

NEW YOR August 15th 1868 I your attention to my PREPARATION KTRAOT BUCHU, the component parts LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERBIES;

non-Buchu, in vacue. Juniper Ber m. to form a fine gin. It is extract t with spirits obtained from Juniper sugar is used and a small proportion re Da atable than any now n nee red by Druggists, is of a dark color. It

its its fragrance ; the action of a flame active principle), leaving a dark and m. Made is the color of ingrediente preparation predominates he smalles ingredients are added, to prevent ninspection it will be found not to be le in Pharmacopea, por is it a Syrupbe used in cases where fever or in-In this you have the knowledge of the e mode of preparation will favor it with a trial, and that will meet with your approbatio ng of profound confidence."

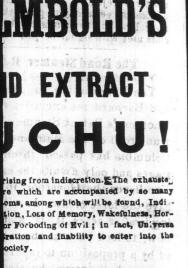
m. very respectfully. H T. HELMBOLDA

and Druggist of 19 year's experi FJ01 104 star

Manufacturing Chemists in the world. NOVEMBER 4 1854 ed with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied

osite my residence, and was successful business where others had not been him. I have been favorably impressed and enterprise. WILLIAM WRIGHTMAN

nd Weigh man, Manufacturing Chemista d Brown treets, Philadeiphis



CONSTITUTION

ith Organic Weakness requires the sig of gthen and invigorate system, which XTRAO BUCHU variably does. If no abmitted to, Co mpti n or Insanity

d's Fluid Extract Buchu uliar to females, is unequalled by any n nd all complaints incidental" to the

d's Fluid Extract Buchu

or ton-months in

AND'S BOA Sollisones

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST THE

Wednesday March 8th 1871

End of The War.

The great war has at last come to an apparent termination. It was to have been a six week's war. It has lasted fre times six. The grand army of France was to have marched to Berlin. Napoleon III. was marched willy nilly into Prussia; but the Prussian army marched through France and has made a triumphal entry into Paris! When Napoleon left the gay metropolis for the head-quarters of the army, he estentationsly announced his determination only to re-enter Paris a conqueror or a corpse. The former he can never do. The latter is even doubtful. If we are to accept the temper of the Assembly now in session at Bordeaux as an index to the national mind, Napoleon will never again sit on the throne of France. Having failed to find death at the head of his army, it is doubtful whether he will ever be permitted to resenter Paris a corpse. What an eventful thirty weeks to Napoleon-to France-to the world. Think of Napoleon of three years ago, the proud entertainer of the ruler of the first of nations. Look at him now, a moping prisoner in the hands of one who was then his guest. Think of Napoleon of three years ago, even of one year ago, whose word, whose very look was the barometer by

which the price of reptes rose or fell the world over; and think of him now, ay encalmest forgetter, whore very name now provokes scorn and bitter anathemas from those same lips which then made the welkin ring with enthusiaetic shouts of "Vive Napoleon'. And France, proud, chiv-alrous France, bowed down-no inepiring. "Marsellaise' beard now, - compelled to witness, the invading army marching in proud triumph through Paris, her men and women turning away to weep! Think of her any obly mbandening to aver the long and fondly cheristed Rhenish frontier, but compelied to retire almost to the Vorges, entrepdaring some of her best previnces and strongest military positions. Who can think of all this and not be deeply moved Surely France has been made to drick to very dregs the bitter cup prepared for

an ambi ions pretender. The war of deen an eventiel one, and it must not a dark page in the world's bis-Pat even in that diemal and dizzy ama passing before the mind's ever

ome bright specks are visible. The war is ended, and it is presumable that peace will be recetablished apon a less fragile basis. The war has bappily been confined within the arana in which it originated. Had the other Great Powers been dragged into h, as was at one time threatened, how much mere dire and widespread must have been the consequences. It is matter of especial thankfulness to us, as a nation, that Great Britian has happily escaped the disastrous consequences of he war, that she has been enabled to maintain an honourable and dig-nified neutrality throughout the terrible struggle and that her offices of friendly me diation bave not been altogether without good results, while her true position has been recognized as the head of the congress of nations recently sitting in London. The closing war has not only been an eventful one but it has overturned calculations and defied human augury probably to a greater extent than any previous war. When, at beginning of the war, the possibility of frussian advance on Paris was binted at this fourbal, the idea was oridiculed. sen the probable fall of Paris was predictboth ridicule and abuse were the answer. day all these things have happened, and in have ceased to wonder. It only new nains to hope that Prussia will bear herf well under such an astounding flood of ccess and augmented power; and that this ar may be the last which is to disgrace the vilization and Christianity of the age.

