's Sarsaparilla,

l remedy, in which we have labored he most effectual alterative that can t is a concentrated extract of Para , so combined with other substances ter alterative power as to afford an idote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is ure. It is believed that such a rem- ed by those who suffer from Stru- aints, and that one which will ac- eir cure must prove of immense ser- large class of our afflicted fellow- ow completely this compound will en proven by experiment on many cases to be found of the following

A AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, UL- PLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT ALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHI- ECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, EURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREAUX, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, S, ROSE, OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, he whole class of complaints arising ITY OF THE BLOOD.

pound will be found a great pro- alth, when taken in the spring, to ex- humors which fester in the blood at of the year. By the timely expul- many rankling disorders are nipped Multitudes can, by the aid of this re themselves from the endurance of ns and ulcerous sores, through which will strive to rid itself of corruptions, ed to do this through the natural the body by an alterative medicine. the vitiated blood whenever you urities bursting through the skin in uptions, or sores; cleanse it when is obstructed and sluggish in the se it whenever it is foul, and your l tell you when. Even where no disorder is felt, people enjoy better live longer, for cleansing the blood. lood healthy, and all is well; but bulum of life disordered, there can health. Sooner or later something ng, and the great machinery of life or overthrown.

la has, and deserves much, the repu- ccomplishing these ends. But the en egregiously deceived by prepara- artly because the drug alone has not that is claimed for it, but more be- preparations, pretending to be con- tracts of it, contain but little of the rsaparilla, or any thing else. te years the public have been misled ttles, pretending to give a quart of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of been frauds upon the sick, for they tain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but rative properties whatever. Hence, painful disappointment has followed he various extracts of Sarsaparilla the market, until the name itself is sed, and has become synonymous tion and cheat. Still we call this Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply dy as shall rescue the name from the quy which rests upon it. And we ve ground for believing it has vir- re irresistible by the ordinary run of it is intended to cure. In order to complete eradication from the sys- nedy should be judiciously taken ac- directions on the bottle.

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J. C. AYER & CO.,

LOWELL, MASS.

per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

's Cherry Pectoral

itself such a renown for the cure of y of Throat and Lung Complaint, tirely unnecessary for us to recount of its virtues, wherever it has been As it has long been in constant use this section, we need not do more the people its quality is kept up to ever has been, and that it may be re- for their relief all it has ever been

r's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, matism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, plaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Din- for Purifying the Blood.

sugar-coated, so that the most sensi- them pleasantly, and they are the t in the world for all the purposes physic.

ents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.00.

mbers of Clergymen, Physicians, and eminent personages, have lent to certify the unparalleled useful- se remedies, but our space here will the insertion of them. The Agents d furnish gratis our AMERICAN AL- which they are given; with also full of the above complaints, and the hat should be followed for their cure. be put off by unprincipaled dealers preparations they make more profit nd AYER'S, and take no others. The he best aid there is for them, and have it.

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MOORE, & CO.,

orner of Yates and Langley streets

ord's Fluid Magnesia

Is the great remedy for

of the Stomach, Headache, n, Indigestion, Sour Eructa- s and Billious Affections.

It is the Physician's cure for

GOUT,

GOUT, GRAVEL and other Complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of

ND FEVERISH IRRITABILITY OF SKIN,

rateful cooling ects. As a safe and gentle nfants, Children, Delicate Females, and for f Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indis when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

ful Effervescing Saline Aperient

PREPARED BY

NNEFORD & CO.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON,

ruggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

-Ask for "DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA," and see d & Co. is on every Bottle and Label.

NOTICE.

B. W. AIKMAN, HAS BEEN d as a partner in our firm at New Westmin- he style of Drake, Jackson & Aikman. No l take place in Victoria.

DRAKE & JACKSON.

1867.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

And Victoria Chronicle.

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HIGGINS, LONG & CO.

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For Three Months	2 50
Per Week	0 25

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do	Barkerville
do	Cameronton
do	Clinton
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Thos. Boyce	do
Wm. B. Lake	do
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G. Street	30 Cornhill, London

The Reform Agitation in Great Britain.

