## The Wickly Colonist.

Tuesday, December 6, 1864.

OUR JURY SYSTEM.

smount of public time, the case of Regine v. the Governor and Chief Justice Cameron sat Smith stands as before. Both juries have on the right of the President and His Worstudier of human nature in the results of the two verdicts. Twelve men are placed in a officers and many of our most prominent citjury-box, take an oath to give their verdict izens were present. The President stated according to the evidence, and hear the witeleven of the twelve come to the conclusion that the prisoner is guilty and the twelfth maintains that he is innocent. A second commenced by the President proposing the trial takes place. A fresh jury is empan-nelled; and although the same testimony and pretty nearly the same arguments are Music. forthcoming, the decision of the jury is reversed. Ten men are in favor of acquitted and two are for conviction. How shall we reconcile such a conflict of opinion on the same subject, under the same circumstances, and almost at the same time? Do our jurors to the active part taken by His Excellency to the Scoke mines which had take different views of their duties, or is the difference of opinion confined merely to the ordinary diversity of human judgment?

Does that which looks black to one man assume to another the appearance of white!

Is there really in the natural state of thinge Is there really in the natural state of things such an oscillation in the judgment of four such an oscillation in the judgment of four received with more than usual heartiness, and twenty men as we have above indicated? and it was the more gratifying as he knew that they had now had sime to discover his they had now had sime to discover his and it was the more gratifying as he knew that they had now had sime to discover his are a responded. Music—"The Deil range was his and the four properties. eral will have to give up the prosecution; for if he waits until twelve men are unati
most pleasing daty to do everything to promote good will and kindly feeling in the spended to by the Rev. R. J. Dundas. Remous for either an acquittal or conviction, he will have to wait until he and the witnesses have advanced far into "the sere and yellow

stumbling-block in the way of justice. We want twelve men who are sworn to give their decision according to the evidence, to agree in their opinions of the reliability of President Cruickshank, who remarked that the witnesses, and because they do not agree the wording of the toast, according to the we lock them up; or in other words punish them for exercising an honest judgment. If of the service. The Vice-President paid a them for exercising an honest judgment. If a man, immediately after hearing the testimony, the lawyers' arguments, and the judge's charge, considers the prisoner guilty, what sort of a verdict do we obtain when, after an incarceration of several hours, he says the prisoner is innocent? The torture of the Inquisition was very successful, no doubt, in forcing an answer from the reluctant victim; that in nine cases out of ten the shricking the country advertisement of Hamlet with the but in nine cases out of ten the shricking the country advertisement of Hamlet with the response was false. Our jury coercion is a part of Hamlet left out, as during the whole valuable leaf taken from the wisdom of the middle ages. We must not interfere with to find out what St Andrew was, and what

another that he was only bound to give a sincere verdict, no matter whether it was exactly in accordance with the eddence, and a third that evidence, and it alone, should be his guide. When we see how the law itself often makes the blunder of calling testimony evidence, and how turbid are sometimes the dence, and how turbid are sometimes the close of St. Andrews. (Applause.)

Captain Lang, V. R. C., responded for the volunteers, saying that it was chiefly through the good wishes and support of the community that the rifle corps had been sustained. He alluded to the still unwritten history of the Great Valunteers. charges of judges to jurors as to their duty, we the Great Volunteer Army of Britain and re not at all surprised that the juryman should be often thrown upon questions entirely outside the issue. The juror is called upon to give his decision according to the swidence, and what is the evidence? Why, the impressions made upon the witnesses by the acts of the accused. The jury, therefore, has really nothing to do with evidence whatever; its functions are altogether confined to judging of the witnesses' testimony. It has (laughter), either in their praise or dispraise, nothing to do with the prisoner's character but he must remark that while in the old inching to do with the prisoner's character or the serious or frivolous crime with which he is charged, yet how often do we see these considerations taken into account, and verdicts given accordingly. It is only a few weeks since that a criminal case was tried in Montreal, in which the prisoner through the exercise of his right of challenge and the influence of his personal character, obtained a jury that acquitted him. The case was so clear, however, against the accused that a sciential was, on certain grounds, obtained, and the prisoner's challenge restricted to a single jurymen. The result was a verdict of guilty. We cannot sweep away all the evils of our jury system at once; not can we make obtuse intellects clear; bury of yet course intellects clear; bury of the seemed that a single be accounted that a single jurymen. The result was a verdict of guilty. We cannot sweep away all the evils of our jury system at once; not can we make obtuse intellects clear; bury of the seemed like a massenblage in the legislative by making the English civil jury system apply to our criminal law procedure—by adopting the three-fourths' verdict of a jury of twelve—save the community a great deal of valuable time, the court a great deal of scan-dal, and society much injustice.

