took place at the meeting, believing that Mr Young—who was induced by him to preside-acted very impartially as chairman, and that the article was quite unjustifiable. We have dined together for five or six weeks, and I have not heard you say anything objectionable; do not consider you an old reprobate [laughter]; you have written a good many articles signed Monitor, which I and others have read with interest.

the remarks in Loyalist's letter most unmerited: would have sought redress in the best

The Court rose at six p.m., and adjourned till ten a.m. on Saturday [to-day].

SATURDAY, Dec. 14, 1866. The Chief Justice took his seat at 10 a.m. The Attorney General commenced an able argument in behalf of the defendants. The defence, he acknowledged, had failed to prove the use of habitual bad language on the part of the plaintiff, sufficient to justify the plea of justification as to the immoral language. Witnesses, for obvious reasons, had failed to divulge facts that it was supposed they would have proved. But the Morris letter was on record and showed what the man had done and what he was capable of doing. In every point but the one of habitual blackguardism, the defence had succeeded-in every other point the plaintiff had failed. The newspaper had simply done. its duty in showing up the faults of a man who had been a member of the Assembly, and who had presided at Annexation meetings. He was a public man, and as such, for the loan? There had been no vindictiveness on the part of the defendants shown, and no reason given for the libel, except that he had opposed Mr Higgins' father-in-law's seat in the Assembly, and had declined to write letters to the paper. The learned gentleman then proceeded to review the question of annexation, and asked what would be said in New York or San Francisco if a man went into a public place in that country of went into a public place in that country of liberty and suggested disunion? What terms:—The plaintiff in this case asked dame degree of ugliness is meant by

Young, who had been a member of Assembly, to sit and hear such language as Mr McClure had uttered and not attempt to stop it. The Fenian troubles existed at the time the article complained of was writter. They still exist, and threaten to disturb the friendly relations between the United States and Great Reitsin. And were these times in dict. Mr Young, in 1855, announced himself as an American citizen, and he came here and claimed to be a loyal British subject. But who could doubt, after his own evidence, that he was sailing under false colors, and was anxious to see the Colony annexed to the United States. In bringing the suit, Mr Young was actuated by political motives, was urged on by political friends-he wanted damages from the defendants, and at the same time, sought to whitewash his political character. The learned geatleman next alluded to Young's disgusting attack upon Mr Solicitor Green, and asked if, after hearing him use such language, the jury could award bim damages for having had his figure termed "rickety" and his face "ill-favored." The Attorney General continued, that Young had been proved to be a bad subject, that he w s shown to have used blasphemous, irreligious

letter to Morris in 1860. The Plaintiff-That letter was written in 1860. There is great room for reformation in six years.

and indecent language towards the Governor

in 1866, and to have penned the frightful

The Attorney General-Reformation Oh, oh! Mr Young! Room for reformation in a man of sixty! Gentlemen of the jury; if that old man has not learned a lesson yet, teach it him to-day [sensation.] In the letter, Young was called ill-favored and McClure handsome. He had called McClure before the jury to show them what a handsome man he is, and when they compared . the appearance of the two men, who would not say that the plaintiff was ill-favored? The learned gentleman again alluded to the gross insult which had been cast upon Mr Green by plaintiff, and claimed that the letter had not been unfair to Young, nor had it handled him as hard as he deserved, In concluding, the Attorney General said that as long as they were members of this community he hoped and believed they would support the honor of the Old Flag. Let us frown down annexation, let us denounce treason in whatever form it may appear, let us remember our duty to our Sovereign, and be not led astray by the claptrap of designing men. Those who wish to change their allegiance may do so; but so long as they are protected by the Aag of Old England, they must remember that if they plot treason against that flag they will not escape punishment. With these words, gentlemen, I leave the case in your hands.

Mr Young then replied, and said he was born in London of an American father and

people were right in trying to redress their grievances.

