LECTRICITY IS LIFE.
VERMACHER'S
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J L Pulvermacher's recent improvement in
Batteries and Galvanic Chains for Medical
e of great importance to Scientific Medicines
is entitled to the consideration and support
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rogress.
9th day of March, 1866
Sir Charles Locock, Bart., M.D., F.R.C.S.
Sir Henry Holland, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.
Sir Wm. Fergusson, Bart., F.R.S.
Edward H. Sieveking, M.D., M.R.C.S.
Sir J. Ranald Martin, F.R.C.S."
ACHER'S SYSTEM is also approved of by al
rt of the Academie de Medicine, Paris; Royal
ysicians, London; and the Imperial Faculty.
its curative virtues are confirmed by thou-
rivate testimonials of cures effected. (See
rials.)
s appeal to the good sense of every sufferer
sent of this scientific and curative progress
inventor has devoted a lifetime of study and
ardent disciple of that great benefactor of
e late illustrious electrician, MICHAEL FARA
MACHER'S MEDICO-GALVANIC CHAINS
gly effective without the aid of medicine,
of diet, or the least derangement of the
ts and daily occupations, in the following
Tic Doloureux, Sluggish circulation,
Indigestion, Urinary Disorder
Deafness, Paralysis,
Spasms, Epilepsy,
Female complaint, Nervous Debility
Constipation, Functional Dis-
Cramp, orders, &c.
of the application of Pulvermacher's Chains
above disorders is immediately perceptible
of pain instantaneous
ST OF PULVERMACHER'S CHAIN
SANDS AND BATTERIES.
Band for Nervous Deafness, Head, Tooth &
e, and Noises in the Head. 21s. to 30s.
Bands for Loss of Voice and other affections
arnal. 10s. 6d. to 21s.
Bands for Sciatica, Rheumatic, Neuralgic
ly Pains, Local Paralysis, Cramp, etc., 15s.
and 40s.
Bands for Lumbago, Indigestion, Liver Chest
nal Disorders, etc., (worn as a belt) 22s.
and 55s.
Bands for Writer's Cramp, Trembling, Ner-
s, etc., 22s. to 30s. and 40s.
nd Chain Band for Central Paralysis, Epi-
General Debility, Functional Disorders, etc.,
30s.
e Set of Combined Chain Bands, Belts
ain Battery for restoring Vital Energy, 25
lvanic Belts are genuine but those bearing
ne of M. Pulvermacher's signature on the
. A Perpetual Injunction in Chancery, dated
t. 1869, was granted to J L Pulvermacher
ed Barrows, alias C D Hammond, alias Henry
C D Rapsbey, his assistants, agents and
straining the said person or persons under a
£5000 from deceitfully advertising Belts, &c.,
representing them as electric. This decree
a extension Pulvermacher's Pamphlet of the
ournals and Medical Reports of cures, contain-
numerous extracts from many standard and
orks, viz: Dr Qercina's "Materia Medica," Dr
Practice of Medicine," Dr Handfield Jones
is and Functional Disorders, etc." This pam-
be had at the office of this Paper, or at J L
er's Galvanic Establishment, 200 Regent St.
General Depot:
srs. LANGLEY & CO.
TES STREET VICTORIA.
feb
The Nanaimo Strike.
NANAIMO, March 22nd, 1871.
R BRITISH COLONIST.—WHEN
to show up the misrepresentations and ab-
'Black Diamond' on the subject of the Na-
pay, etc., I am quite prepared to see the
ch abominable fiction go any length to hide
away from the stern appearance and pure
on of truth. He is a fitting companion of the
characters by whom he is prompted, scoun-
n at to the ground a fellow workman's proper-
, if they had their deserts, would be doing
Her Majesty cracking diamonds, black and
are not already cracked. Black Diamond
ngus on'y to delude by artifice and lying, his
ts being a compound of the spurious mixture
the first, nor is the sophistry of his epistle ill
the cause he defends. Note the disingenuous
ious manner, in which he, after a clear in-
nan factrers a loafer' to do the dirty work
ll be ashamed of; but nothing that is ignoble
out of place in a being bankrupt in fame, de-
principle and rascal enough to become the vin-
the vilest outrages.
ere, Mr Editor, whisper to Mr Diamond that
e track. I am not the de unct politician whose
s shall haunt him, perturbing and deranging his
m a citizen of Nanaimo, and know whereof I
ow that matters are as I do iscate them and
adily exhibit on one side of the case as the other.
sertions of Black Diamond argue the abject
moral turpitude; for he who would be so quietly
by sundry potent influences—receive the
tory of unworthy men as fact—suffer himself
ded by downright forgery—he would be the
ccept a bribe and put his hand in another
et.
Coal Company has done for Mr Robins
ond is ill-informed, as he is on all other mat-
ays to elucidate. The Company did pay the
onth to men who were injured up to the
ork stopped, and I have the names of the last
Poor John Foster had a private contract.
e man has been footing you, Diamond. Foster
y, was paid by the ton of coal and by the yard
miners are who work in harrow places and this
ere nearly $4 a shift, and occasionally over
is quite true that a "family man," without
ngle Indian, made $239 00 the last month the
d. This fact a my person so inclined can find
ton of coal the miners receive is the same as I
for $5 09 a ton and is just as it is produced
lves. The dross is paid for—no inconsiderable
it as coal. The compromise with the men
ays! There has been no compromise, sapient
Some of the men are as thick-headed, ob-
d deceitful as Diamond and wanted all their
The final offer to the men was 10 cents a ton
n was paid before, or their old price without
below, and without any additional weight
se of weight was asked as a set-off to the men's
. The company, as I understand, made a
ter reduction proportionately, in charge for
ut than was attempted in getting it.
, Mr Diamond; the next time you write some
earer the truth if you can, and if you feel
s on to Nanaimo and see how clean those stalls
which you appear to feel so much solicitude
and which has not naturally got filled up
ine has been at a standstill. Wiseacre, as
our knowledge of this division of your subject
with other parts, and you must be possessed
share of assurance and that peculiar moral
idiarly known as 'brass' to stipulate to per-
with which you are manifestly unacquainted
JUSTICE.
OBINSON & McDONELL'S
AGIC, FAMILY
—AND—
ilet Soaps
de by
LOWE, STAHLSCHMIDT & CO.,
Agents, Wharf Street.

