PHYSICIANS.

New York August 15th 1868.

call your attention to my PREPARATION
D EXTRACT BUCHU, the component parts
Long Leaf, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES:

PARATION—Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Ber-
lation, to form a fine gin. It is extract
ment with spirits obtained from Juniper
little sugar is used and a small proportion
more palatable than any new n use.

epared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It
emits its fragrance; the action of a flame
(its active principle), leaving a dark and
oction. Mine is the color of ingredients.
my preparation predominates he smallest
e other ingredients are added, to prevent
upon inspection it will be found not to be
made in Pharmacopœa, nor is it a Syrup—
can be used in cases where fever or in-
ts. In this you have the knowledge of the
d the mode of preparation

you will favor it with a trial, and that
it will meet with your approbation.

eeling of profound confidence.

I am, very respectfully,

H T. HELMBOLD

mist and Druggist of 19 year's experi ce

Establishing Character in the world.

November 4 1854

ainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied
e opposite my residence, and was successful
the business where others had not been
ore him. I have been favorably impressed
cter and enterprise.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,

rs and Weighman, Manufacturing Chemists
and Brown treets, Philadelphia.

LMBOLD'S

UID EXTRACT

UCHU!

arising from indiscretion—The exhauste
re which are accompanied by so many
ems, among which will be found, Indis-
tion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Hor-
or Forboding of Evil; in fact, Universa
tration and inability to enter into the
ociety.

CONSTITUTION

with Weakness, requires the aid jo
engthen and invigorate system, which
XTRAC BUCHU variably does. If no
ubmitted to, Co mpti n or Insanity

's Fluid Extract Buchu

ular to females," is unequalled by any
n nd all complaints incidental to the
cline or change.

's Fluid Extract Buchu

AND

OVED ROSE WASH

exterminate from the system diseases
abits of dissipation, at little expense, little
n diet, no inconvenience or exposure, com
edia dangerous
an

USE

d's Fluid Extract Buchu

of these organs, whether existing in male
n whatever cause originating, and no mat-
g standing. It is pleasant in taste and
diate" in action, and more strengthening
e preparations of Bark or Iron.
ing from broken down or delicate constitu-
the remedy at nce.
must be aware that, however slight may be
he above diseases, it is certain to affect the
and mental powers
e diseases require the aid of a Diuretic.
EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic.

ruggists everywhere. Price $1,25
r 6 Bottles for $6.50. Delivered
ess. Describe Symptoms in all com-
s.

DRUG,

T. HELMBOLD

and Chemical Warehouse,

ADWAY, NEW YORK

ARE GENUINE unless
in steel engraved wrap-
fac-similie of my Chemi-
house and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

The Weekly British Colonist,

Wednesday March 22nd 1871

Hon Dr Carrall and Responsible Government.

An anonymous and venomous writer in the Cariboo *Sentinel* makes what appears to us to be a most unjustifiable attack upon the Hon. Dr Carrall for the course pursued by that gentleman during the present session, upon the question of Responsible Government. It will be remembered that Humphreys, DeCosmos & Co supported a resolution and opposed an amendment, success in which would have been inevitable defeat to Responsible Government. The member for Cariboo, true to the good cause, was backed by his hon. colleague (Dr Helmcken), and succeeded in defeating the unpatriotic jugglers. The effort of the anonymous writer aforesaid to make out that the member for Cariboo betrayed the cause and his constituents is, therefore, contemptible. There are few, indeed, there be one, in the Colony to have been more sincere, consistent and unselfish in their advocacy of Confederation than the member for Cariboo in the Legislature and out of it, in the Executive and at Ottawa, he has labored with a singleness of purpose which must excite the admiration, if it does not secure the approbation, of every candid person, and we feel perfectly certain that the people of Cariboo will not fail to appreciate these services. But the Doctor does not stand in need of a defender in us, inasmuch as we observe that he has a much abler one in the *Sentinel*. That paper contains a leading article in reply to the communication referred to, in which it hits off the demagogue class admirably. It justly says that: 'if it be contended by any one that we are unfit for that system (Responsible Government), the silly vaporings of those who declaim against the recent action of the Legislative Council would furnish the strongest argument in the affirmative.'