George Welch, sworn—Was at the meet
George Welch ing as a police officer; saw plaintiff do against language which he objected to as a case had been inflated and aggravated by verdict on the first issue, which was in favor o nothing to justify me in making an arrest member of the Church of England, and which the course taken under justification which the course taken under justification which the course taken under justification which was to be regretted. His Lordship again the course taken under justification which was to be regretted. His Lordship again power to direct as to the costs on the other power to direct as to the costs of the co his acts were public property. Plaintiff had made a great handle of the fact that he had called a reprobate and a traitor to his count that it was dignified as the Fourth Estate of the realm; not only made this for the only his connection. ledged that Mr Higgins had always paid him of the industrious young men who conducted powers of reasoning, purity of morality and Young, was his client under any obligation means; his desire was to vindicate his reputations, was one of the Young, was his client under any obligation means; his desire was to vindicate his reputations. tion not to make money out of anybody. degenerate into license, and when it conde-Mr Young said the defendants case had scends to scurrility and personal attacks the wholly failed, and after again alluding to the law will protect the party so attacked. Loy-

would be his position? What fate had be- ages from the defendants for a libel contained fallen disunionists in the United States? He ages from the defendants for a floer content of an article signed Loyalist published by the might imply that a man did not carry himself would venture to say that any man who defendants. In the plaintiffs declaration the as erect or as firmly as a drilled soldier. The dared to advance in San Francisco such libellous words complained of had a further sentiments as McClure had done here, would or different sense attributed to them called prove the meanings attributed to the words. sentiments as McClure had done here, would meet with violence, if not annihilation. And how serious a thing it was for a man like Young, who had been a member of Assembly, to sit and hear such language as Mr and Great Britain. And were these times in publication which were proved to the satiswhich men should be allowed to hold out in- faction of the Court. The letter signed Loyducements to the band of maurauders to alist was addressed to and published by the make a descent upon our Island? On the defendants as editors and proprietors of the contrary, it was the duty of every honest Colonist newspaper. The name of the author man to denounce such conduct, and he be-lieved the jury would so decide by their ver-responsibility of all that the letter contained responsibility of all that the letter contained rested upon them. Now, had Loyalist said anything libellous or amounting to the words imputed? There was a time in the history of the country when what was or was not a libel was for the judge to say, and the jury had no discretion. In one of those great

Constitutional battles, however, in the history England the law was declared otherwise, d it had ever since been the province of the jury to say whether the words were used in he libellous sense complained of: no matter how strong the import of the words might be it rested with them not the judge. It was, however, the duty of the judge to say, if used in that sense, whether the words were libellous; and he would, therefore, point out what he might consider was or was not libellous, begging the jury at the same time not and he (the Judge) preferred that the jury tions than in the fair exercise of their judgment they might think them entitled to. The first of the alleged libellous expressions in the letter was the word "notorious," which in his opinion was certainly a dislogistic or defamatory term, the opposite of celebrated, and calculated to convey an impression derogatory to the person to whom it was applied; but it would be for the jury to say that the writer intended to use it in that sense. His Lordship proceeded to read further portions of the letter, stating that the plaintiff had to be thanked for "much of the mischief and treason in our midst," etc., which the judge said was calculated to bring a man into disrepute. But the plaintiff was a public man, who had in this respect wholly failed. mixed up in public matters and discussions The libel, which might otherwise be who had according to his own showing contributed many communications to the newspapers, his public acts particularly at the charges were in their most serious contimes of public excitement were therefore a struction true. The defendants' evidence in fair subject of fair criticism, and the public press was in one sense justified in the fullest sense in fairly and justly criticising the public acts of a public man. How far this criticism was unjust would be for the jury to the jury that the law imposed no duty upon determine. McClure was styled a madman, but he did not consider it worth while to come into Court, and ask for damages. Disgraceful conduct in the chair," was his declaration he defined as meaning tha that should accompany their verdict accord he was "profligate, corrupt, and depraved.'
The jury would have to say whether the writer used it in that sense or whether they

2 30 o'clock for information as to how, if on

man of the meeting; thought plaintiff acted impartially as chairman; plaintiff visited his family and conducted himself unexceptionally; when plaintiff called witness' attention to the article, witness denounced it and said if it was true it would exclude plaintiff from society.

