SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Legislative Council.

NEW WISTMINSTER, March 26,-Council met at 3 p. m. Minutes read and confirmed. Fifteen members present.

No message on the Capital question sent in.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Motion of Hon. DeCosmos, seconded by Hon Robson, on colonial population, distinguishing races; carried.

Hon. Robson's motion, seconded by Hon. Cox, on Indian reservation on lower Fraser: carried; 9 to 2. nomy so

Hon. Macdonald's motions in reference to the School Funds on the Island and Mainland: carried.

Hon. Macdonald, supported by Hon. Pemberton, introduced a debate upon keeping distant members waiting governmental business, in which the Is land members were severely handled for causing the delay by not being present at the opening of the session, their convenience.

Hon Helmcken replied in a humorot vein completely turning the tables on his assailants.

Adjourned till 3 p. m. to-morrow.

Eastern States.

CHICAGO, March 24.—The Senate yester day refused to grant the request of the Presi dent's counsel for an extension of thirt days, by strict party vote, 12 to 41.

NEW YORK, March 24. - A Herald's special says a portion of managers agreed last night to a general replication, viz: that Andrew Johnson is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in manner and form as charged against him as aforesaid, anything in his answer to the contrary notwithstanding, and the House of Representatives is ready to make the charges good when the Senate is ready to hear them.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Court of Impeachment was organized at one o'clock and replication presented, which asserts, or notwithstanding the President's denial of every averment, that Andrew Johnson is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors mentioned in articles, and the House is ready to prove the same. The Senate has agreed to commence the trial on Monday the 30th.

says negotiations concerning the rights of tolo. A report had been received from the naturalized citizens have been actively pushed with England for some months past; himself with his whole army on Pattanta steps were recently taken to expedite the Plateau. It is impossible to say whether the framing of a treaty. The State Department believes a treaty quite as lavorable as that with Prussia will receive the assent of the English authorities.

It is said that when the impeachment trial is over, the House Committee on foreign affairs will report in favor of appropriation to purchase Alaska.

Washington, March 26.—The Senate today ratified the North German treaty relating to emigration and naturalization The vote was 29 against 8.

Europe.

Berlin, March 23.—The second session of Parliament of the North German Confederation commenced to-day. King William opened the session in person with a speech from the throne. He promised his Government would introduce several new measures to strengthen the union at bome and abroad While enumerating the various treaties which had been made with foreign powers, he particularly alluded to the important one just concluded with the United States, which be said was destined to define and regulate the nationality and consequent national obligations of emigrants from Germany and America. This treaty would destroy all dissension between these countries and unite more closely two nations already allied by strong bonds of commerce and race. The King concluded his speech by expressing with marked emphasis his confidence in the permanence of peace, which be was glad to say now prevailed among the pations of

London, March 23-Midnight,-In the House of Commons to-night Gladstone introduced the resolutions on the Church Reform of which he gave notice last week. The substance of these resolutions is as follows: First-In the opinion of this House it should

By Glectric Telegraph cease to exist as an establishment, due regard being had, however, for personal interests and rights of property. Second-That no new personal rights should be created and that the commission on the Irish Church should limit its operations to matters of immediate necessity, pending the final action of Parliament on the whole question. Third -That a petition should be presented to the Queen praying that the Church patronage of Ireland be placed at the disposal of Parlia-

> When the resolutions had been read, Disraeli said the Government would be ready to meet the consideration of these resolutions month, and it was agreed that the debate on the subject should commence on the thirtieth

YJENNA, March 23 .- The civil marriage bill has finally passed both Houses of the

MANCHESTER, March 23 .- The Fenians Thompson and Mullakey, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of policeman Brett. bave been reprieved.

London, March 25 .- An influential meetseveral bills being postponed to meet ing was held at the Mansion House vesterday, presided over by the Lord Mayor. committee was appointed to urge forward telegraphic communication to India. China and Australia by a submarine cable. The English Government will be asked to assist in this important undertaking.

> An emeute is reported to have occurred at Bordeaux. Seditious placards have occurred at Paris, Lyons, Marseilles and Bordeaux. The forming of the Garde Mobile is assigned as the cause of the disturbance.

