

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, February 13, 1869

THE SCHOOL BILL just introduced into the Council by hon. Mr. Alston is a retrograde 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 of 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," occupies 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 Council voted monies for the payment of the teachers those monies were withheld 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 kind—not even thanks? No doubt the necessities of the Government were pressing, and the monies were devoted 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 from Mr. Alston, when he ought to know that they languished and died away for want of Governmental aid. It is charged by the same gentleman that the Free Schools of Victoria swallowed up the educational grants; but what is the fact? In 1868, \$60,000 were voted for educational purposes against \$10,000 in 1866, and a like sum in 1867. Can the "inherent viciousness 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 taking 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. Whether 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-half, 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 educated, 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 man without a family contributes but little towards the revenue and has nothing whatever to do with school taxes or fees. Under the free system the expenses are met from the general revenue, towards which every one contributes something, whether he has children requiring to be educated or not,—the man of family in a greater proportion, of course, than the single man; but when the Custom-house 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 abolition of Free Schools.

Tuesday Feb 9

THE HEALTH BILL.—In the debate on the above Bill, hon. Mr. 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, but the floors are in much the same state as when the bodies were removed. We know little of the laws of infection; but some atmospheric 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; and was to the poor families who may take shelter in them. He was no alarmist; but a preventive is better and certainly easier than a cure. He therefore would vote for the so-called "arbitrary powers" in this bill.

ALASKA LIGHTHOUSES.—It has been recommended by the U.S. Lighthouse Board that six lighthouses should be erected in the Territory of Alaska, to be placed as follows:—On Vitkorok Rock, Sitka Sound, a light of the second order; on the Island of Moch-nati, a light of the fifth order. These are inner lights and aids to navigation in approaching New Archangel. As aids to navigation necessary for the approaches to the harbor of St Paul, Kodiak Island, there should be a light on Sag Island, and one on Near Island, and also a small harbor 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 Island of the same name, a light should be placed on a bold, high island called Ahmahook, which lies about half way inside the entrance to the harbor. These are the points suggested by Mr Davidson, who has charge of the coast survey, party engaged in making the geographical reconnaissance of Alaska, shortly after its purchase by the United States from the Russian Government.

THE THEATRE.—East Lyons' 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 charming manner. In the affecting scenes she was grand and thrilling, and drew tears from every eye. Mr Bates played Archibald Carlyle with exceeding good taste and correctness. Mr Thayer's Sir Francis Lovison was cleverly executed. As Cornelia Carlyle, 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 Folsom (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 cars 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; no artist who preceded her has succeeded in doing. Her efforts to please and edify have been unwearied, and we hope that her claims for a bumping benefit will not be disregarded.

MECHANIC'S 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 Oxyhydrogen 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 Brodric, agent for the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company, received a telegram last night announcing that the company's steamer 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 Wrangell 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 Leonide, 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 ROCKETRY FOR THE USE OF THE VICTORIA WHALING ADVENTURERS COMPANY are being loaded in a building at Oliver 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 operations.

THE BABY NOISANCE.—Another baby found its way to the theatre last evening and crowded and squealed until its maternal relative removed it, to the great relief of operators 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. Gredy, Dentist, at the Colonial Hotel—office, room No. 1. The doctor comes highly recommended, and is a first-class operator.

CHILDREN 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 yesterday. It was a slight sprinkling, melting as soon as it reached the ground. Skatjats 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 York.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—There will be an eclipse of the sun on Thursday, but it will be invisible in this latitude.

THE heavy sou'wester of yesterday inflicted no damage in this vicinity, but prostrated a number of trees near the line of the Saanich road.

A COURT OF ASSIZE and General Gaol Delivery will be opened on Tuesday the 16th inst. The business will be light.

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

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

ALASKA cost the United States less than two cents an acre.

A LODGE of colored Templars has been instituted in Philadelphia.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—With the darkening days and changing temperatures the digestion becomes impaired, the liver disordered, and the mind depressed unless the cause of the irregularity be expelled from the blood and body by an alternative like these Pills. They go directly to the source of the evil, thrust out all impurities from the circulation, reduce distended 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 stomachs are weak, whose minds are much harassed, or whose brains are overworked. Holloway's is essentially a blood purifying medicine whereby its influence reaching the remotest fibre of the frame, effects a universal good.

Legislative Council.

Monday, Feb. 8th, 1869.

Present.—Hons Hamley, Walkem, Carrall, Homphreys, Ring, Alston, Sanders, Busby, Robson, Grasse, Davie, Helmecken, Woods, O'Reilly, Trutch, Ball, Drake, Young (presiding)

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

Hon Young would recommend the petitioner to apply to the Chief Commissioner who would give a certificate if required, upon which the patent would issue.

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 Colonial 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 Cemetery 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 prejudicial 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 it 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 Helmecken thought the question had better stand over for the season, as he thought it likely the Municipal Council would move in the matter. He thought the subject should properly be left in the hands of the Town Council.

VICTORIA BY-LAW ORDINANCE.

Hon Grease asked leave to introduce the Victoria By-law Ordinance, 1869. It was intended to give vigor and force to certain by-laws by giving the Municipal Council power to raise funds in order to make the by-laws effective. Leave granted and bill read a first time. Second reading on Monday next.

Hon Grease 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, or not.

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 suggestions in the opening speech.

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 disrespectful to the Governor; he had no such 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 time.

The motion of the hon Mr Drake in relation to the Supreme Courts was postponed.