Lames Fell, sworn—Gave evidence of what vation for a man of 60, which was an honor to a man who has lived in so many golgothas as he had. As far as his religious tenets were concerned, he was a Unitarian; he believed in God and his goodness, and that inspired him to stand up in behalf of his reputation. In spite of the array of legal talent opposed to him, and the fact that Captain Jacob had raked up every hole and corner; words the entire libel was mixed up with declaration to be true, they must find damages for the plaintiff; if, however, they found that the article was not a libel, or that the inuendoes were not warranted by the expressions complained of, they must find damages for the plaintiff; if, however, they found that the article was not a libel, or that the inuendoes were not warranted by the expressions complained of, they must find damages for the plaintiff; if, however, they found that the article was not a libel, or that the inuendoes were not warranted by the expressions complained of, they must find damages for the plaintiff; if, however, they found that the article was not a libel, or that the inuendoes were not warranted by the expressions complained of, they must find damages for the plaintiff; if, however, they found that the article was not a libel, or that the inuendoes were not warranted by the expressions complained of, they must find damages for the plaintiff; if, however, they found that the article was not a libel, or the defendants. The jury again retired, and at ten minutes to four o'clock, again at the minute of the article was not a libel, or that the article was not a libel, or the defendants. Jacob had raked up every hole and corner, be stood there like a giant. He had been taunted with indulging in concupiscence with squaws, he was called a beastly ravisher of children; his blood boiled at such an instrument of children; his blood boiled at such an instrument of children; he admitted having been guilty have remarks in Loyalist's letter most unmer-sinuation; he admitted having been guilty judge's) duty to tell the jury that he thought those words were libellous and should carry the third fourth. Jacob had raked up every hole and corner, words the entire libel was mixed up with Mr. Bissett, stated that they could not of a rash ebullition of language towards the those words were libelious and should carry and on the second issue; the third, fourth manner he could had it referred to him; took Governor, but had not used the foul express- weight. The whole case would have been no active part in the meeting; thought the ion charged against him; as to obscenity and contemptible had it stopped there. It and the first part of the sixth issue was

> call the jury's attention to the fact that he to their finding on the declaration and had been twice returned as member for the invendes. The plaintiff asked them to city without soliciting a single vote, and that say that he hatched and aided and abetted Mr Green had himself on one occasion moved treason, but would not give the defendants that Mr Young's election should be conducted without any expense to himself. Mr expletive, meaning nothing specific. He Young pointed out what he considered the also asked them to say that the allusion animus of the defendants, resulting he thought to an "old reprobate writhing in his from an attempt made by him to oust the seat" meant that he was an abandoned member for Salt Spring Island from his seat; and depraved man, but the jury would he had always occupied an independent position regardless of others, and admired the sentiments of the Duke of Norfolk when he offered a toast "to the man that dares to be asked them to put his extended meanings, independent in dependent in a different sense. To the words "traitor, mauvais sujet," etc., the plaintiff further asked them to put his extended meanings. independent in dangerous times;" the injury The "ill favored face and rickety figure' to his reputation from the libel was not con- was a scurrilous personal attack calculated fined to this small community; the paper to bring a man into contempt, but still taken had a wide circulation and travelled abroad; in connection with what followed it was he had old and dear friends in England whose grey hairs would be brought with sorrow to the grave (Mr Young was here over- more to give pungency to the article. come with emotion and wept freely); these His Lordship alluded in eloquent language were manly tears, and he was not ashamed to the freedom of the press as the bulwark of of them but enjoyed them; he had supported three orphan neices for 20 years and it would trampled upon in any Colony. In England

try; to show his generosity if the damages the realm; not only was this for the quickby counsel for the defendants he acknow. in his favor were to come out of the pockets ness and correctness of its news, but for its high interest, and that he now owed him nothing. If high interest had been paid to charges made by counsel against him with alist had so far forgotten himself, although reference to very young squaws which he considered shameful, and thanking His Lords the "comely features" of Mr McClure, which ship for his kind indulgence and assistance rendered it merely a comparison, but no man rendered during the trial, the plaintiff sat had a right to expose pictures or ridicule the personal defects of another. In so far this His Lordship summed up in the following ous, but it would be for the jury to say what

> by the article was a laugh! He evidently regarded the whole thing as ridiculous nonsense, and did not regard the plaintiff as a reprobate. Mr Carswell, a shrewd and intelligent gentleman, whose pursuit was at a laugh! Griden as a reprobate. Mr Carswell, a shrewd and intelligent gentleman, whose pursuit was at a literature. ligent gentleman, whose pursuit was of a literary nature, and who ought to know something of the meaning of words, said that he only understood the whole thing as "Young called names." The plaintiff's evidence, so far as it went, really negatived the inuendoes. There was nothing to show that anybody thought the worse of the plaintiff after reading the letter, and if the jury regarded it as a fair criticism on the public acts of a public man they must find for the defendants. There was no justification for the latter part of the letter, which, subject to the better judgment of the jury, he considered the plaintiff had succeeded, although in every other part he had failed. At the same time the jury would consider whether Loyalist did not mean to give pungency by the comparison, and not to indulge in personal spleen, and whether it was understood by those who read it to bring plaintiff into ridicule. Mr Young's character