Paris, March 25 .- In the Corps Legislatif the right of public meetings passed.

elected delegates to a Congress of the Zolverein, which opposed the policy of Prussia. FLORENCE, March 26 .- It is officially announced that the Government will send a ship of war to Japan to protect the trade of officers have discovered a new smurgyland

LONDON, March 23 -Advices from Abys sinia continue favorable. Nearly all the troops have reached the high table lands, though the roads are found very bad. The extreme van has arrived in the vicinity of Lake Asharges and met no hostile opposition. The country yielded little to support the army except meat and flour, but a great OHICAGO, March 26 .- A Tribune special quantity of stores has accomulated at Aninterior that King Theodore has intrenched

West Indies.

HAVANA, March 23 .- Violent shocks of earthquake were felt at Porto Rico on the 10th and 17th of March, and buildings were sadly damaged and ships carried ashore.

NEW YORK, March 26.-Reports from Jamaica state that the rebels were within fifteen miles of Carracas and that the capital was in a state of siege.

The Secretary of the French Legation was shot through a blunder of the troops.

Mexico.

NEW YORK, March 26 .- The Herald's Vera Cruz sdecial of the 19th says, the traitor Lopez has been imprisoned, and General Negrete conveyed to the Capital.

The press as well as the judiciary now denounce as unconstitutional the law against traitors passed January 25th, 1866, under which Maximilian was tried and executed.

A heavy fine had been imposed on the British steamer Davube and her owners for maggling, but it is still unpaid. The captain, West, will be imprisoned if he returns to Vera Cruz."

California.

BAN FRANCISCO, March 19 .- Gold closed to-day at 1381/2. Sterling 109 / @110. Legal Tenders 713/ @721.

Fiour - Best Oregon brands extra. \$7 50 @775, Jobbing-City millers have generally lowered their prices 25 cents per bbl Saperfine balf sacks \$6 75@7 25 ; qr \$7@ 7 25; extra balf sacks, \$7 50@7 75; qr.

Wheat dull and a shade easier, 2 000 sacks good milling at \$2 50. Barley \$1 95@2 95, nominal.

Osts \$2 25@3 30. Sailed March 27 .- Bark Huntsville, Port

Cleared Murch 26 .- Ship Rivere for Por Townsend; bark Unward, Usalady.

The New Route to the Pacific.

(From the Liverpool Courier, Jan. 9.) Will the railway now in course of construction from New York to San Fran-cisco have any perceptible effect on our attractive field for agricultural emigration. carrying trade with the East? The New Yorkers, of course, answer this question very much in the affirmative; but it by no means follows that their high strung expectations will be fulfilled to the letter. A very considerable discount must be taken off all American eloquence when the interests of the Union are in question, and this discount must be immensely increased when Union interests are in direct antagonism with those of Great miles, that offers so tempting a field for future Britain. Leaving this "high-falutin" sen- emigration, and which only waits to be timent out of the question, it is worth opened up by the establishment of direct while asking ourselves seriously if the communication with the seaboard. We have in the House by the end of the present completion of the new line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, supposing it to nature; and the only question now is whether Atlantic to the Pacific, supposing it to we care to make use of it. It might seem be completed, is not likely to prove a that the answer to such a question could not source of dangerous embarrassmen to thet be in anything but an affirmative sense. Home Government, or, at any rate, to When the means of combating American the Colonial Office. The Pacific Railway rivalry in so effective a manner, and at the may not, in the future, have all the effect same time of strengthening our hold on the it is expected by the New Yorkers to have upon our trade with China and Japan, for commercial currents are almost as difficult to divert from their course as would be the Gulf Stream; and besides, will be eager to grasp such advantages, com-there are material advantages in connec-tion with a transit by sea to which overland carriage can lay no claim * The two extremeties of our tecritory

are as completely isolated as if they were at opposite ends of the earth. British Columbia and Vancouver Island are as thoroughly cut off from Montreal as if as all practical communication is concerned. When we add that Vancouver Island and British Columbia are very far indeed from being strong military position, that the only military force immediately available consists of two volunteer regiments, one in New Westminster and the probable result of an attack on this ludicrously weak point, or the certainty of a consequent disintegration of our Canadian Dominions. There is certainly a naval force which is officially described Berlin, March 25. - Wirtemberg has as the "Pacific fleet." a designation the magnificence of which is scarcely in keeping with the limited number of vessels on the station, and their weak equipment, We may, however, fairly doubt whether men of war would be of very much use in preserving our supremacy over a vast territory and hammered at until our The danger may seem visionary to politi- loyal and an industrious population." cians of the "happy go-lucky" order, but it is none the less true that every mile added to the railway between New York and San Francisco increases perceptibly the imminence of the danger.

