.

It is the Physicist's cure for GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other Complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of FEVER, and FEVERISH IRRITABILITY OF SKIN.

It produces grateful cooling acts. 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 Aperient PREPARED BY DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON.

And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World. CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA," and see the Dinneford & Co. is on every Bottle and Label.

The Cariboo Sentinel. COPIES OF THE ABOVE MAY BE obtained regularly during the season at the Bookstore of Messrs. Hildes & Co., Government Street.

PECULIAR PEOPLE—A SINGULAR ELOPEMENT CASE.

The Troy Times of May 10th says: Our correspondent sends us the particulars of an extraordinary elopement which has kept the usually quiet people of South Adams in a fever of excitement for some days past.

THE TROY TIMES OF MAY 10TH SAYS:

Our correspondent sends us the particulars of an extraordinary elopement which has kept the usually quiet people of South Adams in a fever of excitement for some days past.

THE TROY TIMES OF MAY 10TH SAYS:

Our correspondent sends us the particulars of an extraordinary elopement which has kept the usually quiet people of South Adams in a fever of excitement for some days past.

THE TROY TIMES OF MAY 10TH SAYS:

Our correspondent sends us the particulars of an extraordinary elopement which has kept the usually quiet people of South Adams in a fever of excitement for some days past.

THE TROY TIMES OF MAY 10TH SAYS:

Our correspondent sends us the particulars of an extraordinary elopement which has kept the usually quiet people of South Adams in a fever of excitement for some days past.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Eastern States.

St. Louis, June 21.—An Omaha dispatch gives an account of a battle on the 12th at O'Fallon's Station between sixty whites and about 150 Indians. Many Indians are supposed to have been killed. The whites sustained no loss. The Indians are quiet between the North Platte and Denver.

New York, June 21.—At the great match for \$1000 between Dexter in harness and Ethan Allen with running mate (?) over the Fashion Course to-day upwards of 20,000 people were present. Ethan Allen won in three straight heats. Time—2:15, 2:16 and 2:19, the fastest time on record. Dexter's time on the second heat was 2:16 3/4.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—There is official authority for stating that Seward enclosed in his letter to Juarez copies of dispatches from Queen Victoria and Napoleon to the President asking the U. S. Government to use its influence with Juarez to preserve the life of Maximilian.

Denver, June 24.—1:25 p.m. The first through coach by the Sun Ky Hill route since the 12th arrived here last night. Two coaches coming west were attacked on the 15th by 200 Indians five miles east of Big Timber; one of the passengers and two soldiers were killed; two passengers, one driver and one soldier were wounded. The coaches and station at Big Timber were surrounded three days; one man was killed at Walker Creek and two at Grinnel. One was wounded at Deering Well and one at Pond Creek. The Indians were found to be in strong force between Three Crossings and South Pass and they have driven the telegraph repair party back; they will make another attempt to repair the old line to-day.

Europe.

BIRMINGHAM, June 20.—The harassment of Murphy against piracy has led to great disturbance here within the last few days. There has been great excitement. At least 10,000 people were in the streets. The mob held the city and sacked several houses, after which they marched through the streets singing "Glory Hallelujah," "John Brown" and other choruses. The Riot Act was read and troops ordered to the city from Manchester, but they were not obliged to fire upon the people; the police used their cutlasses and several persons were wounded, but none killed. Murphy has persisted every night in making long and offensive speeches against the Roman Catholic Church and ridiculing its rites. Quiet now prevails.

Florence, June 21.—Startling intelligence has been received from Rome. The despatch reports that 200 men had thrown themselves into the city, as it was supposed with the intention of proclaiming a republic, but the desperate attempt failed and 40 of the revolutionaries are now in prison.

Paris, June 21.—The Emperor's Government has decided to make a considerable reduction in the military forces of the Empire. A despatch to the Herald by cable, dated London, 20th, says to-day was the 30th anniversary of the ascension of Queen Victoria to the throne of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Bells were rung, a royal salute fired at St. James Park, and flags flying all over London. The Queen is at Windsor Castle.

London, June 21.—A despatch from Constantinople reports the Sublime Porte has refused his consent to the request of the Great Powers, preferred through a collective diplomatic note, that hostilities be suspended in Candia, and that inquiries be made into the alleged grievances of the Christians by a commission appointed collectively by the Great Powers and the Porte. The Turkish Government professes to have received information from Omar Pacha that he is making considerable progress, and hopes soon to subdue the Cretans.

Vienna, June 20.—The Austrian Government has granted an amnesty to all political offenders, including Kossuth.

Warsaw, June 21.—The Emperor Alexander has issued a decree suspending confiscation in Poland.

Paris, June 22.—The Corps Legislatif has adjourned. The Emperor has postponed giving the details of proposed reforms until November.

New York, June 22.—The Herald's cable special from Birmingham says the lull which succeeded the riot of last Tuesday continues. The city police are still armed with cutlasses. Five hundred special constables were sworn in, but two hundred were afterwards discharged. Murphy, the anti-sempy lecturer, speaks every night, and a disturbance may break out again.

Berlin, June 22.—The constitution of the North German Confederacy, having been ratified by all the States comprising that body, will be officially promulgated on Thursday next.

London, June 22.—Advices from the continent say that the feeling now prevalent at Paris and Berlin is that the relations now existing between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Prussia are not cordial.

HEART'S CONTENT, June 22.—The repaired cable continues to work perfectly, and may now be considered as reliable as though no damage had occurred. It was found to be absolutely crushed, notwithstanding its having an iron armor for the length of 100 feet.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—Suits have been commenced by the State of California against the following steamers and ships for non-payment of the commutation tax to Commissioner of Immigration—Steamer Golden City \$6000; ship Garland \$1000; ship Ellen Southard \$358,000; steamship Sacramento \$29,000; Colorado \$187,000; Constitution \$8000; ship Gem of the Ocean \$269,000. The penalty being \$1000 per head.

