

**A Mail Subsidy.**  
It is claimed that the swift and commodious Puget Sound mail steamer New World, which is now lying at one of our wharves, is furnished with every requisite for the comfort and convenience of the travelling public; that she can run upon an average sixteen knots an hour; and, therefore, without pressing the steamer to her highest point of speed, she can easily make two round trips each week between this port and the Sound. To the Oregon port of Portland there come weekly two ocean steamships from San Francisco. A mail subsidy has recently been granted by Congress, which will shortly be let to the lowest bidder, for the carriage of mails by these steamers from San Francisco to Portland. From Portland to the town of Monticello, on the Cowlitz river, steamers make regular trips three times each week with the Washington Territory and Puget Sound mails. From Monticello, during the greater part of the year, these mails are carried across the narrow peninsula lying between Columbia River and Puget Sound, by stage, a distance of ninety miles, to the town of Olympia, where the letters are sorted, and every Monday morning in future mail bags will be placed on board the New World and left at the Postoffice to which they are directed along the Sound. Now, we understand that, by the terms of agreement between the Imperial Government and the United States postal authorities, the latter have agreed to convey mail matter destined for British Columbia, in American steamers, to the terminus nearest the port of Victoria, of their ocean mail service. As the ocean mail service is just about to be extended to Portland, in accordance with this agreement we are entitled to have our mail bags laid down at the latter point, which is some 500 miles nearer Victoria than San Francisco; and, if the necessary arrangements can be made, may have them forwarded twice a week by the same conveyance that carries the American mail matter to Olympia, whence it can be taken on board the New World every Thursday and Monday morning, and landed at this port on the evenings of the same days. But, as economy is the order of the day, it would be wise not to contract a liability which there is no present prospect of discharging, and a weekly service from Olympia to Victoria would answer every requirement during the current year. It needs no figures to show that we should generally be in receipt of our English letters and papers several days in advance of the time now consumed in the service, and that we should receive them four times in two months, instead of three times, as now; that we should enjoy regular weekly communication with our American cousins to the south of us; and that we should increase and place upon a permanent and profitable footing our trade with the Sound, which as yet is only in its infancy, but which, if properly "nursed," bids fair to be one of great importance to the Colony. We are aware that it will be urged by some that if the mail subsidy be withdrawn from the Active, she will cease to visit us at all, and that few passengers will come here by the roundabout way of Portland and Olympia. This, however, is an erroneous view of the case. Wherever there is traffic, means of conveyance will be found. In truth, it is passengers and freight that bring steamers—not steamers that bring passengers and freight. In any event, all are agreed that the Ocean Mail Subsidy cannot be renewed, for the very good reason that the country is too poor to pay it. It is, therefore, incumbent upon our Government to make the best arrangement that lies in its power, and that arrangement we conceive to be the one we have pointed out. A weekly service may be had, we think, for a mere trifle, while a semi-weekly service will be a matter for consideration at a future time.

**A Sailors' Home.**

Several deplorable casualties have lately taken place at Esquimalt, through which men belonging to the ships stationed there have lost their lives while laboring under intoxication. Indeed, if we carefully analyze the circumstances attending the numerous cases of sudden and violent death throughout the Colony, we are afraid we would have the conclusion thrust upon us that intoxication is the proximate cause of nearly all. We wish, therefore, to make an appeal on behalf of the sailors, both of the Naval and Merchant service, and to represent the necessity of affording them some sort of Home to which they might resort when on shore. In nearly all our seaport and garrison towns, at home and abroad, Sailors' Homes and Soldiers' Institutes exist, the result of private philanthropy, occasionally supplemented by slight aid from the Government, where soldiers and sailors can resort while on leave, indulge in quiet amusement, such as chess, draughts, bagatelle, skittles, bowls, &c., while attached is a library, a reading room supplied with newspapers and periodicals, and a coffee room, where tea, coffee, lemonade, and other non-alcoholic refreshments are supplied at a reasonable rate. The advantages to the seaman of such resorts are very great, for while on shore on leave for a few hours he is enabled to rest and amuse himself in a rational and innocent manner; whereas, in places where no such institutions exist, seamen, cut off as they are from all home ties, are forced to frequent public houses where the vilest of liquor is served out to them, and to contract habits that contribute to the demoralization of the individual and the destruction of his health, and are in the highest degree detrimental to the welfare and discipline of the service. At Esquimalt, to say nothing of the merchant shipping, there are always several men-of-war stationed for the protection of the Colony, and it is not asking too much of the colonists in return to show some regard for the welfare and happiness of that large and important class of our fellow countrymen "whose business is in great waters," and who are so closely associated with our national prosperity and greatness. The traditional character of the British seaman for recklessness and extravagance has now become a thing of the past, and the seamen of the present day, when favorably situated, are a steady, well-behaved class of men, always ready to take advantage of any rational means of recreation, and would, we feel assured, hail with satisfaction a Home where they could smoke, "yarn" and partake of harmless refreshment without being exposed to the temptation of grogshops. The expense of starting such an institution would be trifling, and, to a great extent, under proper management, might be made self-supporting. The perils of a sailor's life, both afloat and ashore, have been well described by Shylock: "Ships are but boards and sailors are but men; and there be land rats and water rats, water thieves and land thieves." Let us at least endeavor to give some protection from "land sharks" to "The mariners of England, That guard our native seas."