From this point of view, it is a matter

of comparatively triffing consequence whether our Transatlantic cousins may or build upon the completion of the new route to the East; but it is a matter of vital consequence to us that we should not obstinately close our eyes to the ultimate possibilities of their enterprise. One thing is as certain as human affirmations can make it, and that is that the scheme in question derives all its attraction, to the American mind, from the fact that it threatens to affect seriously one source of British wealth; it is hoped, in fact, that the seriousness of the effect will come near, if it does not attain, positive destruction. Obviously, then, it is no friendly feeling to us which is at the bottom of this movement; and when so much is openly confessed, we may justifiably suspect the existence of still stronger motives in the background. The annexof American politicians; and when we see how readily the idea is taken up by their constituents, we may reasonably suppose that a war undertaken for such a constituents. suppose that a war undertaken for such a purpose would be far from unpopular. Whether, therefore, we attach any importance or not, in a commercial sense, to the establishment of a railway communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific on the American side, we must beware of allowing this carelessness to ex-tend to other and weightier considera-tions. We must preserve our Canadian November, 1862, was carrying on the business of a tend to other and weightier considerations. We must preserve our Canadian dominion whether we use it as a highway to the East or not. Its value to us is quite independent of China or Japan, and thing to his advan would be just as great if China and Japan did not exist. What would England be without her colonies? What have Spain and Holland become since they lost theirs? Colonies are the entrepots of our manufactures, the advanced posts of our civilization, the future home of millions of our descendants, the surest guarantee for our continued supremacy in both hemispheres.

But it may be said, granting the extreme desirability of having the two extremities of Canadian territory brought into regular communication, how is that object to be effected -who is to make a railway across the continent, as the Americans are doing, the Home raised and Imported or the Colonial Government? To this we may answer, that though there is no present probability of a railway being constructed by either the British or the Capadian Par-liament, there is, pevertheless, another and a so much easier, in lact, that there is some danger est its extreme facility should lead to its being altogether neglected. Nature berself has laid out a route which man has

very little to do but follow. The main features of this route may be very briefly described as combining the two immense advantages of (1) utilizing a magnificent water versed-as far, indeed, as the foot of the Rocky Mountains -is by water; and the remaining fifth, consisting of connecting links of road, will be undertaken for the greater part by the Canadian Government. about ope-third of the whole length this water-way would pass through the Saskatchewan territory, which is generally called the Fertile Belt, from the extreme richness and fertility of its soil. It is this district, containing from 60,000 to 100,000 square continent, are thrown into our bands by nature, leaving us nothing to do but use them, it certainly appears difficult to understand where any serious obstacle can arise fiven the Colonial Office, we should think the most promising description.

We do not yet know whether there will be any serious reluctance displayed by the authorities on this side to encourage the scheme-if we may call it a scheme, seeing that the largest share of work is already done, and waiting to be utilised. It is posthey were in another hemisphere; as far sible, of course, that idert officialism may sacceed in tiring out the enthusiasm of the principal projector, Mr. ALFRED WADDING-TON, who has come from Victoria with the intention of urging the advantages of the new route mon the Home Government It is possible, too, that officialism may find a good excuse for deferring all consideration of the subject, in the fact that Mr. WADDINGone in Victori, we need say nothing about TON proposes to ask for liberal grants of land in the Saskatchewan district, in order that, by the encouragement of immigration, the new line may be started with every possible advantage. It is to be hoped that Mr. WADDINGTON'S perseverance may prove of too enduring a pature to be tired out by the delays of red tapeism. There is some ground for anticipating the realisation of this hope; for putting aside the high reputation enjoyed by Mr Waddington among the citi-zens of Victoria—where has filled every public position in which patriotic energy can be most favourably displayed—we say, puttingo this aside, there is an intrinsic continent. The real danger to be appres strength about the case into which he has hended is one from which no fleet, how, now thrown himself that cannot fail to act as ever extensive, can guard us ; it is that its own best recommendation. We may the American forces may be driven like a therefore confidently echo the hope expressed wedge into the centre of our Canadian in 1868, that her dominions in North America territory and hammered at until our might the ultimately recopied in an unbroken power falls assunder like a house of cards, chris from the Atlantic to the Pacific by a

