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And Victoria Chronicle.

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Governor Seymour and the New Westminster Council.

We have perused the congratulatory address of the New Westminster City Council to Governor Seymour and the reply of His Excellency thereto, with feelings of considerable satisfaction, and feel confident that the latter is a favorable augury of what the policy of the Government will be. While the reader of the address cannot fail to detect the same old spirit of selfishness that has ever actuated a majority of the people of New Westminster, or to notice the untruthful reminder that "Union was not sought *by the people residing on the mainland*" (a hint to His Excellency that the Island should expect no favor at his hands), the statement of the Council "that the past year has been one of *peculiar anxiety to us*" (them), will be readily believed by all who have watched the tone of the public prints at the capital, or listened to the remarks of its public men when dealing with the question of Union. If in reply to their reminder the Council expected an assurance from His Excellency that their *superior* claims would be recognised and fostered, they have been quietly and diplomatically undeceived, and their "anxiety," which before was "peculiar," must now be absolutely overpowering. In referring to the condition of affairs at the capital, Mr Seymour frankly acknowledges that while in England he was misled by the "somewhat over-sanguine expectations of some of my [his] correspondents," which "have not been fully realised." By this candid admission, Mr Seymour shows that he sees and understands the blunders into which he was betrayed by placing implicit reliance in the statements of interested men writing from New Westminster. The unfortunate position in which these correspondents, by their misstatements—which we believe were wilful and not merely overzealous—have placed His Excellency, is deeply to be deplored. It was on the faith of these misstatements that the celebrated letter to the Colonial Office from Paris was written; and it was this letter which created a feeling of indignation in the minds of the Islanders towards Governor Seymour, and of hostility to Union that at one time threatened to culminate in open rebellion. Happily that danger has blown over. After calm reflection, the promptings of sober second thought have prevailed, and to-day, we venture to say, there are no more loyal people than those of Vancouver Island, or none more disposed to accept the conditions—distasteful though they be—and assist in restoring the country to its former prosperity. The expression by His Excellency of "a desire to promote harmony and good-will * * * between two English communities" will meet with hearty approval in this city and elsewhere throughout Vancouver Island. Our people well know that there can be no remedy for the ills under which they labor if they offer a factious opposition to a Government, or feed the flame of animosity towards a people with whom they are connected by the common ties of nationality and allegiance. Nothing could be more impolitic than the manifestation of a disposition of hostility toward His Excellency, who not only avers that the misstatements in his Paris letter were not intentionally made, but in manly, straightforward language, which should win for him the respect, if it does not gain the friendship, of his bitterest opponent, says:

"*consideration of my earlier acts.*" This one sentence is worth all the rest of the reply put together. It indicates that Governor Seymour, realising that his "earlier acts" have not given satisfaction, inasmuch as they were directed more to the building up of a section than to the prosperity of the whole Colony; and feeling that the mistakes into which bad advisers and "correspondents" have led him, is not above asking forgiveness, and at the same time giving his word of honor that he will put forth his most earnest endeavors to promote the interests of "*all the Colonists, from Victoria to Cariboo.*" The assurance of His Excellency that "no Government over which he presides will ever consider itself above the wholesome control of public opinion," is a matter for deep congratulation. If Mr Seymour really wishes to secure the people a fuller representation than they are likely to enjoy for some years to come, we expect to see an effort made by him to increase the number of electoral districts, and to open the door of the Council Chamber for the admission of at least one popular representative to every official member. The reply, although addressed to the New Westminster City Council, is really intended to assure the people of other sections of the honest intentions of His Excellency. To New Westminster Mr Seymour owed no apology. All the favors of his administration in days gone by were showered on the favored people of that *embryo* "city." It was the Caribooites who complained of the chilling effects upon their interests from the early policy of Mr Seymour; and it was the Victorians who felt themselves aggrieved by the misrepresentations contained in the Paris letter. Both sections required the explanation and assurance that have been given, and both may now rest easy under the belief that, so far as it lies in the Governor's power, their interests will be fostered and encouraged; and that, instead of one locality absorbing all the attention and more than one-half of the entire revenue, the gubernatorial favors will be bestowed upon all sections alike. The very best assurance of the sincerity of His Excellency is the fact that he has chosen at least two of our most respected and trustworthy officials as advisers, and instead of seeing any cause for alarm, we believe that Mr Seymour intends to fulfil his promises to the letter, and that he will pursue no policy, or suffer any measure to become law that will operate to the injury of Victoria. The question of the Capital, so far as we can hear, remains open, but its removal is only a question of a few months. As the needle is attracted by the magnet, so will the seat of Government gravitate in time towards the Island of Vancouver.

