road proper, 231 days he labor of two yearsad been employed the nd \$130 cash.

at the boundary of the equimalt and Metchosin ch way, about 100 day's as expended and \$55 about 100 days, for have not been made total, if turned into ed almost exclusively sin road, under specifi-

50.....\$496 50 185 50

Total \$682 00 nded at that, a portion nder the charge of maker. The Metchosin r 9 miles than 20 in

t one place that can at e hon Dr's animadverit, unfortunately, was a period of the year, bor giving out at the t it was not gravelled ng been graded. But difference of at least 4 ding and levelling was of the worst places on raded, acclivities being ollows filled in, and one ge entirely rebuilt and In 1867, the Bilston et long, was entirely

-covered. at the Metchosin settlers. means wanting in will or emselves—it is a pity that e vigorous though unfair hon Dr some two years ago were really impassable in to draught cattle of the

ns type. he hon senior member for substantiate what I have travelled the road, and has opportunity of getting a of \$200 towards a piece of requires to be formed new

per for the districts had not sy of expressing sympathy settlers.

te terminating this letter has been called more than on by another hon member d January, that the 'Road er Island was the most abpassed." This, though of ildish, from a government r pretty strong; but it was the extraordinary assertion: e Road Commissioner who own farm all that had been one district.' I do not quite meant by appropriated, of the hon member must be been connected with the cons for three years, I can the case has never come to

EDWD. MALLANDAINE, ad Boards, and Acting Sus

Varieties.

Michigan, finding that his pearing mysteriously recently p in the field. A few days and it sprung, and now one

ment being made that quane an whisky are sent abroad rench Brandy, an American ole are lucky who get brandy France in any shape.'

rt Indians on Western rail-An Indian boy recently arouri town with a tag on his ing his destination.

said to be the most extrave n Europe. Wherever they are, the cost of living is sure rough their reckless use of

couple, bent on marriage, tood on one side of a swollen on the other, and thus they

reat illumination in Jerusa-ultan's edict liberating the r from military service and s published.

ad composing—and that, too, m. He is said to have re-was dying out of charity to who wished to urn a lively

ds of buffalo are now found fifty miles west of the Misgentleman thinks he passed 1.000,000

during the last year, inper cent. in London. There, here are plenty of agencies t few that aim to eradicate is. s of the Paris Avenir have nce its establishment s imposed for press the sovereign princes of Eu-enjoying good health. They of Prussia, Belgium and

it is said, exists to a con-mong the crowded tenement ork.

barkeeper claims he is an the ground that his life is different instruments have prevent street car conduc-

ing the last six months, ternal Revenue tax

The Weekly British Colonis AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, February 13, 1869

THE fifteenth instant is fixed for the debate upon the motion of Dr Davie relative to Confederation. The doctor is a consistent opponent of Canadian connection, and his opinions appear to be shared by a very large majority of the Council. The majority have determined upon an expression of opinion adverse to the interests of Confederation, and, say or do what the Confederationists may, they will get no quarter. There will be a long debate upon the question, the Council will pass certain resolutions, and there the matter will end, for what influence can the decision of the Council exert? Will it weigh a feather in the scale when the Home Government shall be prepared to annex us? We think not. What effect had Nova Scotia's entreaties, remonstrances and threats, in preventing the incorporation of that Colony with Canada? Not the slightest; and Nova Scotia enjoyed a constitutional form of Government, while we are favored (?) with its antipodes. The action of our Legislative Council upon the subject of Confederation will be regarded as a roundabout way the Crown officers bave adopted of protesting against the abolition of their offices, the consummation of which cannot possibly be averted or delayed by any action they may take. A long and interesting debate is anticipated; butas we have just said-what will it amount to? Confederation will come, whether it is wanted or not, and no action on our part for or against it will avail to stop its advance.

So far as it relates to coal mining, the Mineral Lands' Bill offers little or no inducement to the miner, who may hold land two years, discover a fine seam, and because he may have failed to expend \$10,000, in working or prospecting it, is liable to have the land bought from under his feet by capitalists, who always stand ready to avail themselves of the discoverer's enterprise and perseverance. The price asked for coal lands is too high. The conditions are sufficiently liberal; but the poor man-and it is the poor man that is the best prospectordemands reasonable protection against the encroachments of the wealthy capitalist before he will be found exploring the hills and valleys in search of fossil or given.

