

ectual alterative that can ncentrated extract of Para ed with other subst rative power as to afford an r the diseases Sarsaparilla is t is believed that such a remthose who suffer from Stru-and that one which will acmust prove of immense ser-class of our afflicted fellow. npletely this compound will ven by experiment on many to be found of the followin

SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIVE DISEASES, UL-BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT EAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHI-SIA OR TIC DOULOUREAUX, EPSIA AND INDIGESTION. E, OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, e class of complaints arising THE BLOOD.

will be found a great proen taken in the spring, to exyear. By the timely expul-rankling disorders are nipped udes can, by the aid of this selves from the endurance of licerons source it lcerous sores, through which e to rid itself of corruptions, to this through the natural y by an alterative medicine, tiated blood whenever you bursting through the skin in or sores; cleanse it when tructed and sluggish in the never it is foul, and your ou when. Even where no felt, people enjoy better er, for cleansing the blood. althy, and all is well; but of life disordered, there can Sooner or later something the great machinery of life

and deserves much, the repuhing these ends. But the giously deceived by preparause the drug alone has not claimed for it, but more betions, pretending to be conit, contain but little of the a, or any thing else. the public have been misled tending to give a quart of illa for one dollar. Most of uds upon the sick, for they le, if any, Sarsaparilla, but operties whatever. Hence, isappointment has followed extracts of Sarsaparilla et, until the name itself is has become synonymous cheat. Still we call this lla, and intend to supply ll rescue the name from the h rests upon it. And we d for believing it has virtible by the ordinary run of ended to cure. In order to e eradication from the sys-ald be judiciously taken acon the bottle. PARED BY AYER & CO., LL, MASS.

tle : Six Bottles for 85 erry Pectoral

ch a renown for the cure of roat and Lung Complaint, necessary for us to recount es, wherever it has been ng been in constant use

WEEKLY COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

The Weekly British Calonist. Business is undeniably dull; bat AND CHRONICLE. confidence is being gradually restored. Tuesday, May 14, 1867. Goods are sold for cash, or, if on short

Trade.

Trade Outrages. The telegraph announces a series of there has not been a year when trade trade outrages in the important westhas stood on so healthy a basis, or ern city of Chicago, State of Illinois. when the prospects of a prosperous Rioting and bloodshed have taken mining season were so bright as now. place; establishments where labor was Unlimited credit has died a natural employed have been leveled to the ground by the incendiary's torch ; and mischief to the country and caused workmen who continued at their the ruin of many; but the day is far places under the old system have distant when a system so improper been driven into the streets and in will again obtain here. The orders some instances slaughtered. Heretofrom the mines are light owing to fore, in the United States, as elselast year's stocks not being exwhere, ten hours have been considhausted; when goods are ordered ered a fair day's work ; but for several they are only such as will meet with months past an agitation has been ready sale and in limited quantities, going on in most of the States in favor a wise precaution which we hope to

of the passage of a bill by the local see always in future observed here. Legislatures limiting the number of

