

The Working Classes in England.

If there is any truth in the statement that the Government of Great Britain is pledged, at the instigation of that far-seeing statesman Disraeli to introduce a liberal measure of reform in the next session of Parliament, it is evident that the Derby Ministry yielding to the pressure of public opinion, is determined to win its way to power by a bold stroke of policy, which, if successful, will at once reverse the positions of the two great political parties at home, and secure the Conservative Cabinet in a firm tenure of office. Assuming that the announcement is founded upon fact, a glance at the present status of the working classes, as represented by their earnings, who will constitute the chief element to be embraced in any extension of the electoral franchise in the United Kingdom can not be uninteresting. During the memorable debates on the last Reform Bill, the most diversified estimates were submitted to Parliament on this subject. Mr Gladstone, with the vast resources and opportunities at his command, arrived at the conclusion that the total annual earnings of this class of the community amounted to near £250,000,000, while Mr Bass, the eminent brewer and member for Derby, a thoroughly practical man of business, was rather severely rated for naming a minimum aggregate of £350,000,000. Satisfied of the common sense of his estimate, and anxious to obtain as near an approximation to the truth as the nature of such an enquiry would admit of Mr Bass enlisted the services of Professor Leone Levi, of King's College, an arithmetician and statistician of acknowledged repute, and the last mail from England furnishes us with the result of the Professor's careful and searching enquiries. The annual earnings of nearly 11,000,000 male and female workers in the United Kingdom, up to the age of 60, according to his computation, reaches the enormous sum of £418,300,000, or 67 per cent. higher than Mr Gladstone's estimate. In this calculation are included the wages of domestic servants, soldiers, police, &c., with the money value of food, house accommodation, or other perquisites, usually given in some industries, and the total is thus apportioned: England, £311,500,000; Ireland, £418,300,000; Scotland, £42,700,000. The average income of a working man in England, is shown to be 22s. 6d.; in Scotland, 20s. 6d.; in Ireland, 14s. 4d., and as there are frequently more workers than one in a family, on the assumption that there are two earners in each family, and taking the average earning of men, women and children as a basis, the average income per family may be set down at 32s. 4d. in England; 29s. 6d. in Scotland, and 23s. 6d. in Ireland. These are the general results of Professor Levi's carefully calculated estimate and the details he furnishes whereby he arrives at these results are equally interesting. Of the total number of earners of wages before mentioned in the different occupations in the United Kingdom, England contributes 7,466,000; Ireland 2,127,000, and Scotland 1,104,000; the aggregate being, males from 20 to 60 years, 4,623,500; under 20, 1,355,000; females, from 20 to 60, 2,671,000; under 20, 1,147,500. We have before given the average income of working men in the United Kingdom between the ages of 20 and 60; the average wages of males under 20 is stated at 6s. 6d. in England, 7s. 8d. in Scotland, and 6s. 3d. in Ireland; of females, from 20 to 60, 12s. 6d. in England, 10s. 6d. in Scotland, and 9s. 9d. in Ireland; under 20, 8s. 6d., 8s. 2d. and 8s. 4d. The distribution of total earnings, according to Industries of the United Kingdom, omitting the separate contributions of England, Ireland and Scotland—England being far in advance in each of the branches—gives the following results: Agriculture, £75,000,000; textile fabrics, £47,000,000; metal manufacture, including blacksmiths, £31,500,000;

The Nanaimo Elections.

