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, in which we have labored effectual alterative that can ncentrated extract of Para bined with other substances ative power as to afford an the diseases Sarsaparilla is is believed that such a rem- ose who suffer from Stru- d that one which will ac- nust prove of immense ser- ass of our afflicted fellow- pletely this compound will n by experiment on many be found of the following

CROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, RUPTIVE DISEASES, UL- LOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT AD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHI- , MERCURIAL DISEASE, A OR TIC DOULOUREAUX, PSIA AND INDIGESTION, OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, class of complaints arising THE BLOOD.

vill be found a great pro- n taken in the spring, to ex- which fester in the blood at ear. By the timely expul- nkling disorders are nipped ies can, by the aid of this elves from the endurance of cerous sores, through which to rid itself of corruptions, this through the natural by an alterative medicine. ated blood whenever you rsting through the skin in or sores; cleanse it when ucted and sluggish in the ever it is foul, and your n when. Even where no felt, people enjoy better er, for cleansing the blood. thy, and all is well; but life disordered, there can Sooner or later something he great machinery of life rown.

l deserves much, the repu- ng these ends. But the ously deceived by prepara- use the drug alone has not aimed for it, but more be- ons, pretending to be con- t, contain but little of the or any thing else. e public have been misled nding to give a quart of for one dollar. Most of s upon the sick, for they if any, Sarsaparilla, but perties whatever. Hence, ppointment has followed extracts of Sarsaparilla t, until the name itself is has become synonymous cheat. Still we call this a, and intend to supply rescue the name from the rests upon it. And we for believing it has vir- ble by the ordinary run of ded to cure. In order to eradication from the sys- l be judiciously taken ac- n the bottle.

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THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

And Victoria Chronicle.

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The Clamor for Reform in Great Britain.

The result of the last general election in Great Britain was a large majority in favor of the Administration of the day, and not a small part of the support was given rather to the men than to any strongly expressed political principles. Lord Palmerston was the object of their choice, because they believed that while he would be prepared to move with the times hereafter, as he had done before, he would never consent to go farther or faster than an educated public opinion might warrant. His Liberalism was, so far as the great institutions of the country were concerned, a thoroughly conservative Liberalism. They entertained as little disposition as he ever did to vote for measures leading down to the level of democracy, and they made no secret of their feelings on that head. The Whigs, like the Tories, may have changed their opinions on various important points again and again; but to one leading principle they have always remained true—namely, that the real constitution of England is an oligarchical constitution. The late Ministry committed the great fault against which Lord Palmerston had warned them—of proposing a Reform Bill in the first session of a new Parliament, and calling upon an assembly, the pulse of which they had not time to feel, to support them in carrying it. Having lost Lord Palmerston, the choice of Prime Minister fell upon Earl Russell, and Mr Gladstone had the leadership of the House of Commons committed to him. It soon became apparent into which scale in the balance the heaviest weight had been cast. Lord Russell's Whig predilections, if he still retained any, were not strong enough to outweigh the Radical leanings of Mr Gladstone. Events followed fast upon one another, jarring Whig susceptibilities and alarming Whig fears. There was too much ground for assuming that, directly or indirectly, the Cabinet was in confidential communication with Mr Bright. That gentleman, we are told, who at first spoke as a tribune of the people, melted away suddenly into an honest supporter of the Government, and cautioned his adherents to accept as an "instalment" whatever Lord Russell and Mr Gladstone might propose. The single point on which Mr Bright insisted to the last was, that Reform should come in the shape, not of one bill, but of two bills; and that having lowered the franchise this session, Parliament should wait till the next before approaching the not less difficult operation of redistributing seats. Parliament met, and those events befel of which the recollection is still fresh in the memories of our readers. The Government introduced their measures exactly as Mr Bright had recommended them to do. Opposition was taken to the scale at which the Government desired to fix the franchise, and the plan of carrying the measure by fragments was denounced as dishonest. It is not to be supposed that the Conservatives as a party would accept a measure so little satisfactory as was proposed, far less accept it by instalments; and had not the opposition come from other quarters, it would have come from them. But they neither originated the opposition nor took the lead in conducting it. Mr Lowe first, and after him Mr Laing, Mr Horsman and Lord Elcho, speaking in the name of the constitutional Whigs, denounced the measure; and Earl Grosvenor, the Whig member for Chester, was the first to give notice of an amendment. After the two bills had got into Committee every attempt on the part of the Conservatives to modify the terms of the first of them was defeated. Lord Stanley failed in his proposal to defer the consideration of the franchise till a decision in regard to the redistribution of seats had been arrived at. Mr Walpole did not succeed in raising the franchise in counties to £20, and in boroughs to £8; and Mr Hunt's proposal to make voting the test in counties was rejected by a large majority. But no sooner was the battle led by a member of the liberal party, than it ended in victory. Lord Dunkellin's proposal to give the right voting in boroughs to house-holders paying poor and borough rates, was carried against the Ministers, and they gave immediate notice of their intention to resign. It was to no purpose that Lord Dunkellin explained how far he was from desiring by his motion to raise the franchise above the Government level. He did not vote for a £7, or even a £6 rating; he would have accepted less, so long as the principle of rating was preserved. Mr Gladstone listened, but refused to be convinced; and so, on the 18th of June, he and his colleagues virtually ceased to manage the affairs of the country, and sent in their resignations to the Queen. Here our readers have a slight sketch of the beginning and end of Mr Gladstone's career as reforming leader of the House of Commons. The most difficult question which the new Government had to decide was whether they ought or ought not to introduce a Reform Bill. And here we may refer to Lord Derby's impressive speech in the House of Lords on the 9th of July, when he first met the present Parliament as Prime Minister;