The commitment of the Mineral Lands Bill was postponed.

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 amendment.

The Game Ordinance of 1869 was taken up in 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 create 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 effective.

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

Dr. Davie and the Metehosin Road.

Victoria, Feb. 6th, 1869.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—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 Metehosin, Cowichan and North and South Saanich."

I do not know the source of the hon Dr's inspiration as regards the Metehosin 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 Metehosin District in the article of roads. But to correct what is evidently a partial statement, I can inform the hon member for the Country Districts that last year, 1868, there was expended on

the Metehosin road proper, 231 days 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 Metehosin say one mile each way, about 100 days' statute labor 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 Metehosin road, under specification,

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

Total.....\$682 00

and well expended at that, a portion having been under the charge of a practical road-maker. The Metehosin 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 5 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 Metehosin 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 unfair 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 Metehosin 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 know 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 Commissions for three years, I can only say that such a case has never come to my knowledge.

I am, sir, etc.,
EDWD. MALLANDAIN, Clerk to the Road Boards, and Acting Superintendent of the first-mentioned road.

Varieties.

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 quantities of American whiskey 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 railways 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 extravagant tourists in Europe. Wherever they gather in numbers, the cost of living is sure to increase, through their reckless use of money.

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

There was a great illumination in Jerusalem 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, a humorous poem. He is said to have remarked that he was dying out of charity to the undertaker, who wished to turn a lively Hood.

Immense herds of buffalo are now found two 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 ameliorate, but few that aim to eradicate it.

The proprietors of the Paris Acier have lost \$30,000 since its establishment, principally from fines imposed for processions.

Only three of the sovereign princes of Europe profess to enjoying good health. They are the Kings of Prussia, Belgium and Denmark.

The small pox, it is said, exists to a considerable extent among the crowded tenement houses of New York.

Broadway barkeeper claims he is a philanthropist, on the ground that his life is devoted to the "elevation" of his race.

Twenty-eight different instruments have been invented to prevent street car conductors from cheating.

New York during the last six months, paid \$10,112,814 Internal Revenue taxes.

Saturday, February 13, 1869

The fifteenth instant debate upon the motion relative to Confederation.

a consistent opponent of secession, and his opinions shared by a very large Council. The majority lay upon an expression of opinion upon the interests of Confederation say or do what the Council may, they will get no will be a long debate upon the Council will pass tions, and there the matter what influence can the Council exert? Will it in the scale when the Ho shall be prepared to think not. What effectia's entreaties, remonstrance in preventing the incorporation with Canada? Nova Scotia enjoyed form of Government, while (I) with its Antipodes, our Legislative Council of Confederation will roundabout way the Cro adopted of protesting age of their offices, the consu cannot possibly be avert any action they may tak interesting debate is as as we have just said amount to? Confederation whether it is wanted action on our part for avail to stop its advance

So far as it relates to Mineral Lands' Bill offered to the mineral land two years, discovered because he may have \$10,000, in working or liable to have the land der his feet by capital stand ready to avail discoverer's enterprise. The price asked for high. The conditions liberal; but the poor man that is the demands reasonable p the encroachments of the ist before he will be fo hills and valleys in s mineral wealth.

In another part of our 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.

LAKON RIVER.—Mr in from the river ye things necessary for his again this morning. He favorable progress, being the fine weather. He he prospecting during the te and showed us the proce the upper dirt he is which considering that it was taken from is fou gives him a safe thing o dollars a day. We speal referring to the Pacific where the history of Cal is fully given, (page 60) worked by this process averaged one cent to the twelve years washing it lous sum of 38,000,000. To be washed this sum will average three cents in fact from Kennedy. he is convinced the who \$5 or \$10 a day to be worked, though the is considered to be rich east. We are quite sat ourselves, we will watch with great interest, a every assistance to the enterprise illustrates a portance to this city.

The Weekly British Columbia 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 have 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; but—as 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 prospector—demands reasonable protection against the encroachments of the wealthy capitalist before he will be found exploring the hills and valleys in search of fossil or mineral wealth.

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.

LEACH 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 gravel 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 hydraulic 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 marvelous 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.

FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1869. PRESENT.—Hons. Hamley, Wood, Traill, O'Reilly, Sanders, Alton, Cressie, Davis, Carrall, Robson, Havelock, Bushby, Ring, Heimkeon, Walkem, Ball, Drake, Pemberton, Young (presiding).

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

By Hon. Alton.—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 appropriated.

By Hon. Cressie.—To introduce, on Monday next, the Victoria Municipal Amendment Ordinance and the Victoria By-law Ordinance.

Crown Costs Bill was recommitted, reported complete, read third time and passed.

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

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 the close season.

Hon. Drake favored the bill, but objected to a part of clause 2, which provides that the possession of game shall be prima facie evidence of an intention to sell or barter, and which would subject the settlers to great hardship, owing to the difficulty of obtaining fresh meat.

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

Read a second time, and ordered to committee on Friday next.

Commitment 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 carcase of stolen cattle, when they are not able to prove that they lawfully came by the same.

Hon. Drake asked leave to withdraw his motion on this subject, as the question of immigration generally will be considered under another motion, of which notice had been given.

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 Hemmery, for surveying Leech river ditch.

On motion of Hon. Robson, a Select Committee 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 Cummings, 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 Oadboro Bay for shelter; that on the way into the bay Cummings assisted Thornton and the other man, and while on deck 'fainted'; 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 hired 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 prosecuted 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 he was. The funeral will take place from Christ Church to-day at 2 p. m.