The death of Lord Palmerston removed the Ministerial barriers to reform; by that event the floodgates were loosened, and a political deluge now sweeps over the length and breadth of the Island. Reform, Civil and Political Liberty, Extension of the Franchise, and the Working Man's Rights are the battle-cries. The excitement of the public mind on this engrossing subject is represented as being great, and the notions upon the subject very unsettled. The excitement, however, will eventually prove beneficial, and the crude notions will be matured into riper reasonings. To carry into execution great changes in national institutions, with faultless temperance on one hand, and without any interested resistance on the other, would be too great a perfection of wisdom and virtue to be expected. But it is the true patriot's duty to be as ready to resist the destructive attempts of those who, with the sacred name of liberty in their mouths, have intents of anarchy in their hearts, as it is to join in overcoming all selfish opposition to just and salutary reform No ideas and definitions are more distinguishable than those of civil and political liberty. Civil liberty is nothing more than the impartial administration of equal and expedient laws, which we have long enjoyed nearly to as great an extent as can be expected under any human establishment. Paley begins his excellent chapter on civil liberty with the following definition: "Civil liberty is the not being restrained by any law, but what conduces in a great degree to the public welfare." Political liberty may be defined to be the security with which, from the constitution, form, and nature of the established government, the subject enjoys civil liberty. This species of liberty has probably more than the rest—natural, or moral, or civil—engaged the attention of mankind, and particularly of the people of England. But many, who are zealous to perpetuate these inestimable blessings of civil liberty, consider that our political liberty may be augmented by reforms, or what they deem improvement in the condition of the government Men of such opinions and dispositions there will be, and it is to be wished there will be, in all times. But before any serious experiment is made we ought to be convinced by little less than mathematical demonstration that we shall not sacrifice substance to form—the end to the means—or exchange present possession for future prospects. If it is agreed that the very essence of the British (or any other) constitution consists in lodging the supreme power in three independent branches of legislature; then, to be sure, it is only a truism to say that, if the independence of one of those branches were destroyed, there would be an end of that constitution; but even the authority of Locke is insufficient to prove that there must, in such a case, necessarily be "at once an entire dissolution of the bands of government, and that the people must be thereby to a state of anarchy":—a constitution may be changed, and yet the bonds of government, instead of being totally loosed thereby, may only be drawn the tighter. The present generation has witnessed one revolution in that important branch of our constitution—the right of sending members to Parliament, and another extension of the right is claimed and strongly advocated. All abstract principle is in favor of the great change in the representation that was consummated in 1832; and sound abstract principles cannot but be beneficial in their practical operation, if they are carried into effect honestly and completely. The best principles, no doubt, may be perverted; but any evil which may arise in such cases must be attributed, not to the principles themselves, but to their perversion. By substituting real in the room of nominal representation, the preponderance of political power in Great Britain (not in British Columbia) is in the hands of the people, and it is possible that this democratic ascendancy may be so abused as to become a greater curse to the nation than the sway of a selfish oligarchy. This, however, is by no means to be assumed as certain; and mere assertion will not establish even its probability. The danger of a widely extended participation of power is a speculative question, as to which they who are still sore under the destruction of their former exclusive privileges cannot be dispassionate judges; and some of those are little less qualified who have hopes that such privileges will be exercised in their favor. How to sustain the "equilibrium of power between one branch of the Legislature and the rest," is a vital question in the reform contest. And, it is asked, is it possible to point out the epoch when the theory of lodging the supreme power in three perfectly independent branches was practically realized? Did it exist in those days, before the last Reform Act, when a very large proportion of the members of the House of Commons (so called) were the nominees of members of the House of Lords, and when not a few were returned by the influence of the Crown? Will anyone contend that it subsists at present? That an approximation to such a theory may be reached, our own Government evinces; the advantage of three branches of Government, of which each may be a check upon the other, cannot be denied; but the benefit is doubtful which it may be thought would accrue if all the three branches were of equal weight; but that this nice adjustment ever has been effected, or that it is possible, still remains to be demonstrated. Encroachments upon liberty, either by the Crown or the aristocracy, can hardly now be apprehended; if the abuse of power is, unhappily, to be exhibited at all, it must be by the people, for it is in their hands. But it is believed that the majority possess a fund of good sense and honesty which will prevent the conversion of what ought to be a general blessing to a general curse. Some turbulent spirits there are, no doubt, who, whether actuated by weaknes or profligacy, would be ready to throw the State into confusion; but it is firmly trusted the immense majority of the people deprecates any such convulsion; and is aware that it would be likely to lead, not to a higher degree of rational freedom, but through anarchy, to a military despotism. We shall again refer to this, in Great Britain, ll absorbing question, the admitting of the working men to the privilege of the franchise.