The Weekly British Colonist,
Wednesday April 5th 1871

Popular Education.

In so far as this particular community is concerned, the subject of education appears to have been allowed to go by default. Amongst the most important of all the subjects that can occupy the attention of the people, it is treated in this community as if it were undeserving of thought, much less of action. Why is this thus? How is it that the largest and most wealthy community in the United Colony, the metropolis, is destitute of a single public School? The very thought is almost startling. Is the fact creditable to Victoria? The people shift the blame on the Government, because, say they, the present School system is unworkable, and it is a Government measure. The position is, doubtless, a convenient one; yet it is not altogether invulnerable. The system is not absolutely unworkable; nor can it, in the strict sense, be regarded as a Government measure. That the system is a very imperfect one, and that it has approved itself ill adapted to the circumstances and wants of the country goes without talking; yet, notwithstanding all this, it is being worked, with more or less success, in some communities. Indeed, somewhat to our surprise we confess, it is proceeded with in the main liberal and efficient. It cannot be, therefore, that the whole blame of this community being without a single public school rests with the Government. The people must bear the chief blame. And what is more important still, they must bear the full weight of the ill consequences certain to flow from such a condition of things. One cannot but be struck, painfully so, with the apparent inconsistency of public sentiment. While admitting that education is amongst the most important matters that can engage attention, it is allowed to take care of itself. Mass meetings can be got together in twenty-four hours to denounce an imaginary political grievance or to consider a hypothetical political proposition. But call a public meeting to consider the subject of so-called popular education, to decide whether or not Victoria shall have a public school at which all classes may be taught, and less than a score of people will attend! These are facts of so painful and disreputable a character that we would greatly prefer to conceal them did not a sense of duty forbid such a course. The Colony is now entering upon an entirely new phase of existence. It is about to assume and exercise the rights and powers of self-government. Education, intelligence is *essential* to this new estate; and yet the Colony is entering upon it with the doors of knowledge closed against the principal community! What is to be done? Public opinion appears to have become torpid upon the question. The local Board of Education seems to be concerned only to pay arrears due the Teachers—and even divided on that. It would appear to be a settled point between a torpid public opinion and a disinclined Board that no attempt is to be made to reopen the public schools this year. Is it too late to reconsider a decision so fatal to the best interests of this community? Victoria justly aspires to lead, to strike the key-note on political questions. Shall she fall so far behind other communities upon the great question of education?