The following is a corrected paragraph of hon. Dr. Davie's speech on the School Bills: (The provisions of the bill are not adapted to the agricultural districts which I have the honor to represent. The settlers, it is true, have an abundance of food and produce, but 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 Metepenangin, Cowichan and North and South Saanich.)

A DISORDERLY MARINE.—One Tate, a red-jacket 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.

CATERPILLARS.—A friend has sent us in a number of the eggs of caterpillars, picked from his fruit and shade trees. The eggs 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 destructive insects.

The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos 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 Country, have in some respects outgrown Her Majesty's means of recognizing their services in a fitting manner. You are aware that with the object of supplying that deficiency, 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 Knighthood—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 render it, in Her Majesty's judgment, advisable that to them as well as to India a special form of distinction should be appropriated.

For this purpose Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to sanction such a modification 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 Possessions.

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 Possessions as integral parts of the British Empire, 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. &c. &c. &c.

EXTRACT from the Statutes of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, dated the 4th December, 1868.

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, or Knights Commanders, shall not exceed sixty in number.

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 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 Distinguished therein by their Talents, 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. over the usual quarterly dividend of that company.

The mystery of this coolie ship, which lately arrived at Hakodadi, has at last been cleared up by Commander Earl English, of the U.S. steamer Ingham, who was sent up to investigate the matter. The ship's papers were found stowed away in a small secret drawer, which had eluded the vigilance of the other seepers. Captain English, in conjunction with the U.S. Consul, at once instituted an official inquiry, and the following facts were elicited:—

There were 41 Chinamen on board, who said that in October, 1867, they were taken on board the Providence, a coolie ship, at Macao, with some 300 others, and were taken to Callao, and were transferred to the Cayoli. This vessel cleared from that port on the 18th of January following, for Pascamago and Oberepe, on the coast of Peru, the coolies being intended 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 number, with hatchets, spades and other weapons. The mate was cut on the left shoulder with an axe; he attempted to shoot one of them with a revolver, but it missed fire; he then mortally wounded two of them with a 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 jumped through a stern port into the water. 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 boat and dispatched them with knives while struggling in the water. The other four men, who were confined in the fore-cabin, 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 Oba. 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 about four months out they came to an island surrounded by ice, where the people were dressed in furs and rode in sledges drawn by dogs. This is supposed to have been somewhere near the coast of Kamtschatka. There they lost their anchor 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 opportunity 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 water.

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 Hakodadi. 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 over 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 found that every one was gone. The coolies are at present in prison in Hakodadi; and the matter awaits the action of the U.S. authorities.

The names of the crew were all Spanish. It was stated by the captain of the Portuguese ship Dolores Ugarte, before the court at Macao, that when the Cayoli left Callao she took with her about \$10,000 in specie.

A French Editor in Prison.

M. Ducasse, of the Avenir National, of Paris, was one of the editors sent to prison on account of the Baudin affair. He describes his experiences in Olichy.

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 Olichy, we perceived a swarm of policemen running in all directions. Knowing the manner in which those agents of the public 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, who were 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 Montmartre Cemetery. I was first of all put into a kind of shed, where there was a posse of policemen. At every moment some fresh "prisoner" arrived.

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 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, fifty-four 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 vans to Mayas. Three days after, at the end of a second questioning, I was set at liberty. We were searched several times—at Montmartre, at the Prefecture, and at Mayas; and our hands were tied when we

were led to examination. During the whole of the 8th, at the Palais de Justice, we remained in a fetid room, with only the little form and a stove nearly red hot. At Mayas, we had to put on the prison dress, while our own clothes underwent the process of fumigation. The policeman who took me into custody does not remember the name of the man who told him to arrest me. If ever I come across him I shall prosecute him before 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 by a spiritualist in this city:

With the blessing of God and the inspiration of the prophet I will now attempt to depict 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 painful tears for man's fallen state. The gloomy Palace of Despair stands conspicuous, bearing on its front the frowning Angel of Wrath, who with stony countenance and face full of anguished solitude, well denotes the state of its inhabitants. Within the dark angel's home are heard wailing and gnashing of teeth. The sun never penetrates its dismal, gloomy recesses. In its chambers are found Egyptian darkness and never-ending anguish. The thunder's booming sound and lightning's weird play furnish the only gleams of light which is ever found there. Thence the Garden of Eden is seen with all its fruits, and on trees of never fading blossoms the apple and peach, in shape and color, are found of burning, resplendent gold. Where the clear springs of crystal waters flow the voices of the zephyrs, thrilling and sad, bearing on their wings gusts of entrancing melody are heard. Then in that garden, too, stands the forbidden tree, and the punishment for transgression is even more fearful than when on earth. Amid gleaming foliage the bird of Paradise flaunts its brilliant plumage, and the babes (?) sport on the bright evergreen awards, where only hoped and joys are found. * * * Oh! what a light breaks from yonder lofty eminence. Hark the chants pouring forth, vibrating and echoing through the air. Behold, ye fallen ones, the abode of everlasting happiness. 'Tis the Castle of Paradise; within its million rooms' saints in spotless robes 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 upon floors of pearl and silver, with walls of gold and precious stones, the cherubs sport, adorned with glittering jewels, and twined amid their waving hair lilies and roses of snowy white. There pain and suffering 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 shrieks and walls of maddening despair. Oh! it is so horrible. See you man with a mantle of stony stolidity wrapped around him. In his pride he would baffle his anguish. He curses God for a misstep in life. Look ye mortals upon this picture. Each 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 Australian colonies—Queensland—the land is very rich, the climate tropical, and everything very suitable for raising sugar and cotton. The great drawback to the development of the resources of the place has been want of labour; while, by not a few, it has been thought that as labourers the country was not suited for unaccustomed Anglo-Saxons. To obviate the difficulty the first plan was to introduce Chinamen and Malays. This, however, did not succeed, and at last some one more enterprising and less scrupulous than his neighbors, it upon the expedient of kidnapping the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands, and bringing them to Queensland, professing as hired labourers—really as slaves, whose persons as well as labor were to be sold and bought openly in the markets of the colony. It is said that \$7 and \$10 are given to 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 honor of the British flag, if not for the sake of humanity, no time should be lost in making a thorough investigation.