should have every consideration in that Court, should lean against rather than with him (the Judge), but at the same time Mr Young was a public man-a man of extreme views -and such men must expect hard blows when they deal them. His Lordship, after fully explaining the issues on the inuendoes, went into the matter of justification. The defendants had not been content to deny that they used the opprobrious language in the extended sense charged, but had attempted to justily them in that sense, and had called witness after witness to prove that the plaintiff was really a man habitually addicted to blasphemy, obscenity, irreligion and profligacy. It was a most serious course to adopt, to seek thus to blacken a man's character, and in his opinion the defendants treated with contempt, assumed importance

when the defendants undertook to prove that justification was then gone over in detail, his Lordship pointing out wherein it had failed. in his opinion, to touch the plaintiff or to establish the pleas, and concluding by reminding a newspaper any more than upon any individual with reference to the prevention of

treason or invasion, and that the defendants had not taken advantage, which they might defamatory, but it was only the opinion of have done, of pleading under the statute conthe writer on a public act, and had not been ferring the privileges of fair criticism. His proved to be true. Then came the term Lordehip then directed the jury's attention to reprobate" under which the plaintiff the issues on which they would have to find a seemed to smart considerably, and which in verdict and the extent of the damages, if any,

issues. The jury stated that Mr Young had their sympathy, and the Chief Justice remarked that Mr. Young left the Court without a stain on his character. The Chief Justice also remarked that the verdict quite met his views, the article was not a libel and the case was one of the most trivial and contemptible that he had ever known to be brought into a Court of Justice.

AN APOLOGY.

Mr Young thea advanced and said, "Your Lordship, yesterday, in the heat of debate, I had the misfortune to call Mr John Morris a ruffian. I now beg to retract that epithet. The Court then adjourned.

#### Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED

Dec 10—Stmr Enterprise, S Stmr Mumford, Coffin, San Juan Stmr Fideliter, Erskine, Portland Dec 11—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend Slp Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan Slp Alarm Hollins, Nanairm Slp Alarm, Hollins, Nanaimo Sch Black Diamond, McCulloch, Nanaimo Sch Black Diamond, McCulloch, Nanaimo Sip Evans, McLochian, San Juan Stur Josio McNear, Winsor, Port Townsend Dec 13—Stur Isabel, Stamp, Burrard's Inlet Stmr Diana, Wright, Port Angeles Sch Shark, Nickerson, an luan Sch Spray, Crosby, Port Townsend Sip Harriett, Dwyer, San Juan Dec 15—Stmr Diana, Wright, San Juan Sch Discovery, Rudlin, Burrard's Inlet Sip Ocean Queen, Smith, Saanich Slp Ocean Queen, Smith, Saanicl

Slp Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan

Dec. 10--Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, N West'r Dec. 10—Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, N West'r
Dec 11—Stmr Diana, Wright, Port Townsend
Stmr Fideliter, Erskine, Portland
Sch Industry, Ettershank, Saanich
Sip Ocean Queen, Smith, San Juan
Sip Alarm. Hollins, Nanaimo
Sip Evans, McLochian, San Juan
Dec 12 & 13—Stmr, Diana, Wright, San Juan
Stmr Josie McNear, Berry, Port Townsend
—Stmr Emily Harris, Frain, Nanaimo
Sin Harriatt. Dweer, San Juan Sip Harriett, Dwyer, San Juan Sch Black Diamond, McCulloch, Nanaimo Sch Shark, Nickerson, Cowichan Sch Spray, Crosby, Port Townsend Thorndyke, Thornton, San Juan Dec 15—Slp Forest, Bradley, San Juan Slp Leonede, Smith, San Juan

PASSENGERS. PASSENGERS.

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound—Dr Tolmie, Dr Tuzo, Messrs Moorhead, Langett, Guyott and wife and 3 children, Loucks, Miss Phillips, BF Brown, Eaton, Ballard, Swan, Turner, Way, Hurlbut, Melvin, Capt Hoag, Nolan, Snyder, Ladman, Garfield, Maj Haller and wife, Mrs Robertson, Loliobot, Murphy, Roberts, Lottus, Quail, Pugh, Lave.

Per stmr 1051E MANEAR foor Broat Sound Vol.

CONSIGNEES.

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound-Order Per stur JOSIE Moneas from Puget Sound—Order, Brodrick, Heal, shuppser, Hutchinson.

Per stmr JOSIE Moneas from Puget Sound—Hutchinson & Co, C Wren, Clark & Co, Reynolds & Co, Carson & Co, Anderson—Westminster, E Ji odge, Hudson Bay Co, W Simmons, W Simmons, J W Waitt, J Robertson Stewart, Hicks and Russell.

