

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST, Legislative Council.

New Westminster, Monday, April 6 Council met at 3 p.m. Members present, 12. Minutes read and confirmed.

Messages from the Governor—No. 1. Forwarding report from Hon. Commissioner of Lands and Works upon the overland coach road to Canada, with map of the route.

Message No. 3.—In reply to Hon. DeCosmos' motion, calling for all correspondence on the question of Confederation between the Governments of Great Britain and Canada. The Governor said he would not feel justified in forwarding to the Council the reports he has received of conversations with the Governor of Canada, which were not of a strictly official character.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED.

Hon. Woods.—To ask the Attorney General whether it is the intention of the Government during the present session to proceed farther with the assimilation of the laws of the former Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

Hon. Helmecken's three motions postponed.

Hon. Macdonald's motion postponed.

Hon. DeCosmos' ordinance to encourage the establishment of investment, savings and loan societies. Carried. Bill read first time. Second reading on the 16th inst.

Hon. Smith's motion on the Kootenay mails, postponed.

Hon. Barnard's motion asking if the Government intended abolishing the road tolls in whole or in part this year. Seconded by hon. Robson and carried.

House adjourned till Wednesday 15th for Easter holidays.

Europe.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY DEFEATED.

London, April 4.—The House of Commons was densely crowded to hear the debate on Gladstone's motion to disestablish the Irish Church. The question was on Lord Stanley's motion to postpone the question to next Parliament.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and several other members of the Royal Family were seated in the royal gallery till the debate closed. A vote was reached at half-past two this morning.

A division took place on Stanley's motion to postpone. Six hundred members voted, and Government was defeated by sixty majority. The announcement was greeted with wild cheers from the Liberals. On going into committee Gladstone's resolutions were carried by a majority of 56.

Gladstone moved his first resolution and that the committee report progress. The House adjourned at 2 o'clock.

London, April 4.—The defeat of the Ministry is the chief topic of conversation. The Times says the Commons have resolved that this cancer of the nation must be removed, and the rejection of Stanley's amendment and the adoption of Gladstone's resolution is merely the first step of the operation.

The national will, soon to be expressed, will be no uncertain sound. It would insist that the work so happily begun shall be thoroughly performed. This morning's vote is the dawn of a reunited Empire. Now Ireland may take confidence. She is sustained by a vast balance of opinion of the Kingdom. The wrongs of ages are to be ended and right done amid the acclamations of the nation. This must guarantee peace.

London, April 5.—An important meeting of the Cabinet was held on Saturday to consider what action should be taken in consequence of the vote on Friday night on Gladstone's resolution. It is reported that the Ministry decided to resign in case the opposition should retain their large majority after the recess of Parliament.

Paris, April 5.—The Etandards has advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 3th ult., which say the State of Paraguay and its President, General Lopez, are not so desperate as the Brazilian accounts represent.

New York, April 5.—The Herald's Berlin special says Minister Bancroft has been commissioned by the U S Government to complete a treaty of commerce and navigation

with the North German Confederation and the German Zollverein.

Berlin, April 4.—The Parliament has adopted by a large majority the resolution declaring that members ought not to be held responsible elsewhere for words spoken in debate.

Eastern States.

Chicago, April 4.—The examination of witnesses in the impeachment case yesterday was protracted and tedious. Testimony related entirely to the correctness of published reports of certain speeches by the President. Court adjourned till Thursday.

Chicago, April 4.—A Little Rock despatch says the Republican State Ticket is elected by over 20,000 majority.

The Legislature organized to-day and the constitutional amendment will be adopted to-day.

Washington, April 4.—In the President's communication relative to the North German Treaty he intimates a probability that the same question will soon be settled in England, either by treaty or by mutual legislation. England evinces a willingness to adopt the American view of the matter.

California.

San Francisco, April 4.—The Moses Taylor, from San Juan this morning, carried 1114 passengers.