The French papers are filled with don mots of 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 d'etat 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 finally refused to comply with his request Morny began to threaten, and intimated that the government might have to resort to a forced loan. Rothschild flew into a towering passion, and swore 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 him.

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 west, afford the only means for passing the walls, and these are 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 patriot has spent his own fortune, and yet he refuses pecuniary aid.

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.

"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 cure-all 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 would remain as now constituted until the death, resignation, removal or translation of one of the judges, when 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.

Mechanics' Literary Institute.—There was a very large attendance at the Institute last evening. Mr James Fell introduced the rev lecturer, Mr Jenks, who proceeded to describe the various views, which were depicted upon canvass with lifelike fidelity by means of the fine Oxhydrogen 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 Jenks. At the close of the entertainment Mr Fell proposed a vote of thanks to Mr Jenks, which was carried by acclamation.

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 contrasting the short lived Commonwealth of England with the flourishing Republic of America; the decay of the one and the permanency of the other was attributed to 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 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 wisely 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 inaugurated by her and sustained by others, was rapturously cheered, and when the lecturer closed by eulogising the several influences at work for elevating man, but declared woman to be the auxiliary if not the champion of each, the response was loud and long.

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 re-conveyance Ordinance. 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 the company had already expended about \$20,000. Leave granted and the bill read a first time. The Health Bill was read a third time and passed. Some discussion arose 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—yes, 10; noes, 8. The house then divided on the motion, by consent, without discussion, when the motion was carried—10 to 8. The Attorney 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—yes, 9; noes, 10. The School Bill was taken up in committee of the whole, and an irregular debate ensued on Dr Helmcken's amendments, some of which were accepted. The committee was then adjourned till to-morrow. The Anatomy Bill made a narrow escape from being antagonized on a motion made to have it read that day six months; by the exertions of Drs Helmcken and Davis the innocent was saved and read a second time. The Council then adjourned till 11 p. m. to-day.

THE SHIP TREBOLGAN.—The British ship Trebolgan, which loaded at Burrard Inlet 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 that on these boards, Mrs Bates never appeared to greater advantage. In all that is weak, true and lovely in woman, for which passions the character is so suited to display, she was in all scenes, in all gestures, intonations and attitudes, strictly in unison with 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 recipients of one of those earnest compliments our people are so ready to bestow upon talent and merit.

LEIGH RIVER.—Mr Harnett and Captain Wyld returned from the river last night, having walked the whole distance each way in a day. They walked from Victoria to the river in six hours and a half, and from the river to Victoria in eight. On one 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 side the mountain there was but a sprinkling of snow, and at Mr Ash's house none. Capt. Wyld, we understand, was for many years in the same fine gold district in California as Mr Harnett, in working which he had much experience. He thoroughly endorses Mr Harnett's opinion that the ground will all pay well if properly worked, and a second company has been formed and has located six hundred feet for hydraulic mining. This ground is considered somewhat more promising, and less expensive to prepare than 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 compilation 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: 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 \$1,000,000. The Sioux war of 1862 cost 300 lives and about \$40,000,000. The Cheyenne 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, \$150,000,000.

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 take command of the Satellite, arrived at Esquimalt some weeks ago.

CAPT. WIL 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 Anderson through the tortuous channels of Puget Sound.

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 METEORIC AND GOLDSTREAM range of mountains were covered with a mantle of pure white yesterday morning, and a keen NE wind, laden with frost, prevailed during the day, with indications of a heavy blow or rain.

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 open for the passage of vehicles. The first wagon crossed on Monday. It is said the contract will be completed on Friday.

THE boilers, engines and machinery of the Alberni Mills were sold at Teekale last Tuesday for four thousand five hundred dollars.

THE bark Coerops, bound for Victoria, was spoken in latitude 9:30 S latitude, on the 16th November, by a ship bound for San Francisco.

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, ba-ba-ing and coo-coo-ing in the ears of 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 seats they have perhaps secured and paid for to another part of the house. You ought to keep hammering away at what you term the 'Baby Nuisance' until every mother's son or daughter of 'em is left at home, or gagged before being brought to the theatre.

DRESS-CIRCLE.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Are you not afraid to meet the ireful glances of indignant mammae whose children you have made a raid upon through your paper? No! Then, sir, you ought to be; for I warn you that the infant-ry of Victoria have sprung to arms and threaten to rain sucking-bottles and high chairs upon your head if you don't cease your attacks upon them.

