should not recommend a certain number of ; they would form a the grantor and the , under that system eliance. He supported ies a uniform system tries. He never wished ouncil precluded from tional schools; many heir children to Gods and religion was exsort of compromise humiliated to contemnecessary of excluding

ested the addition of which the advantages be combined with in-

ted the bill, but he reaid to denominational a necessary part of

he objections were so

s carried. as read a second time. sed through commit-

WITH CANADA. House to fix a day for onfederation with Caarkable debate ensued nents of the motion ot altogether pertinent

as ultimately carried. bjourned till 1 o'clock.

# Colony of British

erchandise.	Value of For- eign Mdse.
<b>B</b> 182,906	\$20,560
9,579	
7,000	
10,100	
25,979	
31,875	11 St. 10
11,688	•••
	•••
40,580 14,373	14,798
306,832	72,634

D MANUFACIURES.

\$107,987 W. HAMLEY.

ntelligence

nard, San Juan ad, Rudlin, Nanaimo

es, Eurrard Inlet Juan oint Roberts

Portland-J J Harned, n, L W Harger, Jas Boyd, J n, M W Hand, Sister Paret, A F White, S H Collins, F

Scholle, from Portland.—
I Johnston U S A; Captain
S McDonald, Miss McBrien,
o children; G C Mansfield,
liton, D R Green, W Frul, G
George Hayes, G P McFadslar, Mike Hayes, J TrucMoyer, J A McDonald, W
John Chinaman. CAL COMPANY.

Miss M Field, Miss Nellie fr Pierrepont Thayer, H W vermore, George Bird, Miss , Charles Thornton, Harry

rtland-C&M, GS,S, W, son, H, PM, RB, H H,

from Puget Sound-10 hd 28 muttons, 9 scks oysters, cattle, 2 bxs, 17 hogs, 1 bx

Town, on 6th November he 35th year of his age of the late W. M. Harries,

LET.

THE GAS WORKS.

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

# And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL 10.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND SATURDAY, FEBRURAY 13 1869.

....II Clement's Lane, London ......80 Cornhill, London ......San Franciso

#### Legislative Council.

Tuesday, Feb. 9th, 1869.

Present—Hons. Humphreys, Helmcken, Hamley, Robson, Ring, Drake, Sanders Davie, Carrall, Alston, Bushby, Trutch, Crease, Ball, O'Reilly, Walkem, Havelock, Wood, Pemberton, Young (presiding.)

NOTICE OF MOTION. Hon Humphreys-To move an address to his Excellency the Governor praying that the Daty on borned cattle may be raised to \$5

and sheep to \$1 per head.

Hon Crease—To bring in the Vancouver Island re-conveyance Ordinance, HAREWOOD EXTENSION ORDINANCE.

bill to extend the time limited by the Extension Ordinance of 1867, for the Havewood Colliery Company Railway. The company had spent in hard cash about \$20,000 for purchase of land, surveying, &c, and asked for an extension of the time to complete it. Leave granted and the bill read a first

THE HEALTH BILL.

amenable to the aw. He would propose as

an amendment that the bill be read that

day six months.

Hou Robson—The objection raised by the

hon member had some weight, but he would rather vote for the bill as it was than

lose it altogether.

Hon Drake—The hon members view o

the clause was extreme, the law would not

be put in force in cases such as he mentioned.

Hon Crease concurred with the last speaker and supported the third reading.

Hon Carrall—The remarks of the hon

members for Victoria District carry with

them the idea that the gentlemen administer-ing the law were lacking in judgment; every law would bear straining in the same way.

If some such law was not enacted the game would be exterminated and the starvation suggested by the hon member would really

Hor Alston supported the bill as it stood.

Hon Walkem-Men found in possession of game would only be required to account for

it. The examples required to be made

by their Commandersin-Chief; the Colonial Office was not the Governor of this colony; the bill had only been suggested by Her Majesty's advisors, and we had a right to express our own opinion. It was possible that misstatements may have influenced the Colonial Office, as be was sure if they had known that we had two Courts of law, the one conflicting with the other, such a bill would never have been sent out. The bill would have the effect of re-opening proceedings in the suits that have caused so much public dissatisfaction, and heaven knows where they will end. The only appeal was to England, and in crossing half the world they would spend more money than one third the income of this colony. No man's life or property were safe when left to the disposal The Bill secured no Appeal, in fact it was of one man. When the interests of the colony were at stake, private interests must

In order that it be reconstructed in accordance with the suggestions of the hon. junior member for Victoria, and that an humble address be sent to her Majesty preying that one Supreme Court be established, and that one of the Judges be provided for elsewhere. When during two consecutive sessions the same bill had been brought before that House, it was time that every free man.

they would not be able to procure food, and if driven to kill a deer some spiteful neighbor vote, and they were quite right in doing so; would inform on them and they would be he knew the hearts of the Governor and ment because it would be the world be the wo

In against 8 noes. The motion was accordingly carried.

THE SUPREME COURTS BILL.

How Crease explained the provisions of the bill.

Hon Drake would move an amendment. After the protracted discussions which had taken place relative to the Supreme Courts, and the consequent knowledge of the feelings of the advice and consent of the document bear on its face the statement that it had been passed with the advice and consent of the protracted discussions which had taken place relative to the Supreme Courts, and the consequent knowledge of the feelings of the House on the subject, he was suprised that a measure like the present should be brought forward in the present disgraceful state of things in this colony. What was required was mourted jurisdiction; they

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

\*\*rubled by Early Saturday.\*\*

DAVID W. HIGGINS.\*\*

THRMS:

\*\*Cos Year.\*\*

\*\*So Os Six Months.\*\*

\*\*Cos Year.\*\*

\*\*So Os Year.\*\*

\*\*So Year.\*\* He doubted very much, with the experience they had had, if it would be advisable. The safest course would be to frame an Ordinance in accordance with the resolutions they had adopted, and he did not think it would outrage the feelings of the authorities at home he thought it was the only course, unless they desired to stultify themselves. There was no injury intended to either of the gentlemen who now occupied the Judicial seats of this colony; but it would have the effect of rendering their Courts more pure, honorable and

Hon Carrall thought it was in bad taste for the Government to bring in the bill by the back door. When the measure was preperfectly ridiculous. It was unjust to allow of acts such as those recounted in that Coun-Hon Ring moved for leave to bring in a give way.

Hon Ring moved for leave to bring in a Hon Robson moved as an amendment cil to be perpetrated in the Colony. He was for the Havewood that the bill be referred to a select committee in color of the Bill, as colliery Company Railway. The company in order that it be reconstructed in according to the color of the Bill, as that would have absolved him from blame.

Read a third time and passed.

THE GAM BILL.

Hon Davie thought the bearings of the bill had not sufficiently occupied the attention of the House; its provisions made the possession of game prima face evidence of desire to sell or barter the same; this would cause a great deal of difficulty, particularly in riew of recent discoveries at Leach River, by which men working in that quarter would the prevented from this ining the necessary to have a Court of Appeal, and they must the face of the fact that our grievances had been made known to the Governor and to her Majesty's Government, the same bill is brought forward again after being rejected by that House. Hon members asked for concurrent, jurisdiction and a Court of Appeal. If in accordance with that bill the two judges when alting together were of contrary opinions, whe would act as umpire? They ought to have a Court of Appeal, and they must taken in the matter, whereas by this meaning the necessary to have a Court of Appeal, and they must taken in the matter, whereas by this meaning the necessary to have a Court of Appeal, and they must taken in the matter, whereas by this meaning the necessary to have a Court of Appeal, and they must taken in the matter, whereas by this meaning the necessary to have a Court of Appeal, and they must taken in the matter, whereas by this meaning the necessary to have a Court of Appeal, and they must taken in the matter, whereas by this meaning the necessary to have a Court of Appeal, and they must taken in the matter, whereas by this meaning the necessary the court of Appeal and they must taken in the matter, whereas by this meaning the necessary the court of Appeal and they must taken in the matter, whereas by this meaning the necessary the court of Appeal and they must taken in the matter the power for mischies.

House, it was time that every free man that every free man the court of the acts imputed to the judges as we had them. Hon Alston—After what they had heard of the acts imputed to the judges as we had them.

Hon Alst

the Government members were with them.

Hon Trutch opposed the amendment, and he did so not because he believed that it was in consonance with what his Excellency had the courts there had control over the whole thereby heet noder present circumstances. in consonance with what his Excellency had thought best under present circumstances. Not that the bill was what we desire at this moment, but because it was the best practical solution of the difficulties that the colony labors under, and would bring about a settlement of the jurisdiction of the two Supreme Bankruptoy, in which the Bankrupt might labors under, and would bring about a settlement of the jurisdiction of the two Supreme Courts. He did not see the object of running madly at a conclusion when we had not the power to achieve it. We had two Chief Justices, and as long as that state of things existed it seemed impossible to his mind that we could do anything better until we got rid of one or other of them. All that had been said that day had been said last year, and at that time they had thought it expedient to discard the advice he had then offered, and had passed the bill which was not assented to. He advised gentlemen to pass this bill; had he thought that any other course was open to them he would have advised it. He hoped, however, that one of the Chief Justices would be removed. If gentlemen determined on open the course was open to them he would have advised it. He hoped, however, that one of the Chief Justices would be removed. If gentlemen determined on open the course was open to the course was open to them he would have advised it. He hoped, however, that one of the Chief Justices would be removed. If gentlemen determined on open the course was open to the course was open to them he would have advised it. He hoped, however, that one of the Chief Justices would be removed. If gentlemen determined on open the course was open to the cours it. The examples required to be made would not be of men who shot the game for their own consumption.

Hon Helmeken did not think that the hon members need have any fear as to the severity of the law, as he did not think it likely to work; it was only a sheet of paper. There was a law for instance against the shooting of robins, but robins were shot and eaten. The persons it was intended to and eaten. The persons it was intended to reach were persons who went out shooting and who shot turkeys and chickens in farm yards, making their shooting excursions only in his power in its favor. If the non. Chief commissioner had recollected what he had recollected what he had said that a Council formed by their own Government would not be listened to. Her Majesty's Government had acted in the ried by a very large majority. The present way they had done because they were ignorpards, making their shooting excursions only a cloak for robbery.

On division the amendment was lost, 13 to 2.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Hon Drake's motion on the supreme court.

Hon Ring rose to a question of order and moved that the motion of hon Drake take the precedence on the Order of the Day of the second reading of the Supreme Courts Bill.

Hon Robson seconded. The motion was coarried.

The House then divided on hon Drake's motion without discussion, the ayes being 10 against 8 noes. The motion was accordingly carried.

The bill they only perpetuated the passed was carried.

The present bill then passed was carried by a very large majority. The present bill the requirements of the colony except in one respect—it legalised the most prevention of the previously been no jurisdiction. They could understand how lame the measure two clauses; In the Bill which the hon members proposed to bring forward the trusted they would insert no suppending clause; he did not desire that either of the Judges should be suspended. Oircumstances was when it was found necessary to introduce two clauses; he did not desire that either of the Judges should be suspended. Oircumstances agality, as it strictly confined the different courts to separate jurisdictions the same as courts to separate jurisdictions the same as the fill they only perpetuated the mischief. The bill they only perpetuated the mischief. The bill was not worth the paper it was written on so far as the public interests, were considered.

Hon Wood would only remark in reply to the cloud respect to the done done because they were done into the colony was they had done because they had done because they way they had done because they whey had done because they way they had done because they way they had done because they way they had done because they was they had done because they way the

but he asked them to consider whether it was not better to secure their object by this mode than to allow themselves to be carried away by their feelings. He felt anxious about the vote because it would peril the measure and prolong the troubles which we labor under. The Government could only act in one way at present; has the Government not acceded to all that the House desired? Has the Government not done everything possible in the case? He had given expression to every sentiment he had expressed when the Bill was previously before the House

Hon Davie did not vote from the effects of any outside influence. He had the advantage of learning the evil consequences of the existing state of things in his own family, besides what he had ascertained from others in a position to know. He' did not think that any messure not creating a Court of Appeal would be satisfactory to the people of this Colony. Hon Drake—If the hon Attorney General had afforded the House the satisfaction of knowing

the reason which he doubtless possessed for pressing this bill on the Council, it would have had due weight; but he could not ex-pect them to act on his mere dictum. They had no papers—not an atom of evidence before them, and they could only act en their information. The hon Attorney General had told them that passing that bill would be the speediest way to attain their ends; but he did not tell them on what foundation that assers tion was made—and he thought there could have been no harm in conveying the information to the House. He was under the impression that Her Majesty's Government had not been informed of the true state of the case, or the dispatch would never have been written. We should, like the Courts in England, have concurrent jurisdiction. The Attorney Genaeral had adduced no arguments of suffic cient weight; and it was impossible to carry the vetes of this House under such circum-stances. He would willingly take the present bill, if by that means he could secure concurthe working in that quarter would be accessary to have a Court of Appeal, and they must be accessary to have a Court of Appeal, and they must be accessary to have a Court of Appeal, and they must be accessary to have a Court of Appeal, and they must be a stand that we will not be accessed that the Judges would pay must be accessed to have a court of Appeal and to our own Government, let us take a stand that we will not be accessed that the Judges would pay must be accessed to have a court of Appeal and to our own Government. The Court of Appeal are they do at Salt Spring would establish the evil in this colony for at such an out of the way place, and not be able to procure food, and not be able to procure food, and they were quite right in doing so; whe would not be accessed to have a Court of Appeal and to our own Government be accessed to have a Court of Appeal and to our own Government be come only one; this Bill provides for one come only one; this Bill provides for one come only one; this Bill than one not sent from the come of Appeal and they were diversified, some would have the two judges, some only one; this Bill than one not sent from the come of Appeal and they were count of Appeal and they were diversified, some would have the two judges, some only one; this Bill provides for one come; he conceived that to be a sur on the Supreme Court. The Court of Appeal and they would establish the evil in this colony for a pass this bill. If it was allowed to pass it would be very good, but larger colonies than the surface of Appeal and they were informed that the Judges would pay must con had said that the Judges would have the two judges, some only one; this Bill provides for one court of Appeal and they would be very good, but larger colonies than the fourth the court of Appeal and they would be very good, but larger colonies than the fourth the court of Appeal and they would be very good, but larger colonies than the provides for one some only one; this Bill provides for one some only one; this Bill provides conformity with the desires of the Colonists.

Hon Helmcken remembered that when the Constitution of the Courts had been prepared, it was laid before the Council at the time,

hence could not be an Imperial Act;
Hon Pemperton said the differences were so small between the two parties that he thought alterations might be made in Committee that would enable them to agree upon a measure

that would suit all parties.

Hon Young had not intended to make any remarks on the subject; but he thought they remarks on the subject; but he thought they had overlooked the passage in his Excellency's epening speech, in which he points out that, until one of the Judges could be provided for, the present state of things must continue. He conceived it to be entirely their own fault that no amelioration had taken place; as, if they had acted on the advice tendered them last session, a bill might have been passed, and they would now have been possessed of all that desired. they desired.

On a division, the amendment was carried

-ayes, 10, noes, 9.
Hon Trutch said the President has two votes, and he would recommend him to avail himself of that privilege.

Hon Young—The amendment is carried:

THE SCHOOL BILL was taken up in Committee of the Whole, hon. Ball in the Chair.

Clauses 1 and 2 being postponed, hen Helmeken read a number of amendments which he proposed in lieu of Clause 3.

Hon Wood opposed the amendments so far as regarded a Central Board, which he thought could be easily found amongst parents who

took an interest in education.

Hon Havelock opposed the same portion of the Amendments, because, if the Governor and Council did not work, the people had no remedy; but members of the Central Board, if

unsuitable, could be removed.

Hon Young supported the portion of the Amendment that substituted the Governor in Council for the Central Board, as the duties would be cheaply performed, and the funds carefully distributed. The portions of the Amendment by which the Governor in Council was to perform the functions of a Central Board, were then carried.

The Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

THE ANATOMY BILL.

In the absence of hon Carrall, hon Helmcken

moved the second reading; upon which, hon Robson moved that the bill be read that day six months.
On a division, the amendment was lost

The bill was then read a second time. Com. nittal fixed for Monday next. The Council then adjourned till 1 p.m., to

Ir is noted as a remarkable coincidence that the Suez Canal and the Pacific and Atlantic Railways will be completed and open for through service in the same year and at nearly

#### Report of Select Committee on Drawbacks Ordinance.

Your Select Committee beg to report that they have carefully considered the provisions of the "Drawbacks Ordinance."

—The extension of the privileges of our Export Laws to all Vessels of Ten Tons and upwards; 2nd—The adoption of a system of Drawbacks in the nature of a Return of Customs Duties to Exporters of Goods who have paid the usual Import Dues thereon; and lastly—The abandonment of the present system of Certificates.

Your Committee are of opinion, and the

weight of evidence tends to shew, that a great improvement in trade would follow the

though its proportions have, since the Union of the Colonies, been seriously contracted.

To meet the wants of the Mercantile com-

munity, your Committee would strongly recommend the extension of the provisions of the above Statute to Vessels of Ten Tons bury

den and upwards. 

Before passing to the consideration of the second part of the proposed Ordinance, your Committee beg to draw the attention of this Council to what may be termed the Certificate

At present the Customs authorities require our Export Merchants to produce a Certificate, signed by a Foreign Collector of Customs, that the goods sold and shipped hence have been the goods sold and shipped hence have been landed at the port of their destination. This requirement should be dispensed with, as the evidence taken on the subject shows that it tends to hamper trade to a serious extent.

With reference to the second principle of the Ordinance, your Committee believe that

the proposed system of Drawbacks will, if adopted, materially revive and increase our Foreign Export business, by enabling our Merchants to sell to the Foreign consumer at prices which will give them manifest advantages over other competitors.

The provisions of the Ordinance should, in

the opinion of your Committee, be extended to all classes of merchandize, except wines, spirits, and liquors.

Your Committee are further of opinion that

the system or scheme of requiring sureties, as proposed in the Ordinance, is impracticable, and contrary to sound business principles. In other matters of detail the Ordinance requires amendments and alterations, which your Committee are prepared to submit for the consideration of this Council. GEO. A. WALKEM.

Legislative Council Chambers, 8th February, 1869.

# Report of Select Committee as to Ships'

Your Select Committee appointed by Resolation of this Council to enquire into the several matters therein contained, including the question of supplying Ships' Stores, &c,

That the evidence given upon the latter subject is to the following effect:

That previous to the extension of the Customs Laws of the Mainland to Vancouver

sland, a very extensive business in supplying ships with stores, &c, was carried on, but since that period it has declined to such an extent as to be now comperatively insignificant. Many of the vessels which formerly bought their supplies and stores here, do so no longer, though still frequenting our

That vessels bound on a voyage estimated That vessels bound on a voyage estimated to occupy a period of forty days are allowed to purchase their stores &c, out of Bond, Duty Free; but if the voyage be of shorter duration, this privilege is denied them, though their destination be a Foreign Port.

That there are many large vessels sailing from this Colony to Foreign parts, upon voyages eccupying less than forty days, and such vessels would without doubt; purchase their Stores has if the contribution.

ed were removed.

That no vessel of less than fifty tons burden should be entitled to purchase Stores

den should be entitled to purchase Stores
Duty Free, &c.
Your Committee are therefore of opinion
that trade would be largely increased in the
Colony, and no injury would eventually acorue to the Revenue of Customs, if Foreign
bound vessels of fifty tons and upwards were
permitted to purchase their Supplies, &c.
Duty Free, however short the duration of
their voyage might be.

GEO. A. WALKEM.

Chairman. Legislative Council Chambers, February 8th, 1869.

#### Report of Select Committee on Pilotage, &c.

Your Select Committee, conformably to the Resolution of this Council, beg to report as They would recommend that the present

Pilotage System be abandoned, and that Pilots should in future be Salaried Officers of the Government;
That the Pilotage Fees should be merely

iominal, and be collected by the Government; That the Pilots should be under the control of the Customs Department;
That each Pilot be made an Officer of Cuse

That the Captain of the Steamer Douglas be made an Officer of Customs also. GEO, A. WALKEM,

Legislative Council Chambers, February 8th, 1869.

MADELINE HENRIQUES, the actress, who recently married Jennings, the New York correspondent of the London Times, is coming back and will take to staging again. Incompatibility is the trouble.

AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, February 13, 1869 THE SCHOOL BILL just introduced into the Council by hon. Mr. Alston is a retrogade measure. At a time when liberal principles have gained the ascendancy in Great Britain and a system of Free Education is in course of preparation; when Robert Lowe (present Chancellor of the Exchequer,) who prior to the passage of the Reform bill was a fierce opponent o every scheme that provided for the instruction of the masses of the English population as " endangering the estates of the realm," has declared that education must keep pace with the franchise, and that the new classes of voters must be educated to vote understandingly; and when John Bright, Radical leader in the House of Commons, who has over and over again declared, in a out of the House, that every parent has a right to "demand that his children shall be educated at the expense of the State," occur pies a seat in the British Ministry-it is melancholy to find in this young colony that the people submit without a remonstrance to have swept away the system of Free Education which has worked so well on the Island. The bill brings us back nearly to the denominational system proposed by Governor Seymour two years ago, and rejected then by the Council. It provides for the appointment of a salaried Superintendent and the creation of schools in each district, the teachers to be paid partly by Government and partly by fees. In moving the second reading of the bill the hon promoter took occasion to say that free schools on the Island had proved a complete failure. That they did prove partial failures is indisputable; but why did not Mr Alston proceed to tell his hearers the reason of the failure? Why did he not inform them that when the Coun- but the floors are in much the same etate as cil voted monies for the payment when the bodies were removed. We know of the teachers those monies were little of the laws of infaction; but some atwithheld by the Government? Why did he not mention the fact that since the resignation of the Superintendent, the President of the Board (Dr Powell) has discharged the onerous duties without fee or reward of any kindnot even thanks? No doubt the new and we to the poor families who may take cessities of the Government were shelter in them. He was no alarmist; but pressing, and the monies were devoted a preventive is better and certainly easier than a great than 15118 to other purposes; but the responsibility of failure, be it understood, cannot rest with the system if the teachers went unpaid and District Schools were closed because the Board of Education declined to give their personal guarantees that the salaries would be met. To say that the schools fell to pieces "from the inherent viciousness of the method," sounds badly coming proaching New Archangel. As aids to nave from Mr. Alston, when he ought to know that they languished and died sway for want of Governmental aid. It is charged by the same gentleman that the Free Schools of Viptoria swallowed up the educational grants; but what is the fact? In 1868, \$6000 were voted for educational purposes against \$10,000 in 1866, and a like sum in 1867. Can the "inherent vieiousness of the system" be honestly blamed for the failure of the smaller sum to go as far as the larger in discharging the liabilities of the Board? We do not say that the Government was to "blame" in not caking a larger sum for the purposes of education; we only mention the fact, which appears patent to everyone save the hon promoter of the bill. Whather an assisted method will prosper or not is a matter that we think is open to very grave doubts. The teacher is not only a teacher; he is a collector of small debts as well. For every scholar in attendance upon the schools Government will pay one-balf, and the parent one-half. These fees will be devoted to the support of the teachers and the payment of the general expenses of the schools. The teachers are thus charged with the double duty of imparting tuition and collecting fees from the scholars. One dollar a month per scholar is a very small sum; but where there are five or six children in one family to be aducated, the sum required to insure

the admittance of all assumes

quite respectable proportions; and if

the parents have not the command of the necessary means, their children must grow up untaught. By the proposed measure the man of family, who already pays taxes on all the food and raiment his little ones consume, is taxed to educate them, while the mun without a family contributes but little whatever to do with school taxes or fees. Under the free system the expenses are met from the general revenne, towards which every one contributes something, whether he has children re uiring to be educated or not,-the man of family in a greater proportion, of course, than the single man; but when the Customshouse has been satisfied he is not called on to pay for the education of his children. As a tax-payer he secures that as a right which should not be lightly valued. The free method has worked well, we maintain, on the Island, so far as the means at the disposal of the Board of Education reached. If the Government saw fit to curtail the grants, and impair the usefulness of the system, it was no fault of the system or of those who were entrusted with the duty of carrying it out. We regret this Government has thought proper to send down the School Bill; but we regret still more to find members who are supposed to represent the popular feeling on every 'question, announcing their intention of voting for the abo. lition of Free Schools.

Tuesday Feb 9 THE HEALTH BILL. In the debate on the above Bill, hon Davie was desirous that power should be vested in somebody to remove at once such a dangerous condition as the following facts would exemplify. There are at this moment shanties in Cormorant and Fisgard streets where the bodies of Indians who have died of small pox have laid (and who in some cases have laid there until they were black with decomposition), which shanties have been whitewashed within and without, mospheric condition might call into action at any time the elements of disease which may remain, and thus a visitation of that much dreaded disease might obtain. Every board of such buildings ought to be destroyed. There are notices in the windows of these buildings-'This House to Let, enquire,' etc;

ALASKA LIGHTHOUSES. - It has been reommended by the US Lighthouse Board that six lighthouses should be erected in the Territory of Alaska, to be placed as follows:-On Vitskori Rock, Sitka Sound, a light of the second order; on the Island of Mochnati, a light of the fifth order. These are inner lights and side to navigation in apigation necessary for the approaches to the harbor of St Paul, Kodisk Island, there should be a light on Sag Island, and one on Near Island, and also a small barbor light on the high ridge at the northern end of Rocky Island, abreast of the town. As aids to navigation for Unalaska Bay, on the north side of the loland of the same name, a light should be placed on a bold, high island called Abmaknok, which lies about half way inside the entrance to the harbor. These are the points suggested by Mr Davidson, who had charge of the coast survey party engaged in making the geographical reconnoissance of Alaska, shortly after its purchase by the United States from the Rossian Government.

THE THEATER .- 'East Lyone' was produced last evening to an overflowing house. The character of Lady Label Vane was rendered by Mrs Bates, as that lady renders every part she undertakes-in a most cherming manner. In the affecting scenes she was grand and thrilling, and drew tears from every eye. Mr Bates played Archibald Carlyele with exceeding good taste and correctness. Mr Thayer's Sir Francis Lavison was cleverly executed. As Corpelia Carlysle, Miss Field was amusing and effective. Mr Fuller, Miss Cummings, Miss Bella Bird and Miss Bella Bird were all successful in the roles entrusted to them. This evening the Lady of Lyons' will be given.

IMPORTANT TO GRAPE GROWERS. - We understand, says the Falson (Cal.) Telegraph that on the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad the company intend to arrange to send grapes through to New York for \$100 per ton and furnish care expressly for the purpose on their roads. The price of table grapes—the white varieties—has ranged from 50 to 75 cents per pound, and scarce at that. In California they are worth 3 or 4 cents. and it is said that California, with her thousands of vineyards, will not be able to supply New York city alone.

BENEFIT OF MRS BATES .- This lady will take a benefit this evening, when she will appear in her great character of Pauline in the play of The Lady of Lyons, supported by her talented husband in the role of Claude Melnotte. Mrs Bates, during her short stay In Victoria, has won the attention and admiration of the public as no artiste who preceded her has succeeding in doing. Her towards the revenue and has nothing efforts to please and edify have been unwearried, and we hope that her claims for bumping benefit will not be disregarded.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.- We have again to remind our readers that the Lecture of the Rev Mr Jenns will be delivered this evening, and we look for a delightful evening's amusement. The pictures to be displayed through the medium of the Oxyhvdrogen Lantern are most interesting, and to those who have visited the Palace of Sydenham. will recall many old associations. We sincerely trust the entertainment will be well attended, as the proceeds are to be applied in aid of the institution.

THE NEXT DIRECT STEAMER .- Mr Brode rick, agent for the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company, received a telegram last night announcing that the company's steamship John L Stephens will sail for Victoria on Friday next. After landing freight and passengers for Victoria at Esquimalt, the Stephens will sail on or about Tuesday next for Forts Tongass and Wrangel and Sitka.

POSTPONED .- Mr Hayward, who was brought before the police magistrate upon a charge of damaging a railing placed around the grave of a brother of Councillor J G McKay, having agreed to make good the damage done, the case was yesterday further postponed to afford him the opportunity of doing so.

THE SINGULAR CHARGE OF ROBBERY .-Capt Thomas Thornton, of the sloop Leonede, appeared on remand before Mr Pemberton yesterday to answer the charge of robbery preferred against him by John Cummings. No additional evidence being forthcoming, the accused was discharged.

THE rockets for the use of the Victoria Whaling Adventurers Company are being oaded in a building at Clover Point. The steamer Emma will be put in order for the expedition, which will leave here on or about the first proximo for the scene of oper-

THE BABY NUISANCE,-Another baby found its way to the theatre last evening and crowed and squealed until its maternal relative removed it, to the great relief of spectators who were so unfortunate as to have seats in its vicinity.

DENTISTRY .- Persons having decayed or sensitive teeth would do well to call on Dr. Grady, Dentist, at the Colonial Hotel-office, m No. 1. The doctor comes highly rethe so-called 'arbitrary powers' in this bill. commended, and is a first-class operator.

> CHINESE NEW YEAR commenced yesterday, and the festivities will last three days. The occurrence of these holidays is fine fun for the Chinamen, but they bri death to many a noble porker.

> Snow .- The first snow of the year fell vesterday. It was a slight sprinkle, melting as soon as it reached the ground. Skatists may hang up their pedal adjuncts. There will be no winter.

A COMPANY is being organized in New York city to recover treasure from a Spanish vessel sunk one hundred and eighteen years ago, near Turk's Island.

THE New York Express says the Hebrews are the chief owners of real estate in New

ECLIPSE OF THE SUE .- There will be an sclipse of the sun on Thursday, but it will be invisible in this latitude.

Trusbenvy sou'caster of yesterday inflicted no damage in this vicinity, but prostrated a number of trees near the line of the Saanich

A Court of Assize and General Gaol Delivery will be opened on Tuesday the 16th net. The business will be light:

PROF. AGASSIZ says that fish diet is the best o promote the growth and development of the human brain.

Tue first train of cars over the Pacific Railroad is to start from Springfield, Mass. and run through to Sacramente.

ALASEA cost the United States less than two cente an agree

A Longs of colored Templars has been instituted in Philadelphia.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS -With the darkening days Holloway's Pills.—With the darkening days and changing temperatures the digestion become-impaired, the liver disordered, and the mind dess pondent unless the cause of the irregularity be expelled from the blood and body by an alterative like these Pills. They go directly to the source of the evil, thrust out all impurities from the circulation, reduce distempered organs to their natural state, and correct all defective or contaminated secretions. Such easy means of instituting health, strength, and cheerfulness should be in the possession of all whose stomache are weak, whose minds are much harassed, or whose brains are minds are much harassed, or whose brains are overworked Holloway's is essentially a blood tempering medicine whereby its influence reaching the remotest fibre of the frame, effects a universal

Legislative Council.

Monday, Feb. 8th, 1869. Present-Hons. Hamley, Walkem, Carrall, Humphreys, Ring, Alston, Sanders, Bushby, Robson Crease, Davie, Helmcken, Woods, O'Reilly, Trutch, Ball Drake, Young (presiding)

Hon Carrall wished to be informed in relation to the petition of a Mr Callell who desired to have a patent for a new mining machine.

Hon Young would recommend the petitioner to apply to the Chief Commiss cation, sioner who would give a certificate if required, upon which the patent would

Hon Walkem laid before the Council reports from the Committee on Drawbacks. Pilotage and the Supplying of Ships with stores free of duty.

Hon Ring asked leave to bring in a bill to extend the time limited by the extension Ordinance of 1867 for the Harewood Colliery Co's Railway,

Leave granted.

NEW SITE FOR A CEMETERY. Hon Alston called the attention of the Government to the condition of the Victoria Cemetery, and asked the hon onial Secretary whether a site could be appropriated for a new Cemetery outside the city limits. He had only to point out the fact that the Cemetary was now in a settled part of the city, and although it was now in a more satisfactory condition than it was a few weeks ago, it was still prejudical to health.

Hon Young-There are great difficulties in the way of government interfering as there is no ground available for such a purpose. A part of the Indian reserve had been suggested, but that, as hon members would readily understand, was out of the question, as it would be highly inconvenient. When i would be found necessary to close the present cemetery, an appropriation would necessarily be made to purchase a new site, but at present

there were no funds to spare.

Hon Helmcken thought the question had better stand over for the season, as he thought t likely the Municipal Council would move in the matter. He thought the subject should properly be left in the hands of the Town

VICTORIA BY-LAW ORDINANCE. Hon Crease asked leave to introduce the Victoria By law Ordinance, 1869. It was in-tended to give vigor and force to certain bylaws by giving the Municipal Council power to raise funds in order to make the by-laws effective. Leave granted and bill read a first ime. Second reading on Menday next.

Hon Crease asked leave to introduce the Municipal Amendment Ordinance, 1869. Leave given, and Bill read a first time. Second reading for Monday next.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

Hon Humphreys asked whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce a measure in accordance with the intimation in the opening speech, to enable the people to elect nine representatives without being subject to the concurrence of the Governor,

Hon Trutch-The impression formed in relation to another motion of a similar character was that it was not courteous to ask the Governor questions in relation to

Hon Humphreys-So long as he was a member of that House, or in any other position, he would never do anything that would be digrespectful to the Governor; he had no anch intention.

Hon Young would bring the question before the notice of his Excellency and it would doubtless receive every attention. The motion was then withdrawn.

MESSAGE NO. 9. His Excellency laid before the Council an Ordinance to regulate the Supreme Courts of British Columbia. It was read a first

The motion of the hon Mr Drake in relatien to the Supreme Courts was postponed. The committal of the Mineral Lands Bill was

The House took up the Health Bill in Committee of the Whole, Hon Alston in the Chair After some trifling amendments to the bill, it was reported complete; third reading for to-morrow.

The Fire Bill was postponed for amend-

The Game Ordinance of 1869 was taken up Committee, and subsequently reported complete, with a few amendments; third reading for to-morrow.

The Cattle Bill was then taken up in Committee, and some objections were raised as to some of the provisions which were likely to reate inconvenience in some portions of the Mainland. After some discussion it was agreed to postpone the bill in order that certain additions might be made to render it more ef-

The Council then adjourned until 1 p. m. to-morrow.

Dr. Davie and the Metchosin Road.

Victoria, Feb. 6th, 1869.

EDITOR BRITISH CCLONIST :- In the "corrected paragraph," and as reported it was much more mischievous, of Dr Davie's speech I read in to-day's issue-The settlers are to a great extent without cash, because the roads are in such a state as to forbid their marketing their produce. I refer especially to Metobosin, Cowichen and North and South Sanich?

I do not know the source of the hen Dr's inspiration as regards the Metebosin road, or the cause of the animus he appears to display against this part of the country, for this is now his second attack on the Matchosin District in the article of roads. But to correct what is evidently a par-tial statement, I can inform the hon member for the Country Districts that last year, 1868, there was expended on paid

statute labor—the labor of two years as very little had been employed the previous year, and \$130 cash.

On the road at the boundary of the two districts, Esquimalt and Metchosin say one mile each way, about 100 day's statute labour was expended and \$55 50 cash. (I say about 100 days, for the full returns have not been made up), making a total, if turned into money, expended almost exclusively on the Metchosin road, under specifi-

331 days, @ \$1 50.....\$496 50 Cash ...... 185 50

and well expended at that, a portion having been under the charge of a practical road-maker. The Metchosin road is nearer 9 miles than 20 in length.

There is but one place that can at all support the hon Dr's animadversions, and that, unfortunately, was done at so late a period of the year. the statute labor giving out at the same time, that it was not gravelled over after having been graded. But in this place a difference of at least 4 to b feet in grading and levelling was made. Several of the worst places on the road were graded, acclivities being cut away and hollows filled in, and one important bridge entirely rebuilt and raised 5 feet. In 1867, the Bilston bridge, 186 feet long, was entirely stripped and re-covered.

It is a pity that the Metchosin settlers. who are by no means wanting in will or ability to help themselves-it is a pity that they had not the vigorous though unfain advocacy of the hon Dr some two years ago when the roads were really impassable in places except to draught cattle of the

Barclay & Perkins type.

I appeal to the hon senior member for Victoria city to substantiate what I have said, for he has travelled the road, and has since taken the opportunity of getting a government grant of \$200 towards a piece of the road which requires to be formed new on this side of Pedder Inlet.

The hon member for the districts had not thought of this way of expressing sympathy for the Metchosin settlers.

I intended here terminating this letter. but my intention has been called more than once to an assertion by another hon member. reported on 23rd January, that the 'Road Act in Vancouver Island was the most absurd Act ever passed." This, though of course very childish, from a government official I consider pretty strong; but it was followed up by the extraordinary assertion: He knew of one Road Commissioner who had spent on his own farm all that had been appropriated for one district.' I do not quite snow what is here meant by appropriated, but the gullibility of the hon member must be extreme if he really believes such a statement. Having been connected with the Road Gommissions for three years, I can only say that such a case has never come to

I am, sir, etc.,
EDWD. MALLANDAINE, Clerk to the Road Boards, and Acting Su-

#### Varioties.

A farmer in Michigan, finding that his sheep were disappearing mysteriously recently placed a wolf-trap in the field. A few days afterwards he found it sprung, and now one of his neighbors is laid up with a sprained ankle.

The announcement being made that quane tities of American whisky are sent abroad and returned as French Brandy, an American paper thinks people are lucky who get brandy which has seen France in any shape.'

They transport Indians on Western rails ways as freight. An Indian boy recently arrived at a Missouri town with a tag on his clothing, describing his destination.

Americans are said to be the most extrave agant tourists in Europe. Wherever they gather in numbers, the cost of living is sure to increase, through their reckless use of

A. Virginia couple, bent on marriage, could not get to the parson on account of freshet, so they stood on one side of a swollen stream and he on the other, and thus they vere married.

There was a great illumination in Jerusa-lem when the Sultan's edict liberating the Holy City forever from military service and military taxes was published.

Tom Hood died composing-and that, too, humerous poem. He is said to have remarked that he was dying out of charity to the undertaker, who wished to urn a lively

Immense herds of buffalo are now found wo hundred and fifty miles west of the Missouri river. One gentleman thinks he passed through a herd of 1,000,000

Pauperism has, during the last year, increased over 50 per cent. in London. There, as in America, there are plenty of agencies to americate, but few that aim to eradicate it. The proprietors of the Paris Avenir have lost \$300,000 since its establishment principally from fices imposed for press offences three of the sovereign princes confess to enjoying good health. he Kings of Prussis, Belgin

small pox, it is said, exists ble extent among the crowder hones of New York.

roadway barkeeper claim thropist, on the ground that his life is enty-eight different instruments have hvented to prevent street our conductom cheating.

York during the last six months, 10,112,814 Internal Revenue taxes. The Weekly Brit AND CHRON

Saturday, February

THE fifteenth instant i

debate upon the motion lative to Confederation. a consistent opponent of nection, and his opinion shared by a very large Council. The majority I upon an expression of op the interests of Conf say or do what the may, they will get no will be a long debate upo the Council will pass tions, and there the matt what influence can the Council exert? Will it in the scale when the Ho shall be prepared to think not. What effect tia's entreaties, remonstra in preventing the incorp Colony with Canada? N and Nova Scotia enjoyed form of Government, whi ed (?) with its antipodes. our Legislative Council o of Confederation will b roundabout way the Cro adopted of protesting aga of their offices, the consu cannot possibly be avert any action they may tak interesting debate is a as we have just said amount to? Confedera whether it is wanted action on our part for or avail to stop its advance So far as it relates to

Mineral Lands' Bill offer ducement to the miner land two years, discover because he may have \$10,000, in working or liable to have the land der his feet by capitali stand ready to avail discoverer's enterprise The price asked for high. The conditions liberal; but the poor m poor man that is the demands reasonable the encroachments of the ist before he will be for hills and valleys in s

In another part of ou lish an extract from Gazette of Canada of J proclamation is of int politicians in this part well as in Canada, The statutes of the Order of George, enables her M to her Colonial possess are three in number, vi Cross; Knights Comm panions. The first twenty-five in number the third, one hundred. designed to reward e important services rend of the Crown.

LEECH RIVER .- Mr in from the river ve things necessary for his again this morning. He favorable progress, being the fine weather. He ha prospecting during the t and showed us the proce the upper dirt he is which considering that t it was taken from is fou gives him a safe thing o dollars a day. We'speal referring to the Pacifi where the history of Cal is fully given, (page 60) worked by this process i averaged one cent to th twelve years washing it lous sum of 38,000,000. to be washed this sum will average three cents in fact from Kennedy I he is convinced the who \$5 or \$10 a day to the worked, though the we east. We are quite sati with great interest, a enterprise illustrates a portance to this city.

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ing the last six months, ternal Revenue tax

The Weekly British Colonis AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, February 13, 1869

THE fifteenth instant is fixed for the debate upon the motion of Dr Davie relative to Confederation. The doctor is a consistent opponent of Canadian connection, and his opinions appear to be shared by a very large majority of the Council. The majority have determined upon an expression of opinion adverse to the interests of Confederation, and, say or do what the Confederationists may, they will get no quarter. There will be a long debate upon the question, the Council will pass certain resolutions, and there the matter will end, for what influence can the decision of the Council exert? Will it weigh a feather in the scale when the Home Government shall be prepared to annex us? We think not. What effect had Nova Scotia's entreaties, remonstrances and threats, in preventing the incorporation of that Colony with Canada? Not the slightest; and Nova Scotia enjoyed a constitutional form of Government, while we are favored (?) with its antipodes. The action of our Legislative Council upon the subject of Confederation will be regarded as a roundabout way the Crown officers bave adopted of protesting against the abolition of their offices, the consummation of which cannot possibly be averted or delayed by any action they may take. A long and interesting debate is anticipated; butas we have just said-what will it amount to? Confederation will come, whether it is wanted or not, and no action on our part for or against it will avail to stop its advance.