The anniversary of Sectland's patron Saint as celebrated last night by a grand dinner the Colonial Hotel. About 60 gentlemen sat down; the chair was filled by J. G. Shepherd, Esq., President of the Society, and the vice-chairs by D. M. Laing, Esq., After two trials consuming a very large and Geo. Cruickshank, Esq. His Rycelleney

disagreed as to the guilt of the accused, and ship the Mayor and Chief Justice Begbie on the prosecution has so far failed. There is the left. A large number of the hon. memsomething exceedingly interesting to a bers of the Legislative Council and Assemnesses and the arguments on both sides; Denman and Capt. Turner of H.M.S Charcommenced by the President proposing the

The Queen. Drank with all the honors.

community, and he felt sure the best way to fulfil the wish of his Severeign was to promote the interests of the colony. (Applause.) Alluding to the Sooke mines His Excellency disclaimed the credit of their Our jury system is, in fact, as we have the Exploring Committee. His Excellency shown before, a perfect absurdity and a grave thanked the company for the good will shown him and assured them that everything he could do for the benefit and support of their

the system, therefore, for age and infirmity have made it sacred, and we have too much of the Chinese characteristic in our composition to look with anything but superstitious awe on the work of our ancesters. There is a talismanic influence in the "unanimous twelve." If the number were nine or thirteen the law of gravitation would be surely suspended, and chaos would come again.

We have asked, "Do our jurors take different views of their duties?" and we can only reply in the affirmative. It would be a matter of some curiosity to interrogate every juryman privately as to his ideas of the functions of a juror. We would have one man affirming that his decision was to be based on the law of the case as laid down by the judge, another that he was only bound to give a sincere verdict, no matter whether it was exactly

The popular opinion of them, he believed, sas that they consisted of a number of very old birds and a number of very young onesseme who had lost their feathers, and some who were only fledgings (loud laughter). His own notion of this grave and dignified body was a queer combination of the state and grandeur of the old Roman Senate with Mr. Finlayson's shert coat and Mr. Pemberton's leggings (shouts of laughter). He did not know, however, that we should blame or criticise these two bodies too severely as whatever they were, we ourselves had put them in the position; we were in a manner

them in the position; we were in a manner their parents, and it was perhaps hardly correct for parents thus to blame their progeny. Mr. Sproat concluded a most humorous and sareastic speech amid continued ap-

Hon. Chief Justice Cameron responded for the Council, and Selim Franklin, M.L.A., for the Assembly. Music-

The Mayor and Corporation, by Vice-President Lang. His Worship Mayor Harris responded in his usual well-known style, stating that this was the third time he had sat at the hospitable table of the Society of St. Andrew, and he would ever feel grateful to them for the friendship ever feel grateful to them for the friendship and support he had received from them. He hoped that on their next occasion they might have a better Corporation and a worthier man to represent them at their social board. He begged to drink all their good healths.

Loud calls being made for Mr. Munro that gentleman rose and said he was the youngest man in the whole Council (laughter), but as no others were present he begged to thank the company for the kind manner in which they had received the toast.

The Agricultural and Commercial Inter-

sponded to by Mon. Chief Justice Begbie.
Music—"Scots who hae."

The St. Andrew's Society of Victoria, V. I.,

by His Excellency the Governor. His Excellency said the toast although the last of the evening was an exceedingly difficult one to say anything about, as everything that was good had already been said on the topic. He alluded to his having met with St. Andrew's Societies in every part of the world and he had ever found them distinguished by the most active and discriminating benevolence. He thought Scotchmen like Irishmen greatly improved by transplanting (laughater.) His Excellency paid the highest comiments to the national character of Scotchen, and alluded to the "thin red line" of Scotch soldiers headed by Colin Campbell, who in the Crimea had upheld the honor and good name of Scotland before the world, and

tivate a friendly feeling among brother His Excellency said after the exposition of the principles of the Society by the worthy President, he would have much pleasure, if a half-bred Scotchman could be

The Press.—Proposed by Mr. R. Wallace

responded to by Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Higgins and Mr. Bell. Music—"We're a' Noddin'." The Ladies.—Proposed by Mr. James Lowe, responded to by Mr. Blair.—" Green Grow the Rashes O."

Several volunteer toasts followed, among which was the health of Gir James Douglas, the Patron of the Society, which was received with great applause.

The gathering after joining in the well known strains of "Auld Lang Syne" broke up shortly after 12 o'clock, having spent a very pleasant evening. George Thempson, orator, philanthropist, and ex-M.P., has settled dewn in America, and is making a fortune there, having the patent for manufacturing Bryant and May's celebrated lucifers. He gives his manager a

salary of £800 a year.

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30th December, 1863.

