Card of Thanks.

R. KING, OF CEDAR HILL, BEGS To return his sincere thanks to the undermentiond ons who so generously aided him to repair his severe s from the calamitous fire at Cedar Hill. His thanks pecially given to Mr G Norris for his great kindin obtaining and collecting the donations:

Bishop of Colum-		E Marvin	$ 5 00
a, 6 months rent		P McQuade	5 00
$150 in lumber		C Bossi	5 00
Musgrave	$20 00	J Murray	5 00
athan	20 00	Wallace & Hutcheson	5 00
ynolds	20 00	S Bridgman	5 00
nlayson	15 00	J Beaumont	2 50
g & White	10 00	J Trutch	2 50
Macdonald	10 00	J Sere	2 50
Jackson	10 00	J Rueff	2 50
avis	10 00	R Burnaby	2 50
Alston	10 00	J C Nicholson	2 50
Ward	10 00	J Fritzallen	2 50
Wilson	10 00	J Blackbourn	2 50
Gibbin	10 00	A Friend	2 50
Stuart	10 00	J B Baker	2 50
Findlay	10 00	A Case	2 50
Langley	10 90	J Vogel	2 50
at & Co	10 00	A Beswick	2 50
e	10 00	P J Fitterre	2 50
Helmcken	10 00	P S Booker	2 50
Raymur	10 00	J James	2 50
ames Douglas	10 00	W C Bryant	2 50
Mayor	10 00	T Burnes	2 50
Richard	10 00	A Claverie	2 50
Pearse	10 00	P Tissitt	2 50
nnerty	10 00	Duck & Sandover	2 50
Pemberton	7 50	A F Pemberton	2 50
usgrave, jr	5 00	R Bishop	2 50
Trutch	5 00	P Steele	2 50
Stewart	5 00	J Tunstall	2 00
mmerea	5 00	L Franklin	2 00
nes	5 00	A Friend	2 00
tro	5 00	L Eckstien	1 00
resche	5 00	J Speide	1 00
Heistermen	5 00	A Friend	1 00
& Stahlschmidt	5 00	J Smith	1 00
dean	5 00	W Buxtable	1 00
notton	5 00	A Gilmore	1 50
d, jr	5 00	C Dupont	1 50

The following is the amount given in produce:

ine	$40 00	W Parsons	$10 00
& Bales	20 00	S Norn	10 00
Jackson	20 00	J Harris	10 00
ienk	20 00	Mitchell & Johnson	5 00
Carter	20 00	H Smith	5 00
rgo s	15 00	R Baker	5 00
g	15 00	G Deans	5 00
Brahame	15 00	M McCarthy	5 00
d	15 00	J Gosnell	5 00
rown	12 50	J Durauch	30 00
y	6 25	J McDonnell	3 50
eclaire	10 00	T Karkwood	4 00

ja2

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IN GREAT VARIETY,
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READY FOR FITTING.
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Boots & Shoes Made to Order
ON SHORT NOTICE.
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ANSOMES & SIMS',
Ploughs;
Harrows;
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PATENT NORWEGIAN COOKING APPARATUS.
For sale by
J. S. DEAS,
de28 1m Fort street.

"TO WARM THE COCKLES OF YOUR HEART."
HERRING'S
RED AND BLACK
CurrantWine
GUARANTED PURE AND FREE OF SPIRITS,
A healthful and harmless beverage for the Holidays.
For sale by all the dealers and by
ALEX. PHILLIPS,
d(24 Agent in Victoria.

GOOD WINE NEEDS NO BUSH!
MITCHELL & JOHNSON'S
CurrantWine
IS NOW ON SALE AT THEIR
SEED STORE AND NURSERY,
FORT STREET, VICTORIA. de22

War amongst the Coal Heavers!
DOWNFALL OF THE CANDY MEN!!
CHRISTMAS HAMS
AT REDUCED PRICES!
Heywood's Yorkshire Style
SUGAR CURED HAMS
From and after this date, will be SOLD at
25 Cents per Pound.
Elegant fine new Streaky
BREAKFAST BACON,
And splendid NEW LARD put up in all kinds of Packages.
SMOKED TONGUES $1 per dozen.
☞ Remember Hams are only one quarter dollar per pound at the
YORKSHIRE MARKET. de20

MRS. E. A. CLARK,
Fancy Goods Emporium,
FORT STREET,
HAS RECEIVED A LARGE INVOICE of
TOYS, DOLLS, & FANCY GOODS!
And respectfully solicits a share of Public patronage.
ALSO—a full assortment of
Berlin Wools and Patterns,
All kinds of CROCHET WORK on hand and to order.
Stamping for Braiding and Embroidery
de2o 1m

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL 12. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18 1871. NO. 6

THE BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
DAVID W. HIGGINS

TERMS:

ne Year, (in advance)	$10 00
ix Months, do	5 00
Three Months do	2 50
One Week	0 25

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING.

