

## NOTICE.

## MORSON'S

and Effectual Remedies  
resold by Chemists and Druggists throughout  
the World.

**INDIGESTION**—The popular and professional medicine in MORSON'S PEPSIN, the active digestive principle of the stomach juice. In Powder, Lozenges, Globules, and in Wine.

**ASTHMA**—One of the greatest results of the chemical progress in the adaptation of the active principle obtained from the Panacea, and prepared as MORSON'S PANACEA, in the form of a Lozenge and Powder. It enables the weakest stomachs to assimilate animal fat and oil, so essential to the constitution.

**WORM CHILDREN**—In all cases where the elements for the formation of worms are present MORSON'S WORM PILLS have never been known to fail.

**BRONCHITIS**—MORSON'S celebrated Anodyne is now being supplied to the public. The purest preparation of this anodyne is sold under the name of MORSON'S.

he above are carefully packed and shipped to order must be made payable in England.

**THOMAS MORSON & SON,**  
Sole Manufacturers, 31, 33, 124 SOUTHAMPTON ROW,  
LONDON, E.C.4.

**ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY**  
OF ENGLAND.

**LEICESTER MEETING, 1869.**  
PRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE REWARDED TO  
**J. & F. HOWARD,**  
Lancaster Iron Works, Bedford.

First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for General  
purpose.

First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land  
and the Best Subsoil Plough.

First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for General  
purpose.

First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for Light Land  
and the Best Subsoil Plough.

First Prize for the Best Harrows for Horse Power.  
First Prize for the Best Steam Cultivating  
Machinery for Farms of moderate size.

First and Only Prize for the Best 5-tined Steam  
Cultivator.

First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Harrow.  
First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Windmill.  
Silver Medal for their Patent Safety Boiler.

J. & F. HOWARD, thus received

**FIRST PRIZES, ONE SECOND PRIZE**  
**AND A SILVER MEDAL**

giving of almost every Prize for which they compete  
and this is the first time that the most severe and  
prized of the Society.

**LEY'S AMMUNITION**

**THE HOKER CARTRIDGES**  
For Snail and Bullet of 477, 405, 357, 303, 257, 223,  
and for the Henry and Martini-Henry Ri-  
fles of 440 Bore, adopted by the British  
Army, and also of 400 Bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF Cartridges are Metal-  
lic Cartridges with enlarged Base for  
small bore, adopted by foreign govern-  
ments for the converted Dussau, Berdan,  
Remington, and other Rifles. They are  
also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer,  
and American Henry Repeating  
Rifles.

The "LEY BOXER" are the cheap-  
est Cartridges known, carrying their full  
load and being made entirely of metal, are  
not liable to rust or deterioration in any climate.

As above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for  
different systems of breech-loading Rifles can be had  
without the metallic bullet and Machine for the  
loading of the Cartridge.

EXTRA CARTRIDGES of 450 bore for revolving Pistol  
in Her Majesty's Navy.

Upper Rim-Fire Cartridges of all sizes, for Smith and  
Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

Cartridges for Lefaucheur Revolvers of 12 m. 9 m.  
10 m. bore.

Central-Fire and Pin-Fire Cartridges for all sizes of  
Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E.P. Caps, Patent W.C. Caps,  
Felt Gun Wadings for Breech and Muzzle Load-  
ing, and every description of Sporting and Military Am-  
munition.

**LEY BROTHERS,**  
GRAVEY, LONDON, LONDON.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

**FRAUD**

On the 27th June, 1869, MORSEY & SONS, Printers, were  
arrested at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting  
the

**LABELS**

Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and were  
sentenced by Mr. Justice Fry to

**TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT**

And on the 30th of the same month, for  
**SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES**

for the same offence, were sentenced by the Subur-  
ban Magistrate at Southwark, to

**TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT**

**CAUTION**—Anyone selling SPURIOUS GILBERT'S  
TOILET, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable  
to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted.  
Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods  
carefully before taking delivery of them. The CHEVY  
manufacturers of Messrs Crosse & Blackwell may be had  
from EVERY WHOLESALE DEALER on Vancouver  
Island.