Arrived June 25th, H. B. Steam Frigate Zealous, from England and Callao, 52 days, 3816 tons, 800 horse power, 20 guns, 510 officers and men; ship Heloise, 15 days from Fort Orchard.

OWA, June 23.—The Union Pacific Railroad is open to Julesburg, 378 miles west of this point. Two daily trains will commence running each way on Monday.

Mexico.

New York, June 23.—Havana dates of June 17th, say the capture of Santa Anna, at Sissal, is confirmed.

Vera Cruz advices to June 13th say the City had not surrendered. General Labada avowed his firm resolve to resist to the last.

Europe.

New York, June 23.—A mysterious disease is reported to have alarmingly increased the number of deaths in Ireland latterly, and there is some alarm, and a consultation among surgical men in England on the subject had taken place.

The order of the Garter will be conferred on the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and missions will be sent from England for that purpose. The same honor will be conferred on the Sultan, who comes to England to receive it in person.

The Pole who attempted to assassinate the Emperor of Russia and France still makes no disclosure, but persists in the denial of having had any accomplices.

The Times correspondent says some influential persons are doing their utmost to persuade the Government to withdraw the bill on the liberty of the press and on the right of meeting.

No soldier wearing a Crimean medal is allowed on duty at the Camp Riveis during the Emperor of Russia's visit.

A Naval review will be held at Spithead on the arrival of the Sultan, from July 15th to the 17th. It will be witnessed by members of both Houses of Parliament.

It is rumored that Napoleon will visit Berlin in September.

The Spanish Government will demand from the Cortes a loan of 500,000,000 reals.

The Government of Warsaw has abolished the prohibition against the people being in the streets after midnight.

The Turkish Government has arrested many important Turks belonging to the Egyptian Prince Moustapha Pacha, partly on suspicion of larceny.

St. Petersburg, June 23.—The Czar has returned from his visit to Paris.

VIENNA, June 23.—Accounts received show that the people of Croatia violently resist union with Hungary.

London, June 23.—A despatch from Constantinople asserts that the Sultan has acceded to the proposition of the European Powers for a joint commission to inquire into the grievances and demands of the people of Candia.

South America.

New York, June 23.—Advices from Cartagena say that fighting was common along the river Magdalena.

Eastern States.

A Washington special says Gen Buford, one of the special commissioners to investigate the Fort Phil Kearney massacre, has returned after a full examination. He thinks there is no necessity for an Indian war, if the Indians are protected from the rapacity of frontier settlers and traders. The present war is a raid on the treasury by frontiersmen and army contractors as the Pacific Railroad is fast arriving westward. These men are thrown out of business by cheaper freights. The Government pays \$4 a bushel for oats at Fort Laramie, and \$5 1/2 corn, and \$125 for hay.

The Journal of Commerce says ship building is less active now than ever before. Excepting the Pacific Mail Company's steamers at Green Point, nothing is doing. The foundries are also idle, having lately discharged several hundred workmen.

The measure to disorganize condition of labor. The Pacific Mail Company are building three steamers, two to be called the American and Japan, to connect the China line with Japan. Each will be 365 feet in length. The America and Japan will be launched probably by August.

WYANDOTTE, (Kansas) June 13.—When the Senatorial excursion party reached here, Ben Wade was called on for a speech, but he refused, saying he would not speak in a city where Lyell had reigned, and men were butchered without a trial. He alluded to the case of two colored men, who were arrested last night, charged with murder, and lodged in jail, but were taken out to-day by a large mob, who tried to hang them, but the rope broke, when they were shot to pieces in the Court House yard, where their bodies lay nearly all day. The coroner's jury refused to take testimony rendering a verdict of "hung by a mob." The evidence developed to-day indicates that the men were innocent, the ringleaders of the mob being the real murderers.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—It is understood that the Government has telegraphed to Sheridan at New Orleans peremptorily declining to appoint as Governor of Louisiana, the person nominated by him for that office.

New York, June 14.—The Tribune confesses much uneasiness as to the course of the President on the subject of removals under the Military bill. The President is treading on dangerous ground for himself.

The Herald ably demands a July session and the instant impeachment of President Johnson.

NEW ORLEANS, June 11.—Griffin was removed from the head of the city police for inefficiency and hostility to the negroes.

New York, June 15.—Barney Aaron's (the prize fighter) physician expresses the fear that he will not recover. Collyer's blows on Aaron's side were evidently delivered with the intention of killing him. The injuries will probably prove fatal. The heart is jarred from its place, and the lungs mashed to a jelly.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10.—A bloody affair has occurred at Natchitoches. C. W. Stauffer, a Radical candidate to the Convention, was shot by three brothers Jones, who also shot the Sheriff and a deputy while attempting to arrest them. These Joneses are nephews of Governor Wells.

Europe.

MONTREAL, June 5.—The British War Office has decided to send 30,000 Enfield rifles to Canada for the use of the volunteers. A large quantity of ammunition has also been sent for their use.

The London Post, in a letter dated Paris 25th, says it seems to be the opinion that the Emperor will gather all the crowned heads of Europe and Asia, and a feeler will be thrown out to Washington for inviting President Johnson to Paris. All the sovereigns have replied "Yes," except the Emperor of China.

Cuba.

New York, June 5.—Havana advices state that one of Maximilian's war vessels has arrived there with a prize captured off Yucatan. As a prize can be held only in ports held by capture, what course can be pursued in this case is not known.

South America.