THE BENEFIT OF THE BELL RINGERS.—Mr R. G. Marsh, George Marsh, Mrs Marsh, Jenny Arnot, Mr Charles Clarke and others will appear for the benefit of the bell ringers on Wednesday evening, as the beneficiaries will start for the Sound *en route* to the Sandwich Islands, on Thursday, the last opportunity of witnessing their performance should be embraced by our citizens.

LOCAL INTELIGENCE.

THE UNION PROCLAMATION—Nothing is yet definitely known in regard to the time and *modus operandi* of the Union proclamation. The remark made by Governor Seymour on the 13th, in reply to the civic address, "that the artificial separation of the two communities had but *but a few hours of existence*," coupled with the fact of Administrator Young having returned yesterday from New Westminster with a budget of despatches, point to the speedy consummation of the event. The manifesto will no doubt be issued in both cities simultaneously [illegible] the morrow.

ARRIVALS FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday morning at nine o'clock from New Westminster. She encountered very severe weather after leaving Fraser river, and being unable to fetch Plumper's Pass attempted to put back, but found it impracticable and ran for Cowichan Gap anchoring for shelter in Saanich Arm. The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived at 2 p. m., having anchored over night in the river owing to the terrific gale from S.E. She brought back the Hon Administrator Young from New Westminster. The Douglas made the run up to New Westminster in seven hours and a half.

MULTUM IN PARVO.—Dentu, the well-known Palais Royal editor, has given the sum of £20,000 for the privilege of publishing the catalogue of the Great Exhibition. The following calculation as to the probable amount of profits we will thereby reap has been made. Suppose a million of copies to be issued; the cost of printing, paper, and advertising these said copies will at least come to £12,000. To this sum add the £20,000 paid for the privilege of publishing them, and you have at once the formidable sum of £32,000 sterling. Sell each copy at a franc, and M. Dentu will at once realize £8,000.

BOOKS ON THE AMERICAN WAR.—The following statistics of books sold in America relating to the war are given by the Round Table: Headley's History, 1st and 2d vols., $682,500; Greeley's History, 1 vol., $650,000; Kettel's History, $330,000; Nurse and Spy, 440,000; Field, Dungeon, and Escape, $266,500: Four Years in Secessia, $105,000; Life and Death in Prisons, $110,000; Total, $2,584,000. The number of volumes which went to swell this little amount was eight hundred and twenty-one thousand, which is about double the "sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin," and four times that of Tupper's "Proverbial Philosophy."

REVERENCE FOR POETS.—Most people are familiar with the story of the Tailor in the 'Irish Lion" who being mistaken for the national Bard is the recipient of innumerable attention and favors. English papers record the following similar incident. A spurious Tennyson has appeared in London. He is so like him that he has already been forced to part with several locks of hair, as the ladies who are fond of "heirlooms" would take no denial, and believed the double of Tennyson was the real man, and only endeavoring to escape lionizing. He is a cheesemonger of Cheshire.

AN ORLEANIST PROPAGANDA.—A strange story reaches the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Paris that an Orleanist Propaganda, encouraged, it is said, by the Empress Charlotte of Mexico, has been begun in France, and has already made considerable progress, thanks to the discontent which prevails in consequence of the recent vacillating policy of the Emperor.

ROYAL HOSPITAL BENEFIT—At a meeting of the Amateur Dramatic Club, held on Saturday evening, it was resolved that the first entertainment given by the new organization should be for the benefit of the most deserving Institution the Royal Hospital, and that the same should take place in the theatre on Wednesday evening, the 5th prx.

