The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, June 13, 1865.

DIRECT MAIL COMMUNICATION.

The debate which took place yesterday on His Excellency's despatch, in relation to direct mail communication with Great Britain was very short and very decisive. The members, although feeling fully the importance of the subject, could not, for various reasons, entertain the proposition. In the first place the demand made in behalf of the West India Mail Company was far too exorbitant. To guarantee so high an interest as eight per cent. on the capital to be invested was an undertaking the members very naturally shirked, especially when it was considered that any grant which might be made by Her Majesty's Government as a subsidy should be independent of the colonial guarantee. The amount to be paid by both colonies would be £20,000 a year, a larger sum than that demanded in the proposition which was previously laid before the House in reference to the same question; for in that scheme the Admiralty was to contribute its quota of the subsidy. For this guarantee the Company are prepared to run two vessels a month, carrying sixty cabin and one hundred steerage passengers each. The question which was really the most important in the whole arrangement was the one of passage money, and here the company's terms—thirty-five pounds sterling as the lowest figure at which passengers can be carried—were beyond all reason. When the Speaker had indeed reached this part of the proposition the members unanimously gave up all further consideration of the matter, and concluded by bringing the subject to a formal close, for the present at least.

So far as the principle of direct mail communication is concerned there is not, we believe, a single member in the House or a single citizen out of it, who does not strongly support it; but when we are asked to make ourselves liable for a sum of money beyond our means, and for a service totally inadequate for the money paid, terms are offered which cannot, in the nature of things be accepted. Had the Company proposed something like a guarantee of five per cent. and agreed to take passengers at £20 a head, the House might have waived the Union question in the debate and responded favorably to the proposal. But what is the nature of the scheme? The two colonies are asked to pay, supposing the vessels bring their full complement of steerage passengers every trip, eight pounds for each emigrant, while the emigrant is called upon to contribute thirty-five pounds more, making in all forty-three pounds per head, and all this independent of the subsidy from Her Majesty's Government. Of course this is going on the supposition that the whole of the eight per cent. guarantee would have to be paid—an hypothesis that is rather, we acknowledge, an extreme view of the case; for if the line were properly managed we believe it would be self-sustaining, and would afford to the Company a fair share of interest on the money invested. But, in considering the matter we are fully justified in looking at it in the most unfavorable light. View it as we may, however, the proposition of the Company is altogether too illiberal, and one we cannot possibly entertain. The great object above all others in having direct mail communication with Great Britain is to create facilities for emigration. If we cannot reduce the present high rates of fare between this and the mother country, it is merely throwing money away to guarantee per centage or grant a subsidy. Thirty-five pounds, the minimum passage money demanded by the West India line, is simply preposterous, more especially when we consider that the passage *via* New York is on the average but twenty-five pounds. Of course the steerage on the English line would be infinitely superior to that on the American; but cheapness is more an object in emigration than comfort.

On the whole, therefore, we cannot see how the House yesterday could have well done other than it did. The resolution, it is true, does not deal with the subject of expense, but shelves for it the present on that convenient topic for absorbing difficult or disagreeable propositions—the Union question. Until an answer is received from Mr. Cardwell to the Union resolutions that passed the House of Assembly in the early part of the present year, the House does not feel disposed to entertain the project. If, however, an answer were received favorable to union, there would still come the financial difficulties we have suggested. No scheme for encouraging direct mail communication can meet with the support of both colonies that does not afford cheap transit for the emigrant. When such a proposition is made the House of Assembly, we are sure, will only be too glad to give to it its utmost support.

OUR ELEPHANT—The House of Assembly decided yesterday that the ponderous unwieldy animal which has so long encumbered the mouth of the harbor shall be laid up in ordinary, and all dredging operations at once stopped. Meanwhile if any enterprising individual will take the contract for clearing out the harbor he may obtain the use of the apparatus, on satisfactory arrangements being made.

THE DREDGING OPERATIONS.

The resolution which passed the Committee of the House yesterday, in reference to the dredger, asks His Excellency to put an end to the present unsatisfactory system of management, and resort to the more practical one of letting the work out by public contract. The resolution is rather wanting in not prescribing that course which it is desirable Governor Kennedy should pursue in relation to the men now engaged in the dredging operations; for it is very evident that the present staff, in case the contract principle is accepted by His Excellency, cannot continue to be employed. The engineers have been engaged for a term, and therefore cannot be discharged unless with their own consent; but all the other men can be at any time dispensed with. The immediate gain to the colony at the present time by such suspension would be very considerable, and would tend largely to relieve the pressure on our finances in other quarters. We have no doubt that His Excellency will accept the views of the House on the contract matter; but we hope, unless under very favorable working terms, that no attempt shall be made to put the machine again in operation until the revenue of the colony is in a more flourishing condition. So far as the contract system is concerned, it has, like most others its drawbacks; but under the most unfavorable circumstances, it is infinitely superior to the present wasteful and irresponsible system. We cannot say that the blame of all the failure of this management falls exactly on the Superintendent, for if report be true that gentleman has been made little better than an automaton, pulled and hauled, as he has been, just as it pleased the Department of Lands and Works; but whether or not he is "more sinned against than sinning," the present system must come to a summary termination.