The candidates who seek the honor of representing Nanaimo in the Legislative Council are out with addresses this morning. Mr Southgate promises nothing more than to use his "best endeavors to promote the mineral, commercial, and agricultural interests of our District, and the Colony at large; at the same time, he would wish to see a liberal tariff and bonded system in force," so as to encourage foreign trade and shipping to our ports. Mr Holbrook promises to bring before the notice of the Government, and to endeavor to obtain several local wants—such as the establishment of a County Court, a grant of money sufficient to build a school house, jail, bridges, &c. Taken altogether the "platform" of Mr Holbrook is a fair one, and there is little doubt but he would stand "upon" it. The main objection to Mr Holbrook is, that he does not belong to the Island; that it would look rather strange to the people here to elect a man whose whole stake is in New Westminster; besides, it is evident the mainland has more than its share of representation already. Had not Mr Southgate appeared, I think Mr Holbrook would be selected, independent of the objections enumerated. The Tribune says there is something wrong—that blank apathy that prevails here at present. It is only amongst a few that the disregard of the election is manifested. Those who were so egregiously booed at the last election, it may be supposed, will "look before they leap." But the indifference with which a few look upon the present "election" is narrowed down to one corner. Witness the requisition to Mr Southgate, bearing seventeen names and "thirty others." The fact is the editor of the Tribune is "boxed up" all the week, and leaves everything to "conjecture." He says the nomination will probably be on Monday. He doesn't know for certain, because the posters were not printed at the Tribune office. If the editor would open his optics and make use of his "spec" he would "probably" see the notices announcing the day of nomination. Mr Southgate addressed the electors in the Court house to day (Saturday), and gave them a little insight into his political creed. His enunciation was satisfactorily received, and his return is certain.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, Dec. 18th 1866. Municipal Council. MONDAY, December 17. The Council met at 7.30 p.m. Present: The Mayor and a full Board. A communication from I. Braverman, for leave to use sidewalk at corner of Government and Yates streets, was referred to the Street Committee. A communication was read from Alfred Waddington, Superintendent of Education, stating that complaints had been made to him of the contemplated cattle market on Fort street, and that he saw no objection on the part of the Common Schools, since the proprietors had stated that the market would be held only on Saturdays, which were observed as holidays at the schools, adding that objections were raised by the managers of St. Ann's Convent School, over which the Superintendent had no control, against the said market. The communication was received and filed. Mr Gowen presented the report of the Committee recommending the Council to accept Messrs. J. P. Davies & Co's proposition to open a cattle market, subject to certain conditions, viz: that the sales be held once a week on Saturday, that the same be subject to the Sanitary regulations of the city and sufficiently supplied with water, that the Council frame a graduated scale of charges, and that no cattle be driven through the streets after and before certain hours, except on market days. Several motions were consecutively introduced by Mr Hebbard and seconded by Mr Layzell, all unconnected with the regular business before the Council, and which were outvoted by the rest of the Councillors, who protested against their time being thus uselessly wasted. After a long discussion the subject was referred to a Committee with instructions to draw up by-laws regulating cattle markets and cattle driving generally. The Council then adjourned until Monday evening next.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Through an oversight of compositor and proof reader, our special despatches yesterday morning styled the London house of Fraser, Trenholme & Co., Confidential instead of Confederate agents. While we are about it we may also offer the same apology for our evening contemporary, the Telegraph, which of course prigged our news and in the innocence of its heart copied the blunder also.

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THE DEATH AT RACE ROCKS.

The body of George N. Davies, late lightkeeper at Race Rocks, was buried yesterday. The fact that there was a signal of distress flying from the tower for nine days, which was not observed, and that the people on the rocks had no boat that could be made available to send to the city for succor, calls aloud for the adoption of a system of signals whereby the wants of the lightkeepers may be made known in town. About one year ago five persons were drowned in full sight of the rocks by the upsetting of a boat, and although two of the occupants clung to the craft and floated to and fro with the current for several hours, they were lost because there was no boat at the lighthouse with which to rescue them. This want was afterwards supplied by the Government; but it appears that a small boat that can be manned by one person is needed in case of an accident to be sent to town for succor, as not more than one of the keepers can be spared from the rocks at a time. There is also a fine fog-bell lying idle on the rocks, although it was deposited there several months, and might be rung in case of need.

THEATRICALS IN THE FORUM.

Councillors Hebbard and Layzell, who are evidently seeking to obtain a notoriety of some kind at the sacrifice of their reputation for common sense, endeavored last evening to treat the Council to another of their dramatic scenes to the obstruction of legitimate city business. If these city fathers have an aptitude for low comedy let them apply to the Amateur Club, who will give them an opportunity of displaying their histrionic powers on the boards, but such PUNCH and JUDY shows ill accord with the gravity of a Municipal Board.