New York, June 13.—The Brazilian mail steamer Rio Janeiro brings advices from the seat of war to May 25th. Bombarding was kept up. The Brazilian troops, under Baron de Herval, crossed Uruguay and were ready (April 14th) to continue their march to Upper Parana forty thousand strong, six cannon and three thousand horse (?). A flotilla was being equipped at Malta Brossa for an attack on Paraguayan ports.

The cholera is diminishing in the allied army, having made no extra ravages.

Through an anonymous telegram from Buenos Ayres, it is said that twenty-seven hundred men died in four days among the small force at Carosens, and the camps were moved in consequence. This is regarded as a most alarming report.

A commissioner has been sent to Bahia to study sugar cane diseases, and, if possible, arrive at some practical result to remove the fast increasing evil.

Sixty of the last American emigrants have gone to Esperanza Santo, and others to San Pedro. They report some crops still good.

A water spout at Cerro caused the bursting open and fall of a high mountain, burying two houses and every person therein.

The Bahamas.

The Nassau Guardian draws rather a melancholy picture of the condition and resources of the colony in regard to the value of real estate thus:—One of the largest estates in this island at present uncultivated is Miller's. It is situated on the southern side of New Providence, three and a half miles from the village of Adelaide, ten from Nassau and fourteen from the village of Sandwinds, and comprises five hundred and five acres. The estate was owned originally by Mr. John Miller, who, about eighty years ago, built a kitchen stone house upon it, with a substantial kitchen and outbuildings. The house is now in ruins.

On passing through the once populous hamlet of Carmichael we called to mind Goldsmith's "Deserted Village." The pretty church has lost its comely thatched roof, and the Superintendent's house is uninhabited.

As the congregation was leaving the Baptist chapel in Nassau on Sunday the joists and brick work flooring of the front steps gave way and precipitated a number of women and children into the tank below. It appears that a supply of water is always kept in the tank for the use of the baptistry. About twenty persons were immersed but no one was killed.

Canada.

OTTAWA, C. W., May 3, 1867.—The Commissioner of Customs has issued a circular explaining that articles admitted free of duty, as mill and factory machinery under tariff, applies only to machinery of all kinds for carding, spinning, weaving, rope making, milling of flour, meal, &c., paper making, sawing and other manufactures, and when intended to be fixtures and form part of a mill or factory, and not to circular or upright saws, cards, spindles, bobbins or articles of a similar make, which will be subject to a duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem unless imported with machines to which they belong. Iron chains of less diameter than one-half inch must pay 15 per cent. Iron cables over one-half inch free.

Navigation on the Rideau canal was opened yesterday.

OTTAWA, C. W., May 4.—An order in Council has passed on the question of the importation of cattle or any prohibited animals or articles from England must make a special application to the Department of Agriculture for the necessary permission. Each case will be considered on its merits. There is no restriction as to horses.

It is asserted that the existing Parliament will not meet again to vote supplies, as confederation will take place in the first part of July. The elections must therefore take place in June.

In regard to the Executives of Provinces, it is now said that Sir Narcisse F. Belleau, the present Premier, will be Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec.

Judge Draper, of Canada West, is to be Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario.

The ice on the Ottawa river has now gone, and the first boat of the season has made a trip to Grenville. There was a communication with Montreal and the East is opened. Traveling by water is yet chilly, and the passage up the river is slow and tiresome, although the run down is quick and pleasant.

The country around here has emerged from its shroud of snow, which has covered it for nearly five months.

OTTAWA, May 4.—Mr and Mrs John A. Macdonald and Mr and Miss McDougall arrived here this afternoon.

The Civil Service Regiment under command of Lieut. Col. Wiley, and accompanied by the band of the 100th Regiment, was at the Railway Depot to receive them. The Mayor and several members of the City Council were also present, as well as a concourse of people from the town. The Mayor presented an address to Mr Macdonald, welcoming him back; congratulating him on his improved health, and the success which had attended the Confederation scheme; and wishing him and Mr Macdonald a long and happy life.

On the last trip of the steamship Nestoria, from Liverpool to Montreal, a lady passenger committed suicide. She discovered her former husband among the passengers and was so much affected that she jumped overboard and was lost.

Europe.

LONDON, June 1.—The Bank of England will reduce its rate of discount in a few days. Bank of France also reduced its rate.

LONDON, June 1.—A despatch from Berlin to-day reports that the Prussian Cabinet and the Government of the Czar have come to an understanding upon the Eastern question. Their policy is to be identical.

PARIS, June 1.—Extraordinary preparations are being made by the French Government and the municipal authorities of Paris for reception of their royal visitors.

New York, June 3.—The Herald's special dispatch of the 2d of June says the grand

Prix de Paris of hundred thousand francs, and the Emperor's cup, the two most eagerly sought prizes of the French turf, were run for to-day on the Bois de Boulogne. Nearly one hundred thousand people, hailing from every nation on earth, were present. "Harvaques" won the race. Napoleon, the Czar and the Grand Duchess of Russia, the King and Queen of Belgium, Princess Murat and other royal persons were present on the Emperor's stand.

DUBLIN, May 30.—A despatch from Dunganroon reports that twenty-five Fenians who attempted to land near that place have been arrested and lodged in Waterford jail to await trial.

VIENNA, June 3.—The Austrian Government has ordered the fortifications of this city to be repaired, and work has been commenced.

BERLIN, June 3.—Bismarck has asked to be relieved from the cares of office immediately after the adoption of the Federal Constitution by the North German States, and the king has acceded to his proposals.

Canada.

Several papers are insisting upon a complete Canadian currency, to the exclusion of the system of Britain, France, the United States and nearly all great nations. It would also effect a wonderful simplification of business, and save an immense amount of discount on American silver.

Telegrams confirm the sad news that Mrs Stephenson, of St. Catharines, C. W., had died of grief at the loss of her husband, who was accidentally killed a few days ago.

The Ottawa police have been armed with Smith & Wesson revolvers.