'Their clamor reminds us of the child who cried because his nurse would not give him the moon, whose shadow he saw reflected in the pool. Grievance-mongers always conjure up some imaginary bugbear on which to vent their spleen, as is shown now when for want of better cause they abuse men who possessed sufficient common sense not to 'falter' with us in a double sense, and keep the word of promise to our ear, but break it to our hope,' by asking for what they know to be impractic able and unattainable. The Council has done all it had the power to do in asking the Governor to introduce a bill providing for Responsible Government at the first session of the Legislature after Confederation. This we look on as equivalent to 'simultaneously'; and to any but the most prejudiced mind it must be evident that the practical results will, if the bill becomes law, be precisely the same.'

After showing very clearly that the course pursued by Dr Carrall and those who acted with him was the correct one, and that it was Humphreys, DeCosmos and Co. who were the real betrayers of the cause and country, our contemporary thus concludes a most able article:—

'Nay, more; we tell these blatant braggart popularity-hunting politicians, who while nibbling about words will strain at a gnat and swallow a camel, that every member who voted against the resolution introduced by Dr Helmcken did his utmost, intentionally or otherwise, to defeat the cause which he was nominally supporting, as had the resolution been negatived and the impotent motion of Mr DeCosmos carried, the inevitable consequence would have been the postponement of Responsible Government for at least another year.

'For all this clique of blustering growlers, who think nothing can be commendable which is not initiated by themselves, we know no better motto than honest Dogberry's advice—

'WRITE ME DOWN AN ASS.'

Saturday, March 15.

The Railway and Dry Dock.—Our local contemporary publishes what purports to be an extract from an English letter, casting discredit upon the Canadian Government and doubt upon the whole scheme of extending the Dominion to the shores of the Pacific. Such sentiments as are expressed in the so-called extract suit the taste of our contemporary; but from whatever source they may have emanated they are wholly unjustified by fact. For instance, it states that the Canadian Government agreed to the Dry Dock guarantee, knowing well that no company would undertake that work upon such terms, and it is intimated that 'the Delegates were badly sold in this respect,' and that the railway guarantee is equally a sell. All this must appear very silly to the public, who will know that the Canadian Government just guaranteed what the Colony asked in respect of the Dry Dock, and more than it asked in respect of the railway. The assertion about opinion in England is equally wide of the mark. No doubt some persons would wish the railway to turn out a myth, just because they opposed it and predicted it could never be built. Some men are contemptible enough to prefer the verification of their maudlin predictions to the public weal.

Legislative Council.

Friday, March 17, 1871.

Council met at 1:30 p.m. Present—The hon Speaker, hon Attorney-General, hon Dr Helmcken, hn Humphreys, Mr Nelson, Mr Cornwall, Mr O'Reilly, Mr Alston, Mr Nathan, hon Collector of Customs, Mr Bunster, Mr DeCosmos, hon Dr Carrall.

MESSAGE.

From His Excellency the Governor announcing assent to the Registration of Voters Bill.

Message enclosing a bill to enable the Government to grant charters for tolls. The bill was read a first time.

PETITION.

Mr Bunster presented a petition (in Mr *DeCosmos' handwriting!*) from residents and non-residents of Victoria praying for the passage of a bill to compel all telegraph companies doing business in the colony to supply all persons with telegrams at the same price.

Hon Dr Carrall—How many names are there? Is the Hudson Bay Co down there? (a laugh)

The Clerk reported that there were only 201 signatures to the petition.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr DeCosmos asked leave to introduce a bill to except stock let out on shares and their increase from the Bankruptcy Laws in certain cases.

Mr Nelson gave notice of a motion for a vote of $500 for the improvement of the North Arm (Fraser River) road.

Mr Bunster would move that, in consideration of the steamer Isabel carrying the mail free to and from the American side, she be relieved from the payment of harbor dues.

SCHOOLS.

Mr Nathan asked that the Standing Orders be suspended to allow him to introduce a bill to authorize the Corporation of Victoria to devote from the city revenues a sum sufficient to discharge the arrears of salaries due school teachers.

Mr Humphreys objected and Mr Nathan then gave notice that he should introduce the bill at the next sitting of the Council.

MAIL.

Mr DeCosmos moved That a respectful address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that provision be made for carrying a weekly mail between Metchosen and Muir's landing, Sooke Harbour.

Carried

BALLOT.