"My Lords, I must in the first place say that I hold myself entirely free and unpledged on that great and difficult question of Reform. I have, in reference to that question experienced certain dangers of my own—and I shall certainly consider well and carefully before I again introduce a Reform Bill the wise advice given by the noble Earl, my predecessor, that no Government is justified in bringing in a Reform Bill without having a reasonable prospect of carrying it; and also the remark of the noble Earl upon the cross benches (Grey) that a Reform Bill cannot be carried, or the constitution amended, except by a mutual understanding between the two great parties in the country. On the other hand, I am afraid that that portion of the community who are the most "clamerous" for a Reform Bill will not be satisfied with any measure such as can be acceded to by the great parties of the country, and I greatly fear that any measure of a moderate character would not satisfy those persons, but would lead to further agitation, and be made the stepping stone for further measures. I reserve to myself entire liberty as to whether the present Government shall or not undertake in future sessions to bring in any measure for the amendment of the representation of the people; but of this I am quite sure, that if there be no reasonable prospect of passing a sound and satisfactory measure, it will be an unfortunate thing and a great disadvantage to the country that session after session should be lost, and measures of useful legislation should be put a stop to, by continued contests over a Reform Bill."

The action taken by Lord Derby's Ministry, after the above declaration, leads to a supposition that the time has arrived when merely personal and traditional ties have ceased to keep apart those who are of one mind upon the most vital question of our generation. It is obvious that not one of the three parties can command a majority without the help of one of the other two; or, to put it more practically, neither the Conservative nor the Radical can retain government of the country for any length of time except by the assistance of the Whigs. On the heads of this central party, which holds the balance between the other two, a heavy responsibility rests. The most important characteristic of any measure of Reform really "made to pass" must be that it shall not involve the abdication of a class. The day is gone by when it was practicable to urge upon Parliament the deposition either of the middle and upper classes generally, or in particular of that portion which is dependent upon the land. It is in itself an advantage of no small dimensions to gratify the susceptibilities which a considerable number of the artizan class have betrayed upon the question of suffrage.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

Monday, April 15.

FEARFUL AFFAIR IN SPAIN.—At the Daimiel railway station a great crowd had assembled to gaze upon the Queen and King Consort, who were on an expected train. The royal train was preceded a mile or so by a locomotive worked by men whose duty it was to see that the line was quite safe. It was not to stop at Daimiel. Moreover, the weather was rather foggy. The warning whistle was heard several times, but the crowd over confiding in the programme, remained at a standstill, spread about the line. Suddenly the locomotive emerged from the fog, proceeding at full speed; it had almost reached the throng when the conductor tried to stop it. It was in vain. The locomotive passed over the groups of living people with the velocity of lightning, smashing down all obstacles. Its noise was stifled by the cries of agony and terror uttered by the whole crowd, and when the confusion had diminished a little seven corpses were found upon the line, among twenty seven bodies still breathing, but horribly mutilated. The line had been scarcely cleared from the dead and wounded before the royal train was in sight, and when it stopped at the station the wheels of the carriage were stained with blood, and spattered with human remains. The Queen was much affected by the awful scene, and when informed of its appalling details, her Majesty burst into tears, took an active part in the administering of the first succor, and gave 40,000 reals for the families of the victims. The Home Minister was telegraphed to at Madrid, and sent at once a special train conveying a staff of medical men and the required remedies and surgical apparatus.