An affidavit has been made to the effect that on the 27th inst. \$30,000 worth of gold was taken from the Richardson mine at Madoc from two blasts of the quartz.

Hon J. A. McDonald takes credit to himself and Mr McDougall for securing to Ottawa the seat of the Confederate Government; a matter which, it seems, was at one time, during the negotiations last winter, doubtful.

The Ottawa Daily News has the following: "A trick has of late been practised on the Customs by affixing to certain articles introduced into Canada the name of an article for which a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem is imposed, and the article then being entered at much less than its real market value, the duty payable is merely nominal, whereas if entered under the real name of the article it would be liable to fourteen times the amount paid. Thus, if a liquor subject to a specific duty of six shillings per gallon is entered under the name of another article, bearing an ad valorem duty of fifteen per cent., and said article under its proper name is worth seven shillings and six-pence a gallon, is imported by a false name under an invoice charging at six shillings and tenpence half-penny per dozen bottles, or about two shillings and sixpence per gallon; the duty payable on the real duty imposed on the bottles whereas the real duty imposed on the articles would amount to fourteen shillings per dozen." The officials of the Customs Department ought to be able to find some way of detecting and punishing a fraud like that. A swindle such as that described is as bad as the famous distillery frauds.

A letter from the DeLery Gold Mines, received this morning, announces the finding of the Gilbert river portion of their property, of the largest nugget of the season, a lump of 63 ounces.

BELLEVILLE, May 1.—Intelligence just received from Madoc states that a raid was made on the Richardson mine this morning by about 150 men, headed by "Oariboo" Cameron, of Lancaster, C. W., who demanded admittance. Mr Hardin of Chicago, who had charge of the mine, under these circumstances allowed two of the number enter it, by whom a quantity of dust was taken valued at from \$75 to \$100. The mounted police were informed of the raid, but did not reach the mine in time to prevent it.

The Madoc correspondent to the Montreal Gazette, in his report of the raid on the Richardson mine, says:—From one of the blasts, I learn from what I consider a reliable source, (so far as you can trust any one, when gold stories are being told) that the second blast detached a piece of quartz or spar, he could not say which, about the size of a patent peil perfectly studded with, and held together by gold. The value of this lump is variously estimated. Mr Cameron has made the statement that there was one seam in the mine, from which he believes he had cut out a slab four feet long, and six inches wide, which would be held together by the gold, and all who have had any chance to see the interior of the shaft, pronounce it the most wonderful deposit in the history of auriferous discoveries."

A shocking murder was committed in Quebec. A private of the P. C. O. Riffes—a man of notoriously bad character—shot his corporal through the back with his rifle, killing him instantly.

New Brunswick.

Some New Brunswick papers announce that the Hon. John Rose is to be Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, and a New Brunswick man is to fill the same post in Upper Canada.

Two of our cotemporaries at St. John, N. B.—journals which are friendly to the Government of that Province, and likely to be in its confidence, concur in giving the following as the list of Senators chosen for New Brunswick:—Hon. Messrs John Ferguson, Peter Mitchell, David Werk, E. B. Chandler, A. E. Botsford, C. R. McClellan, John Robertson, R. L. Hazen, W. H. Stevens, Wm. Todd, R. D. Wilmot and W. H. Odell.

Newfoundland.

The news from the Seal Fishery is cheering. The arrivals at St. John's, up to the latest dates, were 41,115 seals in 16 vessels, giving an average of 2570 to each vessel. The reports from other parts of the island are also very favorable. It is confidently hoped that the season will, on the whole, turn out well.

The melancholy tidings of the loss of ten women and two men off Catalina and Ragged Harbor, while in search of seals, cast a sad shade upon the cheering accounts respecting the prospects of the Seal Fishery.

The Legislature was still in session, but no business of more than local importance

had been transacted. The only reference to Confederation in the House occurred on the 4th inst., when the revenue bills were under consideration. Several gentlemen felt called upon to express their opinions on the question, there being Confederates and anti-Confederates as a matter of course, but as it was not the question before the House, nothing was done in the matter. A St. John's paper says that the Legislature would be prorogued on the 18th May.

As an evidence of the great destitution which prevails among the poorer classes, we quote the following extract from a letter dated Fogo, March 6th, received at St. John's on the 5th inst.:

"The weather has been very severe of late, hard frost and a good deal of snow, and the times are very bad with the poor, & I have never seen the like. We have now to be satisfied (today) on an allowance of 6 lbs. meal and a half-pint molasses each per week, or 2 1/2 lbs. meal, weighed out at this rate, besides our permanent and casual poor."

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 is more nearly destroyed. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or filthy food, impure air, filth, and filthy habits, the depressing virus, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending from parents to children, and from children to their posterity; indeed, it seems to be the root 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 genders 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 alterative 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 remedies that 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 Erysipelas and Skin Diseases, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER, and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DIZZINESS, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood," is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

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 below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures, and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Headache, 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.

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. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted that can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

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

NOTICE. Estate of OPPENHEIMER & CO.

DIVIDEND NO. 4.—FIVE PER CENT.—will be paid at the Office of Mr. Weissburger, Government street, on or after Wednesday, 29th inst. DAVID LEWIS, F. WEISSBURGER, Trustees.