Legal Tenders, \$71 1/2 @ \$72 1/2. Flour, apart from city trade, no demand. City brands, superfine, 48 lbs per 195 lbs, \$6 62 1/2 @ \$6 87 1/2; 31 lbs \$6 87 1/2 @ \$7 02 1/2. Extra, 48 lbs, \$7 31 1/2 @ \$7 62 1/2; 31 lbs \$7 62 1/2 @ \$7 87 1/2.

Wheat, prices nominal, \$2 50 @ \$2 75. Cleared, ship Czarovitch, Sitka; Hawaiian bark Kaina, Petropolski; Sailed, bark Kutusoff, Port Gamble.

The "Alabama" Claims.—The Clerkenwell Explosion Conspiracy.

London, Wednesday, January 29th.

The question of arbitration still occupies a good deal of space in the newspapers. Lord Hobart and "Historicus" keep up the fight with a "pluck equal to that of Sayers and Heenan. The Chronicle, an able if not a very likely high class weekly, holds that the question respecting the recognition of the Confederates as belligerents is one wholly unfit for arbitration, which deals with facts, not law.

There is no international tribunal of jurisprudence. Each Power must judge such questions for itself, and there must come a time when a great Power can no longer, consistently with its own independence, go on heaping up useless concessions. The interests of peace are not really consulted by giving to baseless expectations the countenance derived from the success of unjust demands.

If this question were one to be settled in a newspaper paragraph it had been forever done for by the following in the Pall Mall Gazette:

"Suppose in an arbitration between the Americans and ourselves the arbitrator were to find that he had behaved so badly that we ought to make a humble apology, pay twenty millions sterling and give up Cork, Limerick, and Halifax to the United States as pledges for the payment of the money, would such an award be acted upon? It would be mere waste paper, and so would any award which appeared to either side distinctly unjust. As to the question whether we were right in the matter of the proclamation, Lord Hobart has not said one word, and cannot say one word to the broad fact that the proclamation of neutrality was an answer to the proclamation of blockade. It admits of no answer."

THE CLERKENWELL CONSPIRACY. Yesterday there were nine persons in prison charged with the crime of murder in the Clerkenwell explosion. When they were brought into the little cage of a Police Office in Bow street one was missing. Seven men were in the dock, and one woman, unable to stand, was sitting in a chair. Among the men were Barrett and O'Neile, brought a few days ago from Glasgow. Prisoners, spectators, and his own counsel looked for the missing prisoner in vain. The Crown Prosecutor rose, and the first witness he called was Patrick Mullany. He came into the witness box, as Queen's evidence, ghastly pale, trembling in every limb, and speaking in so faint a voice that the questions were often repeated. He had been a Centre—Centre of tipsy tailors on a strike in St. Giles. He had been introduced to the leaders of the Fenian movement from America. He and his companions had been mixing Greek fire a year ago. They had eluded all the money they could raise, and with great effort collected the powder to "blow the Clerkenwell Prison to—bl—!" One got the barrel and another the truck, and muddled with liquor they carried out their stupid plot, and then Barrett, who had lighted the fuse, cut off his whiskers, changed his clothing, and got off to

Scotland. That is Mullany's story. The evidence of other witnesses is as wild and contradictory as might be expected. They swear to one prisoner as doing a certain thing, then to another, and contradict each other; but it seems probable that, with the aid of the new Queen's evidence, four or five may be convicted.