UNCLE TOM AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.—This evening, for the first time in this colony, will be played the moving and affecting drama of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Perhaps no company has before visited this city that possessed talent of so high an order for the production of plays of this character as that which truthful record of events passing beneath one's very eyes, or incidents of a recent occurrence so as to be still fresh in the minds of all. It is said by those who have had the pleasure of witnessing it in the Colonies that May Beatty is the best Eva yet produced on the Continent, and the character of Uncle Tom cannot surely suffer in Mr Beatty's able hands. Mrs Beatty will personate poor Eliza Harris in the prologue, and Topsy (with song and dance) in the drama. Mr Mart Taylor having kindly undertaken to play George Harris, favorite actor Mr. Melville (who will be remembered for his Sublime Conception of Dyke in 'Under the Gaslight') will personate Legree, Mr. Ward will represent the elegant St. Clair, Mrs. Bird, Aunt Dinah, and Miss Gibson, Maria St Clair. With so powerful a cast as this the piece can neither fail in being well played nor in drawing a rousing house. Seats may be secured to-day from 10 to 2 o'clock.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC SPORTS.—The athletic sports will be held on May day at the Cricket Ground near the Halfway House, Esquimalt Road. The performance comprises hurdle, flat and 3-legged races, jumping, putting the shot, throwing the hammer, etc. A number of gentlemen have expressed an intention of taking part in the sports. Entries must be made at Mr. Dow's, Store street, or on board H.M.S. Scylla, on or before the 24th inst. No money prizes will be given.

Public Meeting.

THE CIVIL LIST BILL UNCIVILLY TREATED.

A public meeting, convened at the call of the Mayor, assembled at Alhambra Hall last evening to discuss the merits of the Civil List Bill. The Hall was well filled at 8½ o'clock, when His Worship the Mayor took the Chair, and in an address explained why the meeting had been called, remarking that many objections had been made to the course which he had taken in the matter, and stating the indulgence of the audience whilst he gave his reasons for his action in the matter. He had been told by some that he had called a meeting which would cause discussion, and further that as Mayor of this city he was going beyond his power in making use of the public funds for political party purposes. In justification of his course His Worship alluded to the course pursued by the Mayors and different City Councils in Canada in the case of the murder of Scott at Fort Garry, and also that no objection was made in England; and that such a course was the common practice. His Worship added that the meeting was not called to denounce the Government nor the members who were with the Government. It was called for the purpose of discussing the merits of the Bill in a careful and deliberate manner. Both sides should be heard patiently and respectfully, and whatever decision was finally arrived at would carry weight.

Mr Charles Hayward was selected to act as Secretary, and Mr McMillan came forward and said that at a previous meeting a resolution which he held in his hand had been given him to move. It was rather lengthy, but as he agreed with its principle he had promised to present it. The system of Government had been a one man despotism; the Legislative Council had been a machine in the hands of the Governor just as he pleased with it. A majority of the Council had always stood up for the people's rights, but could no nothing. The people had supposed that with Confederation they should have Responsible Government, but it now appeared we were to get only the shadow and not the substance. The Government, with the Civil List Bill, had possession of the purse-strings and could do just as they pleased. The people should control the expenses of the country and unless they had that right the Government would be independent of them. Mr McMillan here read the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this meeting hereby records its protest against the action of the Executive in forcing through the Legislative Council, in opposition to a two-thirds vote of the popular representatives, a bill entituled An Act to provide for a Permanent Civil List.

1st—Because the vote of our representatives expresses the well-understood wishes of the people.

2d—Because this act is in direct opposition to the Imperial policy, which establishes the principle that the administration of public affairs shall be in harmony with the wishes and opinions of the people.