FEMALE INFIRMARY—The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Female Infirmary took place on Saturday, according to advertisement, in the spacious rooms of Angela College. His Worship the Mayor, W. J. Macdonald, Esq., presided on the occasion. The report was read by the Very Rev. Dean Cridge, hon. Secretary. Resolutions were passed adopting the report and appointing the committee for the present year. On the motion of the Bishop of Columbia, a vote of thanks was warmly accorded to the medical gentlemen who had kindly given their gratuitous services to the charity. It appeared that the sum of $1320 had been collected through the zealous labors of the committee and the lady collectors, which would have more than covered the actual outlay for patients had not the original debt upon the building absorbed the surplus income for the payment of interest. Happily, however, the patients were not so numerous as in the previous year, nine only having been admitted, of whom eight were discharged convalescent and one was removed by death. Had more patients required the valuable aid and comfort of the hospital, the doors must have been shut against further applicants and poor afflicted creatures turned away. The Government still owe a balance—$250—of the grant made by the House of Assembly, which it is hoped may now be paid, and so relieve the institution from the pressure of at least a portion of the debt. So useful an institution, which is open to all nationalities and creeds without distinction, and for which there is no other substitute in the colony, ought not to be allowed to languish for support. Why should not the men as well as the women of the colony contribute to its support? We shall publish the Report tomorrow.

STARTED—Captain Stamp's sawmill started work on Saturday. The machinery worked satisfactorily, and the capacity of the mill being great a large quantity of lumber and spars will be turned out daily.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER—The steamer Isabel, Captain Stamp, arrived from New Westminster at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. She brought four passengers but no Cariboo express.

THE following is the scale of changes under the new Ordinance relating to Harbor and Tonnage Dues:

For all Vessels, other than Vessels holding a Coasting Licence, entering or clearing at any port, for every such entrance or clearance	4 cents per ton register.
For all River and Coasting Steamers	$1 50 per ton per annum.
For all Coasting Sailing Vessels	$1 00 per ton per annum.
For every boat plying or let out for hire, under 12 ft.	$2 50 for six months.
Do. do. do. 12 feet and over	$5 00 for six months.
For every Lighter and Scow, under 7 tons, plying or let out for hire	$6 00 for six months.
And for every additional ton above 7 tons	25 cents for six months.

ITENS IN BRIEF.—Mr Elliott sold by auction on Saturday one acre on the Oakland Estate, $25; three lots on Chatham street brought $42 50 cash.....The California reached San Francisco on Wednesday last....The Glaramara was towed to Nanaimo yesterday by the steamer Enterprise .....The steamer Alexandra will make a trip to New Westminster to-morrow. The Isabel will start at the same time for the same destination...The Jewish Passover Feast commences on Good Friday.... Trinity Church, New Westminster, is to be immediately rebuilt....The *habeas corpus* was not argued on Saturday, the sailors having all been discharged the day previous .....The water of the Fraser is now rising rapidly ...Capt Stamp's new mill at New Westminster will commence work on Wedday next....The property stolen from the Lands and Works building at New Westminster has not been recovered....The Municipal Taxes are being cheerfully and promptly paid....The Enterprise came down on Saturday evening with a few passengers, among whom we observed Colonial Secretary (?) Birch.

CUSTOMS' NOTICE—The following notice, signed by George Dickins, Secretary to the Commissioners of Customs, and dated London, 6th December, 1866, is published in the last *Government Gazette* for general information:—"The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs do hereby give notice, that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have directed that on and after the first day of January, 1867, a duplicate Shipping Bill of all Goods entered or required to be entered in transit, under the transit regulations now in force, from the United Kingdom to the British Possessions abroad, shall be furnished by the person or persons entering such goods to the proper Officer of Customs at the Port or Ports in the said Kingdom at which such goods may be entered for exportation in transit.

SERVICES IN PASSION WEEK—At the Cathedral and at St. John's notice was given yesterday for special services during the present week. In addition to divine service morning and evening on Good Friday in both churches, a course of sermons will be delivered in the Cathedral every evening at seven o'clock, on the circumstances of our Saviour's Condemnation, Sufferings and Burial. The following are the subjects announced:

Monday (this evening)—The Agony.
Tuesday—The Apprehension.
Wednesday—The Condemnation.
Thursday—The Hall of Judgment.
Good Friday Evening—The Crucifixion.
Saturday (Easter Eve)—The Sepulture.

COMMISSION. — Governor Seymour announces that he withholds his assent to the "Ordinance to provide for the settlement of all outstanding questions relating to the Sale of Land for Taxes in Vancouver Island," until he is possessed of fuller information regarding the sales of land made under the Real Estate Tax Acts of 1860 and 1862; and in order to secure such information has appointed the following named gentlemen to enquire into and report upon the whole subject:—Hon W. A. G. Young, Hon F. L. Wood, Hon W. J. Macdonald, Hon A. De Cosmos, B. W. Pearse, Esq., E. Graham Alston, Esq., A. C. Elliott, Esq.