Any endeavors in achieving this object would, we think, be gratefully appreciated, and would conduce both to the elevation of the character, improvement of the sanitary condition and multiplication of the comforts of the sailor.

**LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.**

Wednesday, March 6th.  
**THE NEW WORLD.**—Crowds of people visited this magnificent steamer yesterday. As she lies at the Hudson Bay Company's wharf, she appears a colossus in size. Her appointments are very fine, and her accommodations first class. The New World will answer every requirement of the Sound for many years to come. The pleasant old custom of ringing a bell upon approaching, or leaving port is kept up on this boat. The New World is 560 tons register, 160 horse power, and will carry 500 tons of freight and 500 passengers. At the ports on the Sound, the New World was received by the townspeople with the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon. She will sail for the Sound at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

**THE GALE OF SUNDAY NIGHT.**  
THREE VESSELS ASHORE.

The schooner General Harney, Captain Roeder, arrived from Whidby Island yesterday morning with a full cargo of hay and small stock. The Harney had nearly reached this harbor on Sunday night when the gale from the east drove her across to the American shore. She experienced a very narrow escape from wreck, and one of her crew was seriously injured by having his foot caught in the flapping main-sheet and being dashed to the deck. The Harney reports three American square-riggers as having been driven ashore during the gale. The ship Mary Glover is on the rocky shore near Port Discovery, and has sustained serious injury. The bark Iconium is on Point-no-Point, but does not appear to have received much damage; and the bark George Washington was blown almost high and dry upon Dungeness Spit where she lay yesterday morning, with the vigilant and ever-ready revenue cutter Lincoln, Captain White, endeavoring to pull her off. These disasters must have occurred within a few minutes of each other, as the vessels passed up the Straits in company on Sunday, about 3 p.m. They were all in ballast, and bound from San Francisco for the mills to load with lumber.

**THE FORT KEARNEY MASSACRE.**—The following are the only particulars received of this dreadful affair. A private letter writer says, "On the 19th of December the Indians corralled the wood train long enough to draw the troops from the fort. They would allow the troops to approach within gunshot and then retreat. In this way our men were drawn into an ambush, some three miles from the fort. The whole command of 94 men were thus surrounded and killed. Not one escaped. They were stripped, scalped, and horribly mutilated. Some had powder poured into their ears and burnt. Some of their hearts were cut out; and some—but I spare you the painful recital. We estimate the number of Indians at from two to four thousand. We do not know how many Indians were killed, but many, I should think, from the pools of blood we found. Some of our men were armed with Spencer rifles, revolvers and sabers, and some only with muskets. Each man had thirty or forty rounds of ammunition. One citizen went out in the excitement armed with a Henry rifle and two revolvers. He was found half a mile from the rest of our men, with sixty-four arrows and one spear in his body. Near him were six dead ponies and fifteen or eighteen pools of blood. We have stopped the wood train, sent for reinforcements, and are putting the fort in condition to stand a siege. We have several pieces of artillery, and three hundred rounds of ammunition for each gun. These Indians are the Aarapahoes and Sioux. Their chief, Red Cloud, has good English education. He is the Indian who met the commissioners at Laraine with a pipe of peace in one hand and a quiver of arrows in the other, which meant, 'peace on his own terms or not all.'

**AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.**—The insatiable monster Death struck down Robert Turner, master of the schooner Hannah, yesterday afternoon, in an awfully sudden manner. Turner, about noon, arrived from Sooke with a load of cordwood, and shortly before 3 p.m., walked from the wharf to the Great Eastern grocery with a friend and took a glass of some kind of liquor. He directly returned to his schooner, and while conversing in the cabin of the schooner, was suddenly seized with a fit, and in a few minutes died. Dr. Davie was summoned but too late to arrest the vital spark. The cause of death will be enquired into to-day. Before crossing the street to take a drink the deceased was in good health, and Lyons of the Great Eastern, declares that the dead man drank only a glass of Hostetter's bitters at his bar. Turner was a native of England, aged 38 years; he came to this country in '62, as boatswain of the ship Rosedale.