Tuesday, July 2, 1867

English and Continental. We continue to-day our

otions from late European for large deputation of Cons

workingmen and others, w duced on the 29th April

Derby, and addressed both and by Mr Disraeli. Lo

began by a well deserved co to Mr Disraeli's management

and then proceeded to obje (classification of workingmen

parate class, which was th point of the Tory party la

He identified himself and his with workingmen. 'We are

working men. Some of us v our brains, some with our

and some with our hands.' Mr Disraeli belonged chief

first class, Lord Derby, as at least, chiefly to the second

audience mostly to the third, the moment Lord Derby

workingman par excellence, t legman actually at work.

peared his objections to a ' fact' line created by a fl

which, however, he adhere countries. He described the

desirable in a voter—steadig gality, &c., and thought they

secured by personal payment and a residence clause,—wh

or two years was matter fo cussion,—and he professed hi

to see any fine in the dema extra payment from the c

householder. Mr Disraeli a saying, in allusion to Mr Ba

that he had always notice a party takes to letter-writi

difficulties,' and astutely r that he and his friends shou

'disheartened by such ebulli he had said they would n

much elated, it would have t to the purpose. When all

ways in England are inseo Board of Trade will probabl

plan for putting them on a so ing. The shareholders of th

and Brighton Company hav quiring into the position of

and find that whereas in eamed £446,000 on a capit

797,000, they in 1866 ear £508,060 on a capital of £1

Moreover, the Directors have recommended the purchase

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, July 2, 1867.

English and Continental Echoes.

We continue to-day our compilation from late European journals. A large deputation of Conservatives, workingmen and others, was introduced on the 29th April to Lord Derby, and addressed both by him and by Mr Disraeli. Lord Derby began by a well deserved compliment to Mr Disraeli's management and tact, and then proceeded to object to the classification of workingmen as a separate class, which was the strong point of the Tory party last session. He identified himself and his colleagues with workingmen. 'We are all of us working men. Some of us work with our brains, some with our tongues, and some with our hands.' No doubt Mr Disraeli belonged chiefly to the first class, Lord Derby, as politician, at least, chiefly to the second, and his audience mostly to the third. But for the moment Lord Derby was the workingman par excellence, the workman actually at work. He repeated his objections to a 'hard and fast' line created by a figure, to which, however, he adheres in the counties. He described the qualities desirable in a voter—steadiness, frugality, &c., and thought they would be secured by personal payment of rates and a residence clause,—whether one or two years was matter for fair discussion,—and he professed his inability to see any fine in the demand of an extra payment from the compound householders. Mr Disraeli also spoke, saying, in allusion to Mr Baine's letter, that he had always noticed, 'when a party takes to letter-writing, it is in difficulties,' and astutely remarking that he and his friends should not be 'disheartened by such ebullitions.' If he had said they would not be too much elated, it would have been more to the purpose. When all the rail-roads in England are insolvent the Board of Trade will probably offer a plan for putting them on a sound footing. The shareholders of the London and Brighton Company have been inquiring into the position of their line, and find that whereas in 1857 they earned £446,000 on a capital of £7,797,000, they in 1866 earned only £503,060 on a capital of £16,462,191. Moreover, the Directors have strongly recommended the purchase of three other lines, without explaining that on two of them the Directors themselves and their nominees were the only shareholders. The Committee, moreover, state—its chairman being Sir Charles Jackson, formerly, we believe, a Judge of the Supreme Court, Calcutta—that the report for the last half year underestimates the payments due to preferential shareholders by 170,000, that amount having been charged to capital under different items. Moreover, there is some uncertainty about the temporary loans, which in June, 1866, were £645,906, and in December had slipped out of the accounts, all very pleasant facts for shareholders whose property has dropped in eighteen months from £102 to £59. It only remains that the debenture account should be pronounced wrong to make the London and Brighton a model railway. Mr Hodgson has made a curious voyage in a balloon from Dublin to a place near Appleby, crossing the channel at night in a pouring rain which made the balloon so heavy that it nearly sank into the sea. Mr Hodgson only kept it up by letting down the grapple and keeping his hand on the rope, by which means he could tell whenever he touched the sea, and throwing out sand whenever he found he was descending. Once, when beamed with cold and fatigue, he fell asleep for a few minutes, he descended to within six feet of the surface, when he instantly threw out 23lb. of ballast, which sent him up again to the height of a mile, and fortunately for him above the rain clouds, on which the bright moon cast the flying shadow of the balloon. At last he saw what he thought was a light, and soon after square compartments that turned out to be fields, and then a town, which turned out to be Appleby. This was at 3 a. m. He got the grapple caught in a wood, and was assisted to pull the balloon into the open by some young men who were fortunately returning from a late Appleby ball, and who at first fancied he might be a "bogie." "Bogies," however, even near Appleby, are not so confidently believed in as formerly, and Mr Hodgson was kindly extricated from his uncomfortable position, and breakfasted with great éclat at Dutton, a village about two miles from Appleby. Mr Walpole has remitted the remainder of the sentence passed on Toomer, the man unjustly convicted of rape and sentenced by Justice Shee to fifteen years' penal servitude. In his letter to Toomer's father announcing the fact, Mr Walpole, through Lord Belmont, says he has acted after "an