Mr DeCosmos moved That an respectful address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that he may be pleased to send down a Bill to enable the electors to vote by Ballot.

Postponed.

ROAD TOLLS.

Mr Nathan moved 'That His Excellency be respectfully requested to abolish Road Tolls on Wool, Hides and Oats.'

In thus moving Mr Nathan urged upon the Council the importance of the passage of the resolution, and suggested that furs be added to the articles to be exempt from the payment of tolls.

Mr Nelson seconded the resolution, as a move in the right direction. Other articles, he thought, might be added, and he would go so far as to say that every article exported from the interior should be exempt from the payment of road tolls. He moved to include furs in the resolution.

Mr Humphreys said he had intended to introduce a bill to abolish the road tolls on grain as well as the other articles enumerated. The hon member complained of a lack of courtesy on the part of the hon member for Victoria city in not having consulted him as the representative of the District most affected by the change.

Mr Nelson claimed the floor and his claim was confirmed.

Mr Humphreys said that the hon gentlemen were talking of a thing they knew nothing about.

Hon Attorney General suggested that His Excellency be requested to send down a bill and

Mr Humphreys moved an amendment to that effect.

Hon Collector of Customs said that all that was needed was a short amendment to the Act of 1867.

Mr Nelson was astonished at the exception taken by the member for Lillooet to the motion of the member for Victoria, when one of the first acts of the member for Lillooet was to introduce into the Council resolutions affecting the interests of New Westminster. He had been the first to break through the spirit of courtesy which he claimed should exist.

Mr Bunster rose to excuse the action of the member for Lillooet, but was called to order.

Mr Humphreys spoke in favor of the amendment, claiming that the Government would lose nothing by the abolition of the tolls. So far as the remarks of the hon member for Westminster went about courtesy they were pure 'bosh.'

The amendment was carried.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr Bunster moved That a respectful address be presented to the Governor, praying that His Excellency may be pleased to send down for the information of the House copies of all the correspondence that passed between the Government of British Columbia and Her Majesty's Government, relating to the suspension of Thomas Basil Humphreys from the exercise of the duties and office of a Legislative Councillor.

Mr Bunster said he saw some of the members laughing, but he didn't know what at. His object in moving was to find out the correspondence on the subject.

Hon Speaker said it might save the House some trouble if he informed it that Governors are forbidden to give copies of correspondence from the Secretary of State unless specially authorised to do so by the Secretary of State.

Mr DeCosmos said the restriction was a general one and he believed the matter lay entirely with the Governor.

Hon Attorney General said the hon mover was not correctly informed as to the state of things existing when the last Council sat. The members were selected and the Governor had the power to remove a member subject to the approval of Her Majesty. In this House the official members occupied the same position formerly occupied by the selected members of the Council, while the Council alone can deal with its unofficial members. He thought it better to let bygones be bygones. With regard to giving copies of correspondence with the Secretary of State, the Governor had no power to consent or to allow copies to be taken. The hon Attorney General read the following section from the published instructions of Her Majesty:

Governors are also forbidden to give copies of the Secretary of State's dispatches or instructions or to allow them to be taken, unless under a general or special authority from the Secretary of State. But when Responsible Government is established the Governor is generally at liberty to communicate to his advisers all dispatches not 'confidential.'

Mr DeCosmos contended that if the hon mover had had a correspondent in London he could have got the correspondence in the form of a Blue Book for sixpence.

Hon Attorney General replied that only such portions as were ordered by Parliament were printed.

Hon Collector of Customs said only the Secretary of State and not the Governor had the power.

Mr Nelson could not see any good that would result from sending down this correspondence.

Mr Humphreys, of the interested party, was astonished at the opposition which had been evoked by this resolution. He had been persecuted—followed with a degree of savagry which he had before believed to be impossible and he was surprised at the remarks of the hon member for Westminster and hoped that the House would vote for this motion as an act of justice.

Hon Dr Helmcken said that what the Council did could not be considered as persecution nor pursuing a man with savagry. The action of the House was guided by prudence, justice and right (hear). The decision of the House was not the decision of an individual.

Mr Bunster read from Hansard to show that the motion was in order and proceeded to quote, amid a burst of merriment, the case of one James Scott who was convicted in England of wilful murder and the action of the Council thereon. The hon gentleman questioned the correctness of the decision of the hon Attorney General and could not see why the House should oppose the motion.