Young Vancouverians ought to be encouraged, sir, in their search after histrionic information and intellectual amusement, instead 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-teat 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 having wives and babies of their own to take care of, have any reason to object. As for fathers—if they go to the theatre without their wives they deserve to be annoyed—haunted by babies; and were their wives with them, they would not dare to object to the innocent little dears when they make a little noise by way of showing their approbation of the play.

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 brandy.

I am, yours most truly, but not sympathizingly,

MARIA JANE.

Victoria, 9th Feb., 1869.

The Sun.

A 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 character and cause of the brilliant red rays which are always observable at the moment of a total eclipse of the sun. It also includes, which is more wonderful still, the discovery of a method for 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 yet or probably ever will render them visible at any other time than the centre of a total eclipse. The method of observation is too technical for our columns. It will be sufficient to say that the instrument used is a spectroscopic of great effectiveness, which shows side by side the spectrum of the sun proper and the limb of the sun under observation.

The first suggestion of this method of observation was made by Mr J Norman 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 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, singularly enough, Mr Lockyer, having obtained similar observations, communicated them to the French Academy, and a few minutes after they had been stated the letter of Dr Janssen, announcing his conclusions, was first placed in the hand of the President of the Academy.

Two interesting facts, now first brought to light, deserve to be stated. It is found that these prominences, or sierras, to which the name of corona has been applied by astronomers, overlap a little upon the edge of the sun's disc. This is a phenomenon which could never be observed 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, exploded, and it is almost certainly established that the flames are hydrogen flames by the very peculiar and extremely nice revelations of the spectroscopic. A single ray of sola light, so much more brilliant

than the light of the corona, renders it totally invisible. It must be set down as 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 Pasha, who was lately given over by the physicians, has now so far recovered by 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 gratitude 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 extended 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: 'Who knows but I shall go to see him at Constantinople? You are not ignorant that Christ has given me all the earth, and my empire extends to the Dardanelles and far beyond; but unlike that of a neighboring monarch, threatens no dangers to the Sultan. Indeed, his Highness and myself are in much the same situation as to neighbors, for he has his Piedmont in Russia, and I have my Czar in the Italian Revolution. We are menaced by the same dangers, and our brother rulers have the same measure for the Cross as the Crescent. At least, your sovereign believes in his prophet; but the other governments of our day do not believe even in God.' The Holy Father then requested Fuad Pasha to use his good offices with the Sultan for the protection of Catholics in every part of the Ottoman Empire, and here the interview came to an end.

SMALL vs. LARGE FARMS.—Robert Bakenwell, the celebrated English farmer, used to tell the following anecdote of a farmer in Leicestershire:

"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 management, the product of his farm did not decrease. 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 at 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 portion, and no money. He then found that he had the same money to farm one quarter of the land that he had at first to farm the whole.

The Commissioner sent by the British Government to examine the counties lying on the northwestern frontier of its Asiatic possessions reports that the region between Afghanistan and Tibet 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 discovered that the Himilayas may be easily crossed in the northeast by an army with camels and horses, and that a railroad might be run across them. The reports of precipices 17,000 feet high are declared to be pure fiction, and it is asserted 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 of 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 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 Imam of Muscat, have zealously spread during many years past the ramifications of their order throughout the 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 that the land tax shall be transferred from the 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 pleasant new quarter outside the Roman gate, and Mr. Powers has also a handsome cottage in the same neighborhood. Others are preparing to fix themselves permanently here in the practice of art. Our artists secure liberal prices for their works; indeed, in most cases at least double what is paid to Italian sculptors. The energetic young men now beginning their artistic career, promise to accomplish much more than those who have preceded them."

DESTINATION IN NEW YORK.—It is estimated that no less than 200,000 persons are now residing in New York city who have no work, no real homes, and no means which insures them a livelihood. Some of them beg or steal outright; but a large number of them eke out a miserable existence by running into debt for lodging and board, or by borrowing from week to week of whomsoever will lend them; or by quarreling themselves on reluctant relatives or friends. The result is reported to be an aggregate of want, equalor, misery and degradation fearful to contemplate.

The Montpensier faction in Spain impute the recent uprising at Cadiz to the influence of agents of the United States.

We presume that gentlemen who day after day across James Bay to and pass measures affecting the Colony, are rates of postage we are forced to pay upon all papers sent out of the Colony we are half-inclined to feel if any of their number standing all are equal the rest of the Colonists had a moment's thought for the Colony.

ing a scheme to secure similar privileges, or rates as other Colonies, honorable gentleman has thought upon the subject given the Council the benediction to begin to fear lest the close without any action important being had. The reminder to-day from estate" may not come to induce the inquiry by a gentleman as to how it for every let or weigh half-an-ounce sent hence of the United States the public is required 10 cents in addition Colonial postage of 5 for a letter sent hence Puget Sound the same Why the rate to English cents per half-ounce, 40 cents? These queries to put to the and we shall proceed In the first place, a letter across the Straits at for any part of the United requires a US three-cent sure its delivery in Republic without further its destination be Canada stamp pays it through 22 cents; if England, if the destination be British 15 cents is the rate. To prevail throughout the for every half-ounce across the border to the payment of three cents from one end to the other; six cents to the United States; and to sure its delivery any United Kingdom. But this Colony and the Indies pay \$750 per month to a line of steamships the mails between Victoria, Francisco; and the Pacific exacts a rate sent thither by mail would if it were not a foreign Government furnished the subsidy. taxed twice for the same Squeers would say; "He you!" We cannot see obtuseness that prevent Colony should pay from cent. more in postage other British Colony; discover why our people on to pay fifteen cents for mitted to the nearest neighboring territory, a fifty miles, when a letter patched for three cents office to any part of the American rule." Will gentleman put the question of the Government in the

COUNTY COURT.—This day, Judge Pemberton presided over a number of cases were on the one—a suit for damages—heard, when the Judge appeared in his seat at the Court was adjourned until a large number of suits were in attendance, who were in convenience by the post one of the beauties of which compels officials to as well as in a judicial capacity.