REMOVED ARREST.

Telegraphic advices are reported to have reached town to the effect that the members of a firm that lately assigned property for the benefit of their creditors, have been arrested at New Westminster for debt. It is also asserted that the firm, while on their way down from Cariboo, placed a quantity of dust in the hands of Barnard's Express Messenger, and upon demanding the return of their treasure before the stage reached Yale, were refused, when they resorted to violence to recover it.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

There are wild rumors and conjectures afloat as to the disposition of the Vancouver Island officials by the new Government—some going so far as to assert, that none of the old hands will be retained. The latest story is to the effect that Mr Wakeford, Mr Fowler, and Mr Nesbitt will go home; that Mr Young and Mr Watson will retire; and that Mr Ball, from the mainland, will be High Sheriff, with a deputy in each district.

DENNES REVIVITS.

We have perused a letter from New York, dated September 14, stating that Mr Dennes, ex-member of the Colonial Legislature, left New York on that day, having been supplied by a friend with the necessary funds to take him to England. The report of his death occurred entirely through misapprehension, reference having been made in a former letter to an enclosure giving, "the last of poor old Dennes" which enclosure was never sent.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The colored drayman rejoicing in the eccentric name of Gohagin who pleaded guilty to cruelly mistreating his horse, by beating it on the head and cutting its mouth with a knife, was yesterday ordered to appear in three days for sentence.

RULE DISMISSED.

Chief Justice Needham yesterday dismissed the application for a rule to strike Mr Copland from the roll of Attorneys of the Supreme Court; the evidence of intent to commit fraud not being deemed sufficient. Each side was ordered to pay its own costs.

LECTURE.—Mr Alfred Waddington, Superintendent of Education, will deliver the next lecture before the Mechanics' Institute on Thursday next. Subject—"Animal Magnetism."

ASSAULTING THE FAIR SEX.—Edwin Kitson, for being ungallant enough to throw a klotchman down and to kick her, was yesterday fined \$20 with the option of two months Government service.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—There was a very full attendance of the Election Class last evening. Several interesting recitations and readings were given and much approved of.

SUMMARY COURT.—Several small suits were disposed of yesterday, all but one of which was by confession of judgment.

A paper on Crocodile Tears will be read at the next meeting of the Anthropological Society in England.

The Enterprise will leave for New Westminster this morning at 9 o'clock.

FALL OF COAL.—The price of coal has fallen to \$11 per ton at all the depots.

THE ACTIVE will be due to-night.

Supreme Court—in Admiralty.

THE "CARIBOO" alias "FLY" CASE; Douglas & Sons vs. McKenzie.—The Cariboo steamer, in 1861, was blown up. The hull was purchased by Douglas & Sons in 1863, and rebuilt by them and furnished with machinery. To complete the work the appraiser, McKenzie, claimed to have advanced \$1400 to the defendant, Thomas Douglas, by way of mortgage; Thomas Douglas and his father saying they were the sole owners of the vessel, on the faith of which statement the advance was made. An additional sum of \$750 was subsequently advanced defendants by the appraiser without a mortgage. The appraiser then wanted defendants to make a bill of sale of half the vessel to secure him, which Thomas Douglas refused to give. Appraiser then put a man in possession, whereupon John Douglas, Jr., and James Douglas alleged that the vessel belonged to them as well as Thomas; that they were never cognizant of the mortgage or the borrowing by Thomas; that they, along with Thomas, register the vessel in their own names as "The Fly," and deny that McKenzie has any claim excepting as regards a 22 64ths share in the vessel, which was all, they said, that he originally owned. The Judge held that the mortgage must be taken as having been made with the cognizance of all, and refused to set aside the mortgage and dismissed the libel, which prayed that the mortgage should be declared invalid; with costs. For the appraiser, Mr McCraith, instructed by Mr Bishop; for the plaintiffs, the Attorney General, instructed by Messrs Peakes & Green.