the Weekly British Colonist, this is easily compensated by simply increasing or diminishing the hight of the standards ; no matter what rivers have to be crossed, the wire railway will span them without a single pier. A five mile line, capable of carrying one hundred tons per day, with suitable steam power ter minals and all complete, is estimated to cost £1,897,10, being at the rate of £379 per mile. Increase of carrying capacity would involve increase of cost, as, for instance, one capable of carrying one thousand tons per day would cost at the rate of £1,500 per mile. The rope may be driven by steam or water power or animal power; and the readiness with which matter may be taken up and set down in positions of infacility as regards most other known modes of mov ing substances, would appear to point to this invention as singularly adapted for short transport from mines to shipping, the landing or shipping of goods in the bsence of convenient wharfage, and the like. The facility with which long spans can be made is another important feature. Spans of one thousand feet are made without any difficulty, and there seems to be no reason to doubt that twice, possibly three times that distance can be overcome. This will donbtless suggest to the reader's mind the adoption of

the mrial railway, to crossing the waters which separate this Island from the continent at Johnson Strait. This plan would also appear to be eminently adapted to the move ment of coal from our mines to the ship, presenting, as it does, a medium very much cheaper than those in ordinary use, especially where the face of the country is unfavorable to the construction of tramways. We great Sovereigns, himself the autocratic may mention the firm of Janien, Rhodes & Ce, are agents for these tramways in this colony, and are prepared to supply full information, and take orders.

Court Fees.

The union of British Columbia with Vanconver Island found one scale of Court free on the Mainland and another , on the Island, the former scale being considerably bigher than the latter. As the immediate result of a fusion of the Supreme Courts of the two sections, the scale formerly in force on the Mainland was extended over the Island. During the last sestion of the Legislature, the Supreme Court Fees Ordinance 1876' was passed. This Ordinance empowered the Judges of the Dourt to make Rules, establishing a scale of fees. In June last's Rule was made establishing such a scale. It is a sliding scale, providing for varying rates of fees in the different parts of the United Oolony. Under it the rate here is considerably higher than it was previous to the fusion of the two Courts. Taking the whole colony it

is very much bigber. At all points beyond Nanuimo, on Vancouver Island, and beyond Yale on the Mainland, the rates are 50 per cent higher than they are bere, Beyond Quespelmouth the rate is exactly double. It is not easy to understand the principle upon which Justice is made so muchi more expensive in the interior than at the metronolis, unless it is that the price of justice is

But the point to which we desite more pat-

ticularly to invite attention is this, that an-

der Confedaration all these Fees of Court

will go into the Dominion Treasury. This

guisted by the price of De

METROBOLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF FABRUARY-FISGUARD ISLAND. March 1,

Min, beight of barometer Feb. 26 29.20. highest baromster in Feb. 1870, 30.46. Feb under civil disabilities in a free country is 3; the lowest 29.84, the 9th. The highest quite another affair. barometer Feb 1869, the 27. 30.45; the I have been anxious owest 29.34, the 9the The weather during the past month has been very unsettled, especially the last 14 days. It is impossible to give any prevailing winds it has been all round the compass, from east in a southerly fall of rain this month cannot be very accurate or account of the strong winds and Se, sir, we want some better reason for an equally. Feb, 1979, from 1st to 12th, the insulting civil disability than the fact that it is weather was very mid, from 18th to 18th, or is not so in England, where Church and elear and frosty of the remainder of the State are so commingled as to be almost one month, with the exception of the 27th, which was frosty, togs; calms and equally weather. Feb 1869-Up to the 10th streng winds and very equally weather : from 11th to, 19th much milder with light winds at times

frosty weather. BOAD MRETING AT SAANIGE. At the in. the one as the other. We will hear next of a is always ready to administer absolution to stance of Assistant Surveyor General Pearse meeting of the settlers interested in the ournose of deciding where and how the road money should be expended this year. There properly before the meeting, Mr Brown of the Government would carry it, the work

to be done is a thorough manner as far as it went. This resolution was carried unani-

the principle of doing the work by contract, as distinguished from the present system of day work ; but the disonssion excited little interest and did not assume any practical or pronounced form.