3d—Because, should it be necessary to reduce the present, and under the diminished powers and functions of the local government when the colony shall have been confederated, the revenue, already heavily taxed, would be further burthened to pay pensions to outgoing officials.

4th—Because the Act does not provide for an efficient Civil Service either by competitive examinations, or by requiring bonds and sureties from present or future incumbents.

5th—Because in providing for payment of salaries by warrant of the Governor instead of by vote of the Assembly on the estimates, the great constitutional check of the people against the abuse of power is thereby overthrown, and the purse-strings of the colony transferred from the Assembly to the Head of the Administration.

6th.—Resolved, That His Worship the Mayor be respectfully requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to His Excellency the Governor with the request that His Excellency may be pleased to forward the same to the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr McMillan repudiated the cry—'Unto the victors belong the spoils,' and said he would oppose and he believed the people would oppose the wholesale turning out of public officers by an administration to make room for its friends.

Councillor Carey seconded the resolution and, in a long and wind appeared to be carefully prepared speech, proceeded to dwell on the tyranny and oppression of the past 12 years, and on the attempt of the Government to saddle the country forever with the 63 officers, in order that the meeting might understand the matter fully, read the bill (which he did), and claimed that the country would be justified in dealing with the officials. Losing sight of the fact that the next Government would be *responsible* to the people he said that if the Legislature were to repeal this Act the Governor and Council might snap their fingers at it. It was only on the death or resignation of the men that the Lieutenant Governor could remove them at all!

Mr Humphreys, member for Lillooet, who was loudly cheered, said that he came there to hear and not to speak. He was opposed to the principles of self-government, it was disgraceful for the officials to demand a pension before we could get rid of them. The people of British Columbia would be a unit on this question. The bill prevented the removal of any Government. His salary would be paid him until he removed him, when, of course it would be impossible to pay him any more unless salaries were paid down below. (Laughter.)

Mr DeCosmos, who was received with some applause, thanked the meeting for calling the same, and said he agreed with the remarks of His Worship the Mayor with respect to calling the meeting. With the eloquent gentleman who preceded him he agreed. He (Mr DeCosmos) had fought with five members of the House in opposing this bill, viz: Messrs Humphreys, Bowser, Nelson, Skinner and Nathan. He claimed that he did not approve of the system of clearing out all the officials that an incoming Government found in position; but if vacancies occured in departments he believed in filling those vacancies with political friends and that was what he understood by the cry of 'To the victors belong the Spoils.' He then proceeded to review the Civil List Bill, claiming that its passage was intended to secure to each incumbent a pension for life. The bill was unprecedented and it was for this meeting to say whether one of the members for Victoria and the member for Cariboo or the other six members had acted rightly. He (Mr DeCosmos) had voted conscientiously in opposing the bill.

