CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE·COUGH
COLDS, &c.

COLLIS BROWNE
(Ex Army Med Staff)
CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W P Wood stated
WNE was undoubtedly the invento
that the story of the defendant,
inventor was deliberately untrue
been sworn to. Eminent Hospital
stated that Dr J Collis Browne was
Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it larg
er than Dr Browne's.—See TIMES, July

Therefore are cautioned against using

Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.
REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
CABLE REMEDY produces quiet, refr
es pain, calms the nervous system,
ated functions and stimulates healt
retions of the body without creating
ant results attending the use of opi
may take it at all hours and times
sands of persons testify to its mar
and wonderful cures, while medical
most extensively using it in great q
wing diseases:—
hich it is found eminently useful—Chol
rrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Cra
euralgia, Cough, Hysteria, &c.
EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS
Earl Russell communicated the 'Colli
ne and J T Davenport that he had rece
to the effect that the only remedy of a
ra was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec

Pogomery, Esq., late Inspector of H
"Chlorodyne is a most valuable reme
thma and Dysentery. To it I fairly
to health after eighteen months' sev
hen other medicines had failed."
lical Missionary in India, reports [D
arly every case of Cholera in which
e's Chlorodyne was administered,
ed,
Medical Times, Jan 10, 1866—Chlorody
scores of orthodox medical practitione
not thus be singularly popular did
nt and fill a place.
the General Board of Health, London,
Cholera.—So strongly are we convinc
value of this remedy that we cannot
e necessity of adopting it in all cases.
arious and dangerous compounds sold
m which frequent fatal results have
rticle, Parmaceutical Journal, Aug 1, 18
at Dr J Collis Browne was the inventor
at it is always right to use his prepar
rodyne is ordered.
None genuine without the words 'B
on the Government stamp. Overwhelmi
ony accompanies each bottle.
Manufacturer, J T DAVENPORT,
RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
les, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., a nd

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
OF ENGLAND.
ESTER MEETING, 1868.
CEDENTED SUCCES
OWING PRIZES WERE REWARDED,
Z F. HOWARD,
Iron Works, Bedfor
for the Best Wheel Plough for Gene
for the Best Wheel Plough for Light L
for the Best Swing Plough for Gen
for the Best Swing Plough for Light La
for the Best Subsoil Plough.
for the Best Harrows for Horse Power.
Only Prize for the Best Steam Cultivat
for Farms of moderate size.
Only Prize for the Best 5-tined Ste
Only Prize for the Best Steam Harro
Only Prize for the Best Steam Windlass.
dal for their Patent Safety Boiler.
& F. HOWARD thus received
T PRIZES, ONE SECOND PRIZ
AND A SILVER MEDAL.
almost every Prize for which they compet
iter trial the most severe an prolonged
ever known. oc2

A & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
estershire Sauce
LARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
ONLY GOOD SAUCE
TION AGAINST FRAUD.
ess of this most delicious and unrivall
having caused certain dealers to apply t
Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferi
the Public is hereby informed that the on
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OR LEA & PERRINS' SAUC
hat their names are upon the wrapper, lab
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Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper
hich the names of Lea & Perrins have be
nd P. give notice that they have furnish
spondents with power of attorney to ta
ceedings against Manufacturers and Vendo
any other imitations by which their right m
d.
EA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name
rapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
e and for Export by the Proprietors, Worc
& Blackwell, London, &c. &c.; and
Oilmen universally.
FOR VICTORIA—Janion, Green & Rhodes.
ja15 1y law

BEST REMEDY
FOR INDIGESTION, &c.
NORTON'S
CHAMOMILE PILLS
CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED AS
ple but certain remedy for Indigestion. Th
owerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild
ration; safe under any circumstances;
of persons can now bear testimony to t
rived from their use.
bottles at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d and 11s each, by Che
ists and Storekeepers in all parts of the wo
ders to be made payable by London House.
al6 1y law

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL 11. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1870. NO. 34.

THE BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
DAVID W. HIGGINS

TERMS:

One Year, (in advance)	$10 00
Six Months, do	5 00
Three Months do	2 50
One Week	0 25

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING.