REAL ESTATE is evidently advancing in value! At the sale of property at Mr Lumley Franklin's anction yesterday, the competition was quite lively and the lots were sold at advanced prices, indicating a decided improvement in public confidence as to the future of our Colony. The following were the prices obtained. James Bay subdivisions \$37 50 each, North Park street, lot 20, \$190, 835. Johnson stret \$310, 8 lots Putman street \$525. lot 3 Pundors street \$545, lots 622 and 623 Herald street \$420; Cadboro Bay, 5 acres per acre \$40, let in Comiaken District \$80.

BUSINES CHANGE - The widely known d by We Pickett & Co. Mr. Pickett was Victoria and other ports, The new firm have, extensive connections which enable presentiments, I exclaimed, what matter them to purchase in the best markets.

mer and Frank Pagden have associated for ed the patriotic devotion of the children of France. Now, when the struggle is suspended, and ORIENTAL MARKET the purpose of conducting a general auction and commission business. Both gentlemen all reasonable chance of victory has disappearhave been long and favorably known in the ed, the time has come to call to account the usurpers for the bloodshed and ruin and colony, and have started business at a time squandered resources. It is impossible to when the improved condition of the affairs appears to hold out flattering prospects of abandon the destinies of France to an unauthorized government, which has left no It is said that the teal mines at Belling. Order, confidence and solid peace are only recoverable where the people are consulted, ham Bay and Nanaimo and the saw mills on and by regulating the government most Paget Sound will soon be deserted by their capable of repairing disasters to the country. It is essential that France should be hands, who have caught the Omineca lever. united in her wishes. For myself, bruised DR LIVINGSTONE .- This great African exby injustice and bitter deceptions, I do not know or claim my repeatedly confirmed rights. There is no room for personal ambition, but CORNER OF YATES & BROAD STS., THE Philharmonic Society of this city is have expressed their will, it is my duty to say that all their acts are illegitimate. There is only one government in which resides Tur H.B.Co.'s ship Prince of Wales has national sovereignty, and which is able to beal the wounds, to bring hope to firesides, to reopen profaned churches for prayers, and to restore industry, concord and peace."

Clergymen and Politics.

1871 — Reis tallen during the month 2ic. EDITER BRITISH COLONIST. — So the Clergy .08,000 pt of % is. Number of raioy days, 10. Max. height of barometer Feb 1, 30,31, innespeakable privilege of a seat in our Le-EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST .- So the Clergy Max, height of thermemeter Feb. 26, 50, gislative hall. What a dire calamity ! But submission to such a deprivation is one thing, Min height of tharmometer Feb. 7.28. The and the reasons for placing any class of men

I have been anxiously looking for even one reason. At length I have got two. The hon Attorney-General says 'tis the rule minister of the Church of England was ever allowed to sit in the Parliament of England.' direction, to west during the greater portion Dr Lang has been a member of the Legislature when careering along a stony road, his reins of the month. There was a slight fall of fer years; and Church of England Bishops tightly graeped, his bands down and with a snow on the 12th and 22d inst Considerable have had seats in the House of Lords — the seat in the saddle that would be noticed at snow has been visible in the interior. The highest places and honors in the Parliament of England.

and the same thing-and where they are constantly legislating for both. What has our Council Legislative or Executive to do with ministers of religion as such ? What exclusive privilages do they confer on them giving any show of right to single them out for exfrom 20th to 28th, light breezes and clear,

Attorney General, or some one, give us some lice. reasons, or one reason, that will not be as ap-West Saanich road was held at Verdiar's plicable to some other classes of men-if not dying Mobile, 'you are about to die; do you (Saanich) Tavero, on Wednesday, for the all-wby ministers of religion should be dis-desire absolution? If so squeeze my hand? disgualified for a seat in the Council, or any other civil right ?