SELECK'S WHARF.—The property has been purchased. It will serve for such seagoing steam may have too great a dread of their entering Victoria.

The Weekly British Colonist 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 rates of postage we as a people are 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, notwithstanding all are equal sufferers with the rest of the Colonists, have bestowed a moment's thought upon the subject...

...a 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 inquiry by some honorable gentleman as to how it happens that for every letter weighing not over half-an-ounce sent hence to any part of the United States or Canada, the public is required to pay 10 cents in addition to our own Colonial postage of 5 cents? Why, for a letter sent hence to any part of Paget Sound the same rate is exacted? Why the rate to England is twenty-five cents per half-ounce? To Australia, 40 cents? These would be pertinent queries to put to the Government, and 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 its destination be Canada, a six-cent stamp pays it through; if Australia, 22 cents; if England, 12 cents. But 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 to 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 would if it were the American and not a foreign Government that furnished the subsidy. The Colony is taxed twice for the same delivery. As Squeres 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 post-office 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 number 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 a judicial capacity.

SELLECK'S WHARF.—This valuable piece of property has been purchased by Mr R. Brockrick. 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.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, YESTERDAY.—The report 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 restricted to female domestic 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 necessities required during the voyage are estimated at \$175; of this the Government is recommended to contribute \$75, the applicant \$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 Re-conveyance 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 Helmsken 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 Drawbacks Bill was read a second time 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 Helmsken 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 replied that the correspondence on the subject between the Executive and Imperial Government 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 funds reserved for the construction of Colonial Docks \$20,000 towards the construction to any company willing to undertake the task. The company that proposed carrying out the enterprise was formed in England, but where the present stage of negotiations was he could not say. The Council then adjourned till 1 p. m. on Monday next.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

Municipal Council. Tuesday, Feb 9, 1869. Council met at 7 1/2 o'clock, his Worship, the Mayor, in the Chair, and Councillors Allart, Gibbs, Russell, Gerow, McKay, Allsop, present. Communication from H F Helmsken for permission to remove a cottage from Trounce Alley; granted. Communication from Kineman & Styles for leave to use a portion of Fort street during the construction of a showroom for Turner & Co.; granted. Account from H F Helmsken, \$15, for rent, referred to Finance Committee. Account of \$27 from Fellows, Roscoe & Co, for tools and powder; referred to Finance Committee. The sum of \$40 was ordered to be paid D W Higgins, and \$4 to Harrison & Co. Petition from property holders on Cormorant street, offering to pay \$100 towards the expense of grading and graveling that portion of said street extending from Douglas to Wharf street. Referred to Street Committee, for tenders. The Street Committee were empowered to have that portion of Esquimalt 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 tenders. 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 coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Diarrhoea, 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 indisputably the most efficacious, and a few doses being sufficient. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell commended to the College of Physicians, and to the Hon. the Secretary of State, the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See "Lancet," December 21, 1864. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from "Medical Times," January 12, 1866.—"It is prescribed 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, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, 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, when all other medicines had failed." It is necessary to warn the public against spurious imitations, which only bear the pirated name, and are inferior to the original Chlorodyne in every respect. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S, as was proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, in the Court of Chancery, in case of Browne vs. Freeman, when the Vice-Chancellor stated that the story of Freeman being the inventor was manifestly untrue. Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1/2d., 2s., 4s., 6d., and 12s., by the Sole Manufacturers, J. D. BARNES, 58, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. J. S. Law

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.

Holloway's Ointment.

This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving all curing old sores, wounds, bad leg ulcers and eruptions of the skin; when rubbed on the surface it penetrates and purifies each tissue on its passage, and extracts the most wholesome influence over the internal structures. It is made by dissolving all animal fluids with which it comes in contact, and thereby promotes a sound and permanent cure. Gout and Rheumatism. Persons suffering from the attacks of gout, or rheumatism, and that this ointment will prove invaluable. After consultation with warm water the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at once to lessen inflammation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore natural circulation, and expels the disease. The above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible specific. Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds. In this class of diseases may be cured by wellrubbing the Ointment, three times a day, upon the throat, chest and back of the patient. It will soon penetrate and give immediate relief. In all stages of Influenza, Colds and Bronchitis, this treatment may be followed with efficacy and safety—indeed, it has never been known to fail. All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula and Scurvy. This Ointment is a certain cure for Rheum, Scurvy, Scrofula or King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject. They cannot be cured with a safer or more speedy cure than Holloway's Ointment, assisted by his celebrated Pills, which act powerfully on the constitution and so purify the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained. Dropsical Swellings. Scarcely of this dangerous and stealthy complaint which frequently creeps upon us by slight indiscretions or trifling lameness, of which little or no notice is taken until the legs begin to swell. The cause of the evil must be looked for in the liver and stomach, therefore set to work earnestly by taking Holloway's famous Pills according to the printed instructions and rubbing the Ointment very effectively over the pit of the stomach and right side where those organs lie. Most dropsical swellings will readily yield to the combined influence of the Ointment and Pills. Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation. These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, less distressing however from the knowledge of the most intimate friends. Persons suffer for years from Piles and similar complaints when they might as well suffer from the agonies of Hell, if they did not take Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and effect their own cure without the annoyance of explaining their ailments to any one. Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone and Gravel. Are immediately relieved and ultimately cured if this Ointment be wellrubbed twice a day, into the small of the back, over the regions of the kidneys to which it will gradually penetrate and in almost every case give immediate relief, but perseverance will be necessary to effect a rough cure. Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases— Bed Legs, Contracted and Swollen Joints, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Sore Throat, Sore Glands, Sore Breasts, Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Scurvy, Sore Glands, Tumours, Ulcers, Lumbago, Piles, Yaws, Gout, (Soft) Rheumatism.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