**CAMOMILE PILLS**

ARE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED AS A  
simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They  
act as a powerful tonic and aperient; are mild in  
their operation; safe under any circumstances; and  
the results of persons can now bear testimony to the  
benefits derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1/2, 2s 6d and 5s each, by Chem-  
ists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the world.  
Orders to be made payable by London House.

## The Weekly British Colonist,

Wednesday February 8th 1871.

## The New Constitution.

We have before us a Bill comprising forty-nine sections and a schedule, entitled "The Constitution Act, 1871." Passing over the "Whereas," the following is a synopsis of the provisions of the Bill:—Sections 1 and 2 define the meaning of the word Governor and the power of the Executive, which power shall, so far as the same is unaltered by this Act, be continued as it exists at present, subject, however, upon the Union of this Colony with the Dominion of Canada, to the "North American Act 1867." Section 3 provides that the Executive Council shall be composed of such persons as the Governor from time to time thinks fit, not exceeding five, and in the first instance shall include the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, and the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. It is provided in section 4 that when either of the three last named offices shall become vacant by the death, removal, or resignation of the present occupant, the Governor may appoint officers to hold such offices respectively during pleasure, and may from time to time appoint other or additional members of the Executive Council, and to hold office during pleasure, and the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe the duties of those officers and of the several departments over which they shall preside, or to which they shall belong, and of the officers and clerks thereof, provided, however, that the whole number of members of the Executive Council shall never exceed five. Section 5 provides that the rights, powers, duties, functions, responsibilities, or authorities imposed upon the Executive officers at present shall continue in as far as they are not repugnant to this Act, subject nevertheless to revision by the Governor in Council. Sections 6 and 7 provide for the establishment of a Legislative Assembly composed of twenty-five members, all of whom shall be elected by the people, and for which purpose the colony is divided into thirteen electoral districts as per schedule hereto. The Governor shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the said Assembly, to make laws in and for this colony in all cases whatever, subject, however, after the union of this colony with the Dominion of Canada, if such Union shall take effect to the provisions of the "British North America Act, 1867," or to any order of Her Majesty in Council, or Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, framed or passed for the purpose of effecting such union. Sections 8 and 9 provide that no person accepting a commission, employment, or permanent or temporary to which salary, fee, allowance, emolument or profit of any kind is attached either in his own name or through others, directly or indirectly, shall be eligible as a member of the Legislative Council; but members of the Executive Council will not be disqualified from these causes to sit and vote in the Legislative Assembly, provided they are elected while holding such office. Sections 10, 11 and 12 provide that a person disqualified as aforesaid, being elected, his election shall be null and void, that no member disqualified as aforesaid shall sit and vote in the Legislative Assembly; and that if any such person or member does sit and vote he shall thereby forfeit the sum of two thousand dollars for each and every day on which he so sits or votes, recoverable by any person who may sue for the same by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in any court of competent civil jurisdiction in the colony. Section 13 provides that existing laws, or laws which may be passed during the present session, relative to the qualification or disqualification of members or voters, the revision of the list of voters, the appointment and powers of Returning officers and the mode of dealing with contested elections shall, when not absolutely repugnant to this Act, respectively apply to the election of members, and thus the franchise, it may be remarked, will be left just as it was at the late election unless altered during the present session. Section 14 provides for the issue of election writs. Section 15 empowers the Governor from time to time to call together the Assembly. Section 16 empowers the Governor to prorogue or dissolve the same, and in the absence of dissolution members shall hold their seats for four years and no longer. Seventeen provides for the swearing of members. Sections 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 provide for the election of one of its members to the Assembly to be Speaker, at its first meeting, for the filling of vacancy of Speakership, the supplying of his place during temporary absence, defines his powers &c. Sections 23, 24 and 25 provide that nine members, including the Speaker, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; that a majority of votes of those present shall carry any measure, the Speaker only giving a casting vote in case of a tie; that the Assembly shall at its first meeting adopt Standing Rules and Orders. Sects 26, 27 and 28 provide for the transmission of Government Bills to the Assembly, dealing with them, the Governor's assenting thereto, recommitment of Bills, etc. Sections 29 and 30 provide that the duration of the Assembly shall be for four years, unless dissolved, and that a session shall be held at least once in every year. Sections 31 and 32 recite the usual disqualifying circumstances which render a member's seat vacant, and that an intersting of offices amongst the members of the Executive or any of them shall not render re-election necessary. Sections 33, 34 and 35 provide for the resignation of a member and for filling the vacancy consequent thereon. Sections 36 and 37 provide for the filling of vacancies