DASTARDLY—A fine brown retriever dog, belonging to a gentleman residing on Church street, was shot yesterday afternoon by some unknown scoundrel. The animal was one of the most inoffensive in town, and was highly prized by the owner, who offers a reward of $25 for information that will lead to the detection and conviction of the perpetrator.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE.—The Elocution Class will meet this evening at eight o'clock, when the following readings and recitations will be given: "Death of Mirabeau," reading by Mr Alston; "Shield's Irish Aliens," recitation by Mr Babbitt; "Work," recitation by Mr. Hutchinson; A Reading from the Newcomes by Mr Fell.

THE WIRES were up for a few moments on Saturday, and two or three private messages were received and transmitted. The heavy blow, however, soon prostrated the line at several points between this and San Francisco, and we again appear, for the fourth time in as many days, *minus* despatches.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY AND TREASURER The *Columbian* of Saturday says:—"We understand it is quite settled that Mr Young will be Colonial Secretary, as Hon Mr Birch has elected to return to England. It is [illegible] quite [illegible]

[illegible] port, six feet of snow on the divide between Seymour and the Columbia river. The Black Hawk Company—represented by two men—continue to roll out good pay. The weather at the Bend was cold, and ice had began to form.

☞The Dramatic Entertainment at New Westminster on Friday evening proved very successful. The pieces performed were "Paul Pry" and "Deaf as a Post." The proceeds would go to the Royal Columbian Hospital.

FUNERAL.—The remains of the late Mrs Schultz were followed to the grave yesterday afternoon by a large number of friends of the deceased's family. The interment took place at the Jewish Cemetery, Mr Jacobs reading the burial service.

FOR PORTLAND—The steamer Fideliter, Erskine, sailed for Portland at noon yesterday, carrying 50 passengers and a full freight. She was detained some hours owing to a slight derangement of the machinery.

GRIST MILL FOR SODA CREEK—Mr J. R. Adams, of this city, has purchased Mr Woodcock's interest in the grist mill machinery destined for Soda Creek, Cariboo, and will send it forward and erect it immediately.

STEAMER FOR COMOX.—The steamer Sir James Douglas will resume her trips to the settlements leaving for Comox on Tuesday morning.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR has so far recovered his health that he was able to go shooting on the Leviathan on Friday.

SNOW has fallen at Spuzzem, 12 miles above Yale, and the mountains have donned their wintry garb.

New Westminster Address.

The following address was presented to Governor Seymour on Thursday last by the City Council of New Westminster:

May it please your Excellency: We, Her Majesty's loyal subjects, the President and members of the Municipal Council of the City of New Westminster, would desire to approach your Excellency upon your return from England, and, in the name of the people we represent, cordially welcome you back to this the seat of your Government.

While we cannot point to any very great progress made by this city during your Excellency's absence, yet it is a satisfaction to know that some substantial advancement has marked that period, and that the commercial crisis which has overtaken these colonies has fallen with less severity upon this community.

The past year has been one of peculiar anxiety to us, and your Excellency's opportune presence at the seat of the Imperial Government at a moment when important constitutional changes in the political relations and institutions of these colonies were taking place, appeared almost providential; and it was with lively satisfaction we observed the deep interest manifested by your Excellency in the welfare of the country.

We confidently accept your Excellency's return as the surest guarantee that the claims and interests of our city will not be overlooked, and that the administration of public affairs under the new condition of things unsought by the people residing on the main land, will be such as to advance the general prosperity and promote the permanent interests of the country, and in some measure atone for the very meagre share the people are as yet permitted to have in the management of their affairs.

In conclusion, we again most cordially welcome you to our city—a welcome we also desire to extend to Mrs Seymour—and we would offer you both our joyful congratulations upon your safe arrival, in the good providence of God, at what, we trust, may prove an agreeable and happy home.

Wishing you every happiness and prosperity,

We have the honor to be,
Your most faithful servants,

His Excellency replied as follows:

MR PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL:

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I find myself among you again, and that I receive the address you are good enough to present.

Indisposition has prevented my judging personally of the present condition of your city. If the somewhat over-sanguine expectations of some of my correspondents have not been fully realized, it is at least most gratifying to me to learn that some substantial advancement has been made within the last year. I well know the good feeling, energy and self-reliance of the people of New Westminster, and sincerely hope that the solid prosperity they deserve may soon crown their exertions.