TERMS:

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	3 00
Three Months	2 00
One Week	1½

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Open the Door to Omineca!

For years it had been predicted that the great north-estern slope drained by Nation, Findlay, Peace and other rivers was rich in gold and in silver. Prediction was only valuable in so far as it operated as an incentive to action, to demonstration. The earlier visits of lonely adventurers, careless of life and indifferent to discomfort and privation, gave substance to prevailing belief. These were soon followed by more thorough exploration and less hypothetical results, until, last year, the great Eldorado of the North was discovered, and they called it "Omineca." Thus has private enterprise, individual adventure and daring given to British Columbia another and a greater goldfield. This great result has not been acheived without much expenditure in effort, time and money, and when we saw the Commissioner quietly step into the magnificent acquisition doubtless destined to bring millions into the colonial exchequer, and take possession of it in the name of the Government, we could not avoid a feeling of regret that the enterprise and daring to which we owe the early possession of this rich inheritence must go so ill rewarded. But to come to the more practical part of our subject, the Government is now asked to devote some thirty thousand dollars of the public revenue towards opening the door to "Omineca," in order that population and commerce may freely flow in, and thus the colony may be enabled to utilize the important discovery. Who asks for this appropriation? Four-fifths of the people of the mainland; and the remaining one-fifth would undoubtedly have joined in the prayer of the petition were an opportunity afforded. Who is the Government? The custodian of the people's money and the minister (at least it should be so) of the people's will, whenever that will is unequivocally, constitutionally, and intelligently expressed. Let us see how far these conditions are present in this instance; for if it can been shown that the petition asking for an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars for the purpose of opening the door to Omineca, is based upon these conditions the duty of the Government can no longer be doubtful. When seventeen hundred white male adults on the mainland join in asking, *it is the voice of the people that is heard*. The request is, therefore, unequivocal. That it is constitutional goes without talking. We invite the reader to consider whether it is intelligent. The section of the Colony lying to the Eastward of the Cascade Range and looking to Cariboo and Omineca for a market, produced, in 1870, three and a half million pounds of wheat, and about three million pounds of the coarser grains. It has about ten thousand head of black cattle. It may be presumed to have in about the usual ratio other products of field and dairy. Should Omineca remain practically, or perhaps, we should say, partially closed, at the very least one-third of all that market-seeking property will be left on the hands of the producers. If the door to Omineca be promptly thrown open all that surplus will find a ready market. But we must look beyond the mere finding of a market for the surplus of 1870. Should the new market not be made available this year, not only will the large surplus already indicated be left on the hands of the producers, but that discouraging and disastrous circumstance will tell most fatally upon the expansion of agricultural development. The operations of the farmers will be curtailed at least one-third, instead of being extended in 1871. Need we dwell upon the disastrous consequences of such retrogression, at a time when expansion is especially necessary in order to prepare the country to reap the full permanent benefit of the vast expenditure so soon to be made upon great national works? The 1700 petitioners—*the people*—of the mainland, ask for the appropriation, not only in order that the surplus productions of the Midland country may find a market, and that the producers may be encouraged and enabled to extend their operations with a view to present and future demand, but they do so in order that a large population may be enabled successfully to develop this new gold is proposed to extend to the Omineca trade be granted there is no reason to expect that any considerable effort can be made towards exploration and development in that distant region. The expenditure is asked for by all sections of the community, because it is necessary in order to secure the trade of that new goldfield to channels calculated to render that trade subsidiary in the largest degree to the permanent prosperity of the whole colony and to every legitimate interest therein. If that channel be not maintained, if that door be not opened, then will trade be driven through alien and unnatural channels to force a side entrance, and thus the colony will, to a very great extent, be deprived of the substantial advantages which might otherwise, be reasonably expected to flow from the development of the subtle wealth of Omineca. 'But the amount asked for is large.' What! Thirty thousand dollars a large sum to open up a facile channel to Omineca, through which the fertilizing current may flow, thus enriching the entire country? Why, road tolls and mining revenues would nearly return the whole of it to the public Treasury during the very first year, to say nothing at all about the still greater, though less direct advantages. Thirty thousand dollars a large sum to take possession of and turn to account rich and extensive goldfield which a few private but public spirited individuals have expended five thousand dollars in money (to say nothing of time, energy, privation, risk) to discover? The present road system to Cariboo cost the colony more than a million of dollars. Are we to sacrifice to a great extent the substantial advantages of that important discovery and lose to the colony the benefits of Omineca for the sake of an expenditure of thirty thousand dollars? It cannot be. Into the details of the scheme now presented to the Government it is not proposed to enter in the present article. It appears to be perfectly clear, however, that the ten thousand dollars for Giscome Portage and the five thousand dollars for Omineca and other rivers must be at once available in order to open the way for the approaching Spring. It is probable that the other moiety might await a proper survey, and would not, therefore, be actually required before July or August. It is with every desire to be respectful and to recognize the right, the duty, of the Executive to exercise due caution and discrimination in making appropriations for such objects that we now urge upon the Government the duty of promptly meeting the exigencies of the country and complying with the unequivocal, constitutional and intelligent prayer of THE PEOPLE.