hours that a man should legally labor, Tuesday, May 7th. without demanding a double rate of THE BLACAS GENS .- The Chancellor of the wages, to eight hours per day. Illinois Exchequer recently learning that the Blacas collection of gems was offered for sale in having been the first State in the Paris, took the responsibility of purchasing Union to pass a measure of the kind, them for £48,000 for the British Museum, is the first to experience the evil effects and then threw himself upon the House of resulting from class legislation. Had Commons for indemnification, which was at the workmen been content to receive once granted. The Blacas Gems were colpay according to the number of hours lected by two successive Dukes of Blacas "put in," but little difficulty would Legitimists and adherents to the traditions have been experienced. But it ap, and the finer tastes of the ancien regime. pears that for eight hours' work they The gems were chiefly collected by the father, the coins by the son ; and each in demand the same wages formerly his age was among the first critics in received for working ten hours a day. Europe as regards the objects he collected. The effect upon every industrial pur. The gem collect on grew and accompanied suit could not fail in being detri- as it grew the exile which the elder Duke mental, and contractors who had taken shared with his Royal master ; the white work before the new system came into velvet trays, in which it may be seen in the force had to choose between two ornament room at the British Museum, having courses : either to abandon their con- been formed, it is said, for facility of trantracts or procure men from other cities sport. The gems were made up partly of to complete the "jobs." The results the more valuable portion of the Strozzi colhave been a terrible uprising of the and among the most famous in Europe; lection-one formed some 150 years ago, working classes and the perpetration partly they were from the collection of Dr of a number of atrocious outrages upon Barth, the physician to Joseph II. of Austhe lives and property of both em- tria, who to judge by the gems the Duke of ployers and employed. A feeling of Blacas acquired from him, must have had great insecurity must prevail, and rare opportunities and a still rarer taste. works of every kind must stop for Others were from the De la Turbie collection want of workmen. Every industrial of which less can be said, and from which whatever doubtful gems in the eyes of the pursuit will be paralyzed for some critic there may be in the velvet trays of the time, and the loss inflicted upon the Dake de Blacas seem to have emanated. entire community-not excepting the Other portions of these treasures were brought together from different quarters, but tradesmen themselves, who will, in the most splendid of them belong to the reality, be the heaviest losers, even if Naples by an Ambassador well qualified to they obtain their unreasonable de- Naples by an Ambassador well qualinea to profit by such noble opportunities. Hencemands-will be incalculable. Work + forth they will rest among other treasures men are nowhere so well paid as in well worthy to bear them company. THE CHINESE COLLIERS-COEsiderable exthe United States, the wages averaging twice the rate paid in Europe. citement, we hear, exists at Nanaimo in The industrial classes of America are consequence of the introduction of Chinese better fed, better clothed and better the first Chinaman who forgets his Celestial off in every respect than the workmen origin so far as to descend to the "bottomof any other country in the world less pit" of a coal mine. On Saturday a Demands frequently made for ada notice was issued by the Company requesting vances in wages have generally met tenders per ton from the white colliers for with liberal responses from employ- getting out coal, and when the schooner ers, and "strikes," so frequently heard Black Diamond sailed the matter was under of in England and France, have been discussion by the miners. We hope that an seldom necessary in the United States. arrangement will be effected by which the It is only when the demands of the white population of Nanaimo-which is numerous and thrifty-may be retained. A workmen have become so extortionate that a compliance would result in "the thing." community of Chinamen would be scarcely the certain ruin of the masters, that opposition has at last been offered, Political feeling runs very high in Washingand the responsibility of the outrages ton Territory. Clark and Flanders, the demorests not so much with the workmen cratic and republican candidates for Congress, as with the politicians who consented are speaking daily at every town along the to make the passage of the eight hour Sound with varied success. It is believed by their proximity. The political relations law one of the conditions of an elec- that Clark will carry the Paget Sound distion, and thus secured the full vote of triet, and that Flanders' principal strength the working classes in their favor. lies along the Columbia river. The Steam Where the movement will end it is Navigation Company of Oregon are supportimpossible, from the meagre despatches ing Flanders with money, while Clarke apbefore us, to predict at present; but pears to rely more upon his popularity than upon the cash disbursed by friends. The the example set by Ohicago workmen position is worth \$18,000 per annum, or will, we fear, be emulated by work- \$36,000 for the term, to the fortunate winder. men in other American cities, and THE ASSAULT ON A WIFE-Wm. J. Scully outrages of a similar nature will be of frequent occurrence until the strong was sgall brought boot baving ill-used was egain brought before Mr Peuberton arm of the General Government is in- his wife. Witnesses were examined, and the voked to put down the perpetrators fact of habitual ill-treatment having been with a strong hand. It is a renewal established, the prisoner was ordered to of the old struggle of Labor against furnish security for his good behavior for six Capital. So long as the former fails months-himself, in \$500, and two sureties to overstep the bounds of reasonable in \$250 each-in default to suffer three demand, it deserves support and en- months' imprisonment. In the meantime, if couragement; but when, as in the an amicable arrangement can be made, the hope is held out that these terms may be represent instance, it aims at the ruin laxed. Scully left the dock weeping. of its opponent, in the insane belief THE ENTERPRISE sailed for New Westminthat it thereby secures its own adster yesterday morning with 80 passengers vancement, it becomes an instrument of oppression to which too bold a front the passengers were Hon Geo, A. Walkem, and an average amount of freight. Among cannot be presented. W. E. Stronach, Mr Hamley, Mr A. R. Robertson and Frank Tarbell. Mr Tarbell THE CALIFORNIA .- It is supposed that took with him an elegant double buggy and this steamer will leave San Francisco on two horses, with which he intends to drive Friday or Saturday for this place. to Soda Creek. Star in side il have cleater 'hoody as well a