In another part of our paper we publish an extract from the Government Gazette of Canada of January 2d. The proclamation is of interest to aspiring politicians in this part of the Empire as well as in Canada. The modification of the statutes of the Order of St Michael and St George, enables her Majesty to extend it to her Colonial possessions, The classes are three in number, viz : Knights Grand Cross; Knights Commanders; and Companions. The first will not exceed twenty-five in number; the second sixty; the third, one hundred. The titles are designed to reward extraordinary and important services rendered by servants of the Crown.

Saturday Feb 6

LEECH RIVER .- Mr Legh Harnett came in from the river yesterday, for a few things necessary for his works, and returns again this morning. He reports a rapid and favorable progress, being greatly assisted by the fine weather. He has done considerable prospecting during the ten days he was out. and showed us the proceeds of one pan of the upper dirt he is preparing to wash, which considering that the streak of grave it was taken from is four and six feet deep, gives him a safe thing of from ten to fifteen dollars a day. We'speak this advisedly, On referring to the Pacific Coast Directory, where the history of California hydraulicing is fully given, (page 60), we find the dirt worked by this process in that State has only averaged one cent to the cubic foot, yet in twelve years washing it realized the marvellous sum of 38,000,000. The dirt intended to be washed this summer, Mr H. thinks, will average three cents to the cubic foot, in fact from Kennedy Flat to Bacon Bar he is convinced the whole ground is good for \$5 or \$10 a day to the hand when properly worked, though the west side of the river is considered to be richer generally than the east. We are quite satisfied the public, like ourselves, will watch the present undertaking with great interest, and willingly accord every assistance to the men whose private enterprise illustrates a fact of such great importance to this city.

Legislative Council.

FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1869. PRESENT: Hons. Hamley, Wood, Trutch, O'Reilly, Sanders, Alston, Crease, Davie, Carrall, Robson, Havelock, Bushby, Ring, Helmcken, Walkem, Ball, Drake, Pemberton, Young (presiding).

PETITION: By Hon. Davie—From the Chemainus district, asking for a bridge and a road to Maple Bay.

By Hon. Alston-To call the attention of the Government to the condition of the Victoria Cemetery, and to ask the Colonial Secretary whether a new site could be ap-

By Hon Crease-To introduce, on Monday next, the Victoria Municipal Amendment Ordinance and the Victoria By-law Ordin-

ORDERS OF THE DAY. Crown Costs Bill was recommitted, reported complete, read third time and passed.

SECRET SESSION. Hon Drake moved that strangers do withdraw to enable the Council to discuss a resolution declaring the existing condition of the Supreme Court to be highly anomalous, mischievous and inconvenient; and pending an organic Ordinance for the establishment of one Supreme Court, an Ordinance should be passed forthwith to establish a concurrent jurisdiction in each of the Supreme Courts throughout the entire Colony, and an appeal as of right from the decision of either of the existing Supreme Courts to the Judges of both Courts, with the addition of a third Judge of Appeal.

GAME BILL. Hon Drake said that a new law had been rendered necessary in consequence of game having been sold contrary to the provisions of the Game Ordinance, 1867; and when the parties were prosecuted, they declared that they obtained the game from the American territory; the provisions of this bill would prevent a recurrence of illicit traffic in game by a change in the dates embracing

Hon Davie favored the bill, but objected to a part of clause 2, which provides that the possession of game shall be prima facie. Her Majesty's means of recognizing those evidence of an intention to sell or barter, and which would subject the settlers to great hardship, owing to the difficulty of obtaining

On the enggestion of hon Drake that that part of clause 2 could be considered in comnittee, hon Davie consented to a second eading, and the bill was read a second time and ordered to committee in regular rotation. INVESTMENT AND LOAN BILL.

Bead a second time, and ordered to committee on Friday next.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BILL. Committal postponed until Tuesday.

PREVENTION OF CATTLE STEALING BILL. The Council went into committee on this bill, and after making some amendments, the committee rose and reported. One amendment provides for a fine of \$250 on parties found in possession of a skin or carcass of stolen cattle, when they are not able to prove that they lawfully came by the same.