The proposition of Dr. Helmcken to lay by the dredger indefinitely and sell the tugboat was one the House very properly, we think, refused. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the best modes for improving the harbor, there is but one opinion as to the necessity of improving it. The only question which we have, therefore, to consider is that of expense. In this view of the case it is evident that the best of things can be purchased too dearly, and that we may, by a certain system of mismanagement, be obliged to pay more for improving the means of access to our wharves than we can ever, under the most fortunate circumstances, hope to make out of our harbor. Independent of this there is the fact staring us in the face that at scarcely any time during the last six years have we been in a worse position to face the financial necessity of the expense of dredging operations. The ten or eleven thousand dollars which will be required to maintain these operations during the remainder of the year is a very considerable item in our present condition, and might, as we have already said, save a money pressure in other matters much more essential to the colony's welfare. Whether, however, His Excellency will take this view of the matter possibly depends on circumstances. If it is found that under the scheme proposed the more necessary works in connection with harbor improvement can be carried out at a comparatively speaking moderate expense—if it is discovered that Shoal Point can be dealt with effectually and cheaply by putting out the work by contract—it may be the best policy to proceed with the undertaking. But if, after testing this matter, it is seen that even the contract system is too expensive—that the colony can not with any degree of safety proceed at the present time with the works, the only course that will present itself will be that of a suspension until such times as circumstances shall prove more favorable to carrying out the undertaking. The shipping interest unfortunately just now makes but a small demand upon our harbor room, destroying thereby all argument on the ground of urgency. It is just possible, however, before the year shall have expired that matters will have changed very materially in this respect, and that the want of dredging operations will be severely felt by every property owner in Victoria. The commercial revolutions in gold mining countries are as rapid generally as they are uncertain, and while we should see that the country is not contributing to a wasteful and extravagant undertaking like that which has called forth the remonstrance from the House of Assembly, it is equally incumbent upon us to make such disposition of the dredger and its companions as will enable us, when the occasion arises, to meet the exigencies of the case.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Lowness of Spirits, Hypochondriacism, Insanity—these formidable diseases are usually caused by a disordered condition of one or more of the digestive organs, and, most deplorably, commence at the meridian of life. The distressing symptoms need no enumeration; they are known in some degree to the wisest and best of mankind, as well as to the weakest. Whenever the liver, stomach and kidneys are caused, the morbid feelings and ideas vanish; to effect this happy result no thing more is needed than mixture over those organs with Holloway's Ointment, while the Pills are likewise taken. The change of thought is immediate, happy and lasting. Those whom these medicines have cured, confess that the influence of them upon the mind is magical.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Ten Days Later.

We are indebted to Messrs. Wisely and Wormer, who arrived at Port Gamble from the Sandwich Islands in the bark N.S Perkins, for Honolulu papers to the 13th ult, being ten days later than were received by the Domitila. We clip the following from the *Advertiser* of the 13th:

DEPARTURE OF THE CLIO.—On Saturday last, H.M.S. Clio sailed. The night before she left another insult was given to the U. S. Legation, which, fortunately, the Minister Resident did not hear. A mob of sailors and officers went through the streets singing "The Bonnie Blue Flag," and the "John Brown" song with a chorus somewhat different from the original. A part of the mob stopped before the Legation and used language too disgusting and infamous to be repeated. Perhaps the taking down of the sign was "only a lark," but from what has since occurred we believe it to have been a deliberate and intentional insult. From all that has taken place, but one conclusion can be arrived at, that there was a total want of discipline on board the ship, which should be brought to the notice of the Admiral on the station.

SINGULAR PROCEEDING.—The night before the Clio left a report was carried on board that some of the midshipmen were in danger of an assault from parties on shore. Upon learning it the officer in charge called for volunteers to go on shore, and some forty men were landed, with clubs, and marched to the residence of Mr. A. J. Cartwright, where some of the young men were, and from thence to the British Legation. The rumor arose from the fact that some four young Americans had made up their minds to try and stop the singing of the middies. Was not the landing of the men an insult to this Government and a breach of neutrality.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY AND SUITE.—Between twelve and one o'clock on Saturday last quite a concourse of spectators assembled upon the esplanade to witness the departure of her Majesty. The ship sailed shortly after one o'clock. We wish her Majesty pleasant voyages and a safe return.