occasioned by death or otherwise. Sections 38-42 inclusive provide for the payment of members \$5 a day for a period of 50 days, and 15 cents mileage for the distance between the place of residence of each member and the place where the session is held, reckoning such distance going and coming, and for the manner of payment. Section 43 provides that the omission or failure to elect members in any district shall not render the Assembly incomplete, or invalidate its proceedings. Under section 44 the Legislature may from time to time define its privileges, immunities, powers, etc., provided these shall not exceed those of the British House of Commons. Section 45 provides that the appointments to public offices under the Government of British Columbia, hereafter to become vacant or to be created, whether such offices be salaried or not, shall be vested in the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, with the exception of the appointments of the officers who are also appointed members of the Executive Council, which appointments shall be vested in the Governor alone. No part of the revenue of this colony, says section 46, shall be issued out of the Treasury of this colony except in pursuance of warrants under the hand of the Governor. Section 47 is as follows: This Act shall not come into operation until it has received Her Majesty's assent, nor until such assent has been proclaimed in this colony by the Governor, nor until the expiration of such time as the Governor shall direct after such assent has been proclaimed as aforesaid, to be fixed by the Governor in such proclamation. Section 48 provides that if the projected union with Canada shall be carried into effect this Act shall be construed after such union as being subject to all the provisions of the "British North America Act, 1867," which may become applicable to this colony, and no provisions contained in any order of Her Majesty in Council for the admission of this colony into the Dominion, and to the provisions contained in any Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, made for the purpose of effecting such union or any other provisions framed by competent authority. The 49th section is the "short title" of the Bill.

## SCHEDULE A.

Cariboo District, as defined in a public notice from the Lands and Works Office on the 15th day of December, A.D. 1869, by desire of the Governor, and purporting to be in accordance with the provisions of the 30th clause of the Mineral Ordinance, 1869, shall constitute one district, to be designated Cariboo District, and return two members.

Lillooet District, as defined in the said public notice, shall constitute one district, to be designated Lillooet District, and return two members.

Yale District, as defined in the said public notice, shall constitute one district, to be designated Yale District, and return three members.

Kootenay District, as defined in the said public notice, shall constitute one district, to be designated Kootenay District, and return two members.

New Westminster and Coast districts, as defined in the said public notice, other than except that portion thereof next hereinafter defined as New Westminster City District, shall constitute one district, to be designated New Westminster District, and return two members.

All that tract of land indicated as the city and suburbs of New Westminster upon an official map now deposited in the Lands and Works Office, Victoria, which map is designated District of New Westminster, Suburbs, bears the official seal of the Lands and Works Department, and is signed R. C. Moody, are defined on the said map by a dotted line and by the bank of the Fraser River, shall constitute one district, to be designated New Westminster City District, and return one member.

That tract of land comprised within the Municipal limits of the City of Victoria, as defined by law for the time being, shall constitute one district, to be designated Victoria City District, and return four members.

Those tracts of land included within Nanaimo, Mountain, Cedar and Cranberry Districts, as defined on the official maps of those districts now deposited in the Lands Office, Victoria, and which maps are designated respectively Nanaimo District, Official Map, 1859, Mountain District, Official Map, 1859, Cedar District, Official Map, 1859, Cranberry District, Official Map, 1859, shall constitute one district to be designated Nanaimo District, and return one member.