Hon Attorney General—Does the hon gentleman imagine that the Governor has the same power as Her Majesty? (Hear.)

The motion was lost—Bunster and DeCosmos in the affirmative.

CIVIL LIST BILL.

Hon Attorney General moved the second reading of the Civil List Bill. The practice heretofore had been to take a vote annually whether the salaries be increased or continued. In future no Government could count on a majority in the House and wrong might be done to a deserving officer that would not be done if members had time to reflect. There was nothing in the bill that precluded its being altered or repealed at any time—it was not binding on a Government and the Government was anxious to make the officers dependent upon the House for their salaries. Any officer may be removed, and any officer may be removed from one post to another. Under the present system if the Government wished to lower or raise a salary it must come to the House to do it. This bill did not create a privileged class and did not foreclose fair officers upon the colony, but the consent of the House must first be obtained. The practice of putting every item in the Estimates every year was a bad one. Legislation in the colony was in its infancy. If there had been a Police Act, a Stipendiary Magistrates Act, an Act regulating the Colonial Secretary's Office—if these had existed this Act would have been unnecessary, because the salaries would have been provided for. Instead of the House having to go over the matter year after year the lump sum only would be necessary. Under Responsible Government, if it became the unanimous desire of the colony that a salary should be reduced, and if the Ministry refused to do so they could be unseated by a vote of want of confidence. The only effect of the bill would be to prevent the salaries of the present incumbents being reduced except by a vote of the House, and thus prevent them being given. Now, there had been, in one or two cases a slight increase. The printers' pay had been advanced slightly, so had the clerks and chief clerks of the offices. The positions were those of responsibility, and it was always necessary to have a personage under them. Suppose the heads of Departments were thrown out it was necessary to have some one in each department who could give the incoming heads all the information in his power. [hear.] We were legislating for posterity, and he trusted all due consideration would be given the measure by the House. The bill placed more power in the hands of the ministry, while it did not detract from the power of the Assembly to deal with the officers.

Hon Dr Helmcken seconded.

Mr Nathan moved that the bill be read this day six months.

Hr Humphreys seconded Mr Nathan's motion and regretted the necessity that existed for the motion. He thought officials should be well paid, paid at such a rate as would enable them to lay by one half of their salaries. He said there had been a good deal of declamation, and he didn't see the necessity for it. He trusted the bill would be withdrawn.

Hon Dr Carrall rose to support the bill. The House would have the power to amend the bill any time, but he did not wish to have the scenes that had taken place over the Estimates in times gone by re-enacted under the new system. The bill would facilitate the working of Responsible Government and would relieve the first ministry of a great deal of responsibility and trouble. It had been stated that one of the first fruits of Confederation would be the lopping off of all the dead branches of Government, and the suspicion had been aroused that the only object in advocating Confederation was to unseat the present horsemen that others might leap into the saddle. He was anxious that Confederation should come about in a manner so that not a single interest should be jeopardised. Quoting from the published debates in the House last year on Confederation, the hon gentleman showed that he had then laid it down that the vested interests of officials ought not to suffer by the change. If the bill was one to secure the present officers permanently in their positions he would not vote for it; but knowing, as he did, that the bill was open to amendment at any time, he supported it. There was a great deal of misapprehension in this matter. It was not an attempt to fasten these people on the colony forever. And who had caused that misapprehension? He knew who had done it; who had misled the public, and the sooner the public informed itself correctly the better. [hear] To say that under Responsible Government the head of a department had the power to clear out every subordinate, was absurd. So long as the officer did his duty there would be no such power vested in the head. All the West India colonies had a Civil List, and so long as the Act would be open to amendment he could see no objection to it. It is true there had been a good deal of talk on the outside. There always was. Wharf street was always sending up petitions and getting up meetings.

Mr DeCosmos—Don't you get up any at Cariboo?

Hon Dr Carrall—Yes, but we send it all over the colony; we don't circulate it only through a single street of a burgh [laughter] which arrogates to itself the right to fix railway termini.

Mr Bunster rose to support the amendment.

Hon Dr Helmcken—I thought the hon gentleman had spoken.