GRIST MILL WHISTLE.—Messrs Laumeister & Gowen's grist mill is provided with a steam whistle, which is blown daily at 7, 12 and 6 o'clock.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Monday, April 8th,

THE MIDNIGHT INTRUDER; OR, THE TABLES TURNED.—At an early hour on Saturday morning last, a gentleman of this city named "Mac," who had been spending the previous evening with some friends, returned to his boarding house and after gaining his room, lighted a lamp, when he was startled to observe a venerable looking man seated on the edge of his bed. Greatly started, Mac demanded the stranger's business and no answer being returned, flew to the grate and seizing a poker, advanced upon the intruder and dealt him a severe blow on the head with the weapon. The unfortunate man sank beneath the stroke and fell back motionless on the bed when he was instantly throttled by the other, who in attempting to drag the body from the bed, was horrified to see the head detach itself and roll on the floor! Here was a pretty predicament for a "nice young man" who had just left a "small tea party"; and in a terrible state of nervous trepidation he was on the point of shouting for the Police and delivering himself into their hands as a murderer, when his eye discerned something familiar about the clothing of the deceased. Could it be possible? Why, the dead man's legs were ensconced in a pair of pants belonging to T., one of Mac's fellow boarders; and then the coat, that belonged to D., another fellow boarder; and, bless the deceased's heart! why, no! yes! there was a pair of boots with the identical patch upon one of them that P., (another boarder), had had put on only a few days before, and of which he had boasted as being a "neat job." The presence of the venerable-looking individual was now acounted for to Mac's satisfaction, and having removed the "corpse," he rolled into bed and was soon courting the smiles of the drowsy god. The sun was shining full into Mac's room, gilding the furniture, playing bo-peep with the bed curtains, and drawing fantastic figures on the Brussells carpet before our friend awoke. Scarcely had he rubbed his eyes, when there came a knock at the chamber door. "Who's there?" he asked. "It's me," replied the voice of T. "What do you want?" "It's time to get up." "All right," replied Mac as he rolled over for another nap. Fifteen minutes elapsed, when another knock was given. "What do you want?" The voice of T., informed him it was "going on to ten o'clock," "You don't say so," was the drowsy reply. P—Are you not going to get up? Mac—Not just yet. I was up late last night. I'm sleepy. Good morning. Mac again composed himself for sleep. Soon another louder knock, and the voice of D. was heard: "Come, Mac, get up; breakfast is waiting?" "Why in thunder do you come disturbing me? I'll get up when I'm ready." "It's ten o'clock—time you were at the store." "I don't care if 'tis. Go 'way. I want to sleep till twelve o'clock!" "Twelve o'clock," echoed a distressed chorus of three masculine voices at the door." Twelve o'clock! why, we can't wait, then. We must go to the Bank right away. "Well, what have I got to do with your going there or staying here!" "Nothing! nothing! only we'd like you to take breakfast with us. We shall miss your agreable company *so* much if you don't." To this last and flattering appeal Mac made no reply, but a shuffling of feet and a whispered colloquy outside, showed that the young men were still there, and were inventing a new excuse to obtain an entrance. After the lapse of two or three minutes, the voice of D. was again heard, this time in a tone of plaintive entreaty, "For heaven's sake, Mac, let us in; I left my coat accidentally there last night, and I can't go down town till I get it; let me in." No answer. T. then screamed through the keyhole to Mac to deliver up his pants, as a due regard for public decency and morals would not permit him to go through the streets without them; while P. declared in a tone of great distress that he would blow his brains out rather than walk down town barefooted. To all these entreaties, the imperturbable "Mac" merely grunted out that he was "going to sleep till twelve," and after exhausting every argument and every threat to induce their relentless persecutor to admit them, the three wags withdrew. *How* they reached their places of business, we are unable to relate That they *did* so, we have excellent reasons for knowing. Mac rose as the foundry whistle sounded the hour of noon, and proceeded to his store. In the evening, when he returned home to dress for dinner, the "corpus" had been removed from his room, and at the table D., P., and T appeared arrayed in the identical garments that had been worn by the dead man. *Moral*—Never play a practical joke unless you are quite sure your victim will be unable to turn the tables.