IMPORTS Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound-119 bxs apples, 15 sacks oysters, 1 coop chickens, 1 bx butter, 1 lot lumber, 2 qr bekf, 72 sheep. Value \$647. Per stmr JOSIE McNEAR from Puget Sound—35 hd cattle, 201 sheep, 2 bbls cider, 40 bxs apples, 7 horses, 1 wagon, 40 doz eggs, 54 bbls flour. Value \$4368

## PUGET SOUND SHIPPING.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., Dec. 10, 1866. . ENTERED

Dec. 9—Br ship Anna Langton, entered from Utsalady en route to Hongkong.

,, 10—Ship Amethyst, from Bellingham Bay, partly loaded with coal, will proceed to San Francisco after filling between decks with lumber at some mill up the Sound. Ship Caroline Reed lies at anchor in the harbor,

CLEARED. Dec. 10—The British ship Anna Langton, for Hongkong with lumber and 28 Chinese Passengers.

## BIRTH.

In this City on the 13th inst., the wife of Mr. R. Lewis, of a daughter.

## DIED

The Funeral of the late Thos Foord, of Salt Spring Island, will take place this day, (Saturday,) at balf-past 2 p. m., from the premises of Messrs Swigert & Teague, Yates street. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this no-

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

NORTON'S

# CAMOMILE PILLS

A REconfidently recommended as a simple bu certain remedy for Indigestion. They actay powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild r their operation; safe under any circumstances and thousands of persons can now beartestimony to the benefits derived from their use. Sold in bottles at 1s '. %d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World.

\*\*\* Orders to be made payableby London Agent for Victoria, W M. SEARBY, Chemist,

at Madras, To his Brother at

SAUCE.---LEA AND PERRIN'S

CONNOISSEUR TO BE THE Only Good Sa and applicable

BVERY VARIET

O

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RINS that their Sano
is highly estee med i
India, and is, in my
opinion, the most pa
latable, as well as the

#### most wholesome Saucethat is made. tion.

Loa werrins

Begto caution the public against spuriou imitions of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE L. & P. having discovered that several of the Fo eign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imparations, the labels closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. FORGED.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations and haveing tructed their correspondents in the various par of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce. \*\*\* Sold Wholesale and for Export bythe Preprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, Messrs. Barolay and Sons, London; etc.. etc.; and by Grocers and Ollmen universally. n10 lawly

Janion, Green & Rhodes, Agents for VICTORIA. V I:.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c., &c.;

(Free from Adulteration.) Manufactured by

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHOSQUARE, LONDON

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S VARIOUS first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every dealer in the Colony. Purchasers should insist on having C. & B.'s goods when they ask for them, as it is not at all unusual for inferior preparations to be substituted. Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

#### Her Majesty's Table.

C. & B. invite attention to the following—Pick-les, Tart Fruits, Sauces of all kinds, Jams, Potted Meats, Durham Mustard, Orange Marmalade, Essence of Coffee, Calf's Foot, and other Table Jellies, Pure Mushroom Catsup, and numerous other articles, all of which are of the highest quality, and are prepared with the most complete attention to Purity and Wholesomeness. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCH Carstair's Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's

CELEBRATED WORDESTERSHIRE SAUCE Carstair's Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, and Captain Whiten Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, ad Mulligatawny Paste,

PROSPECTUS; WITH ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF THE

Hixon Creek Quartz Mill Co., (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL \$20,000, in 200 Shares of \$100 Each be Incorporated under the British Columbia Joint

Stock Company's Act, 1859, which specially units each Shareholder's Liability to the amount of his Share. Bankers:

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. Office: HIXON CREEK, CARIBOO-BRITISH COLUMBIA. Manager and Superintendent:

#### J. B. CHANCELLIER. PROSPECTUS:

This Company is formed for the purpose of Crushing the Quartz in Cariboo District, where rich veins have een discovered.

Mr J. B. Chancellier has made application to the Gold Mr J. B. Chanceller has made application to the Gold Commissioner for three hundred (300) inches of water, and will, without doubt, obtain this privilege, as the erection of a Quartz Mill is so eminently calculated to develop the resources of the District.

The Mill is to crush quartz for all the Companies requiring its use, upon such terms as shall be determined by the Company, and of which due notice will be given to the public, but the Companies requiring to have their quartz crushed or tested, will have to furnish the men necessary for the operation.

The Mill is to have five stamps, or 500 to 600 pounds a malgamating pans, and each pan to contain the stamps.

necessary for the operation.