**ROYAL INSURANCE CO.**—We have received from Messrs Sproat & Co., the Victoria Agents, a copy of the report of the Royal Insurance Company for 1867, which contains beautifully illuminated illustrations of the various offices of the Company; a calendar and memoranda for the year; obituary notices of distinguished persons lately deceased; and a copy of the Canadian Tariff. Apart from the information that the book affords of the business and progress of the Company, it is invaluable as a reference and guide for business men.

**ASH WEDNESDAY.**—To-day being Ash Wednesday (the commencement of the Season of Lent), there will be service read at the Episcopal and Catholic Churches. At the Cathedral and St. John's, service will be held at 11 a.m., and in the former place of worship, again in the evening, at 7 p.m. Throughout the Lenten period, there will be conducted the usual religious exercises, in connection with the Church of England, and on Friday evening the Bishop of Columbia will lecture on the Lord's Supper, at the Boy's Collegiate School.

**SEASONABLE.**—In homage to the spring season the Elocution and Debating Class of the Mechanics Institute has gone into recess. We trust that the seeds of intellect will germinate and blossom amongst its members during the summer, and bring forth a literary harvest on the re-union of the class in the fall.

**THE REVIVAL MEETINGS** continue at the Methodist Church; the attendance is large and much earnestness is manifested by the worshippers. A large number of conversions have been made, and others are coming up nightly.

A SNIP, which was at first supposed to be the Glamara, from London, was seen off Race Rocks early yesterday morning. She proved, however, to be a lumber vessel beating out of the Straits.

THE ELIZA ANDERSON arrived from the Sound at an early hour yesterday morning with passengers and freight, particulars of which will be found elsewhere.

**STEALING FOWLS.**—An Indian is in custody upon a charge of stealing two well disposed hens from their roosts across James Bay.

THE BODIES of the lost sailors at Esquimalt have not been recovered.

THE ENTERPRISE will leave for the river at 9 a.m., on Thursday.

THE WIRES worked well north and south yesterday, and a number of private messages were received and sent.

**GRELLEY & FITERRE,**  
Importers & Wholesale Dealers in Fine  
English French & American  
**WINES & LIQUORS,**  
IN THE  
**LARGE AND SPACIOUS WAREHOUSE,**  
WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

**ALWAYS ON HAND:**  
**Brandies**  
Vine Grower Co.'s Cognac  
Hennessy and Martell do Bulk an case  
Arrac Seignette do do  
Otard Dupuy do do  
Robin do do  
Sazerac do do

**Whiskies**  
Scotch Whiskey, bulk and case  
Bourbon Whiskey  
Monongahela Whiskey

**Gin**  
Swaine, Boord & Co., bulk and case  
Holland Gin, bulk and case

**Spanish and French Wines**  
Sherry Wine, bulk and case  
Madeira do  
Port do do  
St. Julien Claret  
Chateau Pergauson Claret  
Chateau Lafitte  
St. Emillion  
G. Preller  
Lognac's Chateau de Portets  
Nui's Burgundy Wine  
Macon do do  
Beanne's do do  
Pommard's do do  
Chablis' do do

**Rum**  
Jamaica Rum  
Demarara do  
New England Rum

**Cider**  
Bancroft Cider, case  
Oregon do bulk and case  
Apple Jack

**Bitters and Liqueurs**  
Orange Bitters  
Sainsevalin do

Hostetter do  
Cocktail do  
Stoughton do

**Champagne Wines**  
Napoleon's Cabinet, pints and quarts  
Eugene Clignot do  
Jules Mumm & Co do  
Pietresson do  
Bouche do  
Jacketas do  
De Paul do  
De Grape Leaf do  
Creme de Sillery  
Grand Mousseux Burgundy

**Ale and Porter**  
Victoria Stores Ale  
Alsopp's Ale  
Blood, Wolfe & Co's Dublin Stout

**Assorted Liquors**  
Anisette  
Curacao  
Maraschino  
Cassis  
Kirschenwasser  
Essence Ginger  
Essence Peppermint  
Ginger Wine

**Absinthe**  
Pernod Absinthe  
Berger do

**Hock Wines**  
Huderheimer  
Scharlagberger  
Hockeimer

**Vermouth**  
Italian Vermouth  
French do noilly

**Haut Sauternes**

**SOLE AGENTS**  
For Napoleon's Cabinet Champagne  
" Bouche Champagne  
" Eugene Clignot  
" Jules Mumm & Co.  
" Baker's Bitters  
" Hostetter Bitters  
" Bancroft Cider fe19 2m d & w

**DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, &c.**  
**CHLORODYNE.**

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** is a certain cure in Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c.  
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—Extract from the British Medical Journal, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases." From A. Macdonald, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Nephritis, Asthma and Dysentery. It is highly serviceable to health after eighteen months' severe suffering and when all other remedies had failed."