So far as it relates to coal mining, the Mineral Lands' Bill offers little or no inducement to the miner, who may hold land two years, discover a fine seam, and because he may have failed to expend \$10,000, in working or prospecting it, is liable to have the land bought from under his feet by capitalists, who always stand ready to avail themselves of the discoverer's enterprise and perseverance. The price asked for coal lands is too high. The conditions are sufficiently liberal; but the poor man-and it is the poor man that is the best prospectordemands reasonable protection against the encroachments of the wealthy capitalist before he will be found exploring the hills and valleys in search of fossil or given.

In another part of our paper we publish an extract from the Government Gazette of Canada of January 2d. The proclamation is of interest to aspiring politicians in this part of the Empire as well as in Canada. The modification of the statutes of the Order of St Michael and St George, enables her Majesty to extend it to her Colonial possessions, The classes are three in number, viz : Knights Grand Cross; Knights Commanders; and Companions. The first will not exceed twenty-five in number; the second sixty; the third, one hundred. The titles are designed to reward extraordinary and important services rendered by servants of the Crown.

Saturday Feb 6 LEECH RIVER .- Mr Legh Harnett came

in from the river yesterday, for a few things necessary for his works, and returns again this morning. He reports a rapid and favorable progress, being greatly assisted by the fine weather. He has done considerable prospecting during the ten days he was out. and showed us the proceeds of one pan of the upper dirt he is preparing to wash, which considering that the streak of grave it was taken from is four and six feet deep, gives him a safe thing of from ten to fifteen dollars a day. We'speak this advisedly, On referring to the Pacific Coast Directory, where the history of California hydraulicing is fully given, (page 60), we find the dirt worked by this process in that State has only averaged one cent to the cubic foot, yet in twelve years washing it realized the marvellous sum of 38,000,000. The dirt intended to be washed this summer, Mr H. thinks, will average three cents to the cubic foot, in fact from Kennedy Flat to Bacon Bar he is convinced the whole ground is good for \$5 or \$10 a day to the hand when properly worked, though the west side of the river is considered to be richer generally than the east. We are quite satisfied the public, like ourselves, will watch the present undertaking with great interest, and willingly accord every assistance to the men whose private enterprise illustrates a fact of such great importance to this city.

Legislative Council.

FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1869. PRESENT: Hons. Hamley, Wood, Trutch, O'Reilly, Sanders, Alston, Crease, Davie, Carrall, Robson, Havelock, Bushby, Ring, Helmcken, Walkem, Ball, Drake, Pemberton, Young (presiding).

PETITION: By Hon. Davie—From the Chemainus district, asking for a bridge and a road to Maple Bay.

By Hon. Alston-To call the attention of the Government to the condition of the Victoria Cemetery, and to ask the Colonial Secretary whether a new site could be ap-

By Hon Crease-To introduce, on Monday next, the Victoria Municipal Amendment Ordinance and the Victoria By-law Ordin-

ORDERS OF THE DAY. Crown Costs Bill was recommitted, reported complete, read third time and passed.

SECRET SESSION. Hon Drake moved that strangers do withdraw to enable the Council to discuss a resolution declaring the existing condition of the Supreme Court to be highly anomalous, mischievous and inconvenient; and pending an organic Ordinance for the establishment of one Supreme Court, an Ordinance should be passed forthwith to establish a concurrent jurisdiction in each of the Supreme Courts throughout the entire Colony, and an appeal as of right from the decision of either of the

Judge of Appeal. GAME BILL.

Hon Drake said that a new law had been rendered necessary in consequence of game having been sold contrary to the provisions of the Game Ordinance, 1867; and when the parties were prosecuted, they declared that they obtained the game from the American territory; the provisions of this bill would prevent a recurrence of illicit traffic in game by a change in the dates embracing

existing Supreme Courts to the Judges of both Courts, with the addition of a third

Hon Davie favored the bill, but objected to a part of clause 2, which provides that the possession of game shall be prima facie. Her Majesty's means of recognizing those evidence of an intention to sell or barter, and which would subject the settlers to great hardship, owing to the difficulty of obtaining

On the enggestion of hon Drake that that part of clause 2 could be considered in comnittee, hon Davie consented to a second eading, and the bill was read a second time and ordered to committee in regular rotation.

INVESTMENT AND LOAN BILL. Bead a second time, and ordered to committee on Friday next.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BILL. Committal postponed until Tuesday.

PREVENTION OF CATTLE STEALING BILL. The Council went into committee on this bill, and after making some amendments, the committee rose and reported. One amendment provides for a fine of \$250 on parties found in possession of a skin or carcass of stolen cattle, when they are not able to prove that they lawfully came by the same.

FEMALE IMMIGRATION. Hon Drake asked leave to withdraw his motion on this subject, as the question of im-migration generally will be considered under another motion, of which notice had been

The Council agreed and resolved to send to his Excellency, the Governor, the report of the Select Committee which recommends the payment of the claim of Robert Homfray, for surveying Leech river ditch.

elda inme INNIGRATION. On motion of Hon Robson, a Select Com-mittee was appointed to devise a scheme to promote immigration.

The Council then adjourned to 1 o'clock on Monday.

SINGULAR CHARGE OF ROBBERY .- Capt Thomas Thornton, of the sloop Leonede, was brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday upon a charge, preferred by a man named Commings, of having robbed him of \$200 and upwards in gold coin. From the evidence of the prosecutor it appears that Thornton, Cummings and another man were bound in a sloop for Hornby Island; that the wind came on to blow and the sloop was run into Cadboro Bay for shelter; that on the way into the bay Cummings assisted Thornton and the other man, and while on deck faiated; that he was carried down below and has a dim consciousness that the prisoner put his hand into his pocket and relieved him of the money; upon recovery he asked for the money and Thornton denied all knowledge of it. The bired man, called for the defence, swore that when Cummings fell, he heard a splash as if of some heavy object falling into the water. The theory of the defence is that the purse slipped from Cummings' hand into the water when he fainted. The accused, who is defended by Mr Bishop and prosecu'ed by Mr Courtney, and who bears an excellent character, was remanded for three days.

MR ISAAC CAMM, who was so frightfully injured at Burrard Inlet, about three weeks ago, died yesterday at the Royal Hospital. Mr Camm received injuries of a character so frightful that to a man of less robust physique they must have resulted fatally upon the spot. The poor fellow's term of service with the B. C. & V. I. Mill Co. had expired. The day on which he was caught in the belt was to be his last at the mill, and he had made arrangements to proceed to England by the following mail to see his poor old mother, whose only support Christ Church today at 2 p. m. 10 9000

ray of sola light, so much more brilliant agrats of the Cutted Staves.

The following is a corrected paragraph. The Mutiny on the Coolie Ship Cayoli, were led to examination. During of the Sth, at the Palais de Just Bills The provisions of the bill are not because the roads are in such a state as to secretars. Captain English, in conjunction forbid their marketing their produce. I refer with the U. S. Conenl, at once instituted an forbid their marketing their produce. I refer especially to Metchesin, Cowichan and North and South Saanich Andrews Told

A DISORDERLY MARINE .- One Tate, a redjacket on liberty, became disorderly on Thursday night and was arrested. He resisted the officer violently, and a well dressed young gentleman standing near was requested to assist the guardian of the peace, but upon his undertaking to comply, Tate laid hold of his clothes and tore them nearly all off his back. Tate was fined for being drunk and for assault, and will have to pay for at least one pair of fine pants. a wall has all

CATTERPILLARS.—A friend has sent us in a number of the ova of catterpillars, picked from his fruit and shade trees. The ova are covered with a glutinous substance of the same color as the bark of the trees, but may be easily detected and destroyed. The samples shown us would cover the space of a quarter of a dollar and contain the nucleus of at least two hundred of the destruc-

From the Canadian Government Gazette, of Jan. 2nd.) The Duke of Buckingham and Changes To Sir John Young.

DOWNING STREET, 8th Dec., 1868.

Sir,-The Queen has had occasion to observe that the constant progress of the British Empire in population, wealth and enterprise, and the unusual opportunities thus happily afforded to Her Subjects of rendering effective services to their Sovereign and their services in a fitting manner. You are aware that with the object of supplying that defficiency, it was found requisite in the year 1847, to enlarge and modify the ancient Order of the Bath; and more recently that Her Majesty has been pleased to create a new Order of Keighthood—the Star of India for the reward of services rendered in relation to Her Indian Empire. The sphere of usefulness and eminence which is now, open in the British Colonies is so varied and extensive as to repder it, in Her Majesty's judgment, advisable that to them as to India a special form of distinction should be appro-

For this purpose Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to sanction such a modifi-cation of the Statutes of the Order of St Michael and St George, originally instituted by King George III, in connection with His Majesty's Mediterranean Possessions, and now presided over by a Prince of the Blood Royal, together with such an enlargement of its numbers as will render it available as a reward of distinguished merit or services in any part of Her Majesty's Colonial Posses-

I annex, for publication in the Colony under your Government, copies of so much of the new Statutes as prescribes the qualifications for admission into the order and the number of the Knights.

The Queen is confident that this measure will be received by Her Subjects as an evidence of the importance which Her Majesty attaches to Her Colonial Dominious as integral parts of the British Empire, of Her constant interest in their progress and of Her desire that services of which they are the scene or the occasion may not pass without adequate and appropriate recognition. I have, &c.,

(Signed.) BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS. Governor

The Right Honble. Sir J. Young, Bt. K. G. C. B G. C. M. G. &o., &o.,

EXTRACT from the Statutes of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, dated the 4th December,

It is Ordained, that this Most Distinguished Order shall contain Three Classes, as in Our said Letters-Patent mentioned, to be styled and designated respectively-KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS,

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS, and COMPANIONS. It is Ordained, that the First Class, or

Knights Grand Cross, shall not exceed twenty-five in number. It is Ordained, that the Second Class.

Knights Commanders, shall not exceed sixty It is Ordained, that the Third Class, or Companions, shall not exceed one hundred in number.

It is ordained, that the Persons to be admitted into this Most Distinguished Order shall be such natural-born Subjects of Our Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as may have held, or shallher eafter hold, High and Confidential Offices within any of Our Colonial Possessions, or such other natural-born Subjects of Our Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as may have held, or shall hereafter hold, High and Confidential Offices, or may render Extraordinary and important Services to Us as Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in relation to any of Our Colonial Possessions, or who may become eminently Dis-tinguished therein by their Taleuts, Merits, Virtues, Loyalty, or Services, or who now are, or hereafter may be, appointed Officers of this Most Distinguished Order.

THE Panama Railway Company announces for the current quarter a dividend of 8 per cent, in gold, being an increase of 2 per cent. he was, The funeral will take place from over the usual quarterly dividend of that company, selb add mon solash ovil ving wT

The mystery of this coolie ship, which lately arrived at Hakodadi, has at last been cleared

official inquiry, and the following facts were

There were 41 Chinamen on board, who said that in October, 1867, they were taken on board the Providenza, a coolie ship, at Macoa with some 300 others, and were taken to Cal lao, and were transferred to the Cayoli. This vessel cleared from that port on the 16th of vessel cleared from that port on the 16th of by a spiritualist in this city:

January following, for Pascamago and Cherepe, on the coast of Peru, the cooless being tion of the prophet I will now attempt to dentended for the sugar plantations near these ports. They were all put into the main hold and kept there, their food being brought down to them by a Chinese cook. On the morning of the third day out they rose, threw off the hatches and assaulted the men on duty, four in namber, with hatchets, spades and other weapons. The mate was cut on the left ous, bearing on its front the frewning Angel shoulder with an axe; he attempted to shoot of Wrath, who with stony countenance and one of them with a revolver, but it missed fire: he then mortally wounded two of them with a the state of its inhabitants. Within the dark knife, when the crowd rushed on him and he was forced to jump overboard. Another European (it is not known what his position was on board) rushed into the cabin below and are found Egyptian darkness and neverend— Jumped through a stern port into the water.

Just above this port was the mark of a bloody hand, from which it is conjectured that he was wounded. It was stated that the other two who were on deck also jumped overboard, and that the Chinese lowered a houter than the conjectured that he was with all its fruits and in the conjecture of and that the Chinese lowered a boat and dispatched them with knives while struggling in the water. The other four men, who were confined in the forecastle, were fastened to an anchor and thrown overboard. The Chinese cook interceded for the Captain, whose life was spared on the condition that he would take them to China. It was stated that one Chinaman fell from aloft and was killed, and eight others were killed in the fight. They state they had very severe weather, and when so leave the bird of Paradise flaunts its brile. about four months out they came to an island liant plumage, and the babes (?) sport on the surrounded by ice, where the people were bright evergreen swards, where only hopes dressed in furs and rode in sledges drawn by and joys are found. \* \* Oh! what a dogs. This is supposed to have been some light breaks from yonder lofty eminence. dogs. This is supposed to have been some-where near the coast of Kamschatka. There they lost their auchor during a severe gale, and were driven before the wind. They made a stay at that place for some three or four weeks, and the captain was sent on shore, accompanied by the Chinese cook, in order to purchase provisions, but neither of them returned, the captain having taken this oppor-tunity to effect his escape. The men were in possession of goods, fur robes and other articles evidently purchased in 'the icy regions; and some of the copper was off the vessel, and strange to say, she did not make any

After losing their anchor and being driven to sea, they made their way to Volcano Bay, to the north of Hakodadi, having in the meantime visited some islands where they purchased some provisions. After arriving in Volcano Bay, they got two Japanese pilots to take them into Hakadodi. The ship coming into port without any colors, was immediately boarded by the Consular authorities, and as no papers could be found, she was handed ever to the Japanese, by whom she was taken in

charge and moored. The story that the Chinese gave at first, was that after being out for some time they were left below without food, and after standing hunger for three days, they came on deck and

coa, that when the Cayoli left Cellao she took with her about \$10,000 in specie. to

A French Editor in Prison. M. Ducasse, of the Avenir National, of Paris.

experiences in Clichy: On the 3d instant, at half-past three in the

afternoon, I went up the Rue Blanche, accompanied by two friends. As we approached the Boulevard du Clichy, we perceived a swarm of policemen running in all directions. Knowing the manner in which those agents of the publie peace are accustomed to act, we thought it would be prudent to turn back. I had scarcely made a couple of steps, when I heard some one shout behind me, "Monsieur Ducasse, come on!"

I turned around and saw a sinister-looking person pointing me out to two policemen, whe vere running down on me. I was very careful not to resist, knowing full well that the slightest sign of opposition on my part would be construed into the crime of rebellion; I therefore allowed myself to be taken into custody. The man who caused me to be arrested cried out, laughing, "M. Ducasse, you are going away from the cemetery; we will show you the way." I was then roughly led off to the Montmarte Cemetery. I was first of all put into a kind of shed, where there was a posse of policemen. At every moment some

After a lapse of two hours I was taken before an official-looking gentleman, who, I was told was the commissaire de police, and who inquired the cause of my arrest. The resh " prisoner" arrived. policeman, who had taken me into custody, replied that I had been signalled out to him by un politique—that is to say, by one of the agents of M. Lagrange (head of the detective police). The commissaire, who at once saw the weakness of the motive of arrest, added that I had been walking on the boulevard more than two hours, and that I had refused to move on when told. After this each one who had been questioned was put in the middle of the policemen, and marched off between a double row of the same gentlemen to the Clichy Prison.

At nine o'clock we were put in couples into cells, where one man alone could turn about with difficulty. From there we were transported to the depot of the Prefecture of the Police, where we were placed, fiftyfour in all, in a damp room, and made to sleep on damp beds previously occupied by thieves and vagabonds. In half an hour we were covered with vermin. In this position we passed two days and three nights, at the expiration of which time we were conducted in prison wans to Mayas. Three days after, at the end of a second questioning, I was set at liberty. We were searched several times

which we carried we cannot compress to the country a totalgn built vessel, she comes yearerday for Victoria.

'.oriene derrige the Bruten energe.'

which we carrie we cannot employ a flag and called her the Alaska; but on account

of the 8th, at the Palais de Justice, we remained in a fetid room, with only one little have the honor to represent. The settlers, it steamer froquois, who was sent up to investigation. The policeman who took me into duce, but are to a great extent without cash, because the roads are in such a state as to servohers. Captain English in contract the process of form. The ship's papers were duce, but are to a great extent without cash, which had cluded the vigilence of the other man who told him to arrest me. If ever I form, and a stove nearly red hot. At Mayes, every possible jurisdiction.

> Heaven and the other Place as seen by a Spiritualist.

[From the New Orleans Times, Dec 20.] The following vision was recently given

pict to you mortals the transcendental beauty of our Spirit Land, where its bright inhabitants never thirst; and their snowy wings are only soiled when darkened with the stainful tears for man's fallen state. The gloomy Palace of Despair stands conspicue face full of anguished solicitude, well denotes the state of its inhabitants. Within the dark blossoms the apple and peach, in shape and color, are found of burning, refulgent gold. Where the clear springs of orystal waters flow the voices of the zephyrs, thrilling and sad, bearing on their wings gushes of entranceing melody are beard. Then in that garden, too, stands the forbidden tree, and the punbright evergreen swards, where only hopes Hark the chants pouring forth, vibrating and echoing through the air. Behold, ye fallen ones, the abode of everlasting happiness. 'Tie the Castle of Paradise : within its million rooms saints in spotless robes wander and gaze upon the fleecy clouds and wander and gaze upon the fleecy clouds and pluck the golden fruit. There the Lord each day is seen and blesses his chosen ones, where npon floors of pearl and ailver, with walls of gold and precious stones, the cherubs sport, adorned with glittering jewels, and twined amid their waving hair lillies and roses of snowy white. There pain and sufficient are marked forms. fering are never found; there the Lord dwells. Now descend we to hell. See what a great bridge of treble-clasped iron is lowered to admit all who enter. Hark those shricks and wails of maddening despair. Oh! it is so horrible. See you man with a mantle of stepy stoleten wrapped around him. In his pride he would bide his arguish. He curses God for a misspent life. Look ye mortals upon this picture. Such will be the fate of all who do not repent on this prison earth. Strive ye to watch, for ye know not at what hour the Lord cometh.

In one of the youngest of the Ausfound that every one was gone. The coolies tralian colonies—Queensland—the land are at present in prison in Hakodadi; and is very ricb, the climate tropical, and authorities.

The names of the crew were all Spanish. It was stated by the captain of the Pertuguese ship Dollores Ugarte, before the court at Macon, that when the Capital Court at Macon, that when the Capital Court at Macon, that when the Capital Court at Macon, the capital court at Macon, the capital court at Macon, that when the Capital Court at Macon, the capi labour; while, by not a few, it has been thought that as labourers the country was not suited for unacclimatized Anglo-Saxons. To obviate the was one of the editors sent to prison on account of the Baudin affair. He describes his duce Chinamen and Malays. This, however, did not succeed, and at last pulous than his neighbors, it upon the expedient of kidnapping the inhabitants of the South. Sea Lalands and bringing them to Queensland professedly as hired laborers—really as slaves, whose persons as well as labor, were to be and are bought openly in the markets of the colony. the markets of the colony. It is said that £7 and £10 are given in a British Colony for a healthy Polynesian, and as it is long way to the other side of the world, and mammon is king there as elsewhere, little is heard about it. We sincerely hope that matters may be found not so bad as they are represented, but for the honour of the British flag, if not for the sake of humanity, no time should be lost in making a thorough investi-

> Tue French papers are filled with bon mote or the late Baron James Rothschild, who never spoke of the late Duke de Morny but in terms of contempt and exasperation. The following was the cause of his hostility against Morny:
> A few days after the coup detat had been
> made, the conspirators were greatly in want
> of money, and much disappointed at the comparatively insignificant sum which they found in the French Treasury. Morny then went to Rothschild and demanded a loan of 50,000,000 francs. When the great banker flatly refused to comply with his request Morny began to threaten, and intimated that the government might have to resort to a forced loan. Roths, child flew into a towering passion, and swere that, in case such a pressure should be exercised upon him, he would immediately withdraw his whole capital from France and settle in another country. Morny afterwards made many attempts to conciliate Rothschild but the latter never exchanged another word with

THE walls of Peking are 60 feet high and 40 feet wide at the top, forming a fine promenade of nearly 25 miles around the city. A partition wall divides the Tartar from the Chinese city, and four gates at the north, south, east and westafford the only means for passing the walls, and these and open and closed with the sun.