...the coroners, renders it impossible to be set down as a triumph of modern medicine. It is observed that the coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body. The coroner's inquest is a most interesting sight, and that the coroner's jury is a most honorable body.

Notice of Removal. VICTORIA NURSERY AND SEED ESTABLISHMENT. MITCHELL & JOHNSTON, PROPRIETORS. The Seed Business of the Firm is REMOVED to the OCCIDENTAL BUILDING, Corner of Government and Fort Streets.

FRUIT TREES, Consisting of the most approved varieties of the Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, etc., True to name and growth the Trees are unequalled. Also a fine lot of English Holly, Hawthorn, Standard & Dwarf Roses, and a General Nursery Stock.

JUDSON'S Simple Dyes for People REGISTERED. Anyone can Use them. Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without the aid of the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of clothing 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.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 136, Coleman street, London. N.B.—A small bottle of color will dye 12 yards of bonnet ribbon.

THEO. H. DAVIES, [LATE JANION, GREEN & CO.] Importer and Commission Merchant. AGENT FOR Lloyd's and the Liverpool Underwriters, HONOLULU, S. I.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND. LEICESTER MEETING, 1868. UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS. THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE AWARDED TO J. & F. HOWARD, Britannia Iron Works, Bedford.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND LIFE. CAPITAL—TEN MILLION DOLLARS. RESERVE TO MEET LOSSES—FIVE MILLION DOLLARS.

The California Dry Dock Co. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., U. S. THE CALIFORNIA DRY DOCK CO. is situated at HUNTER'S POINT, SAN FRANCISCO, and is now complete and in successful operation, and affords every facility for the Docking and Repair of all Classes of STEAM AND SAILING VESSELS.

PROPOSALS. BY AUTHORITY, FROM THE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, SEALED PROPOSALS will be received up to noon on the 20th day of February, 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 Excursion Troop, Employees 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 the Camp.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. STATISTICS SHOW THAT 60,000 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, 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 curing a Cough or Cold, and are good alike for the young as for the aged.

THE UNION INSURANCE COMPANY of San Francisco. INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY, CAPITAL Stock, \$750,000. For insuring Merchandise, Treasure, Commissions, Profits &c. For information, rates, terms, &c. Apply to LOWE BROTHERS, Agents, Wharf Street.

MARINE INSURANCE. THE UNION INSURANCE COMPANY of San Francisco. INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY, CAPITAL Stock, \$750,000. For insuring Merchandise, Treasure, Commissions, Profits &c. For information, rates, terms, &c. Apply to LOWE BROTHERS, Agents, Wharf Street.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Europe.

LONDON, Feb 3.—Mr Ashbury, owner of the British yacht Cambria, accepts the challenge of Douglas with the New York yacht Sappho. He suggests that the race shall be from Cowes around the Isle of Wight to Cherbourg, France, and back to Cowes.

W. E. Foster, President of the Board 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.

LONDON, Feb 3, 7:30 p. m.—A despatch 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.

PARIS, Feb 3.—A revolt has broken out among the natives of Algeria. It is confined to tribes in a district remote from 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.

MADRID, Feb 3.—The prisoners implicated in the assassination of the Governor 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.—Lient 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 government.

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 have 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 reactionary movements.

PARIS, Feb 4.—The bulletin in the Bank of France has increased nearly ten million francs.

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

LONDON, Feb.—There was a great public meeting yesterday, favoring the Fenian amnesty.

Preparations for the meeting of Parliament are clearly 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. Bulgaria, the retiring Prime Minister, is immensely popular, and extensive demonstrations are made in his favor by the citizens.

PARIS, Feb 5.—The bulletin in the Bank of France has increased to nearly ten million francs.

The Marquis Monstier, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, died to-day.

Dispatches from Algeria announce that the 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 question of the recognition of Southern belligerency, and concluding nothing. If the Senate should hesitate to ratify it, England will not share; the whole document needs recasting. Every claim practically may now reach the sovereign empire. This is no settlement.

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

MADRID, Feb 6.—The Provisional Government will present the constituent Cortes with 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 requesting the President to ask England to discontinue that part of the treaty requiring each Government to keep up mixed courts, and that salaries of officers connected therewith cease.

WASHINGTON, Feb 4.—The Senate, in committee, agreed by a vote of 6 to 5 to the scheme of aiding the railroads recommended by the sub-committee. It includes the Northern Pacific, the Southern Pacific, and the road west of the Rocky Mountains from Salt Lake to some point in Oregon. Government is to guarantee the interest for forty years on the first mortgage bonds to the extent of \$30,000 per mile. Government is secured by reservations of all sums due from the United States to the various roads on account of business done. Further reservations are made of ten per cent. 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 roads.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The committee on ways and means agreed to report Schenck's bill to strengthen public credit and legalize gold contracts, pledging the faith of the United States to payment of bonds in coin. New York, Feb 5.—The fire at Valparaiso, Dec 31, occasioned great loss of property, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars. A number of persons perished in the flames.