Those tracts of land included within Cowichan, Quamichan, Somes, Comiaken and Shawinigan Districts, as defined on the official maps of those districts now deposited in the Lands Office, Victoria, and which maps are designated respectively Cowichan District, Comiaken District, Somes District, Comiaken District and Shawinigan District, shall constitute one district, to be designated Cowichan District, and return one member.

That tract of land defined on the official map of Comox District now deposited in the Lands Office, Victoria, under the name Official Map, Comox District, shall constitute one district, to be designated Comox District, and return one member.

Those tracts of land comprised within the Victoria, Lake North Saanich and South Saanich Districts, as defined on the official maps of those districts now deposited in the Lands Office, Victoria, and which maps are designated respectively Victoria District, Official Map, 1858, Lake District, North Saanich, 1859, South Saanich District, Official Map, 1859, shall constitute one district, to be designated Victoria District, and return two members.

Those tracts of land comprised within the Metoches, Esquimalt, Sooke and Highland Districts as defined on the Official map of those districts now deposited in the Lands Office, Victoria, and which maps are designated respectively Metoches District, Official Map, 1858, Highland District, Official Map, 1858, Highland District, Official Map, 1858, shall constitute one district, to be designated Metoches District, and return one member.

Those tracts of land comprised within the Chemainus District, as defined on the official map of Chemainus District now deposited in the Lands Office, Victoria, and designated Chemainus District, Official Map, 1859, and the whole of Salt Spring Island, shall constitute one district, to be designated Chemainus District, and return one member.

Those tracts of land comprised within the Metoches District, as defined on the official map of Metoches District now deposited in the Lands Office, Victoria, and designated Metoches District, Official Map, 1858, Sooke District, Official Map, 1858, Highland District, Official Map, 1858, shall constitute one district, to be designated Metoches District, and return one member.

Those tracts of land comprised within the Chemainus District, as defined on the official map of Chemainus District now deposited in the Lands Office, Victoria, and designated Chemainus District, Official Map, 1859, and the whole of Salt Spring Island, shall constitute one district, to be designated Chemainus District, and return one member.

**CLOSING OUT**—The old and well-known firm of Henry Nathan, Jr. & Co. offer their entire stock of merchandise at reduced prices with a view to retiring from business.

## Legislative Council.

Tuesday, Jan 31st, 1871.

Council met at 1 p.m. Present—The hon. Speaker, hon. Chief Commissioner, hon. Attorney-General, hon. Collector of Customs, Mr. Humphreys, hon. Dr. Helmeke, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Nathan, Mr. Skinner, Mr. Bunter, Mr. Alston, Mr. DeCosmos, Mr. Pemberton, hon. Dr. Carrall.

Minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed.

## PRE-EMPTION CLAIMS.

A communication was received from His Excellency the Governor, acknowledging the receipt of the address from the House on the motion of Mr. DeCosmos to grant an extension of time to those who are in arrears for land.

His Excellency regrets that he is not able to comply with the request of the Council, owing to the shortness of the time that will probably intervene between the present and the union of this colony with Canada—it being necessary to have the accounts settled before the consummation of that union.

## NEW CONSTITUTION.

A message was received from His Excellency the Governor submitting a Bill to alter and amend the constitution of the Legislative Council.

On motion the bill was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday.

## ROAD STEAMERS.

Hon. Dr. Carrall gave notice to ask leave to bring in a bill to introduce the Thomson Road Steamer into the colony.

## PRIVILEGE.

Hon. Dr. Carrall said he wished to make a remark in reply to a card that had been published in the daily papers by Messrs Spratt & Irving, in which he was charged with having said that the machinery of the L. & N. K. mining company could not be manufactured in the colony. He had merely said he was credibly informed that such machinery could not be manufactured here.

## ROAD TOLLS.

Mr. Humphreys asked if it was the intention of the Government to bring down a bill to alter the road tolls.

Hon. Speaker said it was not in order to ask such a question now.