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

March 24—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend Slp Forest, Butler, San Juan March 26—Sip Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan Storr Euterprise, Swanson, N Westminster Scar Gen Harney, Williams, Pt Townsond Sip Harriet, McKenzie, San Juan

CLEARED. Stmr C hstantine, Lindfors, Sar Bk Marmora, Kidd, Shanghae Schr Annie, Eivin, San Juan Schr Annie, Elvin, San Juan
Sip Forest, Butler, Pt Townsend
Schr Louisa. Downs, Sullivan, Pt Townsend
March 26—Elmr Enterprise, Swanson, N Wes
Stur Lilloot. Fleming, New Westminster
Schr Alpha, Caffrey, Nenaimo
Sip Harriet, McKenzie, San Juan
Sip Mystery, Robinson, Pt Townsend
Sip Ocean Queen, Smith, San Juan

PORT OF PORT TOWNSEND, W.T. ENTERED.

March 20-Fr ship Canadienne, San CLEARED. March 22-Br bark Cobang, Callao, Peru March 25-Slp Forest, Butler, San Juan March 25—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Pt Townsend Slp kagle, Graham, Pt Townsond

DIED.

In this city, on the 29th inst, of congestion of the lungs, Florence Annie Gertrude, aged 9 months and 2 days, infant daughter of Mr George Elmes Nias.

Plumber, &c , in Fort s reet, Victoria. aforesaid, under the name or style of Camiler, Lissett & Co., will apply to Mess s. Morris, Stone, Townson & Morris, of Moorgate Street Chambers. London, England, he will hear of somemal7 2tlaw daw

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CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHIORODYNE.
Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in
court that Dr J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chiorodyne; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been worn to. See the TIMES,
July 18th, 1864.

Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—The Right Hon Earl kussell communicated to the College of Physic-ians and JT Dayenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service for Chol-era was Chlorodyne. See LANCET, Dec. 31, 1864.

Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—Extract frem MEDICAL TIMES, Jan 12th, 1866— Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did t not supply a want and fill a place.

Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best an nost certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Con umption, Neuraigia, Rheumatism, &c. Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain ure in Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhosa, Colics, &c.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera—'So strongly are we co—'unced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases,' From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay—'Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma and Bysentery. To it Ifairly owe my restoration to health after eighten months' sewere suffering and when all other medicines 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. I. Davenport, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now seld in bottles is 1%; 2s 9d; 4s 6d and 11s.

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VOL. 9.

HIGGINS, LON

TERM

PAYABLE INVARIABLY

AGEN

Under the head of " the News of yesterday lishes a temperate Judicial question. So marks of the writer anomalous position of of the Colony, and the appoyances that arise ministration of law in consequence, we quite and we are convinced now before the Legis will not only fail to cur will greatly aggravate Colony requires is one and two puisne Judges; of three to constitute a neal. The only appare bill before the Council power and confirm the diction of the Judges, give concurrent jurisdic stance greatly to be dep heard of elsewhere. T the case of Mr C. W. W. that a debtor under th tem of jurisprudenco gauntlet of two snits i

breathings of the

Taland Bankruptey Co

sequently elected to tra plication to the Court land. With regard t position occupied by M this case, there can be opinion. We do not this the circumstances, the should have sat to hear its citation is no illustra the writer intends to could have cited an ins a man after first filinga Mainland had been drag Island Court, the poin been made; but so it st tration is, to sa the nate. Under the pill be cil we believe such an ou and for that reason we killed. The writer in trips himself up when h evidence of the unfit Needham for the posi popularity with the le and sets that unpopular distinction with that eron, when that worth occupied the Bench. Th unpopular with the legal proof of his unfitness for th of his unpopularity with th nor suitors. That Mr. popular as a Judge we d too vivid a recollection of which "law" and "justice. ministered in this Colon gentleman's reign (it w than a reign, as his dictum we remember too well scenes that occurred with daily before him : and we too readily the length of ti get even a triffing suit thre mary Court to ever wish that gentleman to the Benc Mr Cameron did as well as out legal education could I he failed to give satisfact every respect and was

consequence. Perhaps th

News may wish to return

days on this Island when