I hold that the Government of this Colony behalf of Mr. Pearse, placed the subjec Statue Book; that it is a question for each religious denomination to legislate upon ; and moved a resolution to the effect that work that they should by all means make it imposshould commence at the end of the present sible for their ministers to be candidates for good portion of the road, and be continued such honors. "Render unto Cæsar the things as far as the amount of money at the disposal that are Cæsar's, &c." Yours &c.,

Napoleon's Proclamation.

LONDON, Feb. 12th, 1870. The following is a translation of the procla-

mation of the Emperor Napoleon to the Electors of France :

WILHELMSHOHE, February 8th "Betrayed by fortune, I have kept since my captivity profound silence, which is misfortane's warning. As long as the armies confronted each other, I abstained from any steps or words capable of creating party dissension. But I can no longer remain silent before my country's disasters without appearing insensible to its sufferings. When I was made a prisoner I could not ask for peace because my resolutions would appear to have been dictat. ed by personal considerations. I left the Regency to decide whether it was to the interest of the nation to continue the struggle. Notwas unsubdued, her strongholds unreduced, a shipping and commission bouss of Pickett & few departments only invaded, and Paris was Harrison, San Francisco, has been dissolved in a state of defence. The extent of her misby limitation. The basiness will be costin- fortunes might possibly have been limited, but an insurrection arose in Paris, the seat of the fonder of the Merchant's Line of sailing Representatives violated, the safety of the backets which has regularly plied for the Empress threatened, and the Empire, which ast claves years between Ban Francisco, had been three times acclaimed by the people was overthrown and abandened. Stifling my New Auction Firm. Mesers Hobt Plurs

The Fighting Bishop of Paris. From the London Telegraph.

Monseigneur Bauer, who is commonly kcown in Paris as the 'fighting bishop,' is a Hangarian by birth and as accompli-hed a horseman as most other sons of that horseloving country. The bishop-who although called Bishop of Sumatra, openly avows that he has never beheld, and hopes never to behold his See, which he describes vaguely as situated in partibus infidetium. He is one of the least tight-laced ecclesiastics that in n the colonies and England, and "that ne any country it has been my fortupe to encounter. I should say that theologically he is a Voltairian, and socially or asthetically Here are two mistakes. In Australia the Rev a cosmopolitan. He is never so happy as even Newmarket. Behind him may be seen what he calls 'his staff,' consisting of some

half-dozen young eoclesiastics and two or three correspondents of the English press. With a hat like that of Don Basilio in the Barber of Seville,' and close-fitting violet and black tunic, he shows on the field of action very differently from Bishop Leonidas Polk, the "fighting bishop' of the Confederate States during the American civil war. But in one respect he is fitter to take part clusion from any civil right? Bunster was in the bloody game of war than the Protest-consistent-"Don't let them vote,"-as well ant prelate of Louisians. Morseigner Bauer

> 'Mon fils,' said he, grasping the hand of a A slight pressure of the dying man's fin-

'Absolvo te in nomine Sanc'æ Mariæ,' began the Bishop; the remaining words were drowned as a caisson hurried by.

British Customs Tariffs,

In 1840, over one thousand articles were subject to daty at the ports of the United Kingdom. Last year the total number of beadings was reduced to en eleven. The ordinary tariff now dovers only seven articles, viz : cocos, coffee, dried fruit, sugar, tes, tobacco and wine. And yet the customs revenue amounts to nearly one hundred and ten. million dollars, that is, rendering the total receipts into dollars at five to the pound sterling, which is near enough for ordinary reckoning. Tobacco is the largest revenue-producer, giving close upon thirty-three millions; sugar comes second. Viscount Eudeld, under Sentelary

A RECENT in questin London affords a remarkable illustration of the lenghts t) which vanity will carry woman. A. domestic servant, died suddenly, The doctor could not account for the death of withstanding the unparalleled reverses France and made a post mortem examination, sb which showed that the stomach had been reduced to the size of a baby's; and the heart had been pushed out of its proper place through tight-lacing. The coroner, a medical man of great experience, had never seen so aggravated s PARIS, Feb 27-The Uoubnik edt to esan



monsly. There was some discussion upon

DVED ROSE WASH exterminate from' the system diserve abits of dissipation, at little expense, little in diet, no inconvenience or exposure, com dangerous rem

of onbin ene aw he

ld's Fluid Extract Buchu

of these organs, whether existing in male whatever cause originating, and no matong standing. It is pleasant in taste and diate"in action, and more strengthening he preparations of Bark or Iron. ing from breken down or delicate constitu-

the remedy at mce. must be aware that, however slight may be the above diseases, it is certain to affect the and mental powers

diseases require the aid of a Diuretic. SEXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic.