The Mill is to have five stamps, of 500 to 600 pounds 3 amalgamating pans, and each pan to contain about 60 pounds of dry quartz, or 750 pounds of wet, and will agitator, tools, &c., &c., can crush from, 9 to 10 tons of quartz per 24 hours, and will cost about \$5,000, and the motive power being very great, the number of stamps and pans can be increased if wanted.

Ine Capital is fixed at \$20,000, ia 200 Shares, at \$100 each. A deposit of \$30 per share to be paid at the moment of subscribing, and the balance as may be wanted by the Company, but no calls to be made before March 1st, 1867.

Mr J. B. Chancellier, who is a mechanician, is to be the Superintendent of the Mill; take charge of ordering its manufacture, erection and working, and as such, his traveling expenses are to be defrayed by the Company and he shall be entitled to such remuneration as the Company shall think fit, until he begins the creetion of the mill, but from that time he shall be allowed and entitle to the sum of Twelve collars per day.

The Members of the Company shall elect their Office and also a Secretary to keep the books and accounts the Company.

It is intended to have the Mill, work of retains and also a Secretary to keep the Mill, work of rights and also a secretary to keep the Mill, work of rights and also a secretary to keep the Mill, work of rights and also a secretary to keep the Mill, work of rights and also a secretary to keep the Mill, work of rights and also a secretary to keep the manual accounts.

the Company.

It is intended to have the Mill work d night and and, necessarily, an assistant to Mr J. B. C Under-Superintendent, will be chosen by

pany.
All monies received on account of Shares, or othe All montes received on account of Shares, or otherw shall be deposited at the Bankers of the Company, a all payments shall be made by the Bank from cheq drawn by the officer duly authorized to that effect,

We, the undersigned persons, whose names are sub-scribed, are desirous to become shareholders in the above-named Company, and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the Capital of the Company set opposite our respective names : NAME. ADDRESS.

Application for Shares to be made at the Bank of British Columbia, Victoria; P. Dunlevy, Soda Creek; in Perodin, Quesnelle Mouth; and Nicholas Cunio, Barkerville, William Creek.

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## COUGH LOZENGES

JUDGED BY THE IMMENSE DEMAND, this UNIVERSAL REMBDY now stands the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years experience. These Lozhges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For Couche ASTHMA, and all other affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and effoacions remedy.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottlet of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemis acc., 79, St. Paul's Churchvard. London. Sold Reall by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venior nthe world,

Worcestershire Sauce. EXTRACTOI & LETTE

VOL. 8.

For Six Months.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLO

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

HIGGINS, LONG & TERMS:

PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANC

A Brief Memoir.

The Evening Telegraph is no The valedictory address of the appeared yesterday, and the through which a small and an but select knot of politicians we spired will inspire them no l Far be it from us to say one wo disparagement of the young me embarked their all in the ente ing. They launched their frail On the troubled waters of Opinion, and the vesset has foun at sea with all on board. The triwith our defunct cotemporary been that it simed to become

Telegraph fell into bad names wifirst appeared, and it rem under the bareful influence of habits down to the very day death. When the Telegraph wa issued it was under happy aus The Island was then about into the hands of British Columb new order of things was about inaugurated, with a new Gov and a new set of officials; old lines were obliterated, and old we were being healed. Friends cam ward on every side with adve ments and job-printing, and, if w take not, it even enjoyed a porti that "official patronage" which justly accuses us of having mor lized. Affairs went on swimm

for a time, and everything betol a long and prosperous career. haps no paper has ever appear the Colony with a more pron future; and certainly none ha with a more disastrous end. Its tor, a man of much talent as a v yet lacking sadly in judgment, ha sued a course that can only be a uted to the influence of bad upon a mind that possesses no political principles. Never has a paper so persistently outraged loyal feelings of a people in midst it has been allowed to ap and never has a journal so persist worked against the best intere the Colony, as our dead neighbor stead of taking warning at the po

storm which it must have seen rising on every side, it has flound on in ics iniquity, until it has at le met with a well deserved "Honesty is the best policy" newspapers as well as individand the journal or person that sight of this truism and plunges a course of dishonesty and do dealing, will surely come to the gr

In his valedictory, the editor of Telegraph hints at the "official pa age" and the "mercantile supp which, he says, the Colonist ha joyed; but consoles himself wit reflection that the "People" been with him. With respect, t " official patronage," we can trut say that the large sum of \$45

printing and advertising has bee