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THE BEST REMEDY

## FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

bad shown that Scotchmen ever stood
"shoulder to shoulder." (Applause.)
The toast was received with three cheers.
Mr. Grant volunteered the sweet song
"Oh why left 1 my hame," which he gave with very good effect, receiving loud applause.
The President, J. G. Sheppard, Esq., responded, stating briefly the objects of the Society, which were simply to counsel and assist immigrants from Scotland, and to cultivate a friendly feeling among brother.

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ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military Purposes.

Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for Killing Game, &c., at long distances Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles. Pin Cartridges for "Lefaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres.

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India, and is, in my
opinion, the most pa
latable, as well as the Caution.

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Agents for VITORIA, V. I. Fire-Proof Brick Store To Let. TO LET, A FIRE-PROOF BRICK STORK, 25 feet front by 45 feet long, on Langley street, near the corner of dastion. Rent mederate. Possession given within three weeks. Apply to ne8-2plm . A. DECOSMOS. THE SUFFERER'S BEST

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS All Disorders affecting the Liver.

Stomach, and Bowels. These Pills can be confidently recommended as the most simple and certain remedy for indigestion, fatulency, acidity, heartburn, colic, constipation, and all the many maladies resulting from disordered atomach or bowels. In all diseases it is of primary importance to set the stomach right. These pills are purifiers, alteratives, and strengtheners of the stomach. They may be taken under any direumstances. Though powerfully tonic and satisfactorily aperient they are mild in their operation, and beneficial to the whole system.

the wholesystem. Weakness and Debility, Nervous Irrita-The wholesome effect exercised by these admirable Pills over the blood and flutes generally in like a charm in dispelling lew spirits, and restoring cheer fulness. Their general aperient qualities well fit them for a domestic medicine particularly for females, of all ages and periods of life. They never betray any disagreeable irritating qualities; they quickly eject all impurities from the system, and regulate every function of the body, giving wonderful toneand energy to weak and debilitated persons, while they brace and strengthen the nervous system a most extraordinary manner.

Regain Health, Strength, and Vigor whenever parsons find themselves in that state termed "a little out of health," and there are so many causes at work to shorten life, it is necessary that Holloway's Fills, the finest purifier of the blood ever known, should be at once taken, as they not only rid both solids and fluids of all morbid matters, but regulate all disordered actions, and strengthen the frame in a most extraordinary manner.

1d Coughs, Colds, and Asthmatical

These Pills, assisted in their action by rubbing Holloway's Ointment very effectively twice a day upon the throat and chest, and keeping those parts covered with the preparation, will be iound the most effective remedy for asthma, coughs, colds, bronchitis, and influenza. These remedies tranquilize the hurried breathing, soothe the irritated air tubes, and assist in disloging the phlegm which stops up the air passages. This treatment has proved wonderfully efficient in not only curing old settled coughs and colds, but asthms of many years' standing, and even when patients who were in so bad a ing, and even when patients who were in so bad a state as not to be able to lie down on their beds lest they be choked by phlegm.

Derangement and Distension of the Bowels, Flatulency, Diarrhea and Dysentery

entery. entery.

Any symptoms of the above complaints should be immediately met by appropriate doses of these Pills, according to printed directions; delay may be followed by dissastrous consequences. These Pills area certain remedy for all the ailments of the alimehtary canal, they secure the thorough digestion of the food, and act most kindly on the stomach, liver, bowels, and kidneys. As a household medicine they are unrivalled, and should always be at hand. Very Important, of Costiveness Beware.

Rarely but little notice is taken of costiveness, yet at certain periods it is a sure sign that danger is near. All who are seized with apoplexy and paralysis, have previously suffered from costiveness. In the former case the blood flies to the head, a small vein is ruptured on the brain, and we know the rest. Let wives counsel their husbands and husbands their wives, never to go to bed a second night if the bowels have not been properly moved during the day, particularly if they feel heavy and drowsy, A few gentle doses of these fine Pills will regulate the circulation of the blood, and remove all dangerous symptoms.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague Dropsy Inflammation Stone and Gravel

such pot.

There is a considerable saving by taking the N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES Chlorodyne. CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHORA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMA-TISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.

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MODIO remedy, CHLORODYNE, discovered by
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J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell street,
Bloomsbury square, London (Pharmaceutical
Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it
INVALUABLE. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes
the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most red
freshing sleep, without producing or eaving any of
the unpleasant effects of optum.

From W. Vesalius Pettigrew, M.D., Hon, F.R.C.S.,
England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and
Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine: "I
have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhous and
other diseases, and am most perfectly estisfied with
the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta: "Twe
doses completely cured me of Diarrhoes."

From C. V Ridout, Ecs., Surrecon United

the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta: "Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhesa."

From C. V. Bidout, Esq., Surgeon, Egham. "As an astringent in severe Diarrhesa and an antispass modic in Colic and Cramps in the Abdomen, the relet is instantaneous."