Mr Bunster—I beg your pardon. I never take advantage of the privilege that belongs to me. [laughter]

Mr DeCosmos said he thought there was some good in the measure brought down by the hon Attorney General, and that the resolution of the hon gentleman for Victoria was pure claptrap; but he intended—to avoid misrepresentation—to vote for it. (laughter) The Government had acted wisely, but had gone too far. He did not favor the wholesale sweeping out of officials, but took exception to some of the remarks of the hon Attorney General as to the powers of a Ministry under Responsible Government, which he considered would be as great as the power possessed by this Government. He questioned very much whether retrenchment upon the list would be made. Some of the salaries are too low. A good printer was equal at any time to a first-rate clerk and was entitled to at least $1200 a-year. The hon gentleman then proceeded to attack the system attempted to be inaugurated by the bill, and repeated that the motion of hon member for Victoria was merely of claptrap. He ought to have preserved a medium. If the bill had only applied to heads of departments he would have accepted it.

Hon Dr Helmcken—Say this day *three* months—that's a medium. (a laugh)

Hon Dr Helmcken rose to support the bill, and said that this day the government stood in a higher position than ever before. The remarks of the gentleman who had just sat down proved that nothing could be better than the bill as sent down. No retrenchment could be made or was necessary.

Mr DeCosmos—Who said so?

Hon Dr Helmcken—The honorable gentleman.

Mr DeCosmos disclaimed having used such words.

Hon Dr Helmcken—I'll give it in his own words—'Very little retrenchment can be made in this bill,' and he then proceeded to recommend a clerk for the Colonial Secretary and other additions. Mr Speaker, the Government has outlived its unpopularity. (hear) The hon gentleman says he will vote for a six months' hoist of the bill. Next he says the bill is good in the main, but the heads of departments only ought to have been provided for. Then he makes another twist and says *for fear of being misrepresented* he will vote for *claptrap*! [roars of laughter] He likes the bill but he won't vote for it from fear.

Mr DeCosmos—I have no fear. [a laugh]

Hon Dr Helmcken—He was sent here to represent the people and says he is afraid of misrepresenting himself. Mr Speaker, I agree with him. We've had altogether too much claptrap—a great deal too much brass and too little gold. [renewed merriment] Next he says the bill is a good one, then he complains that it is being forced through the House, and announces that he will vote for claptrap to save his reputation! He is seeking to defend the measure at both ends. We have heard a good deal about distinction and equality, but here we have a proposition to protect the heads of departments and allow the subordinates to go unprotected. Now, if this bill is thrown out I don't know how the officers under Responsible Government will get their salaries.

Mr DeCosmos—Wait till the bill gets in committee.

Hon Dr Helmcken—Oh the hon gentleman has said there's very little to be saved in committee. I shall vote for the bill. I am not afraid of being misrepresented [hear] and certainly I don't intend to misrepresent myself. (a laugh) In voting for this bill I help to put the incoming Government in a position they will not be able to put themselves in, and I am sure that there will be many men who would vote for 'clap rap' if they were sure they could misrepresent the Government. (Mr Humphreys—hear, hear.) Oh, I meant nothing personal (laughter) I am aware a great deal of feeling has been created by misrepresentation, but the most extraordinary part of it is that the hon gentleman says he'll do as much as he can to protect those officers.

Mr DeCosmos, who appeared much excited, rose to explain.

Hon Dr Helmcken—I was glad to hear the remark—it was far better than his cry that 'To the victors belong the spoils.'

Mr DeCosmos appealed to the House. He had never said so.

Hon Dr Helmcken—Never said so?

Mr DeCosmos—Not in the House.

Hon Dr Helmcken—Never said, 'To the victors belong the spoils'?

Mr DeCosmos—Not in your presence. I do not favor a general renewal, but when vacancies occur I think it quite right to fill those vacancies with members of the party.

Hon Dr Helmcken—The hon gentleman ought to be pleased to have an opportunity to explain so that he should not 'misrepresent himself.' (Laughter.) He will rise in the estimation of the public when they know the *real* sentiments that lie behind that exterior. (Roars of laughter.) I think the measure a good one, and I am sorry the hon gentleman will vote for clap-trap and misrepresent himself so that he may not be misrepresented. I hope, however, that hon members will deal honestly, justly, fairly and uprightly with the officials.