MAZZINI's physician orders him not to work or incur any agitation for six months, and to live well, if he wishes to live at all. The at liberty. We were searched the Profecture, and at patriot has spent his own fortune, and yet he Mayas; and our hands were tied when we refuses pecuniary aid. Saturday, February 13, 1869

The unfortunate and anomalous condition of the Supreme Courts of this Colony has frequently formed the subject of discussion and remark, and given rise on more than one occasion to scandalous vexation, and annoyance, all which might have been avoided had care been taken in framing the Union Act to provide for the retirement of one of the gentlemen who act in a judicial capacity in the two sections of the Colony and the union of their respective courts. At the last session an ordinance was sent down by the Government and passed; but when it went home Her Majesty's consent was withheld because it failed to provide for either of the Judges in case of retires ment. Before the present Council had been called together it was understood that an effort would be made on the part of the members of the legal fraternity who hold seats in that body to remedy the evil. About one month ago, hon. Mr. Drake, junior member for the city, introduced an emphatic resolution which expresses so tersely and clearly the public feeling and want that we cannot do better than to produce it here:

"That this Council is of opinion that the existing condition of the Supreme Courts of this Colony is highly anomalous, mischievous, and inconvenient; and pending an Organic Ordinance for the establishment of one Supreme Court, an Ordinance should be passed forthwith to establish. (1) A concurrent jurisdiction in each of the Supreme Courts throughout the entire Colony; (2) An appeal as of right from the decision of either of the existing Supreme Courts, to the Judges of both Courts, with the addition of a third Judge of Appeal."

The resolution was debated twice in secret session and action deferred for a few days. In the meantime the hon Attorney General brought forward a measure which he stated was to prove a panacea-a cureall for the Judicial ills under which the Colony labors. The bill was essentially a Government measure. It settled nothing; decided nothing. There was to be no concurrent jurisdiction. The Courts the company had already expended about would remain as now constituted until \$20,000. Leave granted and the bill read the death, resignation, removal or a first time. The Health Bill was read a translation of one of the judges, when third time and passed. Some discussion arose \$150,000,000. the other was to be created Chief Justice, and then the Courts would be united as the Supreme Court of British Columbia, and a Puisne Judge appointed at a salary of £1000 per annum. Yesterday the bill was pressed upon the attention of the Council. As it appeared in the orders of the day, it preceded Mr Drake's resolution, which, having been introduced first, was entitled to precedence. This fact was pointed out by Mr Ring, and upon a vote being had the order was reversed, the resolution taken first, and an amendment calling for a special committee to prepare a bill upon the basis of the resolution passed without debate. The bill was next considered. The Government members spoke and voted in its favor, while the representative members, strengthened by the voices and votes of Hons, Mr. Wood and Mr. Walkem from the ranks of the appointed members, voted to throw it out, which after a sharp struggle was accomplished by a man jority of one. In the hands of a special committee of practical men, the Supreme Court muddle is capable of a solution satisfactory to both occupants of the Bench. In the hands of the Government for two years and upwards, it has been "meddle and muddle" from first to last. Not the slightest good result has been attained by any of the multifarious projects emanating from the Executive Council for the settlement of this vexed question. As we have shown, the Government measure of last session was cast aside by the Home Government for a reason that our Government ought to have been aware existed before it took the matter up; and now that the whole subject has been thrown into the hands of practical members we trust that no obstacle will be interposed to prevent an equitable and honorable solution of the difficulty, for which we regret we cannot employ a

milder term than that of disgraceful.

Wednesday Feb 10 THE inaugural lecture of the Mechanics Institute at Moody & Co's Mills, at Burrard Inlet, was delivered on Saturday the 23d, ult., by the Rev. A. Browning. Charles Hughes, Esq., President of the Institute, was in the chair, and among the audience were several ladies, and the officers and leading men of Stamp's Mill, in addition to the proprietors and employes of the mills more directly interested. The lecturer had selected for his subject 'Woman', and the hearty cheering throughout the delivery of the lecture proved that at the Inlet the age of chivalry is not passed. The influence of woman in the shaping of great destinies was shown by contracting the short lived Commonwealth of England with the flourishing Republic of America: the decay of the one and the permanency of the other was attrib d in a great measure to the character of the two men most prominent in creating them, and it was shown that these men were moulded by women. 'Had not Washington's mother,' said the lecturer, with rare prescience shaped her son's life, he would have died a a subaltern in the King's army, and the American Republic postponed perhaps for centuries.' Nero was then contrasted with John Quincy Adams, and Byron with Patrick Henry, and again the sons were shown to be what the mother had made them. The influence of woman in shaping the future life of Britain and the sacrifices of women to secure the triumph of principles in the late American war, some quaint thoughts of old authors as to wifely influence were given, and the testimonies of Milton, Shakespeare and Garibaldi adduced to show how a good wife may shape the thoughts and actions of even great men. It was hinted that the weakness of Buchanan and the eccentricities of Stevens would not be so prominent had they been other than bachelors. The sketches of the character of Queen Victoria, and in a subsequent part of the lecture of Florence Nightingale, the era of humanity inaugurat. ed by her and sustained by others, was rapturously cheered, and when the lecturer closed by sulogising the several influences at work for elevating man, but declared woman

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. - Mr Humphreys gave notice of motion for an address to the Governor, praying that the duty on horned cattle be raised to \$5, and on sheep to \$1 per head. The Attorney General gave notice that he would ask leave to bring in the Vancouver Island reconveyance Ordipance. Dr Helmcken's motion on the Graving Dock at Esquimalt, was postponed till to-morrow. Mr Ring asked leave to bring in a bill to extend the time granted to the Harewood Coal Company. He stated that on the third reading of the Game Bill as to the possession of deer meat during close time being taken as prima facie evidence of an intention to sell the same; the bill was ultimately read a third time and passed. A short debate took place on the propriety of taking Mr Drake's motion before the Supreme Courts Bill, which was ultimately adopted-ayes, 10; noes, 8. The house then divided on the motion, by consent, without discussion, when torney General then moved a second reading of the Supreme Courts Bill, which led to a protracted debate, resulting in the second reading being negatived by an amendment \_ayes, 9; noes, 10. The School Bill was taken up in committee of the whole, and an irregular debate ensued on Dr Helmoken's amendments, some of which were accepted. The committee was then adjourned till to-morrow. The Anatomy Bill made a narrow escape from being anatomized channels of Puget Sound. on a motion made to have it read that day six months; by the exertions of Drs Helmcken and Davie the innocent was saved and read a second time. The Council then adjourned till 1 p. m. to-day.

to be the auxiliary if not the champion of

each, the response was loud and long.

MECHANICS' LITERARY INSTITUTE.-There was a very large attendance at the Institute last evening. Mr James Fell introduced the rev lecturer, Mr Jenns, who proceeded to describe the various views, which were depicted upon canvass with lifelike fidelity by means of the fine Oxyhydrogen Lantern. Scenes from the Crystal Palace, the old Abbeys of England and Scotland, Houses of Parliament, Tower of London, etc., were shown, and elicited rounds of applause, the effect being greatly heightened by the remarks and explanations of Mr Jenns. At the close of the entertainment Mr Fell proposed a vote of thanks to Mr Jenns, which was carried by

Trebolgan, which loaded at Burrard Inlet rain. and left this port something over a year ago for China, has arrived back at Puget Sound under another name and is loading lumber at Port Gamble for the Chinese market. The Message says of her :- 'The Trebolgan was sold last fall at Shanghai by order of the English Court on account of the failure of owners in England. Mr Thorndike purchased her and put her under the American flag and called her the Alaska; but on account of her being a foreign built vessel, she comes to this port flying the British ensign.'

THEATRE ROYAL-Last night Mrs Bates took her benefit, selecting the beautiful and highly sensational play of the Lady of Lyons' for the occasion. Of a character in which the ablest and most brilliant actresses have striven to distinguish themselves it is unnecessary to speak; but it appeared to us the Alberni Mills were sold at Teekalet last that on these boards, Mrs Bates never ap- Tuesday for four thousand five hundred dolpeared to greater advantage. In all that is lars. weak, true and lovely in woman, for which passions the character is so suited to display, was spoken in latitude 9:30 S latitude. on she was in all scenes, in all gestures, into- the 16th November, by a ship bound for San nations and attitudes, strictly in unison with Francisco. nature, earning throughout most amply the repeated acknowledgments of the audience Mr Bates' Claude Melnotte was also a chaste and fine piece of acting. His Excellency the Governor and many of our leading families were present, the beneficiary being greeted by a full house. At the close of the performance Mr and Mrs Bates were again called before the curtain and made the reour people are so ready to bestow upon talcipients of one of those earnest compliments ent and merit.

LEECH RIVER-Mr Harnett and Captain Wylde returned from the river last night, having walked the whole distance each way in a day. They walked from Victoria to the keep hammering away at what you term the and my empire extends to the Dardanelles and far beyond; but unlike that of a neighriver in six hours and a half, and from the river to Victoria in eight. On on day night, three inches of snow fell on the river, and from six to eight inches from Wolf Creek to the Goldstream mountain; on this of snow, and at Mr Ash's house none. Capt. experience. He thoroughly endorses Mr arms' and threaten to rain sucking-bottles
Harnett's opinion that the ground will all and high chairs upon your head if you don't lics in every part of the Ottoman Empire, and here the interview came to an end. pay well if properly worked, and a second cease your attacks upon them. company has been formed and has located six hundred feet for hydraulicing. aged, sir, in their search after histrionic inthan that taken up by Harnett and company. If the snow does not interfere, washing will commence in three weeks.

COST OF THE INDIAN WARS .- A compiletion from official records regarding the Indian wars show the cost to the United States Government of the various Indian wars of the past forty years to have been as follows: their wives they deserve to be annoyed—the Black Hawk war, 400 lives and \$5,000. 000. The Seminole war cost \$160,000,000 and 7,500 lives, only 1,500 of the Indians being warriors. A war with the Creeks and Cherokees, about the same time, cost \$1000,-000. The Sioux war of 1862 cost 300 lives and about \$40,000,000. The Chevenne war in 1867, 300 lives and about \$12,000,000. The Indian wars on the Pacific slope for the last twenty years, about \$30,000,000. Three campaigns against the Navajoes cost \$30 .-000,000. The whole of the troubles in New Mexico, of which the last item forms a part,

THE SATELLITE -Admiral Hastings yesterday received a telegram from Consul Booker at San Francisco, which stated that H.M.S. Satellite sailed from Yokohama, Japan, for this station, via Hokadadi, on the 12th December last. She is consequently only about due here at this date, and the anxiety felt on her account is therefore allayed. Captain Edy, R. N., who has been ordered to the motion was carried-10 to 8. The At- take command of the Satellite, arrived at Esquimalt some weeks ago.

CAPT. WM. WAITT has been appointed to the command of the steamer Wilson G Hunt, now lying at Portland, Oregon, and has started for Olympia overland to bring her around to run as an opposition steamer on Puget Sound. Capt Waitt has for several years successfully piloted the well known steamer Eliza Auderson though the tortuous

THE P. S. PILOT LAW .- A bill has been introduced into the American Congress to repeal the pilot law of Washington Territory. This statute compels vessels bound for American ports on Puget Sound to take pilots or pay half pilotage. The law gives great dissatisfaction to owners of shipping bound there, and if maintained will materially increase the rates of freight.

WE understand that in consequence of the dangerous condition of the planking in Waddington Alley, the Municipal Council intend having the said alley-way closed forthwith, unless the same is immediately put into proper repair. This step is rendered necessary for the protection of the public safety.

THE Metchosin and Goldstream range o mountains were covered with a mantle of pure white yesterday morning, and a keen NE wind, laden with frost, prevailed during THE SHIP TREBOLGAN-The British ship the day, with indications of a heavy blow or

> THE steamer Geo S Wright returned from Puget Sound yesterday morning with a number of passengers. She will sail at 8 o'clock this morning for Portland.

SMALL Pox at San Francisco is increasing again, owing to the relaxation of precautions. Twenty-five deaths from the disease occurred for the week ending February 6th.

THE steamer Eliza Anderson left Olympia yesterday for Victoria.

JAMES BAY BRIDGE.—This bridge is now than the light of the corons, renders it contract will be completed on Friday.

THE boilers, engines and machinery of

THE bark Cecrops, bound for Victoria,

#### The Baby Nuisance.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST :- I think you are entitled to thanks for the bold manner in which you have attacked infants that almost nightly disturb the audience, and spoil the effect of the superb acting of the Bates troupe.

Babies are nice enough in their place: which is not in the dress circle of a theatre, people who have paid their dollar for the privilege of listening to what is going on upon the stage, and who are forced either to submit quietly to the infliction or retire from Who knows but I shall go to see seats they have perhaps secured and paid for him at Constantinoples? You are not ignorto another part of the house. You ought to ant that Christ has given me all the earth, or daughter of 'em is left at home, or gagged bor monarch, threatens no dangers to the before being brought to the theatre.

DRESS-CIRCLE.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST :- Are you not side the mountain there was but a sprinkling afraid to meet the ireful glances of indignant We are menaced by the same dangers, and mammas whose children you have made a cour brother rulers have the same measure for Wylde, we understand, was for many years raid upon through your paper? No! Then, sovereign believes in his prophet; but the in the same fine gold district in California as sir, you ought to be; for I warn you that other governments of our day do not bea Mr Harnett, in working which be had much the infant-ry of Victoria have sprung to lieve even in God.' The Holy Father then experience. He thoroughly endorses Mr arms' and threaten to rain sucking-bottles requested Fuad Pasha to use his good offices

Young Vancouverians ought to be encour-This ground is considered somewhat more formation and intellectual amusement, instead promising, and less expensive to prepare of being bullied and abused by a set of people who, I don't believe, ever had a child of their own, and can't tell a bib from a diaper, or a sugar-test from a bowl of pap.

Let the babies enjoy themselves; let them scream, squeal, crow or cry. So long as they like it, I don't think the old bachelors who crowd the dress-circle every night instead of take care of, have any reason to object. As for fathers—if they go to the theatre without with them, they would not dare to object to the innocent little dears when they make a little noise by way of showing their appro-Don't the men applaud, I'd like to know?

and is not a baby right in claiming the same privilege? Babies forever, I say! and I wish there were more of them in Victoria, and fewer bachelors to poison the air with tobacco smoke and addle their brains with I am, yours most truly, but not sympathizingly,

Victoria, 9th Feb., 1869.

The Sun.

REMARKABLE ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERY. The London Daily News gives a detailed history of a most remarkable discovery in astronomical science. It is no less than a practical determination of the rays which are always observable at the crossed in the northeast by an army with noment of a total eclipse of the sun. Observing changes in the character and structure of these sierras from day to day and from hour to hour, though no application of science has vet or probably ever will render them visible at any other time than the centre of a total eclipse. method of observation is too technical for our columns. It will be sufficient to say of great effectiveness, which shows side by side the spectrum of the sun proper and the limb of the sun under observa-

Lockyer, in a paper which he presented two years or more ago to the Royal (British) Society, establishing quite satisfactorily that the cause of the sun's that the land tax shall be transferred from the spot was a down rush of vapor into the sun's atmosphere, cooling or sweeping a portion of the incandescent photosphere. The priority in the successful application of Mr Lockyer's suggestion must be awarded to Dr Janssen, who commanded the French observing expedition; but, pleasant new quarter outside the Roman gate. singularly enough, Mr Lockyer, having obtained similar observations, communicated them to the French Academy, and practice of art. Our artists secure liberal a few minutes after they had been stated prices for their works; indeed, in most cases the letter of Dr Janssen, announcing his at least double what is paid to Italian sculptconclusions, was first placed in the hand of the President of the Academy.

Two interesting facts, now first brought | them.' to light, deserve to be stated. It is found that these prominences, or sierras, to which the name of corona has been applied by now residing in New York city who have no astronomers, overlap a little upon the edge of the sun's disc. This is a phe- insures them a livelihood. Some of them nomenon which could never be observed beg or steal outright; but a large number of in a total eclipse, of course. The hitherto accepted theory that the orange line in the spectrum of the prominence examined by Lieut. Herschel was due to the presence of sodium in the solar flames, is ex- result is reported to be an aggregate of want, ploded, and it is almost certainly established that the flames are hydrogen flames template. by the very peculiar and extremely nice THE Montpensier faction in Spain impute reverations of the spectroscope. A single ray of sola light, so much more brilliant the recent uprising at Cadiz to the influence of agents of the United States.

open for the passage of vehicles. The first totally invisible. It must be set down as wagon crossed on Monday. It is said the one of the great triumphs of modern science that it can determine certainly the character, map out and observe changes in the form of a distant light which no instrument can render invisible.

#### The Pope and the Sultan.

A Rome correspondent, under date of the 5th ult., writes:

Fuad Pashe, who was lately given over by the physicians, has now so far recovered his health that he has been able to pay a visit to the Pope. He was received by the Holy Father in the most cordial manner, and they soon chatted as familiar friends, while the Turk was profuse in his expressions of gratis tude for the attentions paid to him by the Pope during his illness. The Holy Father, on his part, described the Sultan as his meilleur ami among the sovereigns of Europe, and spoke gratefully of the toleration he ex. tended to Roman Catholics, not forgetting to add that he hoped his Highness would grant them further privileges.

Fuad Pasha said that the Sultan deeply

regretted he had been unable to visit Rome on his late tour through Europe, when the Pope rejoined with a laugh: Sultan. Indeed, his Highness and myself are in much the same situation as to neighe I have my Czar in the Italian Revolution.

SMALL US. LARGE FARMS .- Robert Bakewell, the celebrated English farmer, used to tell the following anecdote of a farmer in

Leicestersbire: "This farmer, who owned and occupied one thousand acres of land, had three daughters. When his eldest daughter married, he gave her one quarter of his land for her portion, but no money; and he found, by a little more speed and a little better man agement, the product of his farm did not dehaving wives and babies of their own to crease. He then set to work, and began to grub up his furze and fern, and plough up what he called his poor, dry furze, covering, in some places, nearly half the land. After giving half his land away to two of his daughters, to his great surprise he found that the product increased; he made more money, because his new broken-up furze land brought excessive crops, and a the same time he farmed the whole of his land better, for he employed more laborers on it; he rose two hours sooner in the morning, had no more dead fallows once in three years : instead of which he got two green crops in one year and ate them upon the land. When the third and last daughter married, he gave her 250 acres, or half what remained, for her por ion, and no money. He then found that he had the same money to farm one quarter of the land that he bad at first to farm the whole.

Government to examine the counties lying on the northwestern frontier of its Asiatic posassions reports that the region between Afghanistan and Thibet is rich and fertile enough to support a large army with ease. As the Russian army must pass through this hitherto unknown region, in order to invade India, the statement has created great excitement. The Commissioner has also discovcharacter and cause of the brilliant red ered that the Himalayas may be easily It camels and borses, and that a railroad might also includes, which is more wonderful be run across them. The reports of pre-still, the discovery of a method for cipices 17,000 feet high are declared to be pure fiction, and it is assected that there is. in fact, 'a hole in the north-northeast corner of the semi-circular wall which shuts out India from the rest of Asia.

BRITISH INDIA .- Russia is not the only for England has to deal with in India. The Friend of India, a journal generally supposed to be well informed, explains to its readers the organization of a powerful society rivaling that the instrument used is a spectroscope the Fenians in activity and strength, which has for its object the erection of a great Mussulman empire. The Wahabees, whom our readers will remember as the religious sect who lately dethroned the Imaum of Muscat, have zealously spread during many years past The first suggestion of this method of the ramifications of their order throughout the observation was made by Mr J Norman whole of Bengal, north and east of the Ganges. The society is well organized, and the tax levied on the members is large; moreover it is generously contributed. The movement is agrarian in its character. Its apostles promise Mussulmans to the Hindoos.