The Peruvian expedition, under the charge of Admiral Tucker, formerly of the Confederate navy, has demonstrated that the Ucaquilis is the true source of the Amazon, and not the Macouan river, as was formerly supposed.

West Indies.

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

HAVANA, Feb 5.—The Peace Commissioner to the insurgents has returned unsuccessful. The insurgents demand that guarantees be given that the Spanish Government will 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 the Government cannot grant the demands of the insurgents. The most conflicting reports are in circulation regarding the killing of prominent insurgents.

Canada.

MONTREAL, Feb 4.—While a concert and ball was in progress at St. Patrick's Hall last night, at which 2000 persons were present, a cry was raised that the roof was giving way. All rushed for the street, and while the people were getting out the roof fell with 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.

The Central Pacific Railroad was yesterday completed 50 miles east of Echo and 560 miles east of Sacramento. The point reached is only 151 miles from the head of Salt Lake and 230 from Ogden City. The track of the Union Pacific Railroad is laid to within ten miles of Ogden, so only about 230 miles of road remain to be built.

Legal Tenders, 74 to 74 1/2. Gold closed in New York at 135 3/4.

Arrived—Bark Chris Mitchell, from Port Madison; bark W. A. Banks, Uselady. Arrived, Feb. 2—Bark Gold Hunter, 19 days from Port Madison.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 5—Legal Tender 74 @ 74 1/2. Gold closed at 135 3/4.

Liverpool wheat and grain quotations are unchanged.

Flour—Superfine, \$4 62 1/2 @ 4 75; extra, \$5 62 1/2 @ 5 75.

Wheat—\$1 75 @ 1 89.

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

Oats—California, quotable at \$2 10 @ 2 20; Oregon, \$2 15 @ 2 25.

Arrived—Bark Live Yankee, Port Madison.

Why the Austrians Were Defeated at Koenigsgratz.

The first part of the third volume of Austria's Struggles in the Year, 1866, the official work on the German war, now in course of publication by the Austrian Staff, contains some interesting particulars of the events which immediately preceded the battle of Koenigsgratz. "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 gone into the field." At half past 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 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 if the enemy had either energetically attacked us, then, or even before the first corps of the army had been again placed in order, and the army had a little rest, a catastrophe would 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 outdistanced, 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 all the general officers to his tent, but only spoke to them about matters of detail, not disclosing any of his plans. When Field-Marshal Belshelm remarked that the army would probably not have as much rest as was expected, but would be attacked that night or the following morning, Benedek made no reply, and the generals returned to their quarters without knowing where or when the battle was to take place. The plan was only drawn up at 11 o'clock that night and communicated to the commanders at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 3d.

The plan, according to the official report now published, was extremely defective; and was the chief cause of the defeat of the Austrians.

The excavations of the Emperor Romanus in Rome, are constantly bringing to light new treasures of ancient art. Blocks of rare marbles of every order are found in this quarry of antiquities in immense numbers. Already a sufficient number are uncovered to adorn a city, and construct the facades of several hundred palaces. The magnificence of ancient Rome as thus revealed, is becoming more and more astonishing.

Victoria Nursery & Seed Establishment.

MITCHELL & JOHNSTON

Offer for sale a full assortment of

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, Saylor's Cutlery, Iron Hand-Lights, Flower Pots, &c.

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

THE SEED STORE, YATES STREET, Springfield Nursery, Cook street, and James' Bay Nursery, Michigan street, VICTORIA, V.I. JAY & BALES. THE LARGEST, MOST RELIABLE AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF Colonial-raised Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds. In consequence of the increasing demand for their Seeds, and in order to retain the confidence of their customers, they have grown expressly for this Market and have now on hand...

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c. (Free from Adulteration.) Manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, SOLOSQUARE, LONDON. CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Compound having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.

FRAUD. On the 27th June, 1866, MOTHEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr Justice Phear to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT. SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES. Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAK SACHOO was sentenced by the Suburban Magistrate at Solihull, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT. CAUTION—Any person who sells SPURIOUS GILBERT'S SAUCES, under the name of Lea & Perrins, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE manufacture of Messrs Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER on Vancouver Island.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of its pleasure. The first irregularity of any function should be checked and set right by appropriate doses of these fine purifying Pills, which renovate the system by thoroughly cleansing the blood from 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 drawback.

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 wonderful as to astonish every one. Its pre-eminence as a remedy for bilious and liver complaints and derangements of the stomach and bowels, is no longer a matter of dispute or doubt. In those diseases the beneficial 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 procured, so that both physical and moral energy are increased.

Determination of Blood to the Head.

This is generally occasioned by some irregularity of the stomach and bowels, which, if not quickly attended to, frequently terminates fatally. A few doses of the celebrated Pills never fail to give tone to the stomach, generally to the secretions, and purity to the fluids. Vertigo, dimness of sight and other indications of approaching apoplexy, are entirely dissipated by a course of this admirable medicine.

The Female's Best Friend.

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

Scrofula and all Skin Diseases.

For all skin diseases, however inveterate, these medicines are a sovereign remedy. While the Pills act upon the blood, which they