News of the assassination of President Lincoln reached Honolulu by the bark D. C. Murray on the 8th May, and created the most profound sensation. The *Advertiser* says: Posters were at once issued by the American Minister Resident calling upon all loyal citizens to meet at the Fort street Church the following day at noon, and requesting that they wear crape for thirty days. As soon as official notice was given at the Foreign Office notices were issued to close all government offices, and that the officials wear crape for fourteen days. Stores, with but a very few exceptions, were closed by 9 o'clock, and several places of business and dwellings were draped in mourning. Every flag was flying at half-mast, some heavily draped with crape. A solemn stillness pervaded the streets, which was only equalled on the death of his late Majesty. Solemn funeral services were held, which were attended by prominent officials, and appropriate addresses were delivered on the mournful occasion.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

[From the Hawaiian Gazette of the 13th.]

The transactions of the week have been confined chiefly to small lots of sugar for the San Francisco market, and the usual supplies of dark sugars and molasses for the Refinery.

SUGARS—Extra No. 1, 8c; some small lots of very choice have brought 8¼c, while No. 1 may be quoted 7½c@8c; medium grades, 6½c@7c; dark, 5½c@6c.

MOLASSES—First molasses, 16c; second, 12c, without containers.

COFFEE—Best Kona, 16c@18c.

PULU—No sale.

FUNGUS—15c, without bags.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness.

PEPSINE.

T. MORSON & SON.

Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the far-famed PEPSINE WINE, are enabled to offer the purest and surest substitute for the Gastric Juice. ITS USE IS NOW UNIVERSAL.

Sold in bottles 4, 8, and 16 ozs., and obtainable of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

MORSON'S PEPSINE LOZENGES, POWDER, PATENT GELATINE, and all GRANULAR PREPARATIONS, &c.

Manufacturers of Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Photographical Preparations.

T. MORSON AND SON,
19 and 46, Southampton Row, London.

*** Orders (payable in London), are most carefully shipped. 163

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful to see that inferior articles are not substituted. Their genuine preparations bear their names and address upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with COPPER, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pates, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bologna Sausages, Herrings a la Sardines, Soups, Meats, and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which, as well as many articles too numerous to include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs' Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Dessicated Milk, and for Mason's French Chocolate. eow

Drugs and Chemicals

George Curling & Company,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

16 CULLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON.,

Draw the attention of Druggists, Chemists, and Storekeepers, to their Old-Established House, as Shippers and Manufacturers of

Drugs, Chemicals, Quinine,

PHARMACOPŒIA PREPARATIONS,

Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus,

Newly Discovered Chemicals, Cod Liver Oil and Castor Oil, in Bottles.

Capsules of Copaibæ, Cubebs, Castor Oil and Cod Liver Oil, and other of their Renowned Specialities.

Lozenges, Confectionery, Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Surgical Instruments, Medical Glass, and every article connected with the Drug Trade.

Orders confided to their care will be executed with scrupulous attention and quick despatch.

Price Currents forwarded Post Free upon application.

Parties Indenting through Agents are requested to give decided instructions that their orders are placed in the hands of

GEORGE CURLING & CO. ONLY ap5

PRIZE MEDAL.

Crinolines and Corsets

The only Prize Medal for excellence of workmanship and new combinations in

STAYS, CRINOLINES, AND CORSETS,

was awarded to

A. SALOMONS,

35, OLD CHANGE, LANDON.

The Cardinipus PATENT JUPON

Collapses at the slightest pressure, and resumes its shape when the pressure is removed.

Spiral Crinoline Steel and Bronze,

For Ladies' Skirts (Patent), will not break, and can be folded into the smallest compass.

SMITH'S

NEW PATENT HARMOZON CORSET

(self-adjusting),

Obtained a Prize Medal and is the very best Stay ever invented.

Castle's Patent Ventilating Corset,

Invaluable for the Ball Room, Equestrian Exercise, and Warm Climates.

To be had, retail, of all Drapers, Milliners, and Stay Makers, and wholesale only of

A. SALOMONS,
m4 35, Old Change, London.

THE BEST REMEDY
FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS

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

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World.

*** Orders to be made payable by London Houses. de23 law

Agent for Victoria, W. M. SEARBY, Chemist, Government street

Chlorodyne.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.