> A FLORENCE letter says :- "The pecuniary success of many of our artists is so considerable that they are able to furnish themselves with the best accommodations. Mr. Ball has built a fine large house and studio in the and Mr. Powers has also a handsome cottage ors. The energetic young men now beginning their artistic career, promise to accomplis much more than those who have preceded

> DESTITUTION IN NEW YORK .- It is estimated that no less than 200,000 persons are work, no real homes, and no means which them eke out a miserable existence by runs ing into debt for lodging and board, or by borrowing from week to week of whomsoever will lend them, or by quartering them, selves on reluctant relatives or friends. The squalor, misery and degradation fearful to con-

The Weekly Brit AND CHRON

Saturday, February

WE presume that

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across James Bay to d

and pass measures affe

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we are half-inclined to

few if any of their num standing all are equal the rest of the Colonists ed a moment's thought ect this ing a scheme to secure similar privileges, or a rates as other Colonies honorable gentleman ba thought upon the subje given the Council the ben begin to fear lest the close without any action important being had. tle reminder to-day fro estate" may not come induce the inq iry by gentleman as to how i for every let er weigh half-ansounce sent hence of the United States the public is requi 10 cents in Addition Colonial post ge of b for a letter sent hence Puget Sound the same Why the rate to Engl five cents per half-oun lia, 40 cents? These v nent queries to put to th and we shall proceed In the first place, a le across the Straits at for any part of the Uni requires a U S three-ce sure its delivery in Republic without furt its destination be Can stamp pays it through 22 cents : if England, if the destination be Br 15 cents is the rate. prevail throughout the for every hal sounce cross the border to Ca payment of three cents from one end to the ot minion; six cents to United States; and to sure its delivery any United Kingdom. But This Colony and the Im ties pay \$750 per mont to a line of steamshi the mails between V Francisco: and the Po Francisco exacts a rate sent thither by mail wou'd if it were and not a foreign Go furnished the subsidy. taxed twice for the san Squeers would say; "He you!" We cannot seeobtuseness that prevent Colony should pay from cent. more in postage other British Colony; discover why our people on to pay fifteen cents fo mitted to the nearest p neighboring territory, a fifty miles, when a lette patched for three cents office to any part of th American rule. Will gentleman put the quest of the Government in th

COUNTY COURT .- This day, Judge Pemberton pr ber of cases were on the one-a suit for damagesheard, when the Judge appear in his seat at th Court was adjourned until A large number of suit were in attendance, who inconvenience by the post one of the beauties of which compels officials to as well as in a judicial cap

property has been purcha rick. It will serve for of such seagoing steam may have too great a dre admit of their entering V

SELLECK'S WHARF-Th

e corona, renders it t must be set down as triumphs of modern determine certainly the and observe changes istant light which no der invisible.

and the Sultan.

ndent, under date of the

was lately given over by now so far recovered his s been able to pay a visit was received by the Holy pordial manner, and they amiliar friends, while the his expressions of gratis tions paid to him by the ribed the Sultan as his the sovereigns of Europe, of the toleration he ex tholics, not forgetting to is Highness would grant

that the Sultan deeply been unable to visit tour through Europe, ejoined with a laugh: I shall go to see lef? You are not ignor-given me all the earth, ands to the Dardanelles unlike that of a neighens no dangers to the Highness and myself e situation as to neighe Piedmont in Russia, and the Italian Revolution. the same dangers, and ve the same measure for escent. At least, your in his prophet; but the of our day do not bea The Holy Father then ha to use his good offices the protection of Cathothe Ottoman Empire, w came to an end.

FARMS.-Robert Bake-English farmer, used to secdote of a farmer in

o owned and occupied of land, had three s eldest daughter marquarter of his land for noney; and he found, by and a little better mant of his farm did not det to work, and began to d fern, and plough up oor, dry furze, covering, rly half the land. After great surprise he found reased; he made more ew broken-up furze land ops, and a the same time of his land better, for he rers on it; he rose two morning, had no more three years; instead of een crops in one year and nd. When the third and , he gave her 250 acres. ed, for her por ion, and on found that he had the one-quarter of the land to farm the whole.

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NEW YORK .- It is estithan 200,000 persons are York city who have no es, and no means which libood. Some of them : but a large number of erable existence by runs iging and board, or by k to week of whomsoor by quartering thems elatives or friends. The e an aggregate of want, egradation fearful to con-

action in Spain impute t Cadiz to the influence &

The Weekly British Calonis AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, February 13, 1869

WE presume that the honorable gentlemen who day after day meet across James Bay to deliberate upon and pass measures affecting the weal of the Colony, are aware of the forced to pay upon all letters or papers sent out of the Colony. And yet we are half-inclined to believe that few if any of their number, nothwithstanding all are equal sufferers with the rest of the Colonists, have bestowed a moment's thought upon the suba view to devising a scheme to secure this Colony similar privileges, or at least as low

rates as other Colonies enjoy. If any honorable gentleman has bestowed a thought upon the subject he has not given the Council the benefit of it. We begin to fear lest the session should close without any action on a subject so important being had. Perhaps a gentle reminder to-day from the "fourth estate" may not come amiss, and may induce the inq iry by some honorable gentleman as to how it happens that for every let er weighing not over half-ansounce sent hence to any part of the United States or Canada, Colonial postage of 5 cents? Why, for a letter sent hence to any part of Puget Sound the same rate is exacted? Why the rate to England is twentyfive cents per half-ounce? to Australia, 40 cents? These would be pertand we shall proceed to show why. In the first place, a letter posted just across the Straits at Port Townsend for any part of the United States only requires a U S three-cent stamp to insure its delivery in any part of the Republic without further charge. If if the destination be British Columbia. 15 cents is the rate. The same rates prevail throughout the United States for every half-ounce mailed. If we cross the border to Canada, the prepayment of three cents mails a letter from one end to the other of the Dominion : six cents to any part of the United States; and twelve cents insure its delivery anywhere in the United Kingdom. But this is not all. This Colony and the Imperial authorities pay \$750 per month as a subsidy to a line of steamships for carrying the mails between Victoria and San Francisco: and the Post office at San Francisco exacts a rate on each letter sent thither by mail, the same as it

wou'd if it were the American and not a foreign Government that furnished the subsidy. The Colony is taxed twice for the same delivery. As Squeers would say; "Here's richness for you!" We cannot see-it may be natural obtuseness that prevents us-why this Colony should pay from 50 to 100 per cent. more in postage rates than any other British Colony; neither can we discover why our people should be called on to pay fifteen cents for a letter transmitted to the nearest post-office in the neighboring territory, a distance of about fifty miles, when a letter may be despatched for three cents from that postoffice to any part of the country under American rule. Will some honorable gentleman put the question to the leader of the Government in the Council.

COUNTY COURT. -This Court sat on Tuesday, Judge Pemberton presiding. A num ber of cases were on the docket, but only one—a suit for damages—had been partially heard, when the Judge was summoned to appear in his seat at the Council and the Court was adjourned until to day at 11 a. m. A large number of suitors and witnesses were in attendance, who were put to serious inconvenience by the postponement. This is one of the beauties of the present system, which compels officials to act in a legislative as well as in a judicial capacity.

SELLECK'S WHARF-This valuable piece of property has been purchased by Mr R. Brods rick. It will serve for the accommodation of such seagoing steamships and ships as may have too great a draught of water to admit of their entering Victoria harbor.

ant their.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, YESTERDAY-The eport of the select committee on Immigration was read. The committee hesitate to recommend a large grant under the present circumstances of the colony; they therefore consider that a limited sum be applied in the most economical manner. For instance, the sum should not exceed \$3500, and that assisted passages be restric'ed to female domes. tic servants from 18 to 30 years of age; the number brought over at one time not to exceed 40. The cost of passage and the little rates of postage we as a people are necessaries required during the voyage are estimated at \$175; of this the Government is \$50, and the remaining \$50 to be paid by instalments; the servant to be bound for two years; a board to be appointed to distribute the Government grant and receive applications for servants and the best means adapted for spreading useful information regarding this colony in Great Britain .- The Vancouver Island Reconveyance Ordinance was read a first time.-Mr Humphrey's resolution to raise the duty on horned cattle and sheep was carried .- A smart debate arose on Mr Alston's motion regarding Indian affairs, resulting in the resolution being carried -Mr Walkem read the Reports of Committee on Drawbacks, Supplies to Ships, and Pilotage all of which were adopted. The reports were of a favorable character, and we think them of so much importance that we reproduce them in another part of this paper .- Dr Helmeken introduced a resolution, to be referred to the Committee on Drawbacks, recommending that all foreign voyages be considered of not less than 40 days, in order that all foreign-going vessels of over 50 tons burthen be supplied with stores free of duty. the public is required to pay The Drawbacks Bill was read a second time 10 cents in addition to our own and ordered for committee on Monday .-- The committee on the School Bill made some further advance, then rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again .- Dr Helmeken asked the Chief Commissioner what information was in possession of the Government relative to the construction of a Graving Dock at Esquimalt harbor? Mr Trutch renent queries to put to the Government, plied that the correspondence on the subject between the Executive and Imperial Gove ernment was still in progress, but he might state that it had been definitely concluded that Esquimalt was the proper site for the Dock. The Lords of the Admiralty in England had agreed to contribute out of the tunds reserved for the construction of Colohial Docks £20,000 towards the construction its destination be Canada, a six-cent to any company willing to undertake the stamp pays it through; if Australia, task. The company that proposed carrying 22 cents; if England, 12 cents. But out the enterprise was formed in England, but where the present stage of negotiations

> adjourned till 1 p. m. on Monday noxt. 'OTHELLO' was presented last evening at the Theatre, and gave entire satisfaction. The role of Emelia, assumed by Mrs Bates. and that of Iago, by Mr Bates, appeared to afford those present the liveliest satisfaction. The character drawn of Emelia by Shakespeare is a beautiful one, and when entrusted to so accomplished an artiste as Mrs Bates it becomes still more attractive. Mr Bates conception of the characterrof Iago is an admirable piece of acting-the smooth-tongued, deceitful villain being personated to perfection. Othello was ably played by Mr Thayer; Desdemona by Miss Cummings, and Cassius by Mr Fuller. For this evening the great drama of 'Love's Sacrifice' is announced.

> was he could not say. The Council then

ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY -Dong Tye the head of the Chinese house of Tai Soong & Co., of this city, has prepared for the press a dictionary of Chinese and English words, which he purposes to have printed in China, and which he anticipates will prove of advantage to students of both languages, The English words are accompanied by Chinese characters or figures of corresponding significance; and the book is written in a scholarly hand with a due regard to orthographical correctness.

THE annual election of the California State Telegraph Company was held recently at San Francisco, and resulted in the choice of the following Directors :- George H. Mumford, President; H. H. Haight, Vice-President ; F. MacCrellish, W. C. Ralston, C. E. McLane, J. W. Dwinelle and James Gama ble (Superintendent). George S. Ladd was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.

UTSALADY.—The ships Great Pacific. Jennie Alice and bark Onward, are at Utsalady loading. The Great Pacific is taking on board lumber for Callao, and is the largest vessel that has yet been in the waters of Puget Sound. Her tonnage is 1657, and she will carry over a million feet of lumber .- Seattle Intelligencer.

NEW YEAR CALLS .- The principal Chinese merchants yesterday received and hos. pitably entertained all acquaintances who called upon them to exchange the compliments of the season.

SAANICH ROAD-This road is represented to be in a fearful state from mud and fallen trees. For vehicles, beyond Van Allman's, it is almost impassable.

A NEW STEAMER for the Paget Sound service in course of construction at New York for Captain Finch. It will have a tonnage of 400, and will be 180 feet in length. days ago for less than 43 per sore

Municipal Council.

Tnesday, Feb 9, 1867. Council met at 716 o'clock, his Worship, the Mayor, in the Uhair, and Councillors Allatt, Gibbs, Russell, Gerow, McKay, All-

sop, present.

Communication from H F Heisterman for permission to remove a cottage from Trounce Allev ; granted.

Communication from Kinsman & Styles for leave to use a portion of Fort street during the construction of a showroom for Turner & Co.; granted.

Account from H F Feisterman, \$15, for rent, referred to Finance Committee. Account of \$27 from Fellows, Rescoe & recommended to contribute \$75, the applicant | Co, for tools and powder; referred to Finance Committee.

The sum of \$40 was orderd to be paid D W Higgins, and \$4 to Harrison & Co. Petition from property holders on Cormo rant street, offering to pay \$100 towards the expense of grading and gravelling that portion of said street extending from Doug-tas to Wharf street. Referred to Street Committee, for tenders.

The Street Committee were empowered to have that portion of Fisgard and Blanchard streets, now in course of grading, gravelled 20 feet wide and 6 deep.

Petition from property holders on Pandora street, praying to have that street graded and gravelled from Government to Cook street, and subscribing \$250 towards the object. Referred to Street Committee for ten-

It was resolved that unless the planking of Waddington alley be repaired forthwith, the Council would have the same closed. Adjourned till Tuesday next at 7 o'clock.

THE sailing of the G S Wright for Portland was postponed yesterday until 6 o'c'ock this

THE flagship Zealous, Captain Dawkins, will go outside for practice in a few days. The cruise will last three or four days.

THE Enterprise starts for New Westminster at 9 this morning.

THE Active sailed at 4 o'oclock on Tuesday evening for Victoria.

THE steamer W G Hunt will leave Ports land on Monday evening next for Victoria. PORTLAND is henceforth to have four

BRENETT, junior, is likely to bave another racht race with the English sailors.

steamers a month.

Notice of Removal.

VICTORIA NURSERY

SEED ESTABLISHMENT. MITCHELL & JOHNSTON

PROPRIETORS The Seed Business of the Firm is REMOVED to the

OCCIDENTAL BUILDING,

Corner of Government and Fort Streets.

J would respectfully invite part oct their large stock (5000) of

FRUIT TREES Consisting of the most approved varieties of the

Apple, Pear, Pinm, Cherry, etc., True to name

For health, vigour and growth the Trees are unequalled
Also; a fine lot of English Holly, Hawthorn, Standard &
Dwarf Roses, and a General Nursery Stock.

THE SEED DEPARTMENT is replate with the finest varieties of Seeds for the Farm and Gardenf grown by the firm and imported Among their fine selec-tion of PEAS

MILEAN'S LITTLE GEM, a wrinkled marrow BYLEAN'S ADVANCER, a wrinkled marrow 2 1/2 feet;

And RINGS. HADES, a smooth kind, 2% feet, are the best and earliest Peas in Cultivation, are quite new and highly recommended.

NURSERY GROUNDS-Head of Fort st. SRED STORK- OCCIDENTAL BUILDINGS, Government and Fort Streets.

December 18th, 1868.

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JUDSON'S Simple Dyes for People

REGISTERED are undoubtedly the most unefu

Anyone can Use them.

Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes with out soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of clothing that have as "Household Words." Articles of clocking that have been put aside as faded and useless, may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye. NAMES OF COLORS.

Mauve Violet Searlet Crimson Brown Cauary PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE. be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world; or wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON. 19a Coleman street, London. small bottle of color will dye 12 yards of bonnet

SEETHAT YOU GET JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES the wonderful popularity of which has caused numerous aferior imitations, which are calculated to injure both buyers and sellers.

for our Catalogue of instructions how to use the " JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES."

THEO. H. DAVIES. [LATE JANION, GREEN & CO.,] Importer and Commission Merchant.

AGENT FOR Lleyd's and the Liverpool Underwriters, HONOLULU, S. I. 100 lm

everywhere increasing.

Dysentery, and Fever.

THE "TIMES," OF INDIA, STATES

"that the discovery of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S.
CHLORODYNE is a greater blessing to the human race
than even the discovery of Vaccination." This remedy
is invaluable in the above diseases, and is indispen able
to Emigrants, Travellers, and Families, a few doses being
generally sufficient.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right
Mon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Phytelans and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service
in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See "Laucet," December
\$1, 1864.

SI, 1864.
DB. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extrac

DR. J. COLLIB BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from "Medical Times," January 12, 1865.—" Is presoribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Meuralgia, Rheumastism, etc.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

It is necessary to warn the public against spurious imitations, which only bear the pirated name, and are deficient of the true properties of the only genuine, viz.: DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S, as was proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, in the Court of Chancery, in ease Browne vs. Freeman, when the Vice-Chancellor stated that the story of Freeman being the inventer was DBILBERKAFELY UNFRUE.

Sold in Rottles 18, 1144. 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., and 11s., by DBIRBRAFELT UNTRUE.
Sold in Bottles, is. 1/d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by
the Sole Manefacturer, J. T. DAVENFORT, 3S, Great Russell
Street, Bioomsbury, London.
jal8 law

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

LEICESTER MEETING, 1868. UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE REWARDED TO

J. & F. HOWARD. Britannia Iron Works, Bedford

The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for Genera

The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for Light Land The First Prize for the Best Subsoil Plough. The First Prize for the Best Harrows for Horse Power. The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Cultivatin Apparatus for Farms of moderate size.

The First and Only Prize for the Best 5-tined Steam The First an Only Prize for the Best Steam Harro The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Windlass. The Silver Medal for their Patent Safety Boiler.

J. & F Howard thus received TEN FIRST PRIZES. ONE SECOND PRIZE AND A/SILVERAMEDAL.

Carrying off almost every Prize for which they compete and this after trials the most severe and prolonged ever known.

Ex "Spirit of the Age,"

LANGLEY & CO. Grimault's & Co.'s Celebrated Pre

parations. The Choicest Parislan Perfamery

Vicat's Flea Powder in Bellows, Blowers Gesnell's Treble Distilled Lavender Wate Wright's Coal Tar Soap. Trusses of the most Approved Styles. Curling's Cod Liver Oil.

Letchford's Pomades, Oils and Seaps. Also a Large Assortment of Pure Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c

jaI08m

The California Dry Dock Co. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., U. S.

Notice to Shipowners, Agents, Consignees and Masters.

THE COMPANY'S DRY DOCKS, situate at HUNTER'S POINT, SAN FRANCISCO, are now Completed and in Successful Operation, and afford every facility for the Docking and Repair of all Classes of STEAM and SAILING VESSELS. The GRAVING afford every facility for the Docking and Repair of all Classes of TEAM and SALLING YESSEIS. The GRAVING DOCK, excavated on the Solid Rock, and finished in the most substantial manner, is of the following dimensions:

Extreme length, 450 feet; length en blocks, 416 feet; width at the top, 120 feet; depth, 30 feet; width at antrance 90 feet. At mean high tide will take in a ship drawing 22 feet witbout lightening.

This Dock is fitted with a Caisson Gate, and is supplied with Two Powerful Centrifugal Steam Pumps, capable of pumping out the Dock in two hours.

The FLOATING 1RY DOCK will receive Vessels of 1500 tons measurement and under. The Dock is 82 feet in width, and 210 feet in length; is built of the Soundest Oregon Pine, thoroughly braced and bolted, and is furnished with all the requisites for Decking a Ship successfully. Vessels taken up at all stages of the tide.

The Company feel warranted in stating that Repairs on Vessels can be made as advantageously in San Francisco in respect to Cost of Materials and Labor as in any other part of the world.

For Particulars, address,

JAMES POLLOCK, Superintendent,

JAMES POLLOCK, Superintendent, no25 6m San Francisco, California, U. S.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PARTMENT COMMANDER, SEALED PROPOSALS will be received up to noon. on the 20th day of February j 1869, at this Office, and at the Office of the Acting Assistant Quartermaster, at the U. S. Military Camp, on San Juan Island, W. T., for the carrying, by steamer, of the Military Express Troops, Employes and Military Supplies of the United States, except heavy Ordnance, between Victoria, B. C., and the U. S. Military Camp on San Juan Island, W. T., for one year or less, at the option of the Department Commander. Service to be performed once a week, on such day thereof as may be designated by the Commanding Officer of said Camp.

Further particulars can be learned by application at this Office or at the Office of the Acting Assistant Quartermaster, at Camp, San Juan Island, W. T.

A. R. EDDY,

By Col Ch. Or. Ny. Dept. Cal.

Office Chf Qr. Mr. Dept., Col.,
Portland, Oregon, Jan. 26th, 1869.

fel

CONGRES, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

STATISTICS SHOW THAT 50.000 PERSONS ANNU-STATISTICS SHOW THAT 50.000 PERSONS ANNUally fall victims to Pulmonary Disorders, including Consumption, Diseases of the Chest, and the Respiratory Organs. Prevention is at all times better than cure; be, therefore, prepared, during the wet and winter season, with a supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, which possess the virtue of averting as well as of curing a Cough or Cold; they are good alike for the young as for the aged.

Prepared and sold in Boxes and Tins of various sizes by TROMAS KRIMEN, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retailed by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the world.

1 Medicine Vendors in the world.

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Coughs, Colds, Rhoumatism, Diarrhos, | CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.

#### Holloway's Ointment.

Tis wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving curing old sores, wounds, badlegs, ulcers and eruptions of the skin; when rubbed on the surface it penetrates and purifies each tissue on its passage, and exerne the mest wholesome influence over the internal structurets. It heals by cleaning all animal fluids with which it comes in contact, and thereby prometes a sound and permanent

Gout and Rhoumatism

Togusterers from theracking pains of kneumatism and Gout this cintment will prove invaluable. After fomeatation with warm water the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at eace to lesson infiamation, see pain, reduce the swelling, restore natural sirculation, and expels the disease. For the above com-plaints Helloway's Cintment and Pills are infallible spe-

Diptheria, Bronchitis, Sore Throats, Coughs and

his class of diseases may be cured by well rubbing th Ointment, three times a day, upon the threat, chest and back of the patient. It will soon penetrate and give im-mediate relief. In all stages of Influenza, Colds and Bronchitis, this treatmentmay be followed with efficiency and safety—indeed, it has never been known to fail.

All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula and

This Cintment is a certain cure for Ringworm, Scurvy Scrofula or King's Bvil, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the huran race is subject. They cannot be tre-sted with a safer or more speedy remed vithan Holloway Cintment, assisted by his celebrated Pills, which act opowerfully ou the constitution and so purify the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and alsating cure obtained.

bed from the system, and alasting cure obtained.

Dropaical Swellings.