THE SHIP ASTARTE, Captain Dodd, came | to anchor in Royal Roads yesterday morning at an early hour. She was 135 days on the passage from Aden, in the Red Sea, to Victoria, and experienced head winds and rough credit, only to tried men whose paper weather throughout. To Aden she carried take from Burrard Inlet a cargo of spars for the French Government to St. Nazaire.

THE ship Southern Chief, 1282 tons burden. entered the harbor of Port Townsend on the 4th instant, direct from Acapulco, where she death. It brought a great deal of left a cargo of coal brought from New York. She loads at Port Gamble for Melbourne or some other Australian port.

DRAIN-Superintendent Trunan had the chaingang at work yesterday laying a substantial drain at the corner of Fort and Government streets.

COAL AT THE BIN-The quantity of coal now at the bin is a little under 8000 tons. The daily output at the Pit averages 130 tons-Nanaimo Gazette.

A man of fifty-eight, in Napoleon, Ark., said he would drink a gallon of liquor in a day or die. He did both,

FALSE .- The alarm of fire last evening, after a long pull up Fort street by the firemen, was ascertained to be false.

The steamer Alexandra bound north passed Nanaimo harbor on Friday afternoon.

There are in the human voice nine perfect tones, but 17,592,168,044,415 sounds,

The Late Cricket Match. FLEET CRICKET CLUB,

ESQUIMALT, May 6th, 1867.

MESSES EDITORS :- It is with deep regret that we notice that the friendly feeling with which the cricket season commenced has been so soon disturbed by an animus which we scarcely feel justified in ascribing to our noble adversaries on Saturday.

It is a pity that the very one-sided article which appeared in your impression of the 6th inst, had not been penned by a spectator better versed in the day's proceedings and arrangements.

We will not trespass further on your valuable space than to refute a few salient points in your correspondent's article of the 6th inst.

The great point of discontent appears to have originated in the time of drawing stumps :

Although the proposed time (6:30 p. m.,) came from the Captain of the Fleet Eleven, it was not agreed to by the Victorians.

We dislike going to extremes, yet we feel obliged to state that more than an hour's valuable time was lost by our opponents not being on the ground at the agreed time, 10 a.m.

We also notice that the umpires have been treated with scant courtesy, and unenviable duties.

more restrictive than the original grant. The right to choose officers, coin money, collect revenues by impost, organize military force for their own defence, and establish all laws necessary for their government, provided they were consonant to the laws of England, was clearly granted, in as full and ample a will be met at maturity. Since 1861, a cargo of coal from Cardiff, Wales, and will manner as the United States government now permit the exercise of similar but lesser power by the territorial governments.