FEMALE IMMIGRATION. Hon Drake asked leave to withdraw his motion on this subject, as the question of im-migration generally will be considered under another motion, of which notice had been

The Council agreed and resolved to send to his Excellency, the Governor, the report of the Select Committee which recommends the payment of the claim of Robert Homfray, for surveying Leech river ditch.

elda inme INNIGRATION. On motion of Hon Robson, a Select Com-mittee was appointed to devise a scheme to promote immigration.

The Council then adjourned to 1 o'clock on Monday.

SINGULAR CHARGE OF ROBBERY .- Capt Thomas Thornton, of the sloop Leonede, was brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday upon a charge, preferred by a man named Commings, of having robbed him of \$200 and upwards in gold coin. From the evidence of the prosecutor it appears that Thornton, Cummings and another man were bound in a sloop for Hornby Island; that the wind came on to blow and the sloop was run into Cadboro Bay for shelter; that on the way into the bay Cummings assisted Thornton and the other man, and while on deck faiated; that he was carried down below and has a dim consciousness that the prisoner put his hand into his pocket and relieved him of the money; upon recovery he asked for the money and Thornton denied all knowledge of it. The bired man, called for the defence, swore that when Cummings fell, he heard a splash as if of some heavy object falling into the water. The theory of the defence is that the purse slipped from Cummings' hand into the water when he fainted. The accused, who is defended by Mr Bishop and prosecu'ed by Mr Courtney, and who bears an excellent character, was remanded for three days.

MR ISAAC CAMM, who was so frightfully injured at Burrard Inlet, about three weeks ago, died yesterday at the Royal Hospital. Mr Camm received injuries of a character so frightful that to a man of less robust physique they must have resulted fatally upon the spot. The poor fellow's term of service with the B. C. & V. I. Mill Co. had expired. The day on which he was caught in the belt was to be his last at the mill, and he had made arrangements to proceed to England by the following mail to see his poor old mother, whose only support Christ Church today at 2 p. m. 10 9000

ray of sola light, so much more brilliant agrats of the Cutted Staves.

The following is a corrected paragraph. The Mutiny on the Coolie Ship Cayoli, were led to examination. During of the Sth, at the Palais de Just Bills The provisions of the bill are not because the roads are in such a state as to secretars. Captain English, in conjunction forbid their marketing their produce. I refer with the U. S. Conenl, at once instituted an forbid their marketing their produce. I refer especially to Metchesin, Cowichan and North and South Saanich Andrews Told

A DISORDERLY MARINE .- One Tate, a redjacket on liberty, became disorderly on Thursday night and was arrested. He resisted the officer violently, and a well dressed young gentleman standing near was requested to assist the guardian of the peace, but upon his undertaking to comply, Tate laid hold of his clothes and tore them nearly all off his back. Tate was fined for being drunk and for assault, and will have to pay for at least one pair of fine pants. a wall has all

CATTERPILLARS.—A friend has sent us in a number of the ova of catterpillars, picked from his fruit and shade trees. The ova are covered with a glutinous substance of the same color as the bark of the trees, but may be easily detected and destroyed. The samples shown us would cover the space of a quarter of a dollar and contain the nucleus of at least two hundred of the destruc-

From the Canadian Government Gazette, of Jan. 2nd.) The Duke of Buckingham and Changes To Sir John Young.

DOWNING STREET, 8th Dec., 1868. Sir,-The Queen has had occasion to observe that the constant progress of the British Empire in population, wealth and enterprise, and the unusual opportunities thus happily afforded to Her Subjects of rendering effective services to their Sovereign and their services in a fitting manner. You are aware that with the object of supplying that defficiency, it was found requisite in the year 1847, to enlarge and modify the ancient Order of the Bath; and more recently that Her Majesty has been pleased to create a new Order of Keighthood—the Star of India for the reward of services rendered in relation to Her Indian Empire. The sphere of usefulness and eminence which is now, open in the British Colonies is so varied and extensive as to repder it, in Her Majesty's judgment, advisable that to them as to India a special form of distinction should be appro-

For this purpose Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to sanction such a modifi-cation of the Statutes of the Order of St Michael and St George, originally instituted by King George III, in connection with His Majesty's Mediterranean Possessions, and now presided over by a Prince of the Blood Royal, together with such an enlargement of its numbers as will render it available as a reward of distinguished merit or services in any part of Her Majesty's Colonial Posses-

I annex, for publication in the Colony under your Government, copies of so much of the new Statutes as prescribes the qualifications for admission into the order and the number of the Knights.