Seware of this dangerous and stealthy complain which frequently creeps upon us by slightsqueamishness or trifling laundice, of which little or ne notice is taken until thelegs begin to swell. The cause of the evil must be looked for in the liver and stomach, therefore set to work carnestly by taking Holloway's famous Pills according to the princed instructions and rubbing the Ointment very effectively over the pit of the stomach and right side where those organs lie. Most dropsical cases whireadily yield to the combined influence of the Ointment and Pills.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflay action.

These complaints are most distressing to both body

Thesecomplaints are most distressing to both body admind, faise delicacy concealing them from the knowdge of the most intimate friends. Persons suffer for ears from files and similar complaints when they might se Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and effect heir own cure without the annoyance of explaining their all most transpore.

Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone and Grave Are immediately relieved and ultimately oured if this Jintment be well rubbed twice a day, into the small of he back, over the regions of the kidneys to which it will gradually penetrate and in almost every case give immediaterelief; but perseverance will be necessary to effect to rough cure.

Both the Ointmentand Pills should be used in the fe Burns, Bunions and Sand Flies, Gout, Gosc-bay, Glandular and Sand Files, Gundular Glandular Ings, (thi'lblains, Chapped Hands, Gorns, (Soft) Rheumatism,

Gerns, (Soft) Rheumatism,
Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY
244Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicinesthroughout the civilized world, at the following prices; is 1 1/4, 25 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 32s each Pot.

\*\*\* There aconsiderables and by taking the larger size
N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patient in every trosoprare affixed to each Box wj5-1 yeow

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE. CAPITAL TEN MILLION DOLLARS

RESERVE TO MEET LOSSE FIVE MILLION DOLLARS

CHARLES TURNER, Esq., M. P. CHAIRMAN, PERCY M DOVE, Manager.

THIS COMPANY HAS NOW THE LARGEST Tincome for Fire and Lif Premiums of any Company in the world.

The undersigned, Agents for Vancouver Island and Eritiah Columbia, return their particular thanks to the public for their patronage of the Royal since the opening of the agency, and also to the Victoria Fire Companies for their valuable services.

The Fire Branch

Of this arency in 1864, was nearly double that of 1868— ne risks in Vistoria alone amounted to \$1,109,000. The business of the

Life Branch. Massisolargely increased since the Directors reduced the rate to the English standard. SPROAT & CO.

Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbi Phœnix Fire Assurance COMPANY.

LOMBARD STREET an CHARING CROSS LONDON.

Established 1782. For Insuring every kind of Property in all parts of the World from Less or Damage by Fire.

THEPROMPTITUD AND LIBERALITY, WITH WHICE its enga ements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the public may be estimated from the fact that since its establishment, it has paid more than Nine Milliens sterling in discharge of claims for Losses by Fire.

The security offered to the public by the Phoenix Office is unlimited, comprisingin addition to the large invested sapital of the Company the whole fortunes of numerous proprietors, composed of some of the most opulent merchants and others in the United Kingdom. Annual and short time insurances are effected upon all kinds of property in Vancouver Island and British Columbia en the most favorable terms.

Prompt cash payment and full power to settle all losses and claims without referring to the Head Office in London.

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Rates and Particulars of Insurance may be had en ap-

Marine Insurance. THE UNION INSURANCE COMPANY

of San Francisco. INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY, CAPITAL Stock, \$750,000.

Forinsuring Merchandise, Treasure, Commissions, Prefits &c. Forinformation, rates of Premium, &c.,
Apply te LOWE BROTHERS
jal-Sm Agents, Wharf street

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### The British Colonies, article we must import some of the hardy little Cheviots that thrive so well on the barren hills of Scotland; AND CHRONICLE

Saturday, February 13, 1869 ILL-CONDITIONED GRUMBLERS are to be found in every community, and we have no special reason for being exempted from the general infliction. We are often buttonholed by such social pests; and are forced, on peril of countless anathemas, to stand and listen to what they advance as special reasons for believing in the immediate abandonment of the Coleny to inevitable Siwash domination. It is perfectly useless to show them by the plainest course of reasoning and the unmistakeable result of figures, that we are slowly but surely approaching that point whence our boundless natural resources will carry us with giant strides on the path of prosperity totowards the height of commercial greatness on the Pacific. It is absurd fo compare the trifling sum-total of our exports with those of our neighbors at the Bay City, or even with the shipments from Portland; our exports up to the present moment are simply the little ventures of an infant Colony not yet entirely weaned from looking to its neighbors for sustenance. We only muster about eight thousand souls, scattered over the immense territory called British Columbia, not above one-third of whom are really exerting themselves for the good of the community; although that third is a larger proportion of the population bent on the advancement of the Colony than we have ever heretofore possessed, and is daily attracting fresh toilers to its ranks. With the very small number of our people who have hitherto sought the true development of our agricultural and mineral wealth. we shall compare favorably with any other people in the world; and it says much for the ease with which such wealth can be made available when we contemplate the progress we have already made. Our coal exports during the past year amounted to 80,-524 tons, valued at \$198,405; of furs we sent away to the value of \$204,-428; fish oil, \$26,642; wool, \$6,230; fish, 1495 packages valued at \$7,679; cranberries, 942 barrels worth \$8,523. Our lamber exports amount to \$184; 135. We have only enumerated a few articles on which we propose to say more anon; the total value of our natural productions exported amounting to \$640,912, exclusive of \$1,780,-000 in gold dust, making a total of shall have no cause to complain of our term snobbish to the language of hon Mr natural productions exported equal to castigations, and sol \$2,420,912, or about \$303 each for every man, we man and child in the Colony. We also re-exported \$107,987 in foreign produce and man-nfactures, on which we made a hand-some profit. Let us now turn to enquire what we expect to do next year; and turn we first to the article of coals, which we may safely set down at double the last year's shipments, considering the rapid progress, being made in the opening of new seams, and the ready market available for all we can get out for a long time to come: the demand increases as rapidly as the production. In lumber our exports are beginning to tell, and no one will tax us with a desire to exaggerate when we set down our exports of that article at \$300,000 for the ensuing year. Furs will fully equal last year's figures, as the country is becoming better known, and trappers are more numerous than formerly. This, however, is not a lasting source of wealth; the increase of population usually does much towards the extinction of fur-bearing animals. In fish oils we have done something; but that is merely initiatory; in the course of the present and following years we look for an extensive trade in oil made by adventurers from this port, and the traffic created by the influx of vessels of all coun. tries that will rendezvous here, promises business much beyond anything conceivable from present appearances. Whilst we are speaking of fish oils we may mention that oil casks made from our Douglas pine have been found to do fully as well as such vessels made from oak (the only material obtainable at San Francisco) and the great difference in price must eventually make us the great manufacturing centre for these articles the cost of oak casks at San Francisco being about 7 or 8 cents a gallonwhereas, from Douglas pine an equally useful cask can be turned out here, for 3 or 4 cents per gallon. It will easily be seen from the foregoing that in the item of fish oil we are likely to give a very different account of ourselves when the next returns are laid before. the Council. Our coast is stated to be the best fishing ground in the world; and will last centuries to come; we learn this from men of long experience in all the known whale fisheries

our experience hitherto has been with a very poor cross of the South Downs, which are not adapted for this climate. When we have procured the proper breed of sheep, we shall surpass most other countries in the production of that valuable article of commercewool. Our fisheries have only been tested, and have given the most convincing proofs of their wonderful riches, salmon, herring, sturgeon, colachan, turbot, codfish and fifty other kinds of marketable fish can be caught in ship loads just outside the harbors. That we shall have a large export of this useful commodity we have every reason to anticipate. Cranberries meet with a ready sale, and the quantity prepared for market only confined by the extent of our means of creasing. We might go on ad infinitum recounting our natural productions and the certain status which we shall have sooner or later, as a commercial people. As it is we have every reason to be proud of our progress; the mainland having made such strides in agricultural improvement, that we shall very soon be importing live stock, raised in the upper country, to this Island It is a great fallacy to believe that reckless trading and thoughtless extravagance are the sure and only indications of prosperity, that is, what these gramblers desire. That we shall ever be able to stop their croaking we have much reason to doubt, but we have only to remind our citizens that croaking is a kind or disease, and those who are afflicted with the malady are therefore more to be pitied than condemned.

Monday Feb 8 AN INDIGNANT MARTHA. - We find the retort of an indignant Martha to her dear Felix. He has evidently 'hurt her phelinks.' 'I want the public to understand that Felix Kilgore said an untruth when he said I had left his bed and board, as I am sleeping on the same bed, the one I brought from home, and using the same board, and have fur-I am still able to do so; and as to causing a separation without just cause or provoçation, it is a falsehood, and there is proof if it about paying any of my debts, for I dely anyone to get anything on his credit.

MARTHA KILGORE.

REFORMED. - The 'well-deserved castigafor New Westminster have produced their patural fruit. The last number of this paper contains neither mis-statements about Victoria or Victorians, scandalous tidbits ed to know if Americans would have allowed Hankin Young imbroglio, per untruths about gratulate our cotemporary upon his reformation, and beg to assure him that, so long as he will keep within the beaten path of

Egyptian, Grecian, Alhambra and other subject could be avoided. He was followed Courts of the Crystal Palace, many of the by the hon Attorney General to the same efvaluable aid towards the success of the en- he doubted very much that such treatment

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE .- The daughter of I Friedlander, a rich San Francisco flour motion would do more harm to the cause of speculator, was united recently to the son of Confederation than anything that could have a millionaire named Bowie. The parents of been done under any other circumstances. the couple presented them with \$150,000 each-a snug little sum of money to comeach—a snug little sum of money to coming recorded in favor of adopting the motion
mence life with. A circumstance which of the hon Dr Davie against 5 negatives. rendered the affair more interesting than or. Now, I do not intend to discuss the merits of dinary weddings was the fact that the bride was a Jewess and the bridegroom a Chris-

THE steamer Enterprise arrived on Saturday from New Westminster, bringing about 30 passengers and a quantity of treasure in continues pleasant and mining operations are pushed forward with spirit.

THE Mechanics' Institute at Moody's & Co's Mills, Burrard Inlet, was opened on the 23d inst, with appropriate ceremonies. Rev A Browning, of the Wesleyan Mission, delivered a very entertaining lecture, the subleot being . Woman.

DROWNED .- Mr Shively, for some months Purser on board the Active running between this port and Portland, was lost overboard from a bark recently, while crossing the San Francisco bar, and drowned.

THE steamship Ajax is believed to have Astoria with the Active for this port too day, amount to 6,000.

THE three-masted schooner H Townsend will Masonic Order, at present, contains about sail from San Francisco on Wednesday to 1,250,000 members, Of this number 150,load with lumber at the B. C. & V. I. mills and 50,000 in Ireland. There are about for San Francisco.

throughout the globe. In wool we late of Nanaimo, has taken permanent two or three thousand persons initiated every have been feeling our way; but before charge of the Presbyterian Church at New year, and the Masonic body is said to be ween much progress in that we make much progress in that Westminster.

Confederation and its Supporters. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIET .- I have always

entertained the idea that the public press was

representatives in the Legislative Council, twice reported in your paper, that the School irrespective of party or particular opinions; Bill introduced by Mr Alston is not adapted but this does not appear to me to be the to the agricultural districts. As any statecase, if I may judge from the suppression of ment of the honorable member in reference the debate on the hon Dr Davie's motion for to the agricultural settlements is entitled to fixing a day to consider the question of Con- respect, I conceive it only due to himsel federation with Canada. I must therefore and the public to show that a very great beg to supply the public with some idea of change in the opinion of our country settlers that debate, and trust that you will fulfil about Free Schools has taken place since your duty to the people of this Colony by the honorable member made the observagiving it insertion in your columns. [Which we cheerfully do; our own notes having been mislaid-En.] The hon member for Victoria gathering them, which must be always in- District had hardly read the words contained in the motion, on Thursday evening last. when the hon member for Cariboo sprang to his feet and made a long speech, compos chiefly of hyperbole, in the course of which be asserted that Confederation was the manifest destiny of this Colony, and that nothing that the members of the Legislative Council could give expression to, could in any way sight, then, it appears as if specially intendchange the course of events, which were inevitably tending towards Confederation. He said that so sure as 'Jehovah ruled the Universe, and Britannia roled the waves' we should be annexed to Canada, and he cared not what was done by the citizens of this tricts, I take the opportunity of stating de-Colony to the contrary. He asserted that the Mainland was almost unanimous for Confederation, and that he came from the largest constituency on the Mainland, pledged to support it. He characterized the hon mover senile,' and generally went in to smash up the Doctor. The hon Mr Walkem fol lowed with a speech which, I presume, now, following 'card' in a late number of the he would rather he had never given expres-Jacksonville (Oregon) Reveille. It is a sharp sion to, -the gist of which was, that it was a for building, and nearly all from \$2 to \$6 great piece of presumption on the part of the per month. Within two days, I was placed bon Doctor to bring forward such a motion in a position to send them a good teacher since be was the member from the Wolves and Panthers District. The hon Mayor from New Westminster very properly desired to know if the hon speakers who had preceded him desired to avoid an expression of opinion with regard to Con ederation, and that it of a school at the expense of a few dollars a augured anything but favorably of a subject nished my board ever since my marriage, and which they dreaded to let in a little daylight upon. The indefatigable member for New onial farmer as a being clad half in deerskin Westminster then, with his usual judgment and half in doeskin, buried amid the damp (?), first assailed one of his own party in the person of the hon Mr Walkem, whom he few potatoes over a half-cleared patch, and is wanted. Felix Kilgore need not be alarmed called a 'beardless boy', and took him to task maintaining perpetual war with the wolves for his harsh and heartless attack on a grey and panthers, was perhaps not far from the headed gentleman, (the hon Mr Walkem aptruth; but this has passed away. They have headed gentleman, (the hon Mr Walkem appealed to the President to protect him, and called the hon speaker to order), and then suggested that the hon Doctor only brought up the question with the design of having it tions' we have administered to the member defeated. He said the election in Victoria for New Westminster have produced their was no criterion of the state of feeling exist ing in British Columbia on the question of Confederation, because the election had been carried by the votes of foreigners; he desirfrom the Gubernatorial kitchen anent the us to give expression to our opinions in the United States, and insinuated that the Americans were moved by interested motives the Colonist. Well, there is nothing like in voting, on the question as they were averse fighting fire with fire,' it seems. We con- to the Confederation of the North American Provinces. He called Dr Daviela mono maniac, and said the Doctor had as great a horror of Confederation with Canada as a dog afflicted with hydrophobia would have political decency and editorial courtesy, he of water. The hon Mr Walkem applied the Robson, for which he was called to order by the President. The hon Chief Commis MECHANICS' LITERARY INSTITUTE .- To- sioner of Lands and Works regretted that merrow evening the first lecture of the sea-son will be delivered by Rev Mr Jenus. The lecture will be illustrated with views of the he did not see how a full discussion of the Courts of the Orystal Palace, many of the object, who also expressed a doubt as to the chief works of art in London, and the Abbeys likelihood of the Mother Country severing of old England. The volunteer band, and the ties that bound ber to her offepring withseveral amateur performers on the piano, out paying the slightest attention to the have 'kindly consented to contribute their prayers of the colonists. Such a course had never hitherto been pursued by England, and was in store for us. The hon senior member for Victoria said the language which had been used by the hon members opposing the The feelings of the Council may be judged by the result of the discussion-10 votes be. Confederation here; it may be the only means of saving this Colony from utter ruin as maintained by the hon Mr Robson; or it may be a very questionable privilege, as suggested by some of those who are adverse to it; but I would humbly suggest that were it all its advocates insist upon, it will never be attractive to our citizens when it is thrust private hands. The weather at the mines down their throats noiens voiens If, as the sold out to England, as Arbiter Johnson partizans of Confederation pretend, a large majority of the people are in favor of it, I would recommend the choice of some other leaders in the movement, or the cause will

THE Sultan has three wives; the first is named Douvele (new pearl,) the second Itaivani Dil, (marvel of the heart,) and the third Eda Dil [elegance of heart.] The harem of His Highness comprises nine hun-dred women, of all classes and all ages. His chamberlains, guard, pages, coachmen, etc., constitute the number of 2,000. Five hundred and seventy tables are set every day in sailed from San Francisco for Petland on the seraglio, twelve persons at each table. Saturday, in which case she should connect at The total number of plates, served twice a

decidedly be lost. Another such exhibition

of bad taste on the part of its advocates

FREE MASONS .- It is estimated that the 600,000 on the continent of Europe, 300,000 in the United States, and 50,000 in other REV R JAMIESON, Presbyterian elergyman, parts of the world. In Ragiand there are

The School Bill as adapted to the Country Districts.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST :- I perceive the medium through which the public were that it has been stated by an honorable to be informed of the proceedings of their member of the Legislative Assembly, and tions on which he based his statement.

At the present time Victoria District, including Craigflower, has three Free Schools. whilst the outlaying districts have no schools The bill before the House would distribute even the present fund (and it will probably be increased) over a wider field, and enable the farmers in these districts to have schools by the subscription of a share. At first ed for the benefit of the settlers; and as recent circumstances have shown me very clearly how willing as well as able the farmers in the districts named are to assist in the establishment of schools within their distails in regard to one-Metchosin.

Urged by a very respectful request to visit the district and see what could be done for the establishment of a school, I found them all so generous and willing that I advised them not to await for either Government or Church, but to join their subscriptions and start a school of their own. One offered land for a site and glebe, another lumber who is now at work.

I may add that those who find their way to the districts of this Colony deeply appreciate the advantages of education, and that they would rather assist in the maintenance month than board their children in town.

A lew years ago the conception of a col-onial farmer as a being clad half in deerskin and darkness of a pine forest, scattering thriven in the land and wish to settle in it. They are animated by the spirit of indepen dence and self-respect, are sufficiently prosperous, and perfectly willing to contribute their part to meet any effort of the Government for the well-being of the young around them.

Victoria, 6th Feb, 1869.

#### Reverdy Johnson's Treachery in England Paralleled.

Special Despatch to the N. Y. Sun. WASHINGTON, January 3 .- While Revrny Johnson's name was before the Sen ate Committee on Foreign Relations, a member of the House called upon a very distinguished Senator on the Committee, and asked him whether he knew from the erdy Johnson to New Orleans as an arbiter in the case of the \$600,000 in gold which Gen. Butler believed to be the property of the Confederate Government, and which was claimed by a foreign banking house, and that after an examination Johnson decided that it was the property of the foreign house, and Mr Lincoln accordingly turned it over. The Commit-teeman replied that he knew these facts He was then asked whether he knew Mr Johnson's handwriting. He replied in the affirmative, and his visitor handed him a receipt signed by Reverdy Johnson (and dated while he was making that exammination) for a fee of \$5,000 from the bankinghouse for attending to some unimportant business on his return North. Subsequent developments showed conclusively that the money was Confederate property, and that its surrender was a gross blunder. The Senator saw the bearing of the case against Mr Johnson, and announced his intention to oppose Johnson's honfirmation; but Senatorial pride swept away all opposition, and because Mr Johnson was a Senator he was confirmed. Now, more than one Senator openly declares that Minister Johnson has sold out Mr Lincoln. It should be known that Mr Lincoln

made this New Orleans appointment at the earnest request of Mr Seward, who was his ardent friend.

would make the subject repugnant to those who have hitherto been its warmest suppor-PROGRESS IN RUSSIA .- The New York Times says: "One of the best signs of progress we have noticed in Russia is the novement for a higher grade of female education. Some of the notable ladies of rank such as the Countess Yefimovsky, the Princess E. Galitzin, and M. Stcherbotoff, and others, have signed an appeal to the press of St Petersburg, to aid them in getting schools established in the University of Kalisch for instructing women in history, philology, natural science, and medicine. Ladies of other towns are doing the same. This betokens an awakening.

> "GENTLEMEN," said a candidate in the far West, after having given his sentiments on the 'Constitution,' the 'Monroe Doctrine' and such like topics-" gentlemen," and he put his hand on the region of his heart. these are my sentiments-the sentiments. gentlemen, of an honest man—aye, an honest politician—but, gentlemen and fellow citizens, of they don't soot you they ken be al-

Our of the largest and best plantations in Decatur county, Georgia, was sold a few days ago for less than \$3 per acre,

# AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,
And for the speedy cure of the following complaints:
Scrofula and Scrofuleus Affections, such
as Tumors. Vicers, Sores, Eruptions,
Pimples, Institutes, Blotches, Beils,
Blains, and all Skim Discases.
Oakland, Ind., 6th June, 1859.
J. C. Ayer & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me.
Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have
suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms;
sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the
stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head
and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which
was painful and loathsome beyond description. I
tried many medicines and several physicians, but
without much relief from anything. In fact, the
disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to
read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared
an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your
reputation that anything you made must be good.
I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it
cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of
a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three
bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form
under the scab, which after a while fell off. My
skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that
the disease has gone from my system. You can well
believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you,
that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age,
and remain ever gratefully. Yours,
ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Roce or Erysipelas,
Tester and Salt Rheum. Scald Head.