TUESDAY, Jan 17th 1871.

CHAFF-THROWING.—A certain local print is making a most ridiculous attempt to throw chaff in the eyes of the public, anent the action of the member for Victoria District on the question of Responsible Government. The Bill promised in the opening speech proposes to introduce Responsible Government 'simultaneously' with Union, in that sense in which the intelligent advocates of the measure employ the word, and in the sense in which the people really desire it. The impracticable scheme advocated by the member for Victoria District really proposed giving Responsible Government *before* Union, and involving the public service in a mass of confusion. When Dr Helmcken's amendment took the place of the original motion the fate of Responsible Government hinged upon it. Had it been lost the question would inevitably have been shelved for the present session. The recreant member for Victoria District voted *against* that motion, upon the final division; and it is perfectly clear that had he succeeded in misleading a majority of the members into voting with him against the sending down of the Bill he would have succeeded in killing the measure, as any attempt to bring it up again during the present session would have been rendered simply impossible. The explanation put forward in that member's personal organ, yesterday morning, is a miserable attempt to 'help a lame dog over the stile' and cannot possibly deceive anyone in the least familiar with parliamentary rules.

AN EXPENSIVE BITE.—A Hydah Indian bearing the name Sam, for the vicious indulgence of the luxury of a bite off the finger of an Indian of the Stickeen tribe, was charged by the Police Magistrate, before whom the matter was adjudicated, the trifling sum of $15, with the privilege of boarding one month in the Hotel de Pemberton if he found it inconvenient to pay the cash at once.

THE mail steamer Isabel, Capt Starr, arrived last night with 36 passengers, the mail and Wells, Fargo & Co's express. She will sail at noon to-day Purser Parker has our thanks for late papers

PUGET SOUND ITEMS, condensed from the Seattle *Intelligencer:*—Clothesline thieves are operating at Seattle....The town narrowly escaped a conflagration from a lamp falling.....The streams are all unusally swollen from excessive and protracted rains, doing no little damage to property....Arrangements have been made for a course of lectures in the Presbyterian Church, Olympia. The opening lecture was delivered last Tuesday by Rev John R Thompson. Subject—'Two Years in the Backwoods of Canada.' The second lecture will be delivered this (Tuesday) evening by Governor Salomon Subject—'The European War'.....Frank Tarbell has been appointed Commissioner of Deeds for Oregon, in Washington Territory.....Snow to the depth of five inches fell at Seattle on Tuesday.....A dead whale with a harpoon in it drifted ashore on Dungeness spit a few days ago. The Indians been hired for a company to go from Lake Washington, in King's county, to Lake Union, and from Lake Union to Puget Sound....On Friday evening, about twenty minutes to 8 o'clock, a very distinct shock of earthquake was experienced at Seattle..

ALMOST A FLOOD—The recent rains have done a great deal of damage in Washington Territory, sweeping away bridges, fences and in one instance a house The country lying between Olympia and Monticello has not contained so much water since the flood that bore away Noah's ark.