The Queen is confident that this measure will be received by Her Subjects as an evidence of the importance which Her Majesty attaches to Her Colonial Dominious as integral parts of the British Empire, of Her constant interest in their progress and of Her desire that services of which they are the scene or the occasion may not pass without adequate and appropriate recognition. I have, &c.,

(Signed.) BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS. Governor

The Right Honble. Sir J. Young, Bt. K. G. C. B G. C. M. G. &o., &o., &o.

EXTRACT from the Statutes of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, dated the 4th December,

It is Ordained, that this Most Distinguish-

ed Order shall contain Three Classes, as in

Our said Letters-Patent mentioned, to be styled and designated respectively-KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS, KNIGHTS COMMANDERS, and

COMPANIONS. It is Ordained, that the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, shall not exceed twen-

ty-five in number. It is Ordained, that the Second Class. Knights Commanders, shall not exceed sixty

It is Ordained, that the Third Class, or Companions, shall not exceed one hundred in number.

It is ordained, that the Persons to be admitted into this Most Distinguished Order shall be such natural-born Subjects of Our Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as may have held, or shallher eafter hold, High and Confidential Offices within any of Our Colonial Possessions, or such other natural-born Subjects of Our Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as may have held, or shall hereafter hold, High and Confidential Offices, or may render Extraordinary and important Services to Us as Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in relation to any of Our Colonial Possessions, or who may become eminently Dis-tinguished therein by their Taleuts, Merits, Virtues, Loyalty, or Services, or who now are, or hereafter may be, appointed Officers of this Most Distinguished Order.

THE Panama Railway Company announces for the current quarter a dividend of 8 per cent, in gold, being an increase of 2 per cent. he was, The funeral will take place from over the usual quarterly dividend of that company, selb add mon solded over wing wT

The mystery of this coolie ship, which lately arrived at Hakodadi, has at last been cleared

official inquiry, and the following facts were There were 41 Chinamen on board, who said that in October, 1867, they were taken on board the Providenza, a coolie ship, at Macoa with some 300 others, and were taken to Cal lao, and were transferred to the Cayoli. This vessel cleared from that port on the 16th of vessel cleared from that port on the 16th of by a spiritualist in this city:

January following, for Pascamago and Cherepe, on the coast of Peru, the cooless being tion of the prophet I will now attempt to dentended for the sugar plantations near these ports. They were all put into the main hold and kept there, their food being brought down to them by a Chinese cook. On the morning of the third day out they rose, threw off the hatches and assaulted the men on duty, four in namber, with hatchets, spades and other weapons. The mate was cut on the left ous, bearing on its front the frewning Angel shoulder with an axe; he attempted to shoot of Wrath, who with stony countenance and one of them with a revolver, but it missed fire: he then mortally wounded two of them with a the state of its inhabitants. Within the dark knife, when the crowd rushed on him and he was forced to jump overboard. Another European (it is not known what his position was on board) rushed into the cabin below and are found Egyptian darkness and neverend— Jumped through a stern port into the water.

Just above this port was the mark of a bloody hand, from which it is conjectured that he was wounded. It was stated that the other two who were on deck also jumped overboard, and that the Chinese lowered a houter than the conjectured that he was with all its fruits and in the conjecture of and that the Chinese lowered a boat and dispatched them with knives while struggling in the water. The other four men, who were confined in the forecastle, were fastened to an anchor and thrown overboard. The Chinese cook interceded for the Captain, whose life was spared on the condition that he would take them to China. It was stated that one Chinaman fell from aloft and was killed, and eight others were killed in the fight. They state they had very severe weather, and when foliage the bird of Paradise flaunts its brileabout four months out they came to an island liant plumage, and the babes (?) sport on the surrounded by ice, where the people were bright evergreen swards, where only hopes dressed in furs and rode in sledges drawn by and joys are found. * * Oh! what a dogs. This is supposed to have been some light breaks from yonder lofty eminence. dogs. This is supposed to have been some-where near the coast of Kamschatka. There they lost their auchor during a severe gale, and were driven before the wind. They made a stay at that place for some three or four weeks, and the captain was sent on shore, accompanied by the Chinese cook, in order to purchase provisions, but neither of them returned, the captain having taken this oppor-tunity to effect his escape. The men were in possession of goods, fur robes and other ar-