ENGLISH JUSTICE.—Lord Augustus Vane Tempest, ten years ago, spit in the face of the cornet of a regiment, in which he was a lieutenant, and called him "a d—d fool and liar." He was cashiered and a warrant issued for his arrest by a magistrate on a charge of assault. He fled to the United States, where he continued to reside until a few weeks ago, when he returned to London. Soon after his arrival there, the old warrant was served upon him, the case heard before the magistrate who had issued the warrant, a conviction obtained, and his lordship sentenced to three months' imprisonment for the assault, a mere misdemeanor. The *Times* thinks that, after having lost his commission in the army and suffered expatriation for ten years, this additional punishment was unnecessary. Whether necessary or not, however, it is another instance of the equal and exact justice that is meted out by English judges.

POLICE COURT—Eight seamen from the ship Egmont were brought before Mr Pemberton on Saturday morning, charged with refusing to work when requested so to do by the captain. An officer deposed that he went on board the ship and was present when the men were desired to go to work, which they refused to do. Mr Bishop, who appeared for the men, stated that there were good reasons for the position assumed by the crew. Mr Pemberton pointed out the great error the men had committed in refusing to obey orders, and recommended that they should return to the ship, resume their duties, and, if they thought proper, make a complaint against the captain. The captain said the men were very good quiet seamen, and he had nothing to say against them. Mr Drake, who appeared for the captain, applied for expenses, which were ultimately granted. The men were then discharged, permission having been accorded to two of them to remain and make the complaints which Mr Bishop said they had against the captain.

ITEMS IN BRIEF—There are eight lunatics in our jail.....There are very great prairie fires at Sumas....Three runaway debtors got off on the California. They went down to the wharf to say good-bye to departing friends, and forgot to step ashore again before the gang plank was hauled in.....Mr Teideman's plan and design for Trinity Church, New Westminster, have been accepted by the Committee....A revival meeting has commenced in the Methodist Church at Nanaimo.

WAGES.—In one of the letters from French Creek to a party in this town, it was stated that up to January 6th, the date of writing, the weather had permitted working at intervals, so as to enable the men at the Black Hawk claim to make wages. On inquiry as to what was meant by wages, we learn that $7 a day on the Creek are considered wages. If this can be done in winter, a great deal more can be done in summer with the hydraulic apparatus intended to be brought into operation.—*Examiner.*

THE MAILS—H M.S Sparrowhawk lies at Esquimalt, provisioned and with her fires banked, prepared to start for San Francisco with the mails the moment that Governor Seymour gives the word. It was reported yesterday that that floating coffin—the Leviathan—was expected down from New Westminster with despatches that were deemed of too important a nature to be entrusted to the more popular and consequently vulgar mode of conveyance by the Enterprise.

READY FOR WORK—The Phœnix Coal Company having completed their arrangements with the San Francisco capitalists who have advanced the necessary funds, on Saturday held a meeting and resolved to push the work of opening the seam to a successful issue.

OUT OF HIS MIND—A trader on Wharf street, yesterday morning, while in a fit of religious enthusiasm, mounted a packing-case in front of his premises, and with a Bible in his hand commenced to deliver a sermon upon the claims of our Saviour to be called the Son of God. He continued a rambling dissertation until a sympathising friend appeared and induced the unfortunate man to accompany him home.

LINES DOWN—.The following despatch, received by us yesterday, explains the absence of late telegraphic intelligence to-day: San Francisco, April 7—No Eastern news has been received to-day. Both lines are down east of Juleasburg. Heavy freshets in that locality have carried away a portion of the lines, and caused serious damage to the Pacific Railroad.