THE total number of houses burned in the late Quebec fire was 1837. Of these 1069 are estimated to have been worth $500 each or less, 391 to have been worth from $500 to $1000 each, and 377 over $1000 each.

THE FIDELITER—A telegram announces the arrival of the Fideliter at Portland at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

THE DEAD BODY OF A SQUAW was found in the bushes near the Willows, on the Cadboro Bay road, on Saturday evening, by children who were gathering wild flowers. The remains were nude, and officer Taylor, who examined them, discovered no evidence of violence having been used to produce death. The body is recognized as that of a Nanaimo Indian woman, who, until lately, lived with a white man, near the bushes. The man went away about a month ago, and the squaw had been missing ever since.

INSPECTOR OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—J. M. Sparrow has been gazetted as Inspector of Weights and Measures, but as the appointee had previously accepted a lucrative *billet* at Cariboo, it is not probable that Government will allow him to fill both situations at once. It is estimated that for two weeks' brisk work in the city and district of Victoria the position is worth, at the rate of twenty cents for every weight and measure stamped by the Inspector, $1500. It is, undoubtedly, for the amount of labour to be performed, the fattest office in the Colony—not excepting that of Governor. The tax will be severely felt by our traders.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—The *Columbian's* report that Mr Ball will act as Colonial Secretary during the absence of Mr Birch was incorrect. Mr Ball goes to Cariboo; Mr Cox to Big Bend and Kootenay; Mr Sanders to Lillooet; Mr O'Reilly to Yale; Mr Gaggin has been allowed to resign, and no place has been found for Mr Spalding.

COMMISSIONED—Governor Seymour has commissioned the following gentlemen as officers of the Victoria Rifle Corps: B. W. Pearse, as Captain; James Moorhead, as Lieutenant; F. J. Roscoe, as Ensign; J. H. Turner, as Supernumerary Lieutenant. The commissions are written on parchment, and are similar to those issued in England.

REDUCTION IN FARE—Hon Mr Barnard advertises that the fare from Yale to Soda Creek has been reduced to $60. This is an important reduction, and the liberality of the proprietor will, we are sure, be duly appreciated by the traveling public.

PILOT COMMISSIONERS.—The following named gentlemen have been appointed Pilot Commissioners by His Excellency the Governor:—Hon E. Stamp, Hon W. H. Franklyn, Captain Irving, Capt Cooper, Captain Raymur and Captain Swanson.

THE new Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West Indian Station, Vice Admiral Sir G. C. Mundy, K.C.B., has hoisted his flag on board the Duke of Wellington at Halifax, N. S.

GOING TO THE EXPOSITION.—Hon J. J. Southgate will leave on the next steamer en route to France, with the intention of taking a passage, at New York, on the Great Eastern on the 22nd June.

CONFIRMATION—It was announced at the Cathedral and at St. John's yesterday that the Bishop of Columbia purposes to hold a Confirmation in the former church on Whit Sunday, June 9th.

CRICKET MATCH.—A cricket match between eleven officers and eleven men of H. M. S. Malacca, came off at Colwood on Friday and was won by the officer's eleven, who scored 72 points to 63 scored by the men. The score will appear to-morrow.

Bankruptcy Court.

(Before Chief Justice Needham.)

The Bank of British North America vs. *The Assignees under the Deed of Assignment of De Nouvion*—This was a summons calling upon the Assignees of the estate of De Nouvion to show cause why they should not pay over to the Bank of British North America a dividend out of the funds of the estate on certain promissory notes amounting to upwards of $10,000, granted by DeNouvion to Messrs Sporborg & Rueff, which were held by the Manager of the Bank of British North America.

Mr McCreight, instructed by Mr Pearkes, appeared for the Bank; and the Solicitor General, instructed by Mr Green, appeared for the Assignees.

Mr Shepherd was examined and proved that the notes in question had been deposited by Mr Sporborg, who was indebted largely to the Bank at the time, and who obtained advances on the deposit of the notes endorsed to the Bank.

It was contended by the Solicitor General that the notes in question had only been deposited with the Bank for collection, and as they had not been entered short in the account of Sporborg & Rueff with the Bank, but only in the Collection Book, the property in the bills rested with DeNouvion at the time of his assignment for the benefit of his creditors, and the Bank were not holders for value received, and that the Assignees could not therefore rank the Bank as creditors on the estate of DeNouvion.

His lordship ruled that the Bank having had the notes endorsed to them, and having made advances to Sporborg & Rueff in consideration of such endorsement, the property in the notes passed to the Bank, and accordingly ordered that the Assignees pay the dividend in respect of the amount of the notes to the Manager, with costs.