## POSTMASTERS.

Mr. Bunter moved that a sum be placed on the Supplementary Estimates to compensate the Postmaster at Nanaimo for his services.

Mr. DeCosmos seconded. He thought the time had come when Postmasters should be compensated for their services.

Hon. Speaker said there were about forty Postmasters acting without any pay. They did not ask for any—they were willing and anxious to get the position without it.

Mr. DeCosmos said it would, in view of Confederation, be the interest of this colony to make provision for the payment of all Postmasters.

Hon. Dr. Carrall supported the resolution, which was carried.

**MAIL SERVICE.**—A new bill was introduced by Mr. Nathan moved a respectful address to His Excellency the Governor, praying that an amount be placed upon the Supplementary Estimates for the conveyance of mails twice a week between Victoria and New Westminster; and that His Excellency be pleased to direct that negotiations be at once entered into with the parties at present performing the duty, or that the performance of the work be offered to public competition.

The hon. mover said the Council had voted heavy sums of money for the conveyance of mails to foreign parts as well as to different parts of the colony, but this one of the most important routes, had been left unprovided for. It was said the H. B. company did not ask any more for carrying the mails, but the Government had no right to impose upon them without a proper compensation. It was not fair to deprive a portion of the people who contributed their quota towards the revenue of such a benefit as regular mail communication. It was a great public inconvenience not to have regularity in the sailing of the steamers and the arrival and departure of the mails. He had known parties who had calculated on the steamer sailing at a certain hour, but were disappointed and obliged to employ a steamer or other vessel to bring them to Victoria, and often the mail and express were left behind.

Some discussion took place as to the propriety of entertaining the measure after its having once been before the House. It was ruled, however, that as it had been entertained only in committee it might now come before the Council, and the resolution passed.

## LAKE TO STOCKRAISERS.

Mr. Humphreys asked the Chief Commissioner whether it was the intention of the Government to at once grant leases of land for grazing purposes to the farmers and stockraisers in the valley of the Fraser, and also whether it was not expedient that the Government should send down a bill to assimilate the grazing law of New South Wales with the pre-emption laws of British Columbia.

Mr. Humphreys said that a number of parties had applied for leases of lands for grazing purposes and had been refused. He thought such treatment very unfair. The grazing of persons who were not settlers were driven on to the land adjoining the settlers and the feed was all eaten up. He thought the law of this colony should be assimilated to the law of New South Wales in this particular.

Hon. Chief Commissioner replied that it was not true that persons had met with such a refusal who had applied for a lease for grazing land, except in a single instance. The Government had granted some twelve or fifteen pasture land leases. The member for Lillooet must certainly be mistaken in what he asserted. The Government had never refused to grant a lease upon the proper terms for six years at 4 cents per acre. In regard to the latter part of the enquiry, he would say the laws of this colony were much more liberal than those of New South Wales, a copy of which he held in his hands, and so much condition as the hon. member for Lillooet speaks of exists in the laws of New South Wales.

Mr. Humphreys said there must be some mistake about the matter of retaining leases, as he knew of several parties who had applied and had been refused leases. He named Messrs Ritchie, Blair and Smith, and stated that he (Humphreys) had seen a letter from the Governor stating that their application for a grant could not be complied with owing to the pledge which this colony had made to the Dominion Government for land for railway purposes.

Hon. Chief Commissioner read a copy of a letter from the Land and Works Department to the Magistrate at Lillooet in reply to the application of the persons named by Mr. Humphreys, which offered to the applicants the land they had applied for "on the terms prescribed by the Government."

Mr. Humphreys said that was not the letter which he had seen, but one from the Governor, written by his private secretary. After some further discussion the matter dropped.

## PENSIONS.

Mr. Humphreys asked the hon. Colonial Secretary whether it was the intention of the Government to recommend or allow pensions or compensation to subordinate officers, and if so, whether such compensation or pension will be proportioned to their length of service?

Hon. Colonial Secretary could give no information upon the subject.