Chlorodyne-Vise Chancellor Sir W. P. Wooden Jan. 11, pronounced "that it is elearly proved before the court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the original inventor and discoverer of a remedy well known as Chlorodyne, and so highly appreciated in India, China, ac."

Extracts from the General Board of Health London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.

Ist Stage of Premonitory—In this stage th remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

Ind Stage, or that of Vomiting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with two or three doses being sufficient:

Trd Stage, or Collapse—In all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we teannot too forcibly are the necessity of using it in all cases.

From A. Montgomery, Lad, late impector of Hospitals, Bombay. "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthum and Dyentery." To it I fairly owe my restoration to health aften eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicine had failed." I have clearly proved before. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. West, by with the content of th

It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by anddaylis from eminent hospital Physicians of London, that Dr. J. Colin Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Brwne's. See Times, Jan. 12, 1864. The public therefore are contioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. To home should be without it. Sold in bottles, 23 of and 45 cd. by J. T. Davenpora, 38 Great Russell, street. London, W. C., sele manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," on the Government Stamp. W. M. SEARBY, Agents for Vancouver Island

The Weckly Colo

Tuesday, December 6, 18

The Eastern intelligence received day by the Eliza Anderson is but the

later than previous advices, the tel

line having been down between Portl

the Sound. Our principal news is

man, and even that is received

Southern papers, clearly showing

connection with the Federal States

abandoned, and that he has thrown

THE NEWS

completely into the heart of the country. The latest Richmond jour on till the 18th, and assert that She marching on Macon, a town about dred miles south-east of Atlant Southern newspapers intimate that meet with an unlooked for oppor this place, and announce that a p Sherman's troops that had been left a borough, twenty miles South of Atla being attacked and beaten by a mil of 6000 and three brigades of caval the Confederate General Cobb. Ma more populous town than Atlanta, I third city of importance in the Stat situated on both sides the navigable gee river: If the Confederates ! regularly organized means of defen man's progress may be seriously int at this point—a contingency that, communications abandoned, might p in a very awkward position, should forces come upon his rear. There i thing exceedingly bold and dange the movement. He must either ward to the sea-coast to renew hi nications with the North, or fight back, probably to Chattanooga, on tions. The success, however, of I march from the border of Tennesses lanta shows him to be one of the mo ful as well as daring generals of the would lead us to suppose that, perilo new expedition seems, it has be weighed before starting. Should he in taking Macon, his march will the Savannah, one hundred and ninet further. Altogether this is one of th est adventures of the war, and it w matter of more than usual interest, at a military point of view, to watch Sl progress. The Georgian Legislatur about the present time, and Sherm said is desirous of infusing courage union members by surrounding them union army. As the capital-Mille is only about thirty miles from Mac possible that Sherman is endeavoring about, by an act of the State Legislat ordinance of union which has so much talked of in Georgia, and caused the Southern President to m very tetchy and undignified speech in our columns a few months ago. fate of Atlanta before their eyes the tants of both Macon and Milledger probably, before things come to th see wisdom in accepting Sherman's propositions, and save their property. From Europe we have nothing diplomatic exertions of Napoleon t general European Congress. Most Powers have given in their adhesi Austria and England, as on the prestance of the Emperor of the French to be rather dubious of the scheme. land is, however, with France on n the points of the Italian question-1 cipal topic for Congressional consider it is very probable that Louis Na cherished designs will be carried out The refusal of England to the forme sition of the Emperor, at a time events have proved, her co-operation have prevented the Danish war and cabinet think twice before they rejused on the however, a small matter in comparison some of the other objects of the Comparison of the other objects of the other objects of the other objects of the other objects France proposes, amongst many the general disarmament by all the E. Powers. If such a result can be Napoleon will deserve well of Europ we are afraid the idea is too pre There have been too many outrages trated by several of the crowned h admit of peaceful establishments.

Austria reduce her army to-morrow, in Hungary would be the immediate and should the Emperor of Russia ac Imperial brother's suggestion, Poland be again in active insurrection. It is a failing law that what is acquired by by force must be retained. No ma is more full of anxiety than the unp criminal's. As we have an interest, ever, in everything that terds to red burthers of texation in the mother we can only hope, however fruitless the desire, that the reduction of the and navies as proposed will meet wit ral acceptance. A ROBBER'S STRATEGY—A lady as

tleman living near London were distu their slumbers recently, by the very t sant noise of a slight move under the lady expressed her alarm, but her The lady expressed her alarm, but her what sleepy care spose said, "Oh, it one of the dogs," and putting his down by the side of the bed, he called Lion," and his hand being licked, moment the pair were satisfied, an soon slumbered again peacefully, morning they found that all their mon jewelry had disappeared, and it was that the lick had been the dernier rean ingentions himseless. an ingenious biped concealed under