After losing their anchor and being driven to sea, they made their way to Volcano Bay, to the north of Hakodadi, having in the meantime visited some islands where they purchased some provisions. After arriving in Volcano Bay, they got two Japanese pilots to take them into Hakadodi. The ship coming into port without any colors, was immediately boarded by the Consular authorities, and as no papers could be found, she was handed ever to the Japanese, by whom she was taken in

ticles evidently purchased in 'the icy regions; and some of the copper was off the vessel, and strange to say, she did not make any

charge and moored. The story that the Chinese gave at first, was that after being out for some time they were left below without food, and after standing hunger for three days, they came on deck and

coa, that when the Cayoli left Cellao she took with her about \$10,000 in specie. to

A French Editor in Prison.

M. Ducasse, of the Avenir National, of Paris.

experiences in Clichy: On the 3d instant, at half-past three in the afternoon, I went up the Rue Blanche, accompanied by two friends. As we approached the Boulevard du Clichy, we perceived a swarm of policemen running in all directions. Knowing the manner in which those agents of the publie peace are accustomed to act, we thought it would be prudent to turn back. I had scarcely made a couple of steps, when I heard some one shout behind me, "Monsieur Ducasse, come on!"

I turned around and saw a sinister-looking person pointing me out to two policemen, whe vere running down on me. I was very careful not to resist, knowing full well that the slightest sign of opposition on my part would be construed into the crime of rebellion; I therefore allowed myself to be taken into custody. The man who caused me to be arrested cried out, laughing, "M. Ducasse, you are going away from the cemetery; we will show you the way." I was then roughly led off to the Montmarte Cemetery. I was first of all put into a kind of shed, where there was a posse of policemen. At every moment some

After a lapse of two hours I was taken before an official-looking gentleman, who, I was told was the commissaire de police, and who inquired the cause of my arrest. The resh " prisoner" arrived. policeman, who had taken me into custody, replied that I had been signalled out to him by un politique—that is to say, by one of the agents of M. Lagrange (head of the detective police). The commissaire, who at once saw the weakness of the motive of arrest, added that I had been walking on the boulevard more than two hours, and that I had refused to move on when told. After this each one who had been questioned was put in the middle of the policemen, and marched off between a double row of the same gentlemen to the Clichy Prison.

At nine o'clock we were put in couples into cells, where one man alone could turn about with difficulty. From there we were transported to the depot of the Prefecture of the Police, where we were placed, fiftyfour in all, in a damp room, and made to sleep on damp beds previously occupied by thieves and vagabonds. In half an hour we were covered with vermin. In this position we passed two days and three nights, at the expiration of which time we were conducted in prison wans to Mayas. Three days after, at the end of a second questioning, I was set at liberty. We were searched several times

makes we control we cannot compete the control of ner being a foreign built vessel, she competed of disgraceful.

To this port hying the Bruish energy.

which we carrie we cannot employ a flag and called her the Alaska; but on account

of the 8th, at the Palais de Justice, we remained in a fetid room, with only one little have the honor to represent. The settlers, it steamer froquois, who was sent up to investigation. The policeman who took me into duce, but are to a great extent without cash, because the roads are in such a state as to servohers. Captain English in contract the man who told him to arrest me. If ever I served as the matter is a state as to servohers. Captain English in contract the process of furnity of the U.S. we had to put on the prison dress, while our own elethes underwent the process of furnity of the process of furnity of the prison dress, while our own elethes underwent the process of furnity of the prison dress, while our own elethes underwent the process of furnity of the prison dress, while our own elethes underwent the process of furnity of the prison dress, while our own elethes underwent the process of furnity of the prison dress, while our own elethes underwent the process of furnity of the prison dress, while our own elethes underwent the process of furnity of the prison dress, while our own elethes underwent the process of furnity of the prison dress, while our own elethes underwent the process of furnity of the process of the form, and a stove nearly red hot. At Mayes, every possible jurisdiction.

> Heaven and the other Place as seen by a Spiritualist.