attentive review of all the circumstances of this doubtful case," and "had regard to the long deliberation of the jury, their recommendation to mercy, and the punishment the prisoner had undergone." In other words, Mr Walpole thinks nine months of penal servitude sufficient penalty for not committing a rape. The truth is, Mr Walpole hates a profligate of Toomer's class, till he can hardly bring himself to care whether he was legally punished or not, and but for the public outcry would never have interfered. The Ovestrey Advertiser asserts that a lady of considerable property, Miss Lloyd, of Laques, has served notices of ejection on all her tenants in two counties, because their wives and daughters will wear crinolines, which Miss Lloyd disapproves. Miss Lloyd has not, however, ordered that all her tenants shall wear the family livery, or that their daughters shall put on mobcaps and aprons, and her decree, therefore, must be considered a very moderate exertion of the rights of property. One of the Earls of Crawford centuries ago once ordered that none of his tenants' wives and daughters should wear anything at all, and was obeyed—as Miss Lloyd will be by her new farmers. Feudalism is slow to change. The Irish Government has grievously affronted Mr Isaac Butt. He was named by the Fenian prisoners to conduct their defence, and accepted the office, but the Government only offer him £25 as a retaining fee, and £3 3s. as a refreshment for each day of the trial. Mr Butt refuses to accept these fees as utterly inadequate, and prefers to defend the prisoners at his own cost, which, as the trials will last weeks and his practice is large, will not be slight. We do not think that Government is bound to select the highest members of the Bar to defend men accused of sedition, but if they do select them they should pay them as they would it retained on their own side. No other Government on earth, except perhaps the American, would pay sixpence. The annual Volunteer Review came off on Easter Monday at Dover. The men were brigaded for the first time with soldiers of the Line, and did very well indeed, especially the artillerymen. An old volunteer points out that a great opportunity was lost of trying to work a military telegraph, and we may add, of testing departments as well as men. Next Easter we trust 30,000 men will be camped for two days near Dover, led by the Commissariat, and lodged by the Quartermaster-General's staff. If an enemy were landing, Volunteers could not live in hotels, or be fed by civil provisioners, or left with one supply of cartridges. The organization for each 25,000 men ought to be as complete as if they were going to take the field next week. The North-Eastern Railway Company seem to have beaten their men. By recalling heaps of dismissed drivers, and engaging anybody who knew anything about an engine, they have kept their traffic going, and signified that after April they will take none of those who struck back into employ—rather a harsh resolve. The Train confirms the suspicion we expressed last week, that the men really struck in a rage at the harsh language of the foreman, who called one of them a 'fool.' The Great Eastern has yielded without fighting, giving the Brighton terms—10 hours, 7s. 6d. a day as maximum pay, and right of appeal on supercession; and the workmen express themselves most warmly about the courtesy of the Superintendent. If this feeling spread, we shall have soldiers and sailors objecting to be damned, and then where will the world and the Duke of Cambridge be? Mr Hodgson Pratt has done a very clever and a very kindly thing. He has made arrangements with the English and French railways, with the Imperial Commissioners, and with certain provisioners, under which 200 workmen per week may go to Paris, live in a pleasant hall, spend a week sight-seeing, and come back again for 30s. All they will have to purchase for themselves is their food and an Exhibition ticket, and Mr Pratt estimates the total cost at about £3 for the week.

Titus vs. the Corporation.

The importance of this case renders a fuller report of the proceedings than we furnished yesterday essentially necessary in order that the facts may be fully understood by those of our citizens who have not before been made acquainted with them: The supposed evidence of ratification of the contract between Titus and the Corporation was considered by the Judge to be insufficient, among other grounds, as not being under the corporate seal; and to have held a sufficient would obviously have been to authorize an evasion of the 25th clause of the Corporation Act, which directs "that the Council shall enter into all contracts under the same (i. e., the corporate) seal, which shall be affixed on all contracts by virtue of an order of the Council." It was further objected, and the Judge thought the objection sound, that the contract was originally invalid as not having the corporate seal affixed to it, or any order made by the Council for that purpose, as required by this section. There was the further defect that the contract was entered into by Mr Harris, the Mayor, on behalf of the Council, instead of being made by the Council, as this section plainly requires. The agreement further specified that Titus should be paid pursuant to a City By-law, sections 8 and 9, and would appear to be, out of funds to be provided by the City. Mr Harris, however, the agreement being silent as to any liability of the Council, and the Corporation accordingly were to give, and did give him, very liberally for recovering his money from them (i. e., the lot owners). Counsel were fully heard on both sides on the points, and the Judge offered them to consent, or to turn the matter into a special case; so as to reserve leave for Mr Ring to move to enter a verdict for Titus for the full amount, in case on full argument it should appear that the defendants' points were untenable, which Mr Ring and Mr McCreight both declined. Mr Ring then wished to address the jury on the facts; but the Judge held he had no right to do so, as there was no evidence to go to the jury. N. B.—See Hodges vs. Andrum, 24 Law Journal Exchequer, p. 257.—Where at the close of the plaintiff's case at Nisi Prius the Judge rules that there is no evidence to go to the jury, the plaintiff's counsel is not entitled to sum up under the 17 and 18 Victoria, c. 125, sect. 18, decided by three Judges against one (Baron Parke). Baron Parke there remarks, (if at the end of the plaintiff's case the Judge considers that there is no evidence for the consideration of the jury, the plaintiff may be nonsuited. It is in ease of the plaintiff that this course should be taken, otherwise it would be the duty of the Judge to direct a verdict for the defendant.

Court of Assize.

(Before Chief Justice Neesham.)

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

The Court met at 10 a. m. The Grand Jury having been empaneled, His Lordship proceeded to address them, congratulating them upon the few cases that would come before them. The Grand Jury then retired, returning shortly with a true bill against Robert Irvine, for obtaining goods under false pretences and forgery, and ignoring the bill against H. Marrack, for manslaughter. The Grand Jury were then discharged, and Robert Irvine pleading guilty to the indictment, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labor. The Court then adjourned sine die. The following are the names of the Grand Jurors. R. Burnaby (foreman), C. B. Young, F. M. Roscoe, J. Moore, Jas. A. Raymur, E. Marvin, G. C. Wigham, Thomas Lowe, C. W. Wallace, A. T. Elliott, Rout Harvey, J. P. Davies, W. Charles, A. J. Langley, J. R. Stewart, P. M. Backus, W. McCutcheon, A. H. Green, Lemley Franklin, W. C. Ward, J. H. Turner.