Hon. De Helmcken was received with mingled cheers and hisses. He said it had been asserted that this measure was solely one of the Governer's creation. It was not—it was the act of the Executive and with them the responsibility rested. The bill was nothing more than had been passed year after year in the Assembly. He had supported the bill, and in doing so he thought he was doing a favor to any Responsible Government that might come after this Government. The title, Permanent Civil List, merely stood in contradistinction of the Civil List that was voted every year. It might as well be said that every other bill to the Statute-bill was permanent. It should be borne in mind that the bill provided for three heads of departments, and it might as well be said that they, too, would receive pensions when they retired from office as to say the other officers did. There was no intention of the Government to pension officials as he conceived that the Government was as entitled to credence as any of the hon members of the Council. To-day a telegram had been received (Exclusive dispatch to the BRITISH COLONIST) that the Terms of Confederation had passed through the Committee of the Canadian House of Commons by a majority of twenty-two. It rested entirely with the Ministry for the time being to alter and change the Act as it saw fit. There was nothing to prevent this. There was nothing in the bill that prevented its repeal any more than any other bill. There had been no attempt to deceive the people by the passage of this Act, and if a Responsible Ministry wished any change in it they could do it without pensioning or compensating the officials. Such was the opinion of the Attorney General who, in the words of the gentleman who had last spoken, was a very good fellow and an honest man and he believed him. He (Dr Helmcken) took the full responsibility of his share of the bill as (bosses) he was not here to seek the honors or voices to-night. He did not care whether it was popular or not. He would say he had advised with the Governor with respect to this bill and would accept his full share of responsibility therefor. Some confusion here ensuing the Mayor called for order, which was obtained. Under Responsible Government the Governor was nowhere. He had been asked why he supported the Bill. It was nothing more than the Estimates that had been passed every year. There was not a new officer on the list. He voted for the bill as being part of the system of Responsible Government—on which rested the responsibility of saying who were wanted and who were not. It saved a great deal of trouble and time in wrangling over salaries, as the Estimates this year were passed without demur. The bill afforded none protection to the officials or minor officials. Whatever the gentleman who had preceded him might say about his affection for officials and his desire to protect them in their positions, it was well known that the declared convictions of the hon gentleman was that present officials must give way for the political friends of the incoming ministry. It was not for the new Ministry to ask because the Council wanted to do them a favor. We were told that if the Bill had only obtained the heads of departments and the minor officials had been left out, there would have been no opposition to the bills. In conclusion the honorable gentleman said he would take the whole responsibility of the bill—it was necessary. It took away no power from the people under Responsible Government; there would be ample scope and power for the passage of an Act to repeal or amend this act.

Mr W H Kay of Lillooet denounced the bill as sapping the foundations of Responsible Government—as a snake, a boa-constrictor—and he called for such an expression of public opinion that Her Majesty would not dare to sign this bill. It was poor policy to make a pig so disgusting that the patient would throw it right out. This was the Doctor had prepared for us made us sick and we were prepared to throw it away. These resolutions would be embodied in a petition and that petition circulated throughout the colony for signature.

Mr Humphreys said that the remarks of Dr Helmcken were sophistical and disingenuously put. He (Mr Humphreys) was not related to any official in the colony and God forbid that he should be.

Mr Nathan said he was fully convinced that the bill was not intended to come and when it came up in the House he had moved to strike it out, should, however, he had done so because the disposition of revenue should be left to the future Ministry; because the amalgamation of various offices might be more easily effected without the passage of such a bill, and because it was calculated to stir up a feeling between the people and the present officials. He condemned the bill; but he should be sorry if the opposition to it should prove a hobby-horse to carry those into power whose only claim to public favor would be their opposition to this bill. Indeed taken the whole question together, considered in either a legal, constitutional or economical light, the House would be perfectly competent to amend the bill and amalgamate or abolish offices. He was further assured that the only effect of the bill would be to prevent changes being made upon the due deliberation of the House. He deprecated the excitement and said it seemed to him that a clean sweep in all departments is to follow immediately on the inauguration of Responsible Government.

Mr McKiernan would not refuse to sign the petition.

Mr Nathan—I may here state that in the House Dr DeCosmos called my motion claptrap yet I am glad to see that the course he denounced as claptrap he has since adopted in and out of the House.

Mr DeCosmos rose to explain that he had said the heads of departments only should be included in the Act; and he trusted that Mr Nathan would withdraw his remark.

Mr Nathan—I must repeat that the gentleman (Mr DeCosmos) was clapping and voted for it afterwards. Now, Mr McTiernan, for your question. I wrote a letter to the Governor myself, stating my objection to this bill and received the following answer:

Sir—I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge your letter of 25th instant, and to state in reply that he thinks it unnecessary to add anything to the explanation of the principle of the Civil List Act and the reasons for assenting to the measure which have been given in his speech on proroguing the Council and his published reply to a memorial from some other members of the Legislature.

Will you agree to sign the protest first and then back out?

Mr Nathan—No; I said I would sign it if the clause providing for heads of departments was struck out.

Mr Sunston took pleasure in seconding a vote of thanks to the chairman, and called on the people to send their protest to Her Majesty.

The resolution was then put and carried almost unanimously.

After a vote of thanks to the Mayor and three cheers for Confederation, the meeting broke up.