ruggists everywhere. Price \$1,25 or 6 Bottles for \$6.50. Delivered s. Describe Symptoms in all com

ADDRETS, T. HELMBOLD Zand Chemical Warehouse,

COADWAY, NEW YORK

E ARE GENUINE unless ip in steel engraved wrapth fac-similie of myChemiarchouse and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Erial Tramways.

Ærial wire tramways, recently percted in England by Mr Hodson, C. E. re coming into more general use than as at first expected would be the case. he plan consists in the employment of a endless wire rope, supported by puleys, which are carried at a considerable ight from the ground on stont posts, be structure looking not unlike an ordiary telegraph line, more substantial, lowever, then telegraph lines are com monly made in these parts. A portable team engine drives the rope at from ive to eight miles au hour, earrying contingous, stream of boxes, each holding one hundred weight, more or ess, as the case may be, of whatever matter may be transmitted. The tope is endless, so that the fulk boxes travel on one side of the supports, the empty ones returning on the other; the pendants by which the boxes are hang are specially formed to allow their pase-ing the points of support, which they do with perfect case. The line crosses the country boldly, having little or no regard to broken or uneven surface, Carves or gradiente. Here, then, is a railway withost outtings, embankments,

fact would appear to furnish an auditional reason why the people of British Columbia should be at orce relieved from these exorbitant Court lees. Furthermore, under this Order, in Probate an estate must pay 3 pet cent, to the Court, in addition to other fees. Three per cent on an estate is a high Tate, and sometimes mounts up to no isconsiderable sum. On an estate in Probate, a few days age. it smounted to about \$600. All this, too, will go to the Federal Trossury. The rate is excessive and should be reduced. Previous to Union, estates in Probate on Vancouver Island were only required to pay a lump sum of eighteen dellars each. Still urther; the officer of the Court is entitled under this Rale to charge 25 cente per folio for office copies of documents, whereas Solicitors are only allowed to charge 121/2 cente per folio. This is the more felt from the fact that the Court requires all affidavite to be filed and office copies to be taken before being read, which is not the practice in England and elsewhere in Common Law precedings. Not only does this practice involve considerable expense, but it 'requently entails no little inconvenience, as the Registrar cannot be supposed to be at all times accessible. These are mattere-grievances if yeu will-which ought to be djusted if possible during the present sess on ; or, at any rate, before the colony passes into Confederation.

Saturday March 4.

THE Baw Cass.—Yesterday this curious affair which has created quite an excitement with spine, and good deal of merriment with others was brought to a termination. The evidence was throughout clear that Rabson had pessession of Howard's saw for nearly a month. The question terminated upon the peint as to hew be came in possession of it, Emma Rabson, daughter of John Rabson, 13 years of age, testified, that Caroline Nunnof the same age, loaned the saw to Rabson with the consent of Mrs Howard. Mrs Howard testified consent of Mrs Howard. Mrs Howard testified that she did not give her consent to the loan of the saw. The Magistrate said he regretted that such a case should comelbefore the Court; he could not but thisk, that it was caused by bad feeling between the parties. The case was one of too trifling a character to justify him in sending it to a higher fourt especially where it affected so much the interests of large family; he would say however that he thought the saw came into Rabson's possession through the girl Deroline Nuan, and he would therefore dismiss the case, intimating in the meantime to Mr Babson that the general impression with the public is that he is a trop-blesome man, and expressing hope that he tunnels, yiaducts, or bridges; no matter blesome man, and expressing hope that how hilly the country to be traversed, will in fature act more predently.

pl ter is really eafe, and is expected to arrive in England shortly.

o be revived.

not been chartered to go anywhere.

H.M.S.FAWM is daily expected to arrive from Valparaiso,

Saanich Road.

An Old Siege of Paris.