TERMS:

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Six Months	2 00
Three Months	12½
One Week	

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Barnard's Express	Yale B C
do do	Lytton
do do	Yanwinkle
do do	Richfield
do do	Barkerville
do do	Camerontown
do do	Clinton
Crosby & Lowe	Olympia, W. T
Mr Perkins	Seattle, W T
David Sires	Port Townsend
Hudson & Monet	New York
F. Algar	11 Clement's Lane, London
G. Street	30 Cornhill, London
L. P. Fisher	San Francisco

Confederation and Customs Tariffs.

Although the Terms of Union agreed upon at Ottawa have not yet been officially promulgated, enough is known regarding them to justify the assumption that Confederation is no longer a question of terms. It is, in reality, only a question of time; and we do not see very well why the formal admission of British Columbia should be delayed beyond next Dominion Day. Such would not be an inappropriate day to select for so interesting a ceremony; and there are substantial reasons why union should be coincident with the commencement of the Federal fiscal year. Let no one infer that we undervalue the important question of terms in an eager desire for union. The terms are fixed; and they are so good that it is morally certain they will meet with ready acceptance at the hands of the people of British Columbia. The terms agreed upon at Ottawa are really more favorable to British Columbia than those sent to Ottawa. The assertion may seem bold—extravagant; yet it is made advisedly, and the publication of the terms will fully justify it. The terms are in reality more favorable in a financial point of view. They are more favorable in that they place within the immediate reach of the people the inestimable boon of self-government. They are more favorable, inasmuch as they give the people the choice of Customs tariffs. Thus, then, there are only two open questions, neither of which can in any degree interfere with the progress of the main question of union. The people, or any portion of them, can no longer say that they will not have Confederation unless it shall be accompanied by Responsible Government; for it is to be left to the free choice of the people whether they shall have Responsible Government with Confederation. The people, or any portion of them, can no longer say that they will not accept Confederation unless permission be granted to retain the present tariff of Customs—for choice of tariffs will also be submitted to them. Thus, the terms being unexceptionably good, and these two questions, which alone threatened to involve the main question in any doubt, having been so arranged as to present no possible difficulty, we conceive ourselves to be fully justified in dealing with Confederation as something certain to take place. And, if such a degree of certainty exists, we think it is safe to go a step further and affirm that the sooner union takes place the better. This must appear on reflection. Confederation is to bring in its immediate train certain material advantages, of which the Railway and fortnightly communication with San Francisco by steamships may, perhaps, be regarded as the chief. Taking the greater first, it has been agreed by the Canadian Government that in the first year after union the necessary surveys for the railway shall be made, and that in the second year work shall commence. This being the case, it follows that the sooner union takes place the sooner will this great work, which is to infuse fresh capital, fresh population and new life into the colony, be commenced; and it is equally obvious that every month's delay in completing union is a month's delay in commencing the railway. And so also in regard to steam communication, and, in fact, in regard to the financial, postal, and other advantages which union shall bring with it. To delay union is to postpone the blessings with which it is to be accompanied; and it will readily be admitted that the colony is in no temper or condition to incur unnecessary delay. Having, with candor and, we trust, clearness, stated the case, it is proposed to devote a little consideration to the two subjects which it has been seen are to be very soon presented to the people for their free and intelligent choice; for it will at once appear that if the voters at the next election are to say whether they prefer to have Responsible Government simultaneously with union, and whether they desire to retain the existing Customs tariff after union, it becomes a matter of no little importance that the two issues should, meanwhile, be thoroughly ventilated. Upon the question of Responsible Government we imagine it will be unnecessary to offer any lengthened remarks. The subject has already been so much discussed, and the minds of the people must be so fully made up upon it that any discussion thereon at the present time would almost appear to be a work of supererogation. Whatever difference of opinion might have existed as to the desirability of investing the people of British Columbia with full powers of self-government, as a separate and distinct colony of the British Crown, we incline to the belief that no difference of opinion can exist respecting the desirability of according to British Columbia, as a Province of the Dominion, the same power to manage its own local affairs as is possessed by the other Provinces. We have seen Responsible Government engrafted upon Manitoba, while yet in its gristle state as a colony. It is scarcely conceivable that the comparatively old and experienced colonists on the Pacific would be content with less political power to manage their local affairs than is enjoyed by all the other Provinces and has just been conferred upon the people of Manitoba. Self-respect, if not self-interest, would forbid our acceptance of any less liberal constitution than those possessed by the other Provinces. It may, therefore, safely be assumed that the people of British Columbia no longer need to be educated up to the political standard of self-government. But, in so far as the tariff question is concerned, we are disposed to think that the case is far otherwise. It is desirable that the public mind should be made as familiar as possible with the precise nature and conditions of the choice about to be submitted, as well as with the results likely to flow therefrom. We shall, therefore, have to reserve for a future article the discussion of a subject for which there is no room left in the present.