TO FOLKS WHO QUAREL.—The chest of drawers will stand beautifully under the window," said Tom Davery. "Under the window?" responded his wife—as pretty a little woman as you'd see in a day's walk, but with a cruel tongue that would give mischief to the dozen any day and not think it any trouble—"under the window," she said again, with a scornful curl of her lip. "It shall never go under the window while I have breath in my body; no, it shall stand foremost in the window where it will be seen and admired." Under the window indeed! I wonder you don't say the chimney? "It shall go under the window, Moyna Lavery; it's too easy going I have been with you intirely. You are never satisfied, full or fasting, and think all the world must courtesy to you; it shall go under the window and you better not dare hinder it." "I never shall," said Moyna; "I'll pitch the window into the street first." "And I'd pitch you after it for company," said Tom. On this Moyna raised a "wint'hrum" that you'd hear from this to Bantry, and Tom's loud voice had more noise than sense in it—and Tom took the stick to his wife—and she screamed murder and at the lucky minute the door opened and there sure enough, stood Father Barry, and as became a holy and good man, he asked them what they were at and what they were after, and as Moyna had the nimblest tongue, she said "her husband was that Omathawn that the world have the chest of drawers under the window, which she would never give into, never she'd lay her bones in the green churchyard first." "So where's the chest of drawers?" said Father Barry—and may be the fool's look didn't come over their faces. "The chest of drawers?" said one; "Is it the chest of drawers?" said the other; "Oh, surra a chest of drawers we have at all—yet."

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE.

BY GRIMAULT & CO., Chemist to H. I. H. Princes Napoleon, 49 RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH. The syrup is employed with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disease, green sickness, muscular atrophy and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children subject to humors or obstruction of the gland. At last, it is very efficacious in the disease of the skin.

No More Consumption.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHATE OF LIME. This new medicine is a sovereign remedy in phthisis and all her diseases of the lungs, promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved; the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers his health.

No More Poverty of the Blood and Pale Complexion.

DRS. LERA'S PHOSPHATE OF IRON. This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and iron in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, in liquid, colorless and palatable. It speedily cures chlorosis, jaundice in the stomach, difficult digestion, dyspepsia, and anemia.

Nervous Headaches and Neuralgias.

Instantaneously cured by GRIMAULT'S BRAZILIAN GUERANA. A vegetable substance, used from time immemorial in Brazil, and entirely inoffensive.

Better than Copalin

GRIMAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATICO VEGETALIS. Where all other preparations have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cures of severe recent and chronic cases of privy diseases. They are used in the hospitals of Paris, by the celebrated Dr. Ricord, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and copalins and opobals. The injection is used in recent and chronic cases in more chronic cases.

DIGESTIVE LOZENGES AND POWERS OF ALKALINE LACTATES.

BY BURINDU BUISSON, LAUREATE OF THE PARIS IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF MEDICINE. This delicious preparation is prescribed by the most reputed doctors in France, against all hereditary and the digestive functions, such as gastritis, gastralgia, long and painful digestion, wind in the stomach and bowels, constipation, flatulency and complaint of the liver and lungs.

General Depot in Paris.

At GRIMAULT & CO'S 48 Rue Richelieu, in New York, at TOUGER & VAN DERKRIEFT, 20 William street, at CARTER & CO'S, 93 and 99 Franklin street, in New Orleans, and at DUONGNE, 603 And at every good Chemist.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce.

PROBONOURED BY MEDICAL GENTLEMEN AT METRIS, To His Brother at Worcester, Mass. 1866. "Tell Lea & Perrin that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most useful of any Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

L. & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. were used. L. & P. will proceed against any one who manufactures and sells such imitations, and have entrusted their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringer(s) of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrin's Sauce.

Sole Wholesale and Export for the British Colonies, Messrs. Green & Blackwell, Messrs. Borely and Sons, London; etc., etc.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. Wholesale Agents for VICTORIA, V. I., Janion, Green & Rhodes, Agents for VICTORIA, V. I.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness

PEPSINE.