PIONEER MEETING.—A preliminary meeting was held in New Dominion Hall, last night for the purpose of taking the initial steps towards the formation of a Pioneer Association. The attendance was large and influential. Thomas Hrrmis, Esq. was called to the chair, and Mr E. Bawcutt was appointed Secretary. A resolution was passed adopting the name of British Columbia Pioneer Society. After considerable discussion a resolution was passed limiting the qualification of membership to those who had come to the Colony prior to 31st Dec 1860. A Committee of five was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws and to report the same to an adjourned meeting, due notice of which would be given by the Chairman, after which those present eligible for membership gave in their names, and they will constitute the original or charter members of the Society. The proceedings were characterized by the utmost harmony, and the meeting adjourned to the call of the Chairman.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE.—The San Francisco *Bulletin* takes vice-President Colfax to task for intimating that via Puget Sound is the shortest route to the Orient. It says that 'Puget Sound and the Northern Pacific Railroad have many natural advantages, but they have not the one which is unjustly claimed for them—of greater proximity to the Orient than San Francisco. Winds and waves will not change their courses to suit railroad builders, and even though a Vice-President of the United States should point to Puget Sound as the American entrepot of Oriental commerce, nature and truth will point to San Francisco.'

THE TERMS.—Our Exclusive Dispatch from Ottawa, published this morning, left the Capital of the Dominion at 8½ o'clock a.m. yesterday. The Terms of Union, it will be observed, are all but passed, having gone through committee with a majority of 22—a strictly party vote, we imagine. The opposition threatened yesterday, when the committee's report was to have been presented, may prolong the debate, but cannot affect the final result.

SMALL POX PANIC.—It is stated that the presence of this loathsome disease in London caused quite a panic, the doctors reaping a rich harvest, of course. Six hundred girls employed in a cartridge factory were vaccinated by one surgeon in three hours and a-half. The girls were marched past the surgeon in Indian file, each receiving a prod as she passed. The medical officer of the Privy Council announced that lymph is of any value except from an infant that from calves is worthless. It appears to be generally admitted by the medical faculty of the metropolis that frequent vaccination is desirable, but that once in a lifetime is important.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The population of the Colony is 181,146 being an increase of nearly 5,000 during the past year. The Government is proceeding very energetically with the construction of the transcontinental railway. The line is to be completed this year. The wheat crop in the northern part of the Colony is said to be most abundant.

THE SEVEN MONTHS' CAMPAIGN.—During the Franco-German war just concluded, there were twenty-three battles, forty-nine engagements, some of them resembling battles, and twenty successful sieges, including Paris, the first strongold in the world, and Metz and Strasbourg, fortresses of the first rank.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES FOR THE COLONIES.—The total estimate is £1,855,706, or about £50,000 less than last year. The greatest reduction is made in the case of Canada which figures for £13,302 against last year's £103,838. Gibraltar, at £284,220 and Malta at £352,076 show the former a slight, and the latter a considerable increase. The repayments are expected to amount to £220,000.

FORGER CAUGHT.—Van Eton, alias Colonel Van Tassell, who swindled the Bank of California of $10,000, by means of forgery, was recently caught in New Orleans and sent on to New York on a charge of forgery, committed in the latter city. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to nine years imprisonment.

AGATE BANDS.—*The Colonist* was again two days ahead of the *Standard* yesterday in telegraphic news, and, as we said before would, our cotemporary copied our dispatches of Wednesday without credit. This is the meanest kind of pilfering, but how long will the public submit to the fraud of having news that has appeared in *The Colonist* palmed off upon the *Standard's* readers the day following as "Special Dispatches?"

EBB AND FLOW.—British Columbia does not appear to be alone in its ebb and flow of population. Montana, according to the late census has only some twenty thousand while Idaho is little better. At one period and nearly double.

LOOKING SERIOUS.—Dispatches received yesterday and day before would seem to indicate an almost total failure of the crops in Southern California, and already cattle are dying in large numbers for want of water.

County Court.

(Before Mr Justice Pemberton.)

FRIDAY, March 31st 1871.

Copperman vs Schultz.—This was an action for damages for goods left in charge of defendant by plaintiff and not returned to the proper party. After a brief investigation of the case the plaintiff accepted a nonsuit.