LACRIMOSO.—Yesterday morning our local contemporary indulged in another of those very significant paragraphs so common to his columns of late—a sort of ludicrous compound of brag and whine, sure premonition of approaching dissolution. The attempt to conceal personal impecuniosity and want of journalistic pluck and enterprise into a public grievance is one which may excite pity, but it will scarcely give rise to any higher or more desirable emotion. The patent medicine advertisements which appear to occasion our contemporary so much unrest pay better than the average of his 'live' advertisements, to say nothing of the long list of 'dead' ones, to make room for which he recently added half an inch to the length of his sheet, and in order to retain which—or possibly to save composition—he now puts his patrons off with less than four columns of wheyey reading matter. It is very unwillingly that we obtrude matters of so purely of a private and personal nature upon public attention. It is, we know, a matter of little concern to the great bulk of the public whether advertisements are taken at 'living' or 'dying' rates. What the public want is an independent, well-conducted newspaper, taking the popular side on all the great questions of the day and possessing sufficient enterprise to keep pace with the march of events. Has it not occurred to our contemporary that the few readers remaining to him would prefer two additional columns of 'live' reading matter to the same quantity of 'dead' advertisements? By 'dead' advertisements we mean those inserted without authority, and those which, though ordered out, are still retained in. In so far as the crime with which we stand charged is concerned—viz, increasing the telegraphic news from 600 to 2000 words—it will scarcely be necessary to say that when the former quantity was received it was really all that could be got. If to increase the number of words to 2000 when the news became sufficiently important to justify the expenditure and when the reconstruction of the line rendered its transmission possible, be a crime, we are content to accept the verdict of a discriminating public. Of this, however, we beg to assure our contemporary: *The Colonist* is not to be hindered in any legitimate newspaper enterprise on account of the impecuniosity or incapacity of the *Standard*, whose publisher, it is admitted on all hands, has proved a miserable failure as a public journalist.

RUMORED DEAD.—It is rumored that Jas. A McCrea, Esq, formerly of Victoria, died last Spring in Arizona or Mexico. The circumstances attending his death are not stated; but his friends at San Francisco appear to place reliance in the report. Mr McCrea is remembered here as one of our pioneer auctioneers and as a genial, kind-hearted gentleman.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—This fine bark was towed into Esquimalt harbor on Sunday by the steamer Otter, and will discharge at the H B Company's wharf there. She brings a full cargo of general merchandise consigned to the Hudson Bay Company and will commence discharging this morning. Capt Anderson has kindly furnished us with the following memoranda: The H B Co's bark Princess Royal, James Anderson commander, left Gravesend on Sunday, 20th March, 1870. Left the Lizard 25th March. Experienced fine weather to the line. Crossed Equator in the Atlantic 21st April. Rounded Staten Island 21st May. Experienced land until the 1st of June. On the 11th June sighted Juan Fernandes Group. Experienced fine weather until crossing the line in the Pacific. Crossed the Equator in the Pacific on June 1st in long 116° W. Carried the S E trades to 7° N. Had a strong SE to NW gale of a cyclonical nature with heavy, confused sea from lat 11° to 17° N. Got NE trades in lat 17° N, and carried them to lat 35° N. Had a succession of strong northerly gales until the 9th Aug in lat 46° N. On the 11th Aug sighted Cape Flattery. Had very thick weather in the Straits. Arrived in Royal Roads at 9 P M, Aug 13th. Spoke the following vessels: July 21st exchanged signals with the ship Iron Crown 170 days out from Liverpool to San Francisco, in lat 35° 47' N, long 139° 35' W; and in lat 37° 27' N, long 131° 19' W, the bark Mary Hick 65 days from Valparaiso for San Francisco.