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of POWDER, PEPSEINE GLOBULES IN BOTTLES, or in ORANGE WINE, and LOZENGES. The POWDER is PURELY VEGETABLE, and the LOZENGES a NEW, AGREABLE, and convenient manner of taking the medicine. Manufactured and bottled by T. MORSON & SON, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russel Square, London; And may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers.

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GLYSTERINE (Morson's Patent) MORSON'S KEROSENE.

And every description of Chemicals, and all new Preparations carefully packed for shipment. See their Name and Trade Mark on all Preparations. Orders to be made payable in London. Wholesale Agents for British Columbia, ROUT HARVEY, Victoria.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, December 25, 1866

European Affairs.

We have papers by this mail to the 8th of November, and a very interesting budget of news they contain. One of the most important political items that we notice is the wonder-strides that the Reform question is making. Mr Bright seems omnipresent. To-day we hear of him in Glasgow, holding forth to eager listeners on the all-important political topics of the day, and to-morrow he is in Dublin educating the people as to the rights and privileges, and depicting the terms of burning eloquence a New Britain, the Government of which shall depend for its existence upon the will of the workingman as expressed through the ballot box. In his speech at the Irish capital, Mr Bright, alluding to the exodus to America, said "You will remember that the ancient Hebrew, in his captivity, had his windows open towards Jerusalem when he prayed. You know that the follower of Mahommed, when he prays, turns his face towards Mecca; and the Irish peasant, when he asks for food, an freedom, and blessing, follows with his eye the setting sun." Mr Bright is a great Reformer—he is almost a Revolutionist. He is gathering a strong party about him. But will he always be able to control that party? or will it not, like the Republican party in America that sprung from Mr Seward's brain, surpass even its creator in radicalism, and aim at the accomplishment of ends the mere contemplation of which would appall Mr Bright? Mr Maurice has been elected Professor of "Causality, Moral Philosophy, and Moral Theology" of Cambridge University, a choice that has given very general satisfaction. Mr Tennyson has thrown the negro philanthropists into a fit of the horrors by sending a contribution to the Eyre Defence Fund. The trial of Mr Eyre, we learn by telegraph, is progressing in London—a cruel, vindictive and contemptible persecution of a faithful public officer who, had he acted otherwise, would have lost Jamaica, and would have suffered martyrdom for his want of pluck. Sir M. Peto, MP, has called together all the committees which assisted at his election, and explained away his "fishy" conduct in connection with certain collapsed railway schemes. It is remarked that a vote of thanks was tendered the honorable gentleman; a person present attributing the irregularities to the laws! Sir Hugh Cairns is to have a peerage with the Lord Justiceship, and is promised the next reversion of the Great Seal which it may be in the power of the Conservatives to give. His successor as Solicitor General is Mr Rolfe, Captain White, the Liberal candidate at Tipperary, has been elected by a majority of 687 votes over the Conservative candidate, Mr Waldron. From the continent we learn that Venetia has voted herself Italian by 641,758 to 69, which, considering that Venice was Italian by the will of Heaven, whether she voted it or no, is highly satisfactory. It is not often that a fact is recognized to be a fact by 9,999 out of every 10,000 men. The Emperor of the French has ordered a commission to report on the reorganization of the French army. The reason assigned is the "grave events which have just been accomplished in Germany," and the object, to "place the Army in a situation to assure the defence of the territory and the maintenance of French political influence." The inference is irresistible that Napoleon intends war. Somebody—said to be a poor tailor—has been shooting at the Kaiser. There is no proof that the pistol was loaded, and the whole story looks very much as if the Viennese police, who are very clever, had got up a little drama to excite enthusiasm. Great discontent exists in Austria. At Prague the Kaiser was received in dead and ominous silence—silence so deep that the clink of the scabbards could be heard as he drove through the multitudes. A storm is brewing for Francis Joseph. La Presse has a story, which Reuter