REMARKABLE BETTING TRANSACTION.—For several days there has been some gossip in Preston with regard to a most extraordinary bargain or wager as to the purchase of a horse. It appears that two young Preston gentlemen of good position and ample fortune, but given lately to considerable speculation, began one day to discuss sporting matters; they commented upon the merits of noted racers, and their progeny, and at last the celebrated animal Stockwell, with his various achievements, and those of his colts and fillies, became the subject of conversation. By and by one of the gentlemen stated that he would give 20,000l. for 'Stockwell,' if his friend could obtain possession of him within a certain time, but that if he failed to do so he must forfeit 3000l. The challenge was accepted, and the gentleman who had the task of obtaining possession of 'Stockwell' before him at once communicated with a local owner of racehorses. Negotiations were commenced for the purchase of 'Stockwell,' and it eventually became the property of the Preston gentleman for 10,000l.—not too large an amount, many disciples of the turf would say, seeing that the earnings of 'Stockwell' as a stud horse have for many years, it is said, been 7,000l. or 8,000l. per annum. When this bargain was completed the gentleman, who had offered the 20,000l. began to alter his mind, and solicitors were called in to arrange matters for him. A considerable sum was offered in the shape of 'smart money,' and we understand it has been accepted.—Times.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.—Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—So strongly do 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 Dysentery. It is highly recommended to health after eight or ten months' severe suffering and when all other medicines had failed.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.—Extract from the Government Stamp, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne now accompanies each bottle. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Devanport, 28 Great Eastern Street, Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles in 1s; 2s; 3s; 4s; 6s; 10s; 15s; 20s; 30s; 40s; 50s; 60s; 70s; 80s; 90s; 100s.

AGENTS IN NEW YORK.—I. Asplwall, William Street; F. C. Willis & Co., 115 Franklin Street. 1868

Lytton Hotel

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Schedule B

GENERAL ABSTRACT Showing the average amount of the Liabilities and Assets within the Colony of British Columbia, of the Bank of British North America, taken from the usual Weekly Statements during the Quarter from 31st December, 1867 to 31st March, 1868.

LIABILITIES. Assets. Notes in circulation, not bearing interest, \$129,879 00. Bills in circulation, not bearing interest, 32,308 00. Deposits not bearing interest, 344,188 48. Deposits bearing interest, 102,316 00. Total amount of liabilities, \$608,671 48.

Assets. Legal Tender Coin, in Gold and Silver, 163,000 00. Landed Property, 22,205 00. Notes and Bills of other Banks, 1,376 00. Balances due from other Banks and Branches, 151,748 00. Amount of all Debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, excepting Notes, Bills and Balances due to the said Bank from other Banks, 236,474 07. Total amount of assets, \$608,671 48.

Amount of Capital Stock paid up at the close of the quarter ended March 31, 1868, \$3,000,000 00. Balance of the last Dividend declared, 6 3/4 @ 9 a/b. Amount of the last Dividend declared, 140,000 00. Amount of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such dividend, 74,000 00. Total amount of assets, \$3,220,000 00.

Victoria, B. C., 31st March, 1868. I, John Grant Shepherd, do hereby declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the foregoing abstract is a true and faithful account of the average amount of Assets and Liabilities within the Colony of the above Bank, during the period specified, and that the same was made up from the Weekly Statements thereof, kept in pursuance of the provisions of the "Banking Act, 1864."

Declared before me at Victoria, this 1st day of April, 1868. J. G. SHEPHERD, Manager. A. F. PEMBERTON, S. M.

GENERAL ABSTRACT Showing the average amount of the LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the Bank of British Columbia, within the Colony of British Columbia, and its dependencies, taken from the several Weekly Statements for the Quarter ending 31st March, 1868.

LIABILITIES. Assets. Notes in Circulation, \$110,289 00. Balances due to other Banks and Branches, 7,786 33. Deposits not bearing interest, 19,163 24. Deposits bearing interest, 126,796 76. Total amount of liabilities, \$264,035 33.

Assets. Total amount of Assets, \$264,035 33. Amount of Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ending 31st March, 1868, \$2,400,000 00. Balance of the last Dividend declared, 4 3/4 @ 9 a/b. Amount of the last Dividend declared, \$20,800 00. Amount of the reserved profit at the time of declaring such dividend, \$107,935 33. Total amount of assets, \$2,652,535 33.

Victoria, B. C., 31st March, 1868. I, William Christie Ward, do hereby declare to the best of my knowledge and belief the foregoing Statement is a true and faithful account of the average amount of the Assets and Liabilities within this Colony of this Bank, during the period specified, and that the same was made up from the weekly statements thereof, kept in pursuance of the provisions of the "Banking Act, 1864."

Declared before me at Victoria, B. C., this 3d day of April, 1868. W. G. WARD, Manager. A. F. PEMBERTON, S. M.

Scotch House.

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