RETURN OF THE ENTERPRISE.—The steamer Enterprise returned on Saturday afternoon from New Westminster. Among the passengers we noticed Hon Geo Walkem, of Cariboo, Mr Jos Trutch, Mr H B W Aikman, and Mr J Burrage. The steamer Lillooet, bound up river, was lying below Murderer's Bar, unable to cross on account of the low stage of water.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Isabel Capt Phamphlett, arrived yesterday morning from Nanaimo, having in tow the bark Riviere with 1200 tons coal for San Francisco. The bark Scotland started on Friday with a cargo of coal for San Francisco, but struck a reef, sustaining no injury. The Isabel left on Saturday morning early.

THE SERVICES at the Pandora Street Presbyterian Church have been discontinued and the fine edifice is now closed. It is reported that the reverend gentleman who was supposed to be on his way out from Canada, has accepted a call in another direction.

THE BOILERS of H. M. S. Shearwater, now lying at New Westminster, are in a very bad state. The ship has been a long time in service on the South Pacific station, and will depart hence for home in a few days.

FIRE DEPARTMENT—The Town Clerk on Saturday handed to Mr Glassey, Treasurer of the Fire Department, a check for $750, being the amount voted by the City Council for the relief of that beneficial institution.

(From the Government Gazette)

STATEMENT (approximate) shewing the particulars of the Public Debt of Vancouver Island and the Mainland respectively, at the time of Union (exclusive of Current Liabilities).

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Road and Harbor Loan of 1862	$194,000
Temporary Loan Act, 1866	70,000
Due to Crown Fund Account	13 000
Temporary Loan	8,000
Due to the Imperial Government on account of Lighthouses	30,298
Mail Steamer Subsidy, 'Active'	15,000
	$330,298
Deduct Sinking Fund Investments	36,600
Total	$293 698

MAINLAND.

Roads' Loans of 1862, 1863, 1864	$ 970,000
Temporary Loans	166,983
	1,136,983
Deduct Sinking Fund Investments	134,000
Total	1,002,983

ROBERT KER,
Auditor General.

Audit Office, March 29th, 1867.

A RETURN shewing the Expenditure under the head of Education in Vancouver Island during the years 1864, 1865, and 1866, respectively.

1864.		
Salaries		$4,993 76
1865.		
Salaries	$6,658 61	
Contingencies, Stationery, Fuel, Books, &c.	187 50	
Rent	403 55	
Repairs to Buildings	874 67	
		$8,124 33
1866.		
Salaries	$7,598 56	
Contingencies, Stationery, Fuel, Books, &c.	1,114 11	
Rent	918 00	
Repairs to Buildings	156 00	
		$9,786 67

Arrears still due $3,551 05

ROBERT KER,
Auditor General.

Audit Office, April 1st, 1867.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

PERRY DAVIS'

VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

The Greatest Family Medicine of the Age

Taken internally, it cures sudden colds coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility nursery sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painters' colic Asiatic cholera, diarrhœa, and dysentery. APPLIED EXTERNALLY, cures felons, boils and old sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, bruises and sprains, swelled joints, ringworm and tetter, broken breasts, frosted feet and chilblains, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism. It is a SURE REMEDY FOR AGUE AND CHILLS AND FEVER.

Libels on the Flowers—The incense breathing blossoms of every clime are infamously libelled by parties who attach the names of these exquisite products of nature to preparations manufactured from pungent essential oils. **Murray and Lanman's Florida Water**, for thirty years the standard perfume of Spanish America, is frequently simulated by impostors, whose preparations are not only worthless, but deleterious to health, producing a pernicious effect upon the brain and nerves, besides becoming rancid and disagreeable to the sense of smell soon after contact with the air. Beware of such. Avoid them. **Murray and Lanman's Florida Water** is the purest and most lasting of all perfumes. ☞ Purchasers are requested to see that the words "FLORIDA WATER, MURRAY AND LANMAN. No 69 Water street, New York," are stamped in the glass on each bottle. Without this none is genuine. 531