ALL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRESS ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPASMODIC remedy, CHLORODYNE, discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne M.R.C.S.L., (ex-Army Medical Staff), the recipe of which was confided solely to 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 refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

Earl RUSSELL has graciously favored J. T. Davenport with the following extract of a despatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M's Consul at Manilla, dated Sept. 17, 1864: "The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives." Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See "Lancet," December 31, 1864.

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, Diarrhœa and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

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

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

"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of this remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne except in sealed bottles, having the words, "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved on the wrapper. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. ju24 lyw

W. M. SEARBY, Agent for Vancouver Island and British Columbia

Sporborg & Rueff,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers

—IN—

Groceries, Provisions,

Boots and Shoes.

WHARF STREET.....VICTORIA, V.I.

m24 D&Wtf

The Infallible Remedy.

Holloway's Ointment.

Contracted or Stiff Joints.

All the medicines in the London dispensaries would barely benefit, much less cure, any chronic cases of contracted or stiff joints; whereas if this invaluable ointment be effectually rubbed into such parts twice a day, the effects will be immense. Paralytic patients even can derive advantages from this fine remedy when other means fail.

Scorbutic Humours.—Scald Head and Skin Diseases.

Scorbutic humors arise from an impure state of the blood, and in most cases the liver and stomach are the organs at fault. The Pills will speedily restore these to a healthy action; while the Ointment if well rubbed in at least twice a day, will soon cure any case of skin disease. Soldiers, sailors, and miners, use this famous Ointment in all parts of the world.

Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone and Grave

In any of the above complaints more benefit may be derived in twenty-four hours by adopting the following simple means than is frequently brought about in six months by any other treatment. In bad cases if the Ointment be rubbed into the small of the back over the region of the kidneys, it will quickly penetrate, and, in most instances, give immediate relief. Six or eight of the Pills should be taken nightly according to circumstances.

Diptheria, Sore Throats, &c.

These maladies are of so serious and dangerous a nature that the Ointment would not be recommended unless the Proprietor was sure of its effect. It will cure when every other means have failed, if applied immediately, and not delayed until the patient is beyond recovery. It is a sovereign remedy for sore throat. Settled Coughs or wheezing will be promptly removed by rubbing in this unguent. Mothers should rub it into the chest of their infants whenever there is any hoarseness, tightness, or other affection of breathing.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts.—Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.

It is surprising how quickly a sore, ulcer, or wound, deprives the body of strength, and unfits it for the duties of life; but it is no less wonderful to watch the effect of Holloway's Healing Ointment, when it is used according to the printed directions, and assisted by appropriate doses of the Pills. The pain, inflammation, and other morbid manifestations, soon disappear from the affected part and health and strength return.—This treatment creates sound flesh, and therefore makes its cures complete.

Gout and Rheumatism.

Will be cured with the greatest certainty if large quantities of the Ointment be well worked into the complaining parts. This treatment must be perseveringly followed for some time and duly assisted by powerful doses of Holloway's Pills. The essence of these diseases lies in the blood, which has floating through each vessel the paining poison which vitiates and inflames every tissue it comes in contact with, and produces the hot, swollen, elastic enlargement about the joints so characteristic of gouty and rheumatic maladies.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs	Chilblains	Glandular	Sore-throats
Bad Breasts	Chapped Hands	Swellings	Skin-diseases
Burns	Corns (Soft)	Lumbago	Scurvy
Bunions	Cancers	Piles	Sore-heads
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand-Flies	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Rheumatism	Tumours
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	Scalds	Ulcers
Chiego-foot	Fistulas	Sore Nipples	Wounds
	Gout		Yaws

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world at the following prices:—1s, 1½d; 2s. 9d; 4s. 6d, 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

There is a considerable saving by taking the largersizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients very disorder are affixed to each Pot. ntsoe

Dinneford's

FLUID MAGNESIA!

HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY-FIVE years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public as the

BEST REMEDY FOR

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion,

and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the

ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP

it forms an agreeable Effervescing Draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and in hot climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured by

DINNEFORD & CO.,
172 New Bond street, London.

Sold in Victoria, V.I., by

W. M. SEARBY,
Chemist, Government street.

And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World e19wly

DAY & MARTIN'S

REAL JAPAN BLACKING!

97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

For affording nourishment and durability to the Leather it stands Unrivalled.

Sold by all First Class Houses in British Columbia and the Colonies.

In Bottles and Tins at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each.

CAUTION.—D. & M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of their MANUFACTURE and LABELS.

*** Orders through Mercantile Houses. m17

Any One can use Them.

A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, by the use of

Judson's Simple Dyes.

Ten colours, Price 1s, 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle, these Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to

Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, also for

Tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating.

May be had of all chemists throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies.

WHOLESALE DEPOT—108, Coleman st., London.

ma24