LOCAL BREVITIES.—The American bark Shooting Star arrived on Sunday from San Francisco bound for Nanaimo. She was 17 days from San Franzisco to Royal Roads. The was detained 5 days in the Straits by smoke....The fires on the Mainland continue.....The whalers on the West Coast have not yet captured any fish; but spouts are seen far out at sea.

MAINLAND SCHOOLS.—Mr Alston, Inspector-General of Schools, held an examination of the District School at Yale on Friday last, and expressed himself well pleased with the progress made by the scholars. Examination of Lyttonsand other district schools will be had before the Inspector-General's return to Victoria.

FOR ENGLAND.—Thos Trounce, Esq, and Mrs Trounce will take their departure for England by next steamer. Mr Trounce has been identified with the colony since 1858 and some of the finest structures, viz, the Naval Storehouses, were planned or erected under his immediate supervision. We are glad to learn that the absence of Mr and Mrs Trounce will be only temporary.

THE ENTERPRISE, this morning, will sail at 4 o'clock for Nanaimo and New Westminster, taking in tow to the former port the ship Shooting Star. The Enterprise will remain at Fraser river until Saturday next. Consequently, she will make but one trip this week.

NAVAL.—H. M. S. Chanticleer will sail early on Saturday for San Francisco where she will join H. M. S. Zealous for orders. The Zealous will remain at San Francisco awaiting orders from England.

WAGES SUIT.—Yesterday Mr E Doughty brought an action in the Police Court against Mr T Allsop, as one of the Committee, for wages and expenses incurred at the Mechanics' Institute Picnic. The case was dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

SHOOTING.—Thos Cooney was charged before Mr Pemberton yesterday with threatening to shoot Chas Cooper. The accused was bound over to keep the peace for six months in his personal recognizance of $100 and two sureties of $50 each.

MURDER.—Tom, the Indian in custody on a charge of murdering R Clark at Plumper Pass, was yesterday again remanded for three days.

ROAD TAX.—Two actions were brought yesterday by Mr E Mallandaine against Mr T Nesbett for road tax before Mr Pemberton which were dismissed.

THE FRASERMOUTH BUOYS.—The Enterprise will replace the Fraser river buoys, which at present deceive the mariner instead of indicating the channel and entrance to the river.

THE old Saanich trail from Saanich Inlet to Langford's Lake, is blocked and fierce fires rage at the north end of Saanich Mountain, where the sound of falling timber is as frequent and as loud as discharges of artillery.

LEECH RIVER.—Another party of prospectors have offered to go to Leech River and prospect it if the storekeepers will furnish them with 'grub.' Cannot their offer be met?

"A Plague O' Both the Houses."

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—Being a subscriber to the *Standard*, for which I pay regularly, I am not a little disgusted to see that a great portion of its columns are taken up with scurrilous attempts to defame the reputation of the *Colonist*.

Now, the public pay for general news and not to read the editor's abuse of another. A hint to that effect in your next issue will be a public benefit, and oblige your obd't servant,

SUBSCRIBER.

Victoria, Aug 15, 1870.

SUNDAY'S DISPATCHES.

Europe.

PARIS, August 9. — There is an immense uprising of the people of France to repel the invasion. It is said, officially, that two million of men are ready to march, and that the reserve corps will number one million. The people are clamorous for organization and leaders. There has been an amending of the ministry. Changarnier left his residence this morning to seek a command at headquarters. Thousands of people accompanied him to the railway. The morning papers say, nothing is certain concerning the course of Austria. Prussia is keeping her quiet with promises just now. The journals announce to that Italy will send 100,000 troops to assist France.

LONDON, August 9. — The following official dispatch at date Hombourg, in Palatinate, 9:40 a. m.