[From the New Orleans Times, Dec 20.] The following vision was recently given

pict to you mortals the transcendental beauty of our Spirit Land, where its bright inhabitants never thirst; and their snowy wings are only soiled when darkened with the stainful tears for man's fallen state. The gloomy Palace of Despair stands conspicue face full of anguished solicitude, well denotes the state of its inhabitants. Within the dark blossoms the apple and peach, in shape and color, are found of burning, refulgent gold. Where the clear springs of orystal waters flow the voices of the zephyrs, thrilling and sad, bearing on their wings gushes of entranceing melody are beard. Then in that garden, too, stands the forbidden tree, and the punbright evergreen swards, where only hopes Hark the chants pouring forth, vibrating and echoing through the air. Behold, ye fallen ones, the abode of everlasting happiness. 'Tie the Castle of Paradise : within its million rooms saints in spotless robes wander and gaze upon the fleecy clouds and wander and gaze upon the fleecy clouds and pluck the golden fruit. There the Lord each day is seen and blesses his chosen ones, where npon floors of pearl and ailver, with walls of gold and precious stones, the cherubs sport, adorned with glittering jewels, and twined amid their waving hair lillies and roses of snowy white. There pain and sufficient are made for the stone of the fering are never found; there the Lord dwells. Now descend we to hell. See what a great bridge of treble-clasped iron is lowered to admit all who enter. Hark those shricks and wails of maddening despair. Oh! it is so horrible. See you man with a mantle of stepy stoleten wrapped around him. In his pride he would bide his arguish. He curses God for a misspent life. Look ye mortals upon this picture. Such will be the fate of all who do not repent on this prison earth. Strive ye to watch, for ye know not at what hour the Lord cometh.

In one of the youngest of the Ausfound that every one was gone. The coolies tralian colonies—Queensland—the land are at present in prison in Hakodadi; and is very ricb, the climate tropical, and authorities.

The names of the crew were all Spanish. It was stated by the captain of the Pertuguese ship Dollores Ugarte, before the court at Macon, that when the Capital Court at Macon, that when the Capital Court at Macon, that when the Capital Court at Macon, the capital court at Macon, the capital court at Macon, that when the Capital Court at Macon, the capi labour; while, by not a few, it has been thought that as labourers the country was not suited for unacclimatized Anglo-Saxons. To obviate the was one of the editors sent to prison on account of the Baudin affair. He describes his duce Chinamen and Malays. This, however, did not succeed, and at last pulous than his neighbors, it upon the expedient of kidnapping the inhabitants of the South. Sea Lalands and bringing them to Queensland professedly as hired laborers—really as slaves, whose persons as well as labor, were to be and are bought openly in the markets of the colony. the markets of the colony. It is said that £7 and £10 are given in a British Colony for a healthy Polynesian, and as it is long way to the other side of the world, and mammon is king there as elsewhere, little is heard about it. We sincerely hope that matters may be found not so bad as they are represented, but for the honour of the British flag, if not for the sake of humanity, no time should be lost in making a thorough investi-

> Tue French papers are filled with bon mote or the late Baron James Rothschild, who never spoke of the late Duke de Morny but in terms of contempt and exasperation. The following was the cause of his hostility against Morny:
> A few days after the coup detat had been
> made, the conspirators were greatly in want
> of money, and much disappointed at the comparatively insignificant sum which they found in the French Treasury. Morny then went to Rothschild and demanded a loan of 50,000,000 francs. When the great banker flatly refused to comply with his request Morny began to threaten, and intimated that the government might have to resort to a forced loan. Roths, child flew into a towering passion, and swere that, in case such a pressure should be exercised upon him, he would immediately withdraw his whole capital from France and settle in another country. Morny afterwards made many attempts to conciliate Rothschild but the latter never exchanged another word with

THE walls of Peking are 60 feet high and 40 feet wide at the top, forming a fine promenade of nearly 25 miles around the city. A partition wall divides the Tartar from the Chinese city, and four gates at the north, south, east and westafford the only means for passing the walls, and these and open and closed with the sun.

MAZZINI's physician orders him not to work or incur any agitation for six months, and to live well, if he wishes to live at all. The at liberty. We were searched the Profecture, and at live well, if he wishes to live as all. I he was a live well, if he wishes to live as all. I he was a live well, if he wishes to live as all. I he was a live well, if he wishes to live as all. I he was a live well, if he wishes to live as all. I he was a live well, if he wishes to live as all. I he was a live well, if he wishes to live as all. I he was a live well, if he wishes to live as all. I he was a live well, if he wishes to live as all. I he was a live well, if he wishes to live as all. I he was a live well, if he wishes to live as all. I he was a live well, if he wishes to live as all. I he was a live well, if he wishes to live as all.