## MEDICAL.

Mr. Alston's Bill to enable chemists and druggists to practice medicine and surgery was postponed.

**INSURANCE CO. TAX.**  
Mr. Nathan moved that the petition of the Mayor and Council of Victoria be brought up.

Mr. Nathan after some preliminary remarks, moved that an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor asking that a Bill be sent down to amend the Fire Ordinance of 1869 so as to levy a tax on Fire Insurance Co's. of \$250 per annum.

Mr. Alston moved an amendment that the tax be \$500. Carried.

## IRIGATION.

Mr. Humphreys asked the hon. Chief Commissioner whether the Government is disposed to favor a money assistance to parties who will undertake and guarantee the completion of extensive ditch or canal cuttings for irrigating farm land. Also information in regard to the claimants and ownership to the surveyed land in the township of Vinton, in the District of Lillooet.

Hon. Chief Commissioner replied that he could not say whether a proposition to obtain aid for the subject named in the resolution could be granted or not. In regard to the land question he knew there was some land in dispute, and that the Government contemplated having a grant of a portion of it made and affording the balance for sale. The resident Magistrate was cognizant of the negotiation now going on in reference to the matter.

**CONFEDERATION ADDRESS.**  
A communication from His Excellency the Governor was read by the Speaker, acknowledging the address of this Council to the Queen in regard to the union of British Columbia with the Dominion of Canada. The Excellency also congratulated the Council on the harmonious manner in which it acted upon the question of Confederation.

**DYING THE FRASER.**  
Mr. Humphreys asked that a committee be appointed to consider the expediency of submitting a scheme to dyke and make available for agricultural purposes the delta of the Fraser.

Mr. DeCosmos, Alston, Nelson and Skinner supported the resolution.

Dr. Helmeke opposed. He thought if the said road should come down the Fraser all the land would be absorbed by the company. The resolution was carried and the following committee appointed: Messrs DeCosmos, Humphreys, Nelson, Alston and Skinner.

**LAND INVESTMENT AND LOAN BILL.**  
Dr. Carrall moved that this Bill be read a second time.

Mr. Alston opposed.

Hon. Attorney-General said that the second reading of a Bill affirmed the principle of the Bill. He hoped the hon. mover would postpone the second reading until a member had a further opportunity to contribute it.

**LANE AND KURTZ BILL.**  
This Bill was read a third time and passed. Council adjourned to meet on Thursday at 1 o'clock p.m.

**THREE TO ONE.**—The press of British Columbia has now spoken out upon the proposition to employ Thomson's Road Steamers in the carrying trade of the Mainland. Of the four papers, three have welcomed the introduction of these Road Steamers as a great public boon. One has opposed them as a dangerous innovation, calculated to supercede the use of coast steamers. The conclusion would appear to be inevitable, that the people are in favor of the introduction of so great an improvement upon existing means of transport, and that "Mother Grundy," who does not represent the people, does not even represent the bullock-drivers—all are all in her glory. Poor Mother Grundy.

**"WILL IT NEVER STOP RAINING?"**—Such are the words, has been the question in everybody's mouth over on the Puget Sound for weeks past. Without pretending to answer the question we can assure our neighbors that on this side of that magnificent sheet of water which separates us, we are enjoying delightful sunshine; and we cordially invite all who desire a fine climate to come over and share it.

**THE KUKLUX KLAN.**—It would appear from the Tribune that this mysterious and terrible organization has its representatives in Olympia. What the object of their presence there may be, is, of course, shrouded in that profound mystery which characterizes all the movements of the order.

**ACCOMMODATION FOR FARMERS.**—Mr. Joseph Gannell, family grocer, and produce dealer, has just erected on his premises, corner of Douglas and Cormorant streets, spacious sheds for the shelter of farmers' goods and produce. The want of such accommodation has been long felt.

**BANQUET DROPPED.**—The Hon. Chief Commissioner has declined a proffered banquet to which all classes of the community were about to join in inviting him. Mr. Nathan, we understand, bases his declination upon the ground that the great work of Confederation which he has been so long and so faithfully public service of the head of one of the most important departments of the Government—apart from the "Collegiate" negotiations—entire him to the banquet?