WINTER IN EARNEST—The snow is four feet deep at Chilliwhack, and the weather is intensely cold. An Indian sent out on the telegraph line has been absent four days, and it is feared that he has succumbed to the cold and snow Anxiety is felt about the stock

NAVAL.—H.M's ship Reindeer, Captain Narlee, sailed from Valparaiso for England on 3d of November. The following British men-of-war were at Valparaiso on the 10th of November: Nereus, Charybdis and Cameleon.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—John Daley was yesterday arraigned before the Police Court on a charge of being a suspicious character and was remanded one day for further investigation into his character.

THE steamer Olympia arrived from Puget Sound yesterday at 4½ o'clock p m, bringing 40 passengers and a number of cattle and other freight. The Olympia will leave at 10.30 am, to-day.

H.M.S. FAWN is expected to arrive on this station from Valparaiso shortly. She is of the same class as the Cameleon.

RECOVERING.—The Right Rev Bishop Demers is rapidly recovering from his late severe attack of illness.

THE CALIFORNIA arrived at Portland on Sunday night The date of her return is not fixed

THE steamer Emma sailed for Burrard Inlet last evening at 8 o'clock.

THANKS.—Purser Finch of the Olympia has our thanks for files of late papers.

Grant's Jezebel

From the Hamilton Spectator.

When King Ahab took a fancy to the vineyard of Naboth the Jezreelite, which vineyard he wanted for a kitchen-garden, and when Naboth refused to trade or sell, Ahab went home in a fit of the sulks. But Jezebel was not disposed to give it up so; and, with the aid of a couple of men of Belial, she not only did Naboth to death, but got Ahab his kitchen-garden. So when King Ulysses discovered that he wanted the mackerel of the Bluenoses, the said Bluenoses and all their congeners laughed at the said Ulysses; and not only so, but many of the loyal subjects of Ulysses joined reasonably in the cacchination; and Ulysses went home sad and sulky. Cometh then to him, after eleven days, Jezebel of the *Tribune*, saying unto him, Do thus and so, and you shall have the mackrel to the last scale. But here the similitude fails; for the Bluenoses, instead of following Naboth's example and consenting to be decently stoned to death, place their expanded digits to their nasal organs and continue to be merry. Whereat Jezebel falls to cursing like a drab; or, rather, being in the fish business, to scolding like a fishwoman, both the Bluenoses and the disloyal subjects aforesaid who take their part.

A ROCKET TELEGRAPH.—The inventor of a new nocturnal military telegraph, Captain Papaty, an Hungarian officer in the United States service, has just sold his invention, says the 'Eastern Budget, to the Prussian War Department. By means of this telegraph which consists of rockets of different colours, a communication can be established between two armies stationed at a distance of 20 miles from each other. It would enable Bazaine for instance, to communicate with the commandant at Thionville. Each rocket represents six words and an order containing 300 words can thus be conveyed by 50 rockets. The key to this telegraph, which may be altered so as to make it unintelligible to the enemy, contains all the words used in strategy and tactics. The price of one of these rockets is about two shillings.

By Electric Telegraph,

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

Europe.

BERLIN, Jan 13—Bismarck is preparing a circular stating that the abundant and unprecedented victualing of Paris at the very time of the refusal of the Germans' most liberal proposal for an armistice, fully proves that the French leaders never seriously contemplated entering into negotiations leading to peace.

MONTFERT, Jan 12—The Grand Duke of Mecklenberg telegraphs to his wife that, after a severe engagement his force reached the river near Savigne-le-Fegne, northeast of LeMans, with small loss, taking 1000

LONDON, Jan 14—The French Foreign Office has protested against the bombardment of Paris on the grounds that the war commenced without the formal notification required by the usages of civilized warfare.

LONDON, Jan 15—The restoration of the Regency and the old Legislative Assembly is much talked about. It is said the restoration contemplates a close alliance with Russia.

A special says that the Prince de Joinville has just returned from France. He went to Chaucy's army and requested a command. Chaucy welcomed him; but Gambetta ordered the Prince to leave the country immediately. The Prince refused to leave and expressed his willingness to serve as a private, but Gambetta ordered Chaucy to send him to Bordeaux under a guard unless he obeyed the order to leave the country. The Prince seeing the difficult position in which his refusal to leave placed Chaucy, and to show his appreciation of the friendly treatment he had received from the General, left and returned to England.

The Duc de Chartres is now in France under an assumed name.

M Lissot, French Charge d'Affairs in London, together with several leading Imperialists, have joined the Orleanists.