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas,
Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head,
Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y.,
12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate
case of Dropsy, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla,
and also a dangerous Matignant Erysipelas by large
doses of the same; says he sures the common Eruptions by it constantly.

Branchesele.

Bronchocele, Goirre or Swelled Neck.
Zebulon Sloan, of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three
bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a Goirre
a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

fered from over two years."

Leucorrhem or Whites, Ovarian Tumor,
Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.
Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes:
"I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in Female Diseases of the Scrothlous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhem by it, and some where the complaint was caused by ulceration of the uterus. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."
Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes: knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes:

"A dangerous ovarian tumor on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual.

After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurrial Disease.

New Orleans, 25th August, 1859.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of Venereal and Mercurial Disease. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla steadily taken cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptems in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula; which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

Independences. Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic Rheumatism for a long time, which your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine.

J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have

think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an affection of the Liver, which destroyed my health. I tried everything, and everything failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no ether cause than derangement of the Liver. My beleved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me try your Saraparilla, because he said he knew you, and anything you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to made a new man of ine. I fest young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

good enough."
Schirren, Cameer Tumers, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfeliation of the Bones.
A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilopsy,
Melanchely, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have
been made by the alterative power of this medicine.
It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action,
and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long
been required by the necessities of the people, and
we are confident that this will do for them all that
medicine can do.

#### Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hearseness, Croup, Brenchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Belief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.



#### DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA Is the great remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations and Bilious Affections;

IT IS THE PHYSICIAN'S CURE FOR GOUT, RESUMATIO GOUT, GRAVEL, and all other complaints of the Bladder

And as a sale and : entle medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Din-neford's M-gnesia is indu-pensable. Sold by all firuggists and Storekeepers.

N.B.—ASK PO& DINNERORD'S MAG-J. G. NORRIS, Agent, dell ly las

Bp Glectric

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY &

Europ LONDON, Feb 3-Mr of the British vacht Car challenge of Douglas wi vacht Sappho. He s race shall be from Cowe of Wight to Cherborg. to Cowes. W. E. Foster, Presid

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LONDON, Feb 3, 7:30 patch just from Athens pected intelligence that ter has refused to agree ference, and have ten nation to the King. Paris, Feb 3-A revi

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The Fenian Costello's the British Government. LONDON, Feb 4-A p held yesterday, favoring MADRID, Feb 4.-Band

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GREECE, Feb 4 .- The against the Conference is delay has been accorded to the protocol.

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Preparations for the m are nearly complete.

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tlement. The new Greek Minis Premier, Balgaris, has b King is firmly for the pro MADRID, Feb 6-The ment will present the cone a draft of a Constitution, prohibiting slavery in all S

Eastern

WASHINGTON, Feb the treaty with Englar slave trade, a motic questing the President discontinue that part quiring each Govern mixed courts, and that connected therewith ce

WASHINGTON, Feb. committee, agreed by a scheme of aiding the rai Northern Pacific, the So Salt Lake to some point i mest is to guarantee th years on the first mortga tent of \$30,000 per mile. cured by reservations of the United States to the count of business done. done; the title of land from Government until acession of Congress

# ER'S

ING THE BLOOD.

cofthe following complaints:

felous Affections, such
seles, Blotches, Beile,
Skin Diseases.

LAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.
Jents: I feel it my duty to acSarsaparilla has done for me.
Scrofulous infection, I have
rious ways for years. Somelicers on my hands and arms;
ward and distressed me at the
ago it broke out on my head
and ears with one sore, which
some beyond description. I
and several physicians, but
rom anything. In fact, the
At length I was rejoiced to
ssenger that you had prepared
arilla), for I knew from your
ing you made must be good,
and got it, and used it till it
you advise, in small doses of
month, and used almost three
lifty skin soon began to form
after a while fell off. My
I know by my feelings that
om my system. You can well
I am saying when I tell you,
one of the apostles of the age,
fully.

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

E. Rose or Erysipelas,

e Eyes, Dropsy.

De writes from Salem, N. Y.,

the has cured an inveterate

the threatened to terminate fa
ring use of our Sarsaparilla,

Malignant Erysipelas by large

the wresthe common Erup-

ofere or Swelled Neck. rospect, Texas, writes: "Three parilla cured me from a Goitre on the neck, which I had suf-

whites, Ovarian Tumor, ion, Female Diseases.

ng, of New York City, writes: mply with the request of your verse found your Sarsaparilla a tive in the numerous compenses of the Scrofulous red many inveterate cases of d some where the complaint ion of the uterus. The ulcercured. Nothing within my r these female derangements. The verse was the services of Newbury. Ala. writes: r these female derangements."

v, of Newbury, Ala., writes:
n tumor on one of the females
had defied all the remedies welength been completely cured
Sarsaparilla. Our physician
extirpation could afford relief,
al of your Sarsaparilla as the
ting, and it proved effectual.
nedy eight weeks no symptom
""

Mercurial Disease.

Directory is the August, 1859.

ir, I cheerfully comply with gent, and report to you some alized with your Sarsaparilla.

t, in my practice, most of the it is recommended, and have y wonderful in the cure of rical Disease. One of my padeers in his throat, which were and the top of his mouth. adily taken cured him in five attacked by secondary sympthe ulceration had eaten away it, so that I believe the disch his brain and kill him. But instration of your Sarsaparilla; he is well again, not of course ration to his face. A woman for the same disorder by merom this poison in her bones.

surprised me.
G. V. LARIMER, M. D. reston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.
ir, I have been afflicted with a
matism for a long time, which
hysicians, and stuck to me in
dies I could find, until I tried
One bottle cured me in two
my general health so much
than before I was attacked. I
medicine.

medicine.

of St. Louis, writes: "I have a with an affection of the Liver." health. I tried everything, of to relieve me; and I have man for some years from no rangement of the Liver. My Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to, because he said he knew you, de was worth trying. By the cured me, and has so purified a new man of me. I feel young can be said of you is not half

cases have been reported to use formidable complaints have of this remedy, but our space them. Some of them may be can Almanac, which the agents eased to furnish gratis to all who

t Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, hely, Neuralgia. cures of these affections have terative power of this medicine.
I functions into vigorous action,
disorders which would be supach. Such a remedy has long
necessities of the people, and
at this will do for them all that

erry Pectoral,

RAPID CURB OF Influenza, Hoarsone chitis, Incipient Cou-and for the Helief amptive Patients vanced Stages the Disease.

led excellence for coughs and wonderful cures of pulmonary it known throughout the civilarth. Few are the communities, mong them who have not some e of its effects—some living st of its victory over the subtle orders of the throat and lungs. adful fatality of these disorders, too, the effects of this remedy, to than to assure them that it has that it did have when making ave won so strongly upon the we won so strongly upon th

C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.



8 FLUID MAGNESIA

omach, Headache, Heartn. Sour Eructations and

YSICIAN'S CURE FOR SUMATIC GOUT. other complaints of the

the medicine for Infants, Children, for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinists and Storekeepers S DINNEFORD'S MAG-

J. G. NORRIS, Agent,

Ep Glectric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

challenge of Douglas with the New York flames.

to Cowes. W. E. Foster, President of the Board posed.

of Health, retains his seat in Parliament opposition against his election having failed. There is no doubt that the Greek Government has agreed to the resolutions of the Paris Conference.

patch just from Athens conveys the unexpected intelligence that the Greek Minister has refused to agree to the Paris Conference, and have tendered their resignation to the King.

among the natives of Algeria. It is con- of the insurgents. The most conflicting refined to tribes in a district remote from ports are in circulation regarding the killing the French settlement. The Duke of Magenta has been ordered to Algiers.

The news from Algeria says, the insurgents are defeated, and revolt suppressed. Disturbances are now quieted.

of Burgois have confessed their guilt.

London, Feb. 4-The latest from Athens indicates the adhesion of Greece to the decision of the Paris Conference. LONDON, Feb. 3-Lieut. Colonel Edmund

Henderson is appointed Commissioner of the London Police vice Mayne, deceased. The Brazilian force had gone to Ascension, Paraguay, to establish a provisional govern-

The Fenian Costello's appeal is denied by the British Government.

London, Feb 4—A public meeting was held yesterday, favoring a Fenian amnesty.

MADRID, Feb 4.—Bands of Carlists bave made their appearance in Catalonia. They come from the valley of Algeria, and seek to produce a rising against the provisional government. Troops have been sent to disperse them. The press of this city, fearing civil war, urge the government to take action and the people to unite against reaction-

PARIS, Feb 4 .- The bullion in the Bank of France has increased nearly ten million

GREECE, Feb 4 .- The popular excitement against the Conference is intense. A short delay has been accorded for Greece to reply

London, Feb-There was a great public meeting yesterday, favoring the Fenian am-

Preparations for the meeting of Parliament are nearly complete.

Lord Clarendon's health is much impaired and it is expected he will soon be obliged to retire from the Foreign Office.

The Powers participating in the Paris Conference have granted a brief space of time for Greece to decide on their proposals. Prince George has returned to Athens and is engaged in forming a new Cabinet. Great excitement prevails at Athens. Balgaris, the retiring Prime Minister, is immensely pop- Why the Austrians Were Defeated at ular, and extensive demonstrations are made in his favor by the citizens.

Parts, Feb 5-The bullion in the Bank of France has increased to nearly ten million tria's Struggles in the Year 1866, the official work on the German war, now in course of

Foreign Affairs, died to-day.

Dispatches from Algeria announce that the

insurgents were met by the troops, and after

question of the recognition of Southern beligerency, and concluding nothing. If the Senate should hesitate to ratify it, E gland will not chaic; the whole document needs re-caeting. Every claim practically may now reach the sovereign umpire. This is no set-

The new Greek Ministry has failed. The Premier, Balgaris, has been recalled. The King is firmly for the protocol.

MADRID, Feb 6-The Provisional Governe ment will present the constituent Cortes with Saxons had been again placed in order, and the strong of a Constitution empracing a clause the army had a little rest, a catastrophe would a draft of a Constitution, embracing a clause prohibiting slavery in all Spanish possessions.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, Feb 3-In relation to the treaty with England, regarding the slave trade, a motion was made reslave trade, a motion was made re-all the general officers to his tent," but only questing the President to ask England to spoke to them about matters of detail, not disdiscontinue that part of the treaty re-closing any of his plans. When Field-Mar-shal Edelsheim remarked that the army would quiring each Government to keep up quiring each Government to keep up probably not have as much rest as was exmixed courts, and that salaries of officers pected, but would be attacked that night or

Washington, Feb. 4—The Senate, in ters without knowing where or when the committee, agreed by a vote of 6 to 5 to the scheme of aiding the railroads recommended drawn up at 11 o'clock that night and comby the sub-committee. It includes the municated to the commandants at 3 o'clock Northern Pacific, the Southern Pacific, and on the morning of the 3d.

The plan, according to the official report salt Lake to some point in Oregon. Government is to guarantee the interest for forty years on the first mortgage bonds to the ex-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4-The committee on ways and means agreed to report Schenck's bill to strengthen public credit and legalize sold contracts, pledging the faith of the United States to payment of bonds in coin.

NEW YORK, Feb 5—The fires at Valparais-

so, Dec 31, occasioned great loss of property LONDON, Feb 3-Mr Ashbury, owner amounting to several hundred thousand dolof the British yacht Cambria, accepts the lars. A number of persons perished in the

yacht Sappho. He suggests that the of Admiral Tucker, formerly of the Confed-The Peruvian expedition, under the charge race shall be from Cowes around the Isle erate navy, has demonstrated that the Ucaof Wight to Cherborg, France, and back guila is the true source of the Amezon, and not the Maconan river, as was formerly sup-

West Indies.

HAVANA, Feb 3—The city is entirely tranquil, a steamer has arrived with troops from Spain.

HAVANA, Feb 5-The Peace Commissioner London, Feb 3, 7:30 p. m -A dest to the insurgents has returned unsuccessful. comply with the promises made in view of the return of arms by the insurgents. The war is certain to continue, and the fate of the Island can only be decided by arms, as Paris, Feb 3-A revolt has broken out the Government cannot grant the demands of prominent insurgents.

MONTREAL, Feb. 4-While a concert and ball was in progress at St. Patrick's Hall last night, at which 2000 persons were pres-Madrid, Feb 3—The prisoners implied that the roof was giving cated in the assassination of the Governor the property was a raised that the roof was giving way. All rushed for the street, and while a crash. Several persons were injured, but it is hoped none were killed.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4-The California Pacific Railroad steamer New World broke her shaft this morning on her way to this city

with Sacramento passengers.

The schooner Legal Tender, Captain Holcomb, which left this port January 13, arrived here in distress yesterday. The vessel encountered a severe gale in the North Pacific, during which her boats were badly stove and sails and rigging seriously damaged. The escape of those on board was almost miraculous.

and 230 from Ogden City. The track of the Union Pacific Railroad is laid to within ten miles of Og'en, so only about 230 miles of road remain to be built.

Legal Tenders, 74 to 7416. Gold closed in New York at 135%.
Arrived-Bark Uhris. Mitchell, from Port

Madison; bark W. A. Banks, Utsalady. Arrived, Feb. 2—Bark Gold Hunter, 19 days from Port Madison. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 5-Legal Tenders 74

@7416. Gold closed at 13516.
Liverpool wheat and grain quotations are unchanged. Flour—Superfine, \$4 621/2@4 75; extra,

\$5,62\frac{1}{2}\$ 75.

Wheat—\$1 75\tilde{1}\$ 89.

Barley—\$2 15—quotable at \$2 10\tilde{2}\$ 20;
fair to choice brewing, \$2 10\tilde{2}\$ 30.

Oats-California, quotable at \$2 10@2 20; Oregon, \$2 15@2 25. Arrived-Bark Live Yankee, Port Mad-

Keniggratz.

The first part of the third volume of Aus-The Marquis Monstier, late Minister of publication by the Austrian Staff, contains some interesting particulars of the events which immediately preceded the battle of Kœniggratz. "Benedek," it says, "was insurgents were met by the troops, and after a brief engagement retreated.

In Greece the popular excitement against the Paris Conference is intense.

Madrid, Feb 5—Espartero declines a seat in the Cortes.

London, Feb 6—The Times of to-day announces that the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty is incomprehensible, involving as it does the guestion of the recognition of Southern beligned.

Koniggratz. "Benedek," it says, "was thoroughly discouraged; he had lost all confidence in himself, his entourage, his army, and the great cause for which the army had gona into the field." At half pest twelve on July 1st, he sent the following despatch to the Emperor: "I beg your Majesty most strongly to make peace at any price; a catastrophe for the army is inevitable." To this the Emperor replied: "It is impossible to make peace." I command you to conduct a retreat with the command you to conduct a retreat with the greatest order." Benedek then sent a second despatch, from which the following are extracts: "Out of eight corps there are only

two intact, although we have had no battles, only skirmishes; and even these are very much fatigued. \* \* \* All this compelled me to retire hither. On the road I found the whole of the transport corps, which could not be placed sufficiently far back, and it the enemy had either energetically attacked us then, or even before the first corps of the have been inevitable. Fortunately, the enemy, has not yet come up to us. I will therefore let the troops rest to-morrow, \* \* \* If I am outflanked, I can count upon them."

At mid-day on the 2d, the chief of the staff telegraphed that matters were looking better; Benedek, too, was more calm and hopeful than he had been the day before. He summoned the following morning, Benedek made no

tent of \$30,000 per mile. Government is secured by receivations of all sums due from the United States to the various roads on account of business done. Farther reservations are made of ten per cept. on gross business done; the title of land grants is not to pass from Government until interest account is fully settled. No action is likely to be taken this session of Congress on the report favoring aid to Northern and Southern Pacific more astonishing.

# Victoria Nursery & Seed Establishment.

MITCHELL & JOHNSTON

New Seeds for the Farm and Garden,

The bulk grown by themselves and harvested in prime condition.

The stock of Grasses, Clovers, Lucerne, Trefoil, Turnips, Rape, Mangolds,

Carrots, &c., is the most complete, choice and extensive ever offered in this Colony. Of Garden and Vegetable Seeds, the selection [including all the best kinds in cultivation] is unrivalled, and of

> FLOWER SEEDS Only the most beautiful kinds have been grown.

To arrive per "Prince of Wales," in February,

Garden Ironmongery, Saynor's Cutlery, Iron Hand-Lights, Flower Pots, &c.

Printed Catalogues to be had at the SEED STORE, Occidental Buildings, Fort reet, or at NURSERY GROUNDS, Fort street. street, or at NURSERY GROUNDS, Fort street.

Cook 0

VIC

ield Nursery, Bay Nursery,

W MEESTINK!

LEA & PERRINS'

ERLEBRATED Worcestershire Sauce.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION A. AINST FRAUD.

Ask for LEA & PERRING Sauce, and see Name Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stepper.

Wholesals and for Export by the Proprietors, Wereaster, Orosso & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Ollmen universally.

AGENTS FOR VIOTERIA—Janion, Green & Rhodes.
jal5 ly la w

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTERWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, or counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

Bearing Labels in imitation of Mesers CROSSE & BLACK WELD'S, SHARK SACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 80th of the same month, for SELLING SPUBIOUS ARTICLES

om Europe, overland, many U. BUSHIES, Garden and F. e and Nurseries, as usual. Colonial-raised pecial attention is me in this Colony, SPECIAL PRIZE

& B. have on the way from RULT TREES AND

and profe

for

Shows

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS

&c. &c.: (Free from Adulteration. Manufactured by

CROSSE & BLACKWELI PURVEYORS TOTHE QUEEN, SOMO SQUARE, LONDON

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Bauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public ishereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to Well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World. ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goeds, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them. and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels stopper, and bottle. Some of the foreign warkets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins bave been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Hannisoturers and Venders of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Te insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Mait Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platrium Stram Coins; and are precisely imilar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. O & B. are Agents for LEAGE PERRINS' CHLEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of very description of Oilmon's Stores of the highest quality. my19 law



INSANTS' FREDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.,

COPPLEENE NEELY APOTHECARIES' WARES,

CAUTION Anyone SELLING SPURIOUS CILMEN'S STORES, under Orosse & Blackwell's name, will be hable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prescu-sed. Perchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GRAUINE manufactures of Restre Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER on Vancouver Island. 11 & 12 ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E. C TLUSTRATED GATALOGUES forwarded to the Tra-en receipt of Business Card.

# THE GRAND PROMO-TERS OF HEALTH. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of a its pleasures. The first irregularity of any function should be checked and set right by appropriate doses of these fine purifying Plils, which strengthen the system by thoroughly cleansing the blood rom all impurities. They balance disordered action, remove the cause of disturbance and restore its normal and natural power, to every organ, without inconvenience, pain or any other diawback.

hawback. Derangement of the Bowels, Liver and Stome

Derangement of the Bowels, Liver and Stomach Complaints.

This medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures effected by its use are so wonderfu as to astonish every one. Its pre-eminence as a remedy for billious and liver complaints and derangements of the stomach and bowels, is no longer a matter of dispute or doubt. In these diseases the ben-ficial effects of Holloway's invaluable Pills are so permanent and extensive, that the whole system is renovated, the organs of digestion strengthened, and full and easy assimilation protected, so that both physical and moral energy are increased.

Determination of Blood to the Head.

This is generally eccasioned by some irregularity of the stomach and bowels, which, if not quickly attended to frequently terminates fatally. A few does of the set amous Fills never fail to give tone to the stomach regularity to the secretions, and purity to the fluids. Vertica dimness of sight and other indications of approaching apoplexy, are entirely dissipated by a course of this admirable medicine

The Female's Best Friand

For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the 'ex am. in every contingency perilous to the life of women, youthful or aged, married or single, the mild but speedy remedy is recommended with friendly exmestness. It will correct all functional derangements to which they are subject.

Scrofula and all Skin Diseases.

For all skin diseases, howeve investerate, these medications of the still at the still are trader.

\*\*Scrofula and all Shin Diseases.
For all skin diseases, howeve invaterate, these medicines are asovereign remedy while the Fills act upon the blood, which they pu ify, the outtened passes through the pores of the s in, and cleanses every structure, as water saturates he soilor as sait penetrates meat. The whole physical machinery is thus rendered healthy, regular and viperous

Coughs, Colds and Asthmas.

No medicine will cure colds of long duration or such as are settled upon the chest so quickly as these famous Pills. Even in cases where the first stage of asthmas has appeared these Pills may be relied on as a certain and never failing remedy, particularly is the Ointment be simultaneously well rubbed into the chest and throat night and morning.

Indigestion—Billious Headache.
These complaints may sometimes be considered trifling but it should be borne in mind that by inattention and neglect, they often end most seriously. Give early thought to a deranged stomach take Holloway's Pills, rub his celebrated Ointment ever the pit of the stomach, and you will shortly perceive a change for the better in your digestion, spirits, appetite, strength and energy. The imprevement, though it may begradual will bethoroug a and asting.