Yesterday, after a battle, the enemy retreated in the greatest disorder, and the French artillery attempted to make a stand at Mekesbourn. The town was taken by the Bavarians. The enemy resisted *en route* to Bitche. The cavalry of Wirtemburg captured the enemy's stores and four pieces of artillery at Reichoshoffen. The dead and wounded covered the route of the retreating army. This morning we have occupied Hagenau, which was held by the enemy. The German troops occupie both banks of the Sarr having occupied Sarr-Gueman and Forbach after a slight resistance by the French.

PARIS, August 9—Pailly is in communication with McMahon. In the battle of Fraschweiliers 14,000 of the enemy attacked 33,000 men under McMahon.

ROME, August 9.—The embarkation of French troops was completed yesterday.

NEW YORK, August 10. — Special from London says, a letter from Metz speaks undisguisedly of the calamitous incapacity of the Emperor. Marshal Le Boeuf, and all military leaders comprising the Imperial Staff, are utterly lost confidence in by the army, and a change in commanders was and absolute necessity to prevent mutiny. Buffet and other members of the Left and Right Centre, signed a requsition for the dissolution of the Ministry and the formation of a new Cabinet with Gen. Trochee at its head.

LONDON, August 10—The Prussians are organizing volunteers for their naval forces. The French continue concentrating on the roads to Paris; all that region is in a state of siege. Ii is said that after the battle of the sixth the French abandoned their works. Ineffectual efforts were made to check the Prussians. Lnderbron was taken by the Bavarians. The French continue to retreat towards Bitche. The Wirtemburg cavalry picked up scores of prisoners. The line of retreat is covered with dead and wounded.

Specials from Paris—midnight—says of the scenes at the Corps Legislatif Hall, yesterday, that the Deputies had demanded the deposition of the Emperor. Outside, wild crowds assembled and refused to disperse. Bodies of cavalry and lancers were stationed in all the surrounding streets and courtyards. People thronged around the Hall of the Corps Legislatif. The Police repeatedly charged on the mob, but the latter re-formed after the charge. Bodies of the National Guard threw down their arms and fraternized with the populace; other detatchments remained passive in the barracks. The correspondent reports that as he was going to post his dispatch he heard the sound of drums and bugles everywhere. Inside the hall the scene was fearful.

Belgium's neutrality treaty was signed here last night by Granville and Benstoff. Lavalette awaits authority to sign for France.

NEW YORK, August 10—It is rumored that Prince Fredrick Charles has cut through the French lines between Nancy and Metz.

LONDON, August 10—Gen Dumont will take charge of the 77th regiment of the line engaged at Saarbrucken.

PARIS, August 10—The *Journal Official* says an important action has taken place at front since Saturday. Marshal Bazaine made some reconnoissances with cavalry, which elicited information of the position of the enemy. In one, three squads of hussars encountered a detatchment of Prussians and drove them back.

The Bank of France has reduced the rate of discount to 6 per cent.

BERLIN, August 10—The rumored naval battle heretofore circulated is false.

Bankers decline the Russian war loan, but the people subscribe freely.

The Prussian advance is obstructed by villages filled with French wounded. The French losses exceed all estimates. The Prussians took multitudes of prisoners.

Gen Changarnier's interview with the Emperor was very satisfactory.

LONDON, August 10—There is rumor here that the Prince Imperial will be sent to the French Embassy in London. Other reports assert that he has already arrived.

THE editor of *Every Saturday* has received a note from a gentleman whose name he mercifully abstains from printing, but who dates, of course, from New York, offering to complete 'The Mystery of Edwin Drood,' and to furnish the manuscript in time so that there should be no break in the serial publication of the novel. The applicant enclosed a story of his own to show his qualification for the task.

A Few Figures Concerning the Prussian King's Revenue.

A Prussian writer has estimated that if the King of Prussia received as much in proportion to the land he rules as the minor German princes of Thuringen, he would obtain somewhere in the neighborhood of $30,000,000 in gold yearly, whereas he receives now about $2,500,000. For instance, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimer, whose land includes an area of 1,402 square miles, draws, besides the revenues from the Crown estates retained for his own use, a civil list of $200,000. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, whose Principality includes 759 square miles, has a civil list of $70,000, and beside this one-half the surplus from the crown lands which amount to $50,000 yearly. The Grand Duke of Saxe-Meningen, with 956 square miles of land, receives a fixed civil list of $92,000, and besides this the half of the surplus from the Crown domain of about $21,000. The Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, with a domain of 510 square miles, has a civil list of $119,000. The Principality of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, of 328 square miles, brings the Prince a domain rent of $110,000. The Duke of Anhalt draws a civil list of $56,000 and a domain rent of $120,000.