The time of my absence from you has, I can assure you, not been a mere holiday; and much anxious reflection has preceded the advice which, on matters of great importance to us, it has been my duty to tender to Her Majesty's Government. A desire to promote harmony and good will has been my principal guide, in my public actions, and I allow myself to believe that I already see on both sides of the Straits a feeling of friendship growing up between two [illegible] communities, where [illegible] [illegible] and of all the colonies [illegible] from Victoria to Cariboo, a lenient, and indulgent consideration of my earlier acts.

I think that you will believe that the interests of New Westminster will not be indifferent to me. I agree with you in the opinion that the share which the people will, for a short time, have in the direct management of their affairs is not so large as we could desire, but no Government over which I preside will ever consider itself above the wholesome control of public opinion.

I can assure you that Mrs Seymour and myself were greatly touched at the reception accorded to us on our arrival in New Westminster: I would beg you, the representatives of the city, to convey in our joint names to your fellow-citizens our very grateful thanks for the cordial welcome we have received.

FREDERICK SEYMOUR.

INCREASE IN TRADE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—The commissioners of her Majesty's customs, in their annual report, have no more remarkable story to tell of last year's trade than the sudden recovery of our commercial relations with the United States. The object of the war was effected in 1865, and the country bounded forward to its old pursuits with an energy which has astonished the world. The enormous reduction in our export and import trade with America during four years of civil war was largely recovered in the remaining months of 1865. This year there is every chance of its regaining the point at which the struggle found it. Taking the imports to the United Kingdom, which in 1860 more than doubled the exports from this country, we find a substantial improvement since the close of the war. In 1860 they were valued at £44,637,203; in 1861, at 49,389,602. In 1864 they had fallen a little below £18,000,000, but last year they recovered to £21,549,115, being an increase on those of 1864 of £3,600,000, and on 1863 of nearly £2,000,000. We thus see that an immediate effect was produced by the return of the people to their usual pursuits; but the greatest recovery must take place this year, as the imports largely consists of cotton and produce, and there has not yet been sufficient time to show to what extent the agricultural power of the nation has been impaired by war. But the exports are not subject to the same causes of delay. The Union preserved, merchants resumed dealing, and the demand for every article of use and luxury revived with such alacrity that the year which witnessed the final blow to the rebellion saw the exports from this country regain their position before the South attempted to secede. In 1860 they were valued at £21,667,065. the following year they fell to only a fraction over £9,000,000, and last year they were £21,235,790. We thus find that in 1865 we sent as much to the United States as we received from her, a course of trade which has altered completely our commercial relations with America.

THE examination of 1,517 names in the records of a recruiting officer for the British army elicited the following facts: Irishmen of the working classes, almost all Munster men, measured by Mr Beddoe, averaged about 5 feet 6·7 inches in height, and 140 pounds in weight (naked). The Scotch recruits were about equal to those of Leinster and Munster in stature and weight, and exceeded in girth of chest both the English and the Irish, though the Welsh might equal them in that point. The Welsh recruits weighed heaviest, but their stature was considerably lower than that of the Irish. The English varied very much, but on the whole they did not quite equal even the Welsh in stature or the Irish in weight, which seemed mainly due to the low average of the recruits from the Metropolis and the manufacturing districts.

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine.—Dr. MAGGIEL is the founder of a new Medical System! The quan itarians, whose vast internal doses enfeeble the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most virulent sores with a box or so his wonderful and all-healing Salve. These two great specifics of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrum of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggiel's Pills and Salve have oened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggiel's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Maggiel's Pills suffices to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant. There is no griping, and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored, and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorated. This last quality makes the medicines very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disenfectant power of Maggiel's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that **Maggiel's Bilious, Dyspeptic and Diarrhea Pills** cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all abrasions of the skin, **Maggiel's Salve** is infallible. Sold by J. MAGGIEL, 11 Pine street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Dysentery, Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints.—In all cases of dysentery and diarrhœa in which Holloway's Ointment has been well rubbed upon the abdomen two or three times a-day, decided relief has been at once obtained, and a perseverance in the same safe treatment, aided by the application of warm bran poultices, has established a cure. A milk diet and farinaceous food should be adhered to throughout the attack. Solid substances, fruits and vegetables should be studiously shunned until the more distressing and alarming symptoms have been dissipated by the diligent inunction of this redressive and cooling Ointment.