The capture of Paris by means of EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST .- " It is never too starvation, if the Prussians had been are to mend," is a trite old proverb. May I, through your columns, appeal to the content to rely upon that alone, would be ne new feature in bistory. De Thou, in his history, in speaking of the time when Henry IV, besieged the city says: Commissioner or is his absence the Surveyor General, will travel out of Victoria on the Seanich Boad, he will find, the way almost past mending, mits of the prayerb. Speaking seriously, the Seanich Bead is in a most disgraceful state ; for miles the metal-The consternation of the city had become extreme; the want of food had so weskened, not only the inhabitants, but even the auxiliary troops, ing is bare, and where it is not exposed there are deep ruts, sufficient to break the wheels that they were no longer able to defend themselves. People no longer knew in of any vehicle; and causidering that along the Saanich Road a great part of the agricultural Paris what meat was, and the army could now nourish itself only with produce of Vancouver Island arrives at Vic-toria, and that the farmers are heavily mulcted leaves and roots. In the open piazzas and at the street corners great kettles in the Road Tax, whether the money is ex-pended for their benefit or not, it is time that stood, in which girt, the only remaining something should be done to the road in quesarticle of food, was boiled. The most dreadful diseases broke out. In three I hear is rumored that a road contrac'or has months more than 12,000 deaths occur-

been seen on the troad lately, let us trust that as "Coming syshits dest their shadows before them," his presence is but the shadow of some substantial benefit in the shape of a pick, red. All the streets resounded again the plaints of the starving. Bread had shovel and hammer, and plenty of stalwart entirely disappeared. All the dogs were caught and eaten, especially by the LEATHER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Germans, who were naturally batbarous people. Parents drowned their children, and finally in accordance with the advice of the Spanish ambassador, bread was made of the ground skalls and bones of the dead ; but this they were soon compelled to give up since those who ate thereof died missrably.

Fort Street, near Banchard, Victoria. BiC. Buila DEGS TO ANNOUNCE TO THE PUBLIC II that he keeps constantly on hend a full stock of Meats of the very best quinty and description, with which he will supply Families, Hotels and Shipping on the most reasonable terms. Goods delivered Free of Charge. 2708 blas 2 an AT Hams, Bacon and Spiced Beef always on hand. mh3 dian L STEMMLER, PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERER AND PAPERHANGER. BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE HAS And hopes by strict attention to business, MODEBATE CHARGES and the BEST of WORKMANSHIP to secure a share of public patronage. L. STEMMLER. L. STEMMLER. Choice Bahia Cigars ! EX MEDORA. CMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE SIZES. For sale by LOWE, STAHLSCHMIDT & CO. fe28 **ROBINSON & MCDONELL'S** MAGIC, FAMILY AND THE WARD THE REAL PROPERTY IN THE REAL PROPERTY INTO THE REAL PROPERTY INT **Foilet Soaps** For Sale by LOWE, STAHLSCHMIDT & CO, fel9 Agents, Wharf Street. Oregon Prime Mess PORK, 20, BARRELS, ihw sasmiel auf semes Refiele by los hi fod "weisem ia26 LOWE, STAHLSCHMIDT & Co Dalby, Wilson & Co. ST NICHOLAS BUILDINGS GOVERNMENT ST. asemited vilusing of MANUFACTURERS OF belauraito with the death rattles of the dying and SADDLERY, HARNESS TRUNKS, VALISES &

AVE RECEIVED EX PACIFIC FROM H San Francisco, a large addition to their already extensived stock consisting of Reins and Driving Walles, Horse Clothing, Saddle Cloths, Breaking, Bits, Stirrup Leather, Girths, Sc, &c. ALSO-A quantity of Saddley, Hardware, &c, which they will sell CHEAP FOR OASH.

The Highest Cash Price paid for Hides

guand Sheep Skins, is flit redioes whole period of occupation has not been

Vieresta, March 18t, 1874.

arms to wield them in removing obstacles dis-Tog will say I am ford of proverbs, but let me remind the Land & Works that " A stitch in time saves nine," and that when the road is repaired, barrow load of gravel here and there is the heise would save many a dollar. Take Esquimalt Road (waich, by the way, is the most creditable one on the Island) as an example. Yaur obedient serrent.