Under this beneficent system the colonial dependencies of Great Britain have dotted the surface of the earth in every hemisphere with free governments, the depositories of the rights of the people. With the exception of the Dutch, whose form of colonial government was similar to that of England, none other of the seven powers of Europe, who embarked together in plans of colorization, bave left any great results as the fruit of their labors. The magnificent dominions of France in the new world, which for a century and a balf surpassed all others in the promise of future greatness, disappeared before the power of a free people, whose habits of self-government had taught them how to conquer and rule men of equal military genius, but whose dependence was upon the uncertain favor of princes on the other continent: And but for the invasion of the rights of the people of the thirteen colonies -granted to them by the original charter of King James-by the stapid kings of the house of Hanover, no one could see any possibility of an American republic within a hundred years from the time of their actual separation from the British crown,

The revolt of the thirteen colonies and the recognition of their government by that of England, re-established the principles of King James' charter, and fifty colonial gov-ernments, scattered over different portions of the civilized world, now owe allegiance to Great Britain-mbracing more than eight millions square miles of territory, and about two hundred millions of people, in the form of British colonies and dependencies.

" The Colonial Empire of Great Britain, therefore," as has been justly remarked, "the wonder of this age, had its root in the charter of April 10, 1606, and its development in the New England charter of 1620. The idea of a strong central government having extended dominions in distant lands, divided into separate provinces, communities and States, enjoying just and equal laws suited to the local wants of each, which was developed in action under the rule of Cromwell," seems well suited to confer the blessings of free governments upon all people capable of the exercise of political rights. The fundamental principle on which such governments rests is that declared by the Declaration of Independence, that all just governments are founded upon the consent of the governed, and every colonial gova ernment of the British empire has devolved upon the people the duty and intrusted to them the right of popular elections.

The admitted doctrine of the British empire at this day is that whenever any colony shall have reached sufficient age and strength to be capable of self-government their independence is to be yielded them in the same manner as the child is emancipated from the father's rule on reaching the period of majority.

Probably no new form of government can be devised, so generous in its administration and so free from just irritation as that under which the North American provinces are this day held by Great Britam. Without being burdened to maintain the national powercompletely protected and defended in all that nothing but friendly relations con grow their external relations-they are allowed to collect revenues by impost, without discrimi- can never be involved in a war with us, so well on a former occasion, that we can nation in favor of the imperial government; unless it is forced upon them by the circumthemselves at pleasure and to apply all their revenues derived from imposts and from the sale of their land and mines to the development of their local resources; the improvement of their means of communication by locks, canals and railways; the encowment of schools and other institutions of learning, charity and industry. The example of our

surprise of the civilized world-beyond the reach of all Europe in arms.

3

While Napoleon has been forced to an ignominious surrender of all his plans in Mexico and the feeble Maximilian driven into exile, the successors of Lord Palmerston who, while sharing his hatred of republican institutions, lack his audacity, are forcing upon the British North American provinces new form of Government, without a single movement in its favor among the people of British North America. Against their known opinions and wishes, an attempt is being made to secure their assent to an imperial law that places the people of the Lower Provinces at the mercy of Canadian politie cians.

If the people of the several British provinces are allowed to vote on the question of confederation, and shall agree to it, this would be satisfactory to all; for we admit the right to alter, amend and change their constitution of Government at pleasure. No such liberty, however, is to be given. The Imperial Parliament proposes to lay its iron hand upon all British North America, crush out existing Provincial Governments with the same disregard of popular right as they exhibited in that "act of union" by which Lower Canada in 1840 was placed under control of Canada West and a union of the two provinces, unnatural and uncalled for by, the people, forced upon both by imperial power—a condition of things now most distasteful to Canada West, as its superiority in numbers can receive no additional repres sentation over the Catholic population of Canada East:

Any invasion of the rights of the people of British North America, made in the in-terest of monarchial Governments 'and against the wishes of the people, is as clearly a violation of the principles of the Monroe doctrine, so called, as was the invasion of Mexico by Imperial France, and calls upon our general Government to interpose in behalf of free institutions and the rights of the people of British North America, as clearly as in the case of Mexico.