NORTH PACIFIC FUR COMPANY.—At San Francisco, the certificate of incorporation of the North Pacific Fur Company has been filed. The objects of the corporation are to buy and sell goods, wares, and merchandise of every description; to carry on trade with the North Pacific Coast and Islands; to carry on the business of mining, and to purchase and sell mines in the Pacific States and Territories, and within any of the possessions of the United States on the Pacific Coast; to purchase and sell real estate in said States and Territories, and possessions; to manufacture woolen, cotton and other goods; and to build, purchase and maintain wharves and docks, and carry on the business of wharfing and docking at such places as may be thought proper within said States, Territories and possessions, and to establish and maintain warehouses and houses of trade wherever deemed necessary for carrying on any of the business aforesaid. The capital stock of the company is \$1,000,000, divided into 40,000 shares of \$100 each. The Trustees are: Lloyd Tevis, J. Mora Moss, Lester L. Robinson, Wm. E. Barron and Samuel T. Butterworth. Sitka will be included as a field of operations by the company.

CARIBOO.—Our New Westminster contemporaries have dated from William Creek to the 17th. Mining operations had not recovered from the effects of the freshet. The law suit between the Grouse Creek Flume Company and the Canadian Company was still pending. Quartz specimens, richer and better than any hitherto obtained, had just arrived on the creek from the Washburn ledge, on Canyon Creek. The strata will be ready to commence work on the 1st proximo. Confidence in the Canyon Creek quartz ledge is on the increase. Numerous parties have gone out prospecting. Barkerville is growing to be a large town. The Davis and Aurora claims are again paying largely; but operations in other claims are almost suspended in consequence of the Bed Rock Drain being choked with tailings.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC.—Through the liberality of the Rector, the children connected with the St. John's Church Sunday School, will enjoy their annual picnic, on Friday, at Langford Lake. Tickets will be distributed at the Church at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The mammoth bus and other conveniences have been engaged to carry the party to the grounds.

THE MADOC GOLD MINES PRONOUNCED A HUMBUG.

The Kingston Waig gives the following from a Belleville correspondent as the experience of an Australian gold miner: "A gentleman recently from the Madoc gold region informs me that he met with a miner who had spent ten years in mining operations in California and Australia, and who lately left his home with \$250 in his pocket to try the Madoc mining. After eight weeks of prospecting, he stated that the whole amount of gold obtained by him was three grains, value 3 cents, and that he sold some specimens of quartz for the sum of \$1; that two dollars were all he had left to carry him back to his family, some 150 miles above Toronto. He was perfectly disgusted with the prospects at Madoc."

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN LONDON.

Through private correspondence we learn that prominent British Colonists in London were about to present a petition to Parliament, through Mr. Watkin, M. P.; praying that the Capital question be settled, and that Victoria be declared the Seat of Government by Imperial statute. The petition is said to meet with favor from the Derby administration, and a strong hope is entertained that the troublesome question which, by remaining open has done and is doing so much injury to the best interests of the Colony, will be speedily set at rest.

THE DINNER TO MR. BIRCH AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

was attended by about 38 guests, nearly one-half of whom were officials. The speeches were highly complimentary to the departing Secretary—more so, we think, than he deserved, for we are unable to discover a single official act of Mr Birch worthy of commendation. The honorable gentlemen, it is said, will return to his post in six months time; but we have it on pretty good authority that he will be despatched to some other Colony; which we sincerely hope for the sake of this sadly misgoverned country will prove to be the case.

HAREWOOD.—R. Dunsuir, Esq., Manager of the Harewood Mines, and A. Hood, Esq., O.E., F.G.S., visited the Harewood coal works on Saturday last, and made a long and minute inspection of the same. The object of the visit it is supposed has more immediate reference to the long-talked-of railway than to any alteration in the modus operandi at the mine itself.—Nanaimo Gazette.

PETTY THEFTS.—Sometime during Tuesday night Mr Fardon had a frame, containing a large number of photographs, stolen from his door. The thief perhaps thought that as Fardon had taken so many pictures in his time, it was no crime to take a few of his by way of retaliation. During the same night, the premises of a family in the suburbs were invaded and a quantity of clothing stolen.

BISHOP HILLS GOING HOME.—We learn that Bishop Hills has received a notification from the Archbishop of Canterbury to meet his Lordship at Lambeth Palace in September, and that a similar notification has been extended to all other Colonial Bishops. The object of the meeting is said to be to discuss matters vitally affecting the interests of the Church of England at home and in the Colonies.

THE OLYMPIANS ARE MAKING GREAT PREPARATIONS FOR A GRAND FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

The New World has been placed on the berth to leave Victoria at six a. m. on Wednesday next, returning on Friday evening. The fare has been fixed at \$6 for the round trip. Many of our citizens will, no doubt, avail themselves of this opportunity to visit the Sound.

DEPARTURE OF THE ACTIVE.—The steamship Active went to sea at 7 o'clock last evening. She carried away very few passengers. Among those on board we noticed G. Sutro & wife, J. W. O. Rhind, Capt. Inglis, Lieut. Sparshott, J. Bullock, Henry Nathan, sen., J. H. Brown, C. Brooks, Dr. O'Brien and C. P. Danno. The number of passengers was 29. We are receiving word about double the number of people who leave the Colony.

SALE OF THE SHIP VORTIGERN.—Mr Main yesterday sold the British Ship Vortigern to Mr J. A. McCrear for \$7400. The bidding was quite spirited. It is said by gazettes that the purchaser has secured the best bargain of the year. The ship is in every respect a fine vessel, and the price obtained includes all the appurtenances.

CHANGE.—A considerable change in the disposition of the Company's employes is anticipated here during the ensuing week—principally among the outside hands. Mr Wild now being here, the settlement to which we alluded in our last issue will no doubt be brought about forthwith.—Nanaimo Gazette.

"DOMINION."—At a dinner of the St. George's Society, at Montreal, Hon. Mr. Galt said: "The word Dominion is significant to us all. It means we are no longer a colony—no longer a province. Dominion means power, and power involves responsibility."