Le Mans was taken and occupied by the 2d and 10th Prussian Army Corps. There was fighting in the streets yesterday.

Chaucey and Gambetta have retreated towards Angers, pursued by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg. The Prussians captured thirteen guns, a flag and eighteen thousand prisoners.

VERSAILLES, Jan 13—The Prussian fire has slackened; the French reply continually The Second Army Corps took sixteen hundred of Chaucy's force prisoners from the 6th to the 12th inst.

LAVAL, Jan 12—Chaucy retreats in excellent order.

A dispatch from Bourbaki states that the French have carried the villages of Ouetz and St Marie, add that his troops are gaining ground.

Dijon, Gray, Luve and Vessoul have been reoccupied

HAVRE, Jan 14—The Prussians at Dieppe have exacted a requisition of fifty thousand francs.

The French force occupying the field for the defence of Havre had an encounter with the enemy at Bonmville, at the end of which they retired in good order.

LONDON, Jan 14—A treaty between Russia, Prussia and the French Empire is talked of, based on the following terms: 1st Moderation of the commercial treaty of 1860. 2d Oriental question to be henceforth regarded as a secondary matter by France. 3d That portion of Belgium known as French Flanders to be annexed to France in lieu of Alsace, Lorraine and Luxembourg, which are to be annexed to Germany. It is supposed that the latter proposition will satisfy the *amor propre* of France and reconcile the people to the Restoration.

LONDON, Jan 13, 3:30 p m—A telegram just received from Versailles brings the important news that the mines and counter mines around Fort Valerien are in close proximity and that a colision is expected immediately.

Extraordinary efforts are being made to place the entire British Navy in seaworthy condition. Work upon all ships now in process of construction or repair in the dockyards has been ordered pressed to completion by the Admiralty.

Pixley's circular, just issued, expresses the opinion that the continental demand for specie must last to the close of the present month, after which the overland shipments will latify the same.

LONDON, Jan 16—Paris journals say that a train of projectiles, some weighing 96 kilogrammes, unparalled in the history of sieges, has been poured into Paris on all sides. The bombardment is uninterrupted and the killing of innocent women and children is frequent. They say that military usage requires a warning to be given in such cases in order to enable non-combatants to remove. They protest loudly in the face of the civilized world at this useless barbarism. The inhabitants are undismayed. On the night of the 10th there was a sortie by the Paris garrison against the Prussians near Le Bourget and Drancy, and on the 11th corps near Meudon, and on the 2d Bavarian corps near Clamart. In these sorties the Prussians were everywhere repulsed.

BRUSSELS, Jan 15—It is expected there will be a massing of 100.000 Belgian troops in case Faidherbe is force over the frontier.

LONDON, Jan 13—Severe fighting both day and night of the 8th. Between St Sulphice and the Museum shells fell every two minutes, striking the hospital, ambulances, schools and churches. Women in the streets and in bed were killed. One projectile in the Rue Vanguard killed four children and wounded five others. Works of art in the Luxemburg Museum have been destroyed and the Hospital Valgrace has suffered greatly, the wounded being killed in their beds. Paris is transformed into a battle field, the woman showing themselves as brave as the men.

The Paris government protested to the neutral Powers against the wanton bombardment of hospitals, churches, etc.

Large Prussian reinforcements are coming from the north.

Constant skirmishing near Havre is reported.

It is reported that the Prussians are turning General Faidherbe's left wing and threatening Cambrace.

NEW YORK, Jan 16—Dispatches from Versailles say Prince Frederick Charles announces that Chancey's army is disorganized and retreating in three directions, with a loss of 20.000 prisoners taken in battle. A great victory for the Prussians; a crushing defeat for the French.