Brought into intimate commercial and social intercourse with the people of British North America by the necessary force of their position, the people of Maine cannot fail to respond with alacrity and enthusiasm to the suggestions of His Excellency the Governor, whose timely warning has met a generous response from all liberal minded men throughout the British empire, and should arouse the national Government to a proper vindication of its principles in retere ence to our Northern neighbors.

We would do nothing to accelerate the progress of political opinion throughout British North America. Republican institutions should never be assumed by any people until the whole population has been inured to habits of self-government and thoroughly imbued with the principle of implicit obedience to law, whenever that law is the declared will of a majority. Hence we discard all thoughts of the annexation of the North American provinces to this republic, and cheerfully await the matured wishes of our neighbors. If the advantage-commera-cial and social-which shall follow their union with the republic, are less in their estimation than the corresponding burdens of greatly increased taxation and the instability of administrations, they must enjoy without interference on our part that form of Governme ment most congenial to the tastes, habits and interests of their people, in the assurance out of the existing state of things. They stances of their political condition.

ion, we need not do more le its quality is kept up to seen, and that it may be rerelief all it has ever been

athartic Pills. LE CURE OF

, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, ach, Erysipelas, Headache, ons and Skin Diseases opsy, Tetter, Tumors an t. Neuraloia, as a Din fout, Neuragna, as a Den-fying the Blood. ed, so that the most sensi-easantly, and they are the world for all the purposes

ox : Five Boxes for \$1.00.

Clergymen, Physicians, ent personages, have lent y the unparalleled useful-, but our space here will on of them. The Agents gratis our AMERICAN ALare given; with also full bove complaints, and the be followed for their cure. by unprincipaled dealers they make more profit and take no others. The d there is for them, and

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SINE WINE, SINE LOZENGES, SINE GLOBULES. ns for administering this popu; weak digestion, CTURED BY ON & SON. n Row, Russell Square, Lon-W. C. Boxes from 2s. and 8 oz. bottles. in 1% and 1 pints bates. x, a Dietetic Preparation, sup-ncy in the Food of Invalids on's Preparations RS CAREFULLY Trade Mark. Orders to be

EY, Victoria, gent for British Columbia.

o Sentinel. ABOVE MAY BE the season at the l Sovernment street. NUR VER SPO. 1 190 and scout of

The Victorians won and wore their laurels searcely believe but that they would lose or being taxed a dollar to maintain the imthem with equal dignity and good humour. perial exchequer, they are allowed to tax By inserting this you will do an act of justice, and greatly oblige, THE MEMBERS OF THE FLEET CRICKET CLUB.

" The Kingdom of Canada."

PROPOSED PROTEST OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

The joint standing Committee on Federal referred so much of the Governor's message

REPORT.

Any question affecting the political relations of any portion of the continent of North America is of interest to the people of the United States, more especially to the people of those States which, from a frontier position have a necessary connection with those dominions, and are influenced and affected of the provinces bordering on the State of Maine, accordingly, are matters of interest, and, under some circumstances, of highest importance to the people of this State. The colonial empire of Great Britain dated back to the charter of April 10, 1606, by which the people of the British nation were authorised to establish colonial governments in North and South Virginia, under a claim of title to the territory bordering on the At.

lantic Ocean, between the thirty-fourth and forty-fifth degrees of north latitude. Subsequent grants to the companies of New England and Virginia) extended this claim of title by England as far north as the fortyeighth degree of north latitude, and over this broad belt of fourteen degrees from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The original grant by King James, under

the guidance of such leading minds as Sir Ferdinando George, Sir John Popham, Chief Justice of England, the Earl of Southampton and Lord Bacon, contemplated the establishment of plantations, communities or colonies in America, having the right of selfgovernment in their local administration, subject only to the superior power of the imperial or home government. The system of territorial governments now known under our Federal Union is modelled on the same Dlan.