**FROM HONOLULU.**—The bark Astipodes, Capt Kirkpatrick, 17 days from Honolulu, S. I., in ballast, arrived last evening. She will load with lumber for Australia. The colonial brig Robert Cowan was loading for Victoria and was delayed by the non-arrival of sugar from the interior.

**A LARGE BALDHEAD EAGLE** was shot at Esquimalt by Mr. Hunter on Monday, and mailed to Campbell's bulletin board with the other news, attracted much attention.

**STAGES.**—Two fine large thoroughbred horses for the new Mainland mail contract, are nearly completed at the shop of G. C. Brown & Co., of this city. One of the wagons will carry 11 and the other 9 passengers.

**STEAMER DEPARTURES.**—The Olympia and Isabel for Olympia, and the Sir James Douglas for Nanaimo, departed yesterday.

**Tax Grappler.** Capt Devereaux, will proceed on Friday to tow the bark Golden Age from Moody's Mills to the outer harbor.

**BUSINESS CHANGE.**—Mr. C. Strods has sold his branch establishments on the Mainland to Mr. Chas. Oppenheimer.

**Communication between Victoria, Nanaimo, Comox, &c.**

**TENDERS ADDRESSED TO THE CHIEF** Commissioner of Lands and Works and others, for the conveyance of mails to Nanaimo, &c., will be received at this office until noon of the 10th inst., for the conveyance of mails by steamer between the following points, "or one year from the 1st of March, 1871": Between Victoria and Nanaimo, twice a week, leaving Victoria on Monday and Wednesday, and returning on Friday and Sunday. Between Victoria and Comox, once a month each way. Between Victoria and Salt Spring Island, twice a week, leaving Victoria on Monday and Wednesday, and returning on Friday and Sunday. Between Victoria and Esquimalt, twice a week, leaving Victoria on Monday and Wednesday, and returning on Friday and Sunday. Between Victoria and Sooke, twice a week, leaving Victoria on Monday and Wednesday, and returning on Friday and Sunday. Between Victoria and Highland, twice a week, leaving Victoria on Monday and Wednesday, and returning on Friday and Sunday. Between Victoria and Metoches, twice a week, leaving Victoria on Monday and Wednesday, and returning on Friday and Sunday. Between Victoria and Chemainus, twice a week, leaving Victoria on Monday and Wednesday, and returning on Friday and Sunday. Between Victoria and Salt Spring Island, twice a week, leaving Victoria on Monday and Wednesday, and returning on Friday and Sunday. Between Victoria and Esquimalt, twice a week, leaving Victoria on Monday and Wednesday, and returning on Friday and Sunday. Between Victoria and Sooke, twice a week, leaving Victoria on Monday and Wednesday, and returning on Friday and Sunday. Between Victoria and Highland, twice a week, leaving Victoria on Monday and Wednesday, and returning on Friday and Sunday. Between Victoria and Metoches, twice a week, leaving Victoria on Monday and Wednesday, and returning on Friday and Sunday. Between Victoria and Chemainus, twice a week, leaving Victoria on Monday and Wednesday, and returning on Friday and Sunday. Between Victoria and Salt Spring Island, twice a week, leaving Victoria on Monday and Wednesday, and returning on Friday and Sunday. Between Victoria and Esquimalt, twice a week, leaving Victoria on Monday and Wednesday, and returning on Friday and Sunday. Between Victoria and Sooke, twice a week, leaving Victoria on Monday and Wednesday, and returning on Friday and Sunday. Between Victoria and Highland, twice a week, leaving Victoria on Monday and Wednesday, and returning on Friday and Sunday. Between Victoria and Metoches, twice a week, leaving Victoria on Monday and Wednesday, and returning on Friday and Sunday. Between Victoria and Chemainus, twice a week, leaving Victoria on Monday and Wednesday, and returning on Friday and Sunday. Between