A very simple calculation will suffice to show that these revenues are large in proportion to the land governed, though all must admit that these incomes are small enough to maintain a court in good style. We question whether some of them would not be glad to make such a sale of land and subjects as the ex-Duke of Nassau did, who appears to enjoy himself immensely on the fifteen million florins which he received from Prussia, after 1866, for 1751 square miles of territory and not quite 500,000 of subjects.

Assisted Immigration.

OFFICE OF IMMIGRATION BOARD,
Victoria, British Columbia,
12th August, 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given that a scheme of Assisted Immigration, on an extended scale, being completed by the Government, applications will be received by the Secretary of the Board, from persons BONA FIDE settled in the Colony who may be desirous of participating in the scheme, upon the following terms and conditions:—

1. The applicant will be required to give security, or actually deposit the sum of Seventy-five Dollars ($75) towards the Passage Money of each Adult, and the sum of ($37) towards the Passage Money of each Child, not exceeding Twelve Years of age, and not being a Child in arms, and a further sum of Twenty-five Dollars ($25) towards the Outfit of each Adult, or one-half that amount for each Child not exceeding Twelve Years of age, not being a child in arms.

2. The Government will contribute the sum of Fifty Dollars ($50) towards the Passage Money of each Adult, and the sum of Two ($25) towards the Passage Money of each Child under Twelve Years of age, excepting only children in arms.

3. Applicants desirous of getting out whole Families, will deposit or find security for a sum proportionate to the above amounts for each Adult or Child in such Family.

4. The Outfit of each person will be subject to the approval, as to quantity and quality, of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Emigration or other the Agent or Agents appointed by the Governor of British Columbia.

5. In cases where the abovementioned Outfit is not required, the amount deposited on account of the same will be returned to the applicant so making the deposit.

6. The intending Emigrant will be required to report himself or herself at some Port of Embarkation in England to be hereafter notified.

7. Settlers desirous of obtaining Farm or Domestic Servants under this scheme, will be required to produce written characters of such Servants, which characters will be subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Emigration, or other the Agent or Agents appointed by the Governor in this behalf.

8. Such Farm or Domestic Servants will be required to sign an agreement, binding them to serve their Employers in the Colony for a term of years, at a stated yearly Salary.

9 Upon the arrival of the Emigrants in this Colony the Employer or Friends of the Emigrants will be required to take charge of them immediately, and notice beforehand will be given of the time the vessel is due.

10. Any Emigrant not so immediately taken away will be lodged and boarded at the expense of his or her Employer or Friend.

11. Applicants will be required to fill up Forms, copies of which may be obtained from the Magistrate of the District, or from the Secretary of the Board in Victoria, from whom respectively any further information may be obtained. By Order of the Board,

B. W. PEARSE, Deputy Chairman.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Columbia, Chairman.
B. W. Pearse, Assistant Surveyor General, Deputy Chairman,
Hon. John Robson,
William John Macdonald, Esq,
Henry S. Mason, Esq, Secretary. au14 2mdaw

GRAND HOTEL,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
JOHNSON & CO., - - PROPRIETORS,
[Late of the LICK HOUSE.]

JOHNSON & CO., WHO FOR THE LAST six years have been the popular Proprietors of the Lick House, with pleasure inform their many friends in Victoria and British Columbia that they have left the Lick House and opened the GRAND HOTEL, which is the finest Hotel structure yet erected on the Pacific Coast, and is not surpassed in architectural beauty, elegance of Furniture and Comfort by any Hotel in America.

Our old patrons will find at the Grand Hotel all the familiar faces, and all Guests recommended to us will be received with the same courtesy and politeness and unobstrusive attention to their wants, which made the Lick House so popular when under their control. With many thanks for past favors we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. jy23 3m

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