Increasing jealousy of the growing spirit of independence among the colonists led to a curtailment, by slow and almost imperceptibly degrees, of the privileges clearly set forth in the original grant of April 18, 1606, under which the colonies were first established. The amended charters, though claiming to be an enlargement of the powers of the colonial governments, were, in point of fact,

more immediate neighbor, New Brunswick. is a sufficient illustration of this truth, where Relations in the Maine Senate, to whom was the population during the last decade, from 1851 to 1861, increased at the rate of twenty as relates to the proposed Confederation of the British North American Provinces, hav-ilar characteristics in soil, climate and ing considered the subject thereof, ask leave physical resources, increased only "at the rate of eight per cent from 1850 to 1860.

The province of New Brunswick, with less than half the population of Maine, has been able to construct its leading line of railway from the city of St John to the Gulf of St Lawrence, as a government work, without embarrassment to its treasury, and to contribute \$10,000 per mile as a gift to other leading lines now in process of construction.

Nova Scotia, with greater physical resources than New Brunswick, from the extent of her exhaustless and invaluable coal mines, is constructing a magnificent system of railways, connecting all the chief business points with the metropolitan city, Halifax.

These illustrations are sufficient to show the entire want of motive in the people of these provinces for the change in their polit-ical system—such as the proposed confedera-tion. They need only the markets of the United States to become rich, prosperous and powerful. The market of Canada is no more valuable to them than that of Vancouver, or the West India Islands.

In the midst of our political troubles. while the British provinces are enjoying the benefits of the late Reciprocity Treaty, a plan-originating in the cupidity of that enemy of republican institutions, Lord Palmerston, and his chosen ally, the Emperor of France-was set on foot to extirpate free Assuming that the Americal Union was broken up, and the North and South permanently separated, Napoleon boldly played his part, placing Maximilian on the hrone of Mexico, to become the ally of the South ern confederacy, while a new Power was to be created in North America by the confederation of the British North American provinces, placed under the kindly rule of scion of the House of Hanover, to form the nucleus of a new order of Government for the Northern States.

The early seizure of New Orleans by the forces of the republic was the first blow to this magnificent scheme of European ag-grandizement; and the freeing of the Mis-sissippi from traitor's fetters placed the dis-memberment of the American Union-to the

In view of these facts the committee report the following resolutions :

Resolved, That any attempt on the part of the Imperial Government of Great Britain to establish monarchial Government in North America, or to place a vice royalty by act of Parliament over several North American prov vinces, would be an implied infraction of those principles of Government which this nation has assumed to maintain upon this contineut.

Resolved, That the people of Maine, deeply interested in the preservation of peace and of friendly relations with the people of British North America, respectfully appeal to the United States Government to interpose its legitimate influence in friendly and earnest remonstrance with the British Government against establishing any system of Government in North America, the influence of which would endanger the friendly relations of the whole of the British provinces with the people of the United States.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing report and resolves to the President of the United States and to each House of Congress.

A Great Hardship.

MESSRS, EDITORS :- Allow me to sall the attention of your readers to what I deem an act of injustice towards an industrious farmer, and what, I believe, will prove impolitie policy for the settlement of our coast dise tricts.

A few days ago, a farmer brought up in his boat to Victoria a load of potatoes, raised by himself, and worth about thirty dollars, On arriving in the harbor he was pounced upon by one of the Custom house officials and commanded not to remove the load until he had secured a licence for his boat. After vninly resisting for a time, he finally got the licence, for which he paid \$5. It simply gives him permission to ply or let the boat institutions from the American soil and sup-plant them with monarchial Governments, wish, as he only requires at intervals, few and far between, to fetch his produce to market ; and as to letting the boat, he never thought of it. The present licence, for which he paid \$5, lasts one month. He will re-quire to renew it every time he comes to town. It will easily be perceived that this demand of \$5 out of every \$30 is too heavy; it has positively discouraged the farmer referred to, and it is an act of injustice, for those situated where they can easily drive their produce to town do not require to pay \$5 per month as licence for their wagons. LEX. Diely yluo basons only

FREIGHT .- A great many dray loads of goods were taken to the H. B. Co.'s wharf , yesterday for shipment to the mines.