Helloway's Pills are the best remedy knowning.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy knownin the world for the following diseases:

gue stoma ities ities siles secondary sympaths sere the Skin Bould of the Skin Bo the world for the following diseases:

## EXTRAORDINARY OURE OF A COUGH.

The following letter has been received from WILLIAM BOARDS, Esq., an extensive agriculturist and land agent, residing at Edmonton, Middlesex:

"Nightingale Hall. Edmonton, Middlesex:—
"Nightingale Hall. Edmonton."
"Dear Sir.—I have recently suffered much from a most violent cough, proceedin.; from a tickling in my chest, which no remedy, out of many I resorted to, could allay. My head was constantly aching, and my whole frame entirely shaken. Having seen the good effects of your Balsam of Anisced in several members of my family, I pur chased a small bottle, and, when going to bed at night. took a teaspoonful in two tablespoonfuls of water, just warm. The effect was immediate; it arrested the tickling in my chest, I slept well and arose perfectly restored in the morning, with the exception of debility, arising from fatigue by incessant coughing for some days previous. My cough entirely left me, and has never returned. Having since heard of a lady in the neighborhood who for a long time had laboured under a most distressing cough, and who had resorted to every remedy within her knowledge, I sent the remainder of the bottle to her; and that long-standing, obstinate, and (as she thought) incurable cough, was perfectly cured. You are at perfect liberty to make what use you may please of this communication, as the contents are strictly true I shall take every opportunity of recommending your incutimable medicine, feeling as I do fully assured of its efficacy.

"To Mr, Thos. Pewell."

"To Mr. Thos. Powell.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Bronchitis, and for all affections of the Lungs, this eld established remedy will be found invaluable.

The large sales and increased demand for this excellent and elegant preparation, which has followed its introduction into Australia, New Zealand and nearly till the British Colonies, has induced the Proprietor to still further extend the beneficial results of its user; and he begs to announce that he is now introducing its sale into Victoria, B. C., and has appointed Messrs Millard and Beedy, Wharf Street, Victoria, Wholesale Agents, through whom Chemista and Stereneepers can obtain their supply.

The Price is within the means of all classes.



Prepared and Sold by THOMAS POWELL, 16; Blackfrians Road, London, Sold in bottles, by all Chemista and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents, Milliand & Brant, Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C. oel 26t s

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES INSURANCE AGENCY.

MARINE Pacific Insurance Company, San Francisco.

LIFE Oity of Glasgow Assurance Company, Glasgow. For Rates of Premium, apply to Whar street, Victoria, B. C., 1868. oals daw ly

# By Glectric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

PORTLAND, Feb 6-The steamer Active

## California.

SAN FRANCISCO. Feb 6-There have been eighty deaths this week, including twenty-five from the small-pox epidemic; this is an increase, owing principally to he relaxation of precautions.

A match trial of velocipedes at the Pavillion, this afternoon, was witnessed by a large number of spectators. The fastest time made was a mile in three minutes.

The leading retail dry goods merchants have published a card agreeing to close their stores at 7 o'clock p. m.

#### Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, Feb 6-The Senate took up the Tenure of Office Repeal Bill. Edmunds said the Judiciary Committee had amended the Bill so as to permit the President to suspend Civil officers whenever required, subject to the approval of the Senate. Heads of departments should be subject to removal at the will of the President alone. The Committee had reported to that effect. Morton favored the repeal of the law; he thought the public service had never been benefitted by it. No action was taken.

Corbett's amendment to the Constitutional Amendment excludes Chinamen and Indians. He takes the ground that it is unwise admitting to citizenship a race of pagans, who, if allowed to vote, would come from China in vast numbers and take possession of the whole Pacific Coast.

Howard, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a bill to aid the Northern and Southern Pacific, Atlantic Pacific, and Oregon branch by guaranteeing interest of bonds. Ordered printed.

Morgan made a minority report against it. The January statement shows the total public debt, less cash, in the treasury to be

NEW YORK, Feb 6-The Bemen bark America arrived with nine passengers from the Hibernia. She took from the British bark Cutpbort the crew of the Hibernia, some of which were landed at the Azores. All hopes of the safety of the missing boat are

#### Europe.

London, Feb 6-In Greece the Ministry fails to secure a Premier, but give assurance that they are firmly for the protocol The prelates recently elected to the Cortes have been forbidden to take their seats.

MADRID, Fab 7-It is said Prince Ferdinand has consented to be a candicate for the

An order has been issued for the execution of the assassinators of the Governor of Bur-

It is generally conceded that Alozega will be chosen President of the Constitutional Cortez. Many rumors prevail about the proposed directory. Some assett that the members are to be elected for five years. Many political arrests have been made lately, all on the charge of being engaged in the Carlist movement. The name of Prince Girgenti is stricken from the roll of the Spanish army. The Carliets are very active, and the indications are that they are laboring to produce an insurrection which may break out at any moment. It is rumored that the 11th inst. has been fixed upon by them for demonstration against the provisional govern-

Paris, Feb. 6—Early payment of one instalment of the Mexican loan is promised. Paris Feb. 7-Queen Isabella has issued another manifesto denonncing the report that she repudiated Spain and asserting her right to the throne.

The Great Powers have granted a delay of eight days for the Greek Government to make their final decision in regard to the proposals of the Paris Conference.

The announcement is made on official authority that late advices from Athens give the Fierch Government hope that the peace policy of King George will triumph. Great

#### agitation still prevails at Athens. Peculiarity of Handwriting.

It is a remarkable fact that no man can ever get rid of the style of handwriting peculiar to his country. If he be English, he always writes in English style; if French, in French style; if German, Italian or Spanish, in the style peculiar to his nation. "I am acquainted," says a correspondent, "with a Frenchman who speaks English like one of our own countrymen, and writes it with ten our own countrymen, and writes it with ten times the correctness of ninety-nine in a hundred of our people, but who cannot, for the life of him, imitate our modes of writing. I knew a Scotch youth who was educated entirely in France, and resided eighteen years in that country, mixing exclusively with French people, but who, although he had a French writing master and probable and a French writing master, and probably never saw any-thing but French writing in his life, yet wrote exactly in the English style; it was really natural instinct. In Paris all the writing masters profess to teach the English style of writing, but with all their professions and all their exertions, they can never get their pupils to adopt any but the cramped hand of the French. Some pretend to be able to tell the characters istics of individuals from their handwritings. I know not how this may be, but certainly the nation to which an individual belongs may be instantly determined by his handwriting. The difference between the American or English and the French handwriting is immenseschoolboy would distinguish it at a glance.
Mix together a hundred sheets of manuscript, written by a hundred Frenchmen, and another hundred written by Englishmen or Americans, and no one could fail to distinguish every one of them, though all should be written in the same language and with the same pens and paper. The difference between Italian, Spanish and German handwriting is equally decided. In fact there is about as great a difference between the same pens and paper. ference in the handwritings of different na-tions as there is in their languages. And it is a singular truth that, though a man may shake off national habits, accent, manner of thinking, style of dress-though he may become perfectly identified with another nation, and speak its language as well, perhaps better, than his own-yet never can he succeed in changing his handwriting to a foreign style.—

#### Death of Neauder.

No more striking illustration was ever given of the ruling passion strong in death, than in the last hours of the beloved Neander. His thoughts even when reason wandered, were on his work. Mrs

Conant gives the following sketch: A wine bath had been prepared for him, as a last resort. Refreshed and strengthened by it, he was borne from the darkened room, where he had lain hitherto, into his study, that cheerful little apartment opening to the sun, which had been so long the workshop and the para dise of the man of thought. Here for nearly twenty years he had studied and written. From this spot had gone forth those great works which have delighted and instructed Christendom. Ere long he murmured dreamily, as if at the close of a long, fatiguing walk with his sister. "I am weary; let us now make ready to

go home." Just then, the rich sunset glow, pouring through the window, lighted up the shelves from which looked down upon him the masters of thought with whom for so many years he had held silent but high and enduring communion. Raising himself by a sudden effort from his pillow, he commenced a regular lecture upon New Testament exegesis. Soon a new image passed before his restless fancy. Imagin ing himself at the weekly meeting of his beloved Seminarium, surrounded by his ed for the reading of a dissertation, shortly before assigned, on the material and formal principle of the Reformation. He then dictated the titles of the different courses of lectures to be delivered by him the next session; among them, "The Gospel of John, from its true historical point of view."

His last thought amid the struggles of death, were devoted to the great labor of his life. Beginning at the very passage of his church history where sickness had arrested his progress, he resumed the thread of thought, and in spite of inter-ruptions, continued to dictate in regular periods for some time. At the close of each sentence he paused, as if his amenuensis were taking down his words, and asked, "are you ready?" Having closed a division of this subject, he inquired the time. Being told that it was half past nine, the patient sufferer repeated once more, "I am weary; I will now go to sleep!"Having by the aid of friendly hands stretched himself in bed for his last slumber, he whispered, in a tone of inexpressible tenderness, which sent a thrill through every heart, "Good night!" It was his last word. He immediately fell into a sleep, which continued four hours, when his great spirit, in the quiet of a Sabbath morning, passed gently into the land of peace."

THE alleged sympathy of the Prince of Wales with the ritualists is creating anxiety in the minds of some church people. Various circumstances are referred to as calculated to excite uneasiness. The Hon Mr Wood, the Prince's . equery, for example, President of the English Church Union; the Prince gave a hand some check to Dr Lee for "improving" All Saints' (ritualistic) Church; the Prince, furthermore, has given a superb pair of altar candlesticks to the church of Sandringham; and the Prince, finally, was a frequent attender during the year at the sforementioned All Saints.

PROFESSOR PRYME, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has just died. He was the oldest member of the College, and the first Professor of Economy at Cambridge, if not in England, a member of three Parliaments, and an early advocate of University reform as well as a poet of some repute.

### Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA. ENTERED.

Feb 9—Steamer G S Wright, Langdon. Pt Towns Steamer Enterprise, Swanson, N Westminster Steamer Emma, McIntosh, Burrard inlet Sloop Thornton, Warren, Burrard Inlet

CLEARED. Feb 9—Stmr G S Wright, Langdon, Portland Steamer Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster Steamer Emma, McIntosh, San Juan

#### BIRTH.

On Tuesday, 9th Feb., the wife of W. S. Sebrigh Green, Esq., Solicitor, of a daughter.

### MARRIED.

In this city, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Thoms. Somerville, Mr. Robert E. Nelson, R.N., H.M.S. Zealous to Harriet Mary, youngest daughter of James Thorne In this city, on the 8th inst., Mr H. B. W. Aikman t Marie Amelie, eldest daughter of Jules David, Esq. [No cards]

In this city, on the 9th inst., of diptheria, Thomas Hux-table, aged 4 years and 9 months. At Victoria Royal Hospital, on the 5th inst., Isaa Camm, aged 29 years.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.



# CAMOMILE PILLS

A RE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED AS A A simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They ut as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use.

Sold in bettles at 131/4d, 2s 9d and 11s each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the world.

Orders to be made payable by London House.

# French Medicines.

PREPARED BY

## GRIMAULT&CO.

Chemists to H.I.P. Prince Napoleon

#### PARIS.

THERE different medicines represent the most rece medical disoveries, founded on the principles of Chem istry and Therapeuties. They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names suffic ently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has caused them to be appreciated and prescribed by the Faculty in the whole world. They widely differ from those numerous medicines advertised in the public papers as able to cure every possible disease, as they are applicable only to but a very few complaints. The most stringent laws exist in France with regard to the sale of medical preparations, and only those which have undergone an examination by the Academy of Medicine and have been proved efficacious, either in the hospitals or in the practice of the first medicalmen, are authorised by the Government. This fact must be a guarantee for fondly atached theological pupils, he call- the excellence of Mesars. Grimants et Co.'s Medi-

#### NO MORE COD LIVER OIL!

#### Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse Radish.

This medicine has been administered with the utmes success in the Hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for Cod Liver vil and has been found mest beneficia in Diseases of the Chest, acrefula, Lymphatic Disorders, Green Sickness, Muscular Atony, and Loss of Appetite. It regenerates the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the mest powerful depurgative known. It has also been applied with happy results in Diseases o the Skin. Further, it will be found to be of great benefit to young children subject to Humors and Obstructions of the Glands.

## CONSUMPTION CURED !

## Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

This new medicine is considered to be a severeign emedy in case of Phthisis and other Diseases of the Lungs. It promptly removes the mest serious symptems. The cough is relieved, night perspirations coas and the patient is rapidly restored to health.

N.B.—Be sure to see that the signature of Grimaul

#### NO MORE DIFFICULT OR PAINFUL DIGESTION !

DR BURIN DU BUISSON'S

(Laurente of the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine

### DIGESTIVE LOZENGES

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France in cases of derangements of the digestive organs, such as

Gastralgia, Long and Laborious Digestion, Wirdinthe Stemach and Bowels,

Jaundice, and Complaints of the Liver & Leine

#### NERVOUS HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, PURE CHEMICALS & ALL NEW MEDICIES INSTANTLY CURED BY

Grimault's Guarana.

#### This vegetable substance, which grows in the Brazile has been employed since time immemorial to cure Inflammation of the Bowels. It has proved to be

Cholora, as it is a preventive and a cure in cases of

of the greatest service in cases of

#### NO MORE COPAIBA OR CUBEBS!

# Grimault's Capsules and Liquid Extract of Matico Vegitalis.

Where all other preparations have failed these prepar ations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and shronic cases of private diseases. They are used in the hospitals of Paris by the celebrated Dr Ricard, and found greatly superior

to all hitherte known mineral remedies and Copabia and Fellows, Roscoe & Co.

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ALE—Bass' and Allsopp's in quarts and pints; PORTER-Byass, in quarts and pints: STOUT-Guinness', in quarts and pints; BRANDY—Hennessy and Martell, in caks and cas

> BRANDY-Jules Robin & Co. and Champagn Cognac, in case; GIN-Swaine, Boord & Co.'s and Barnard & Co's

GENEVA-Red and Green case: RUM-In bbls, hhds and phns; WHISKEY-Camlachie, in case; WHISKEY-Scotch, in cake and case;

> SHERRY-In casks and case: PORT-In casks and case; CHAMPAGNE-A. Collins', in qt and pints; CLARET-In 1 doz. cases; GINGER BRANDY,

ORANGE BITTERS

PICKLES-Crosse & Blackwell's and Batty's; SAUCES-Lea & Perrin's and " THE SAUCE;" CURRANTS AND RAISINS:

> CANDLES-Price & Co.'s and Hale's; SOAP-Best London;

VINEGAR mber, in case; No. 24 in cask; PIR FRUITS,

OATMEAL,

PATENT GROATS AND BARLEY SARDINES, PIMENTO,

CLOVES. CHICORY POWDER, HONCOCCOA, MUSTARD.

ARROWROOT, PAPER BAGS,

# CANVAS-No. 1@5; BURLAPS AND BAGGING, 40-inch;

FLOOR CLOTH-Nairn & Co's; CHINA MATTING; PAINTS-White Lead, Nos. 1 and 2, in kegs;

BOILED LINSKED OIL, in drums and casks; BOILER PLATES,

TEA KETTLES, SAW MILL BELTING. SAWS,

SCOTCH PIG IRON.

TABLE CLOTHS,

SHEETING. BROWN HOLLAND; DUCK,

> DRILL BLUE SERGE SHIRTS. UNDER SHIRTS,

ETC., ETC.

STORE STREET.

# T. MORSON & SON,

\$1,33, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, Lon-BUPPLY PURE CHEMICALS AND ALL NEW MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, including the following specialities;

PEPSINE, the active digestive principle of the gastric juice; an agreeable and popular remedyler weak digestion.

In Powder, Wine, Lezenges, and Globules PANOREATIC EMULSION, and PAN-CREATINE in powder, containing the active principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of fat is effected.

PHATES, a valuable dietetic preparation for invalids and children, supplying the elements for the fermation of bone.

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OFFER FOR SALE, IN AND OUT OF BOND. Ex "PRINCE VICTOR" and other recent arrivals from England.

Sauce, Worcestershire, " Lea & Perrin's." Pickles, "Morton's," 45 cases Candles, Price's Belmont, 150 bxs, 25 lbs. Matches, Wood and Wax.

Looking Glasses, assorted sizes. Leather, French Calf, a large assortment, sold in any quantities.

Sardines, in qr and hlf, in tins, 50 cases.

Linseed Oil and Paints. Paper Hangings, a large assortment, about 600 rolls in a case.

Glassware-Cut and Pressed, Bar Tumblers, Wines, &c. Shoe and Saddler's Thread, "Barbour's." Iwine, assorted kinds and colors.

Pick Steel, Sanderson's & Naylor's, 12 cases, assorted sizes. Swedish Iron, assorted sizes. Tin Plates, a full assortment.

Linc, 18 casks, assorted sizes.

R. G. and Common Sheet, Bar and Hoop Iron, all sizes. A Full Assortment always on hand at the

Store, of English and American Hardware

and other Staple Goods, Electro-Plated Ware and Cutlery. Agents for ROSE'S PATENT TIRE

American Saw Compan



MANUFACTURERS OF EMERSON'S PATENT Mevable-Tooth and Perforated Circular SAWS,

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No. 606 Front Street, San Francisco. Descriptive Pamphlets will be forwarded to an giving us their address. del 8m 4p

Jesse

Cowper,



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LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS Yates St., opp. Wells, Farge & Co.'s. At the Old Stand of Webster & Co. is prepared to supply the wants of the Public in his line.

THE LATEST STYLES Received by every arrival from England and San Francisco

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Jand Broughton streets, Importer and Manufacturer of all kinds of Furniture, Bedding, Mirrors and Upholstery Goods, has just received from San Francisco a large and well-assorted Stock of Furniture and Upholstery Goods, selected by himself, expressly for this market, at the lowest Cash Prices, and will be sold accordingly at unusual Low Prices; also, a large quantity of Oval Picture Frames, all sizes, from 50 cents upwards, cheaper than ever offered before; Gilt, Walnut and Rosewood Picture Monding, Looking Glass, Plates, all sizes, from 3rio to 20x40 inches; Curled Hair, Moss and Spring Mattrasses always on hand and made to order, Furniture repaired, Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, &c., re-covered with Hair Cloth, Plush, Damask, &c.; Gilt Cornices and Poles, Window Blinds, Matting,

Carpets and Floor Oil Cloth, AT \$1 00 PER YARD. Children's Carriages, Glass and Brass-headed Picture Nails and a variety of Hardware. JACOB SEHL.

C. F. BARNARD, M. D. Mechanical & Surgical Bentist

OFFICE:—Douglas street, first house on the right South of Fort street.

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ALL BRANCHES OF THE PROfession skilfully executed. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Chloroform, Ether, or "Rhigolene
Spray."
Charge for the Extraction of Adult Teeth and Children's Second Teeth, without "Spray" or Cholroform
31 each. Charge for Fillings and other Work, reduced,
so as to conform somewhat to the exigency of the times.
Plates of Silver, Gold, or Vulcanite neatly, strongly
and satisfactorily Repaired, whether partially broken of
completely divided in two. Advice Gratis.

Victoria, V. I., B. C., Aug. 9th, 1867.

VOL 10.

WEEKLY BRITI DAVID W.

TERN

PAYABLE INVARIAB OFFICE-Colonist Building, streets, adjoining Bank of Brit AGEN

MANY strong reaso may still with propri why this Colony show incorporated with Canada; and the e reasons, in our opin ultimate absorption d bia by Canada ine one people, owing a same power speaking guage, and geograph tion is such that so are destined to form chain of States stretc side of the continent waters of two ocean result would be in the beneficial to British that the Colonists a to appreciate and advantages that wo nnion as they will eve been and still is our sponsible and econom ernment, overland and a host of other a be beneficial ten year now? We have no p -although we believe many more—that in hence our Colony wil its limits ten thousand now comprise our as all are striving to ony to the end that t ests may be correspon we should regard neit nor reprobation any at of those as deaply inter in the progress of the liorate our condition, propose to look in the wa instead of Downie Governors. In 1867, the proclamation of un jority of British Col avor of uniting their Canada; the Islander they saw a prospect of to free trade in a trea with the United Mainlanders, who sto spectacle of the united sections piled one upon the expenses of Gove were enormous and prospect of a diminut come. Under this gloot the Legislative Counc of 1867 passed a resolution of 1867 passed a resolution of the Grant negotiations with the ment with a view union of this with th colonies. When the C in 1868, his Excellence no encouragement of mation of the scheme, passed a resolution in the negotiations and Government sho formed as to the work in the East. The Co passed that resolution

taken steps to proce information by the a

Committee of Inquiry

the kind was done,

beyond a ray of light upon it through the

public press, slumber

elections, when on the

city and district mem

ed upon the distinct

Confederation. On t

districts with one exc

ay) returned members federation; but even

a feeling of lukewar to manifest itself. T change of sentiment or four causes, promin