ASSAULT UPON AN INDIAN.—George Popinberger and Henry Kemper were fined ten dollars yesterday for assaulting with their bunches of fives a Fort Rupert Indian.

THUNDER.—A smart clap of thunder, accompanied by a few great drops of rain, occurred yesterday and cleared the atmosphere, which at one time was insufferably sultry.

IT WAS REPORTED LAST EVENING THAT A SMALL BOAT WAS RUN DOWN AT THE MOUTH OF THE HARBOR BY THE ACTIVE, AND THAT ALL HANDS WERE SAVED.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Collegiate School will take place to-day, at 12 o'clock.

THE ENTERPRISE CAME DOWN FROM WESTMINSTER YESTERDAY AFTERNOON. AMONG THE PASSENGERS WERE MESSRS. BARNARD, RICHARDSON AND LADNER.

THE LEVIATHAN, WITH MR. BIRCH, MR. O'REILLY, AND MR. BASHBY, ARRIVED YESTERDAY MORNING FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.

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

Derangement of the Bowels, Liver and Stomach Complaints.

This medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures effected by its use are so wonderful as to astonish every one. Its pre-eminence as a remedy for bilious and liver complaints and derangements of the stomach and bowels, is no longer matter of dispute or doubt. In these diseases the beneficial effects of Holloway's valuable 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 stomach and bowels, which, if not quickly attended to, frequently terminates fatally. A few doses of the 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 as truly dissipated by a course of this admirable medicine.

The Female's Best Friend.

For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the sex and in every emergency pertaining 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 cleanses every structure, as water saturates the soil or as salt penetrates meat. The whole physical machinery is thus rendered healthy, regular and vigorous.

Coughs, Colds and Asthma.

No medicine will cure colds of long duration or such as are settled upon the chest so quickly as these famous Pills. Even in cases where the first stage of asthma has appeared these Pills may be relied on as a certain and never failing remedy, particularly if the treatment 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, rub 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:

Table with 4 columns: Name of disease, Female Irregularities, Scrofula, King's Evil. Rows include Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Dropsy, Rheumatism, etc.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the world.

Full directions for the guidance of patients in every disease affixed to each Box.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c.

(Free from Adulteration.)

Manufactured by R. SE & BLACKWELL, FURVATORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COLDS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by their firm for use.

Her Majesty's Table.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Olives' Stores of the highest quality. m/29 1aw

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEUR TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior imitations, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to ask for LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L. & P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Crose & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Olivesmen universally.

AGENTS FOR VICTORIA—Janion, Green & Rhodes. JAIL 1aw

NOTICE.

A FOURTH DIVIDEND ON THE Office of the undersigned, on Friday, the 21st inst. J. ROBERTSON STEWART.

Victoria, June 19th, 1867.

The only reference to House occurred on the revenue bills were under royal gentlemen felt called opinions on the que- federates and anti-Con- of course, but as it was of the House, nothing er. A St. John's paper ture would be pro- lay. of the great destitution g the poorer classes, we g extract from a letter t 5th, received at St. t. been very severe of late, deal of snow, and the with the poor; I have We have now 803 per allowance of 6 lbs. meal sees each per week, or bed out at this rate, be- and casual poor."

King's Evil. ... a corruption of the fluid becomes vitiated, and the circulation, it is said, may be restored. No organ is free from one which it may not taint is variously caused, low living, disordered or ure air, filth, and filthy issues, and, above all, by whatever be its origin, a constitution, descending children unto the third and indeed, it seems to be the "I will visit the iniquities of my children." by deposition from the lungs, which, in internal organs, is termed ed, swellings; and on the sores. This foul corrup- the blood, depresses the scrofulous constitutions scrofulous complaints, but to withstand the attacks frequently, vast numbers, although not scrofula, still rendered fatal by. Most of the consump- the human family has its scrofulous contamination; diseases of the liver, kid- of all the organs, arise by the same cause. ur people are scrofulous; led by this lurking infec- undetermined by it. To em we must renovate the medicine, and invigorate exercise. Such a medi-

ERS

ect of Sarsaparilla.

ectly which the medical vise for this every-where alady. It is combined remedies that have been ration of this foul disor- the essence of the sys- rious consequences. Hence for the cure of not only other affections which RUPTIVE and SKIN DIS- FIRE, ROSE, or ERY- TESTICLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, TERTER, and HEAD, RINGWORM, LITIC and MERCURIAL DYSPESIA, DEBILITY, PLAINS ARISING FROM BLOOD. The popular "the Wood," is founded in regeneration of the blood, and virtue of this Sarsa- regenerate this vital fluid, health is impossible in ons.

artiac Pills,

IS OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, sense within the range of withstand or evade them, rious search, and cleans- rition of the human or- action, and restora- s. As a consequence of nald who is bowed down ility is astonished to y restored by a remedy viting. are the every-day com- also many formidable The agent below named atis my American Almas- of their cures, and in the following com- turn. Headache, cric- tomach, Nausea, Indige- inaction of the Bowels, itle, Jaundice, and other ting from a low state of of its functions.

ry Pectoral,

ED CURE OF

uenza, Hoarseness, Incipient Consump- chief of Consumptive ed stages of the dis-

of its usefulness, and so of its cures, that almost y abounds in persons, ave been restored from perate diseases of the nce tried, its super- edicine of its kind is too vration, and hence its ublic no longer hesitate for the distressing and the pulmonary organs climate. While many upon the community carded, this has gained nferred benefits on the forget, and proved to be too remarkable to be

ED BY

ER & CO.,

MASS.

ORE & CO.,

es and Langley streets

ICE.

HEIMER & CO.

IVE PRESENT-

Office of Mr. Wolszenburg,

Wednesday, 29th Inst.

DAVID LEBENFELD,

WASSERBURG,

Trustees.