OUR EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAMS.—Our contemporary makes hash of everything. On Friday evening the Hon Mr Holmcken announced (upon the authority of an Exclusive Dispatch to the *British Colonist*) that the Terms of Confederation had passed the Canadian House of Commons with a majority of 22. On Saturday the *Standard* bears cheerily upon its front the announcement (!) that the Terms were passed with a majority of 22. To-morrow he will affect to have received a 'special' from the capital—three days behind the *Colonist*—which announce that the Terms were passed with a majority of 22. If our contemporary will give us credit for our Lets and Exclusive Telegrams we shall be content; but to meanly rob us of the fruits of our enterprise is so outrageous that we have serious thoughts of putting the machinery of the law in motion against him. We cannot discern the difference in principle between stealing news and stealing a sack of flour from a grocer's door. If there exist no law on our statute books to punish the former as well as the latter crime there ought to, and we shall employ 'competent legal assistance' in preparing a bill for passage by the next Legislature, feeling assured that a measure of the kind would be much more reasonable and just, and far more urgently demanded in the interest of morality and 'English fair play' than the Telegraph Bill which met a fate so merited in the Council.

THE BOUNDARY.—It will be remembered that some years ago a Joint Commission located and properly defined the boundary line which seperates British Columbia from the United States, that is to say, from the Gulf of Georgia to the summit of the Rocky Mountains. A bill has just passed Congress providing for the continuation of the work from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the Lake of the Woods.

SKEENA LINE.—The H B Co's steamer Otter will arrive here early next week and will sail immediately thereafter for Skeena River.

THE CALIFORNIA.—This steamer arrived at Portland on Thursday evening, and will sail for Victoria and Sound ports on Tuesday.

DEATH OF A SISTER OF ST ANN'S.—Sister Mary Ann expired on Thursday night and will be buried this morning at 8½ o'clock.

THE G. S. WRIGHT.—This steamer will leave this port to-morrow at 2 p.m.

THE ISABEL, with the English mail, has not put in an appearance as expected.

THE time for sending in plans for a new Christ Church Cathedral expired yesterday.

The Fatal Accident at New Westminster.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 28th, 1871.

The most popular man we have in this city is dead. On Sunday morning at 3 o'clock a message arrived from Burrard Inlet for Dr Black requesting his immediate attendance there on a man who had attempted to commit suicide. The doctor proceeded at once to Lewis' Livery Stables, hired a horse and left for the Inlet at 3½ o'clock precisely. At 7 o'clock, two Indians arrived in town and reported a man under his horse by the road within three miles of town, and that his dog would not permit them to approach. The person who received this information did not inform the police. At 10 o'clock a man named Nicholson, residing within 3 miles from town, on his way to church said to some persons in town, "There's a horse lying on a man in a ditch within three miles from here on the road to the Inlet." Two or three of us mounted and went out at once and found our dear friend Dr Black, the generous-hearted doctor, the poor man's friend, dead on the roadside. His remains were removed to town. A jury summoned on Sunday and several witnesses examined. On Monday the jury reassembled a second time, as a verdict on Sunday would be illegal. The verdict of course was "accidental death."

No one doubts that death was the result of accident, but it is to be regretted that all the witnesses were not examined. The natives could have excused themselves by saying the dog attacked them, but I should like to hear Nicholson's excuse. In his Sunday clothes, on his way to church, he passed by the woman and never stooped down to ascertain whether or not she was dead! He exhibited a remarkable want of Christian feeling.

This is a wonderful world—and what is the result? He lingers in agony; in haste to save his life a good man is lost, a christian friend on his way to church exhibits himself as a mere sham—a man without a soul—and the dog, the best friend of man on earth, appears a dangerous friend. Surely all is vanity. In the midst of life we are in death. We are all insignificant little insects, and so full of pride!

On Tuesday the doctor was buried. The members of the Masonic Order in procession consigned his body to the Episcopal church. The Archdeacon performed the service. The artillery and volunteers and all the inhabitants followed the remains to the grave yard. To-day the gloom is visible. Doctor Black will be remembered for years as the generous, kind hearted doctor.

C. OTTO
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