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.**—CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole Manufacturer J. F. Davenport, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s 1/2; 2s 9d; 4s 6d and 11s.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.**—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 30th, 1864.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.**—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. F. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See LANCET, Dec. 31, 1863.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.**—Extract from Medical Times, Jan 12th, 1866.—"is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** is the best and most certain remedy in Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Nausea, Vomiting, Rheumatism, &c.  
**AGENTS.**—Calcutta, Scott, Thompson & Co.; W. J. Pettar, 74 Clive Street; New Medical Hall Company, Bombay; Treacher & Co., Hong Kong; Mr. A. S. Watson.

**J. F. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.**  
Be not misled by the statements of unscrupulous persons, as the defendant was formed by the Vice-Chancellor.

**MAGENTA.**

**"JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE."**  
Are undoubtedly the most useful articles ever afforded to the public. Anyone can use them, anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless, may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.  
**NAMES OF COLORS.**  
Magenta Mauve Violet Scarlet Green Blue Pink  
Crimson Brown Canary Orange Black  
Prices.—Small bottles, 6d. Large bottles, 1s. 6d. each.  
May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or Wholesale of  
**DANIEL JUDSON & SON,**  
LONDON.  
And all Merchants. Liberal discount to Dealers.  
N.B.—A small bottle of color will dye 12 yards of bonnet Ribbon.  
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SEE THAT YOU GET "JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES."

**LEGISLATIVE COU  
PROCEEDING**

[Specially Reported for the British  
Monday's Sitting.  
(Continued.)  
MONDAY, Feb. 2

gentlemen concerned would credit for acting honestly and scientifically in the discharge of duty. When the Colony was being he had voted for an increase of official salaries; but the economy was now absolute, and the accounts set for resolution were as much as try could now afford to pay. He hoped it would meet with assent and it deserved.

Hon Birch said the official would be absent and not resolution; but he would refer the Governor had no power Crown Salaries Act '64, and per course would be to re-examine to have the act. He spoke disinterestedly, as not be a recipient of the money long, but the resolution showed what a dangerous was to have the Executive the beck and call of representatives who could vote for increase one day and move a another.

The hon gentleman, who to be much moved, was he drawing with the official a letter members of the House Hon DeCosmos called upon gentlemen to keep their seats their duty like men.

Hon Birch replied that could not be PERMITTED TO SALARIES OF THEIR MASTERS. The official members then the lobby of the House.

Hon Macdonald was in adopt the suggestion of Colonial Secretary, that he sent down to His Excellency the act repealed.

Hon DeCosmos, although he at the resolution in the main, did with some of the details. He instance, that the Colony should under the present circumstances with residence, the sum recom the late Assembly of Vancouver if Her Majesty's Government insufficient to maintain the dign Queen's Representative, let them difference. There was no member either of the Attorney General which should also be reduced.

Hon Heintken supported the because it was his firm conviction country could not afford to pay. They had gone through the est instead of reducing had increased larger sum. He would not take sell any share of the responsibility, the \$701,000 and seconded the m and honestly, the more so, as he to cut out the clerks and leav salaries untouched. If the Colon he should not object to the sums the Government was costing dou ought and before the end of the be found that his assertion was

The hon gentleman proceeded to treatment of the Colony had experi hands of the Imperial Governmen tion was passed in another Colon ing for assistance and what was It was thrown aside as impertine year. Her Majesty's Governmen asked for assistance to carry ou had never granted a single farthi expect nothing towards the Government. He was proud of but he must confess he was not treatment to her Colonies. He fo he left England and came here an Englishman but—should word?—A SERP! That was no gain the affections of the people, be far better if the Colony was to limit her expenditure to her not tied and bound, compelled debt against her will. It reate people to say how much should and this very day to declare that not afford to pay for the cons Her Majesty's Government. Bu ed the motion also because the of provided by a local law that did to the Colony at large. It was necessary that this law should agreed to or amended, and the Assimilation Committee upon duty devolved took it in hand. He never was in favor of small as trusted the day would come when be able to vote much larger one was not in favor of running int he was only too sorry to stand those gentlemen whom he heart that the Colony could not afford their salaries.

Hon Robson differed with the member for Victoria as to the the officials; he thought that un circumstances they had taken the p withdrawing, and was at a loss wh the hon gentleman took a di He had heard him time and ag the official members sitting ther ing up their hands for pay, even in some instances that it was a cr [alluding to a remark made by a ber during a previous debate might buy some persons in the could not purchase the people.] Hon DeCosmos here rose to a privilege, and called upon the to retract, as he had used no suc Hon Robson declined to retra hering to his statement.

The Committee rose to take the House and the matter after a sion was allowed to subside ami