LONDON, Jan 14—A Correspondent from the headquarters of the Army of the Loire gives the following particulars of the second day's battle between Chaucey's force and the German army. This is probably the most eventful battle fought since the struggle began and closed at nightfall. After the defeat of the 10th Chaucey rallied a few broken columns and received reinforcements. After a night of unceasing labor daylight found the French forces ready for the conflict. Their army consisted of three corps under the command of Admiral Jourequilly, Generals Colomb and Jouffery. The corps averaged 50,000 men each, making a force of 150,000 men, the whole under Chaucey. By one o'clock a m Jourequilly's corps had taken up position on the right bank of the river Herone, Gen Colombs was posted on the Plateau Anons and Jouffery on the right. The Prussians advanced along these roads under command of Prince Frederick Charles himself apparently 200,000 strong. At 10 o'clock firing was opened by the Prussians Soon a force of The German infantry, flanked by cavalry, advanced under cover of a heavy artillery fire, striking the right of Jourequilly's position. The assaulting column was met by a fierce artillery fire, many guns being brought to bear on it. The struggle was severe, and the Germans, though with heavy loss, finally drove back the French, capturing two guns and holding an important position near the river. Chaucey, perceiving the danger which threatened the position, moved forward the artillery reserves to support Jourequilly, and these opened a terrific artillery fire which checked for a while the farther advance of the Germans in that direction. Two or three severe assaults were made by the Germans with the object of carrying the French position at La Trinhere; but the French there, being strongly posted and fighting with great determination, repulsed each assault, inflicting and sustaining heavy loss. Meanwhile an equally fierce attack was made on the French line covering the railway to Paris, and after two hours' fighting the French centre retreated slowly and in good order to a position a little in the rear of that first occupied, where the rising ground afforded good facilities for artillery. Here was posted Chaucey's force of guns, manned by marines, which opened a severe fire on the advancing enemy and compelled them to fall back. A heavy counter fire was then opened from the German batteries which advanced to a commanding position on the left of the railroad. The superiority of the German firing soon became apparent, and after an unequal duel the French fire slackened. At 4 o'clock the tactics of the Germans seemed changed and a heavy massing of troops took place on the French right, under cover of the wood near Brett, which was held by the French. The wood was on the extreme left of the Prussian position, stretching for miles south-east of the plain ground between the road and the villages, which was commanded by the Prussian artillery. A sharp needle-gun fire was opened on the French line and position to the left of the village, on Brett, not more than 700 yards distant. It soon became evident that it would be impossible for them to hold their position unless the Germans were dislodged and a heavy fire of artillery was opened on the wood, which had, however, but little effect.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, Jan 16—Professor W Blake, formerly of California, has been appointed geologist and mineralogist to the San Domingo Commission.

The Postmaster General has made arrangements with the Burlington and Quincy railway by which a mail will be received on Sunday between Chicago and Ohio each way, connecting with the trains of the Pacific railway which run every day. For want of this arrangement heretofore, no mail was received at San Francisco from the East for three days and no mail was received in the East one day in each week. This inconvenience is now obviated.

Japan.

The *Mail* of the 23rd November furnishes the following summary:

The Government is slowly, but we trust surely and discreetly proceeding with those transformations and modifications of the national institutions which the abolition of the Shegunate has rendered necessary. Prior to the Revolution the hold of the Central Government on the Daimios was weak, and its liability to serious disturbance very great and constant on that account. The main object, therefore, at present seems to be to strengthen itself as much as possible by the substitution of officers appointed directly from Yeddo for those chosen by the ex-Daimios or 'Chihanji,' as they are now called.

The railway works are progressing fast and are ready in many places for the rails and rolling stock now, it is to be hoped, well on their way. All the small causes of obstruction have been removed. An important conference between the Japanese Ministers of the Home and Finance Departments has been held, to which the Engineer-in-Chief was invited, and an entire unity of sentiment was manifested upon the importance and duty of pushing forward the works with all possible speed. A dispatch has also been received at the Railway Department relative to a northern extension of the present scheme.

Constant shocks of earthquake have been experienced during the past fortnight, none of them being very severe, however. The disturbing element in the immediate neighborhood of this locality does not seem great, and judging from the experience of the past twelve years, we need entertain no grave apprehensions with regard to the dangers that beset us from this source.

A Japanese merchant, dealing in silk-worm eggs, borrowed fourteen hundred rios from another merchant to speculate in rice, and the lender, to insure repayment, seized the stock of eggs and silk until he should receive his money. Thereupon the silk-worm egg merchant, on the 8th of November, committed 'hara kiri' at Hon-cho-go-chomi.

The Government is paying great attention to the military and naval organization of the Empire. They have drawn up regulations fixing the staff of officers for each regiment and ship, with statements of their rank, pay, etc, as well as rules for the pay and pensions of the common soldiers and sailors. A naval school is shortly to be established and a proclamation has been issued inviting students to join it.

Browning—'Well, I always make it a rule to tell my wife everything confidential that happens.' Smithking—'Oh! my dear fellow, that's nothing! I tell my wife lots of things that never happened at all.'