Mr DeCosmos rose to explain his position. He said he stood there as the representative of the people whose views extended no further than the heads of the departments. He was bound to represent those views.

Hon Dr Helmcken—The hon gentleman is a delegate, then, not a representative.

Mr DeCosmos—I am a representative and a true one. I wish I could say as much for the hon gentleman opposite.

Hon Dr Helmcken—I am a representative. I am not here to represent my own views and those of my constituency.

Mr Nelson said that if this bill were passed it would require a vote of the House to dismiss an official. Before a single constable could be discharged we should have to pass a bill and wait till it had received the Royal Assent.

Hon Speaker said that when an officer was discharged he was no longer in office and could not draw the salary.

Hon Attorney General explained to the same effect, and added that the bill only applied to the 'present incumbents while they are in office.'

Mr Nelson—The power of dismissal rests with the House?

Hon Attorney General—No; with the Executive.

In reply to questions from Mr Humphreys, the hon Attorney General explained more fully the working of the bill under Responsible Government and the object or the Government in introducing it. He was aware that misunderstanding with regard to the bill had existed outside, and if the Government was able to satisfy hon members that they had been wrongly impressed, it was perfectly competent for them to vote for it. He had no personal object in this matter, but if Responsible Government were inaugurated in the colony and they were left to squabble over their salaries it would be a disgrace to the present Government.

The question was then taken for Mr Nathan's amendment, which was lost. Ayes—Nathan, Bunster, DeCosmos, Humphreys, Nelson. Noes—Hon Attorney General, hon Collector of Customs, hon Dr Helmcken, hon Dr Carrall, Alston, Pemberton, Cornwall, O'Reilly.

The original motion to read a second time was then carried by the same vote.

The bill was ordered to be committed on Monday next.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS BILL.

This bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed at the next meeting of the Council.

Council adjourned till Monday next at 1 o'clock.

The late George Pearkes.

It becomes our melancholy duty to chronicle the death of George Pearkes, Esq., one of our oldest and most respected citizens. Death comes to all—

"that ceaseless dun,
"Who waits on all, yet waits non none."

And yet it seldom happens that death takes off one whose loss will be more generally mourned. Deceased was a native of England, resided for some time in Canada, was amongst the early pioneers of California, and also among the early pioneers of British Columbia, having come here in 1858, where he remained up to the day of his death. By profession a solicitor, he, in early days, occupied the important position of Crown Solicitor for the then separate Colony of Vancouver Island, an appointment which stood in the place of Attorney-General. A prominent member of the Masonic Fraternity, and a zealous promoter of every public movement or patriotic enterprise, the earnest friend of every private charity, he had succeeded beyond what is the lot of most men in making himself useful and respected in his day and generation. After a protracted and painful illness, toward the close of which he frequently sighed for relief, he has gone to his rest

"And leaves pale Sorrow by the hearth."

His disconsolate widow will find many friends in a community who mourn with her the loss of one whose place will not be easily filled.

The funeral will take place from Masonic Hall on Monday afternoon next, until which time the remains will lie in state at the Hall. The Odd Fellows, of which Order Mr Pearkes was also a member, will join with the Masons in doing honor to his memory.

Victoria Famine Relief Fund.—At the Theatre Royal on the 10th prox. will be given a grand musical entertainment, the financial object of which is to create a Victoria Fund for the relief of sufferers in France. Where is the man, of whatever nationality, who will not eagerly contribute his mite towards so worthy an object? Not in Victoria!

Peace Jubilee.—The committee are making very extensive preparation to render the Jubilee on Monday next a pleasant affair. Alhambra Hall will be arranged in a very tastful manner and everything that can be done will be done to make the demonstration worthy the occasion it is designed to commemorate.

Towed Down.—The bark Antipodes was towed down from Burrard Inlet yesterday by the steam Grappler after a tedious passage of 24 hours. In crossing the Gulf of Georgia on Thursday night the hawser parted and about seven hours' time was lost in following the bark and repairing the hawser.

The steamer Isabel, Capt Starr, sailed for Port Townsend yesterday at 10 o'clock a. m. and will connect with the Alida for Olympia and ports on the Sound.

The Steamer Horn, commanded by Capt Otis Parsons, will leave New Westminster on her first trip to Yale for the season, on Thursday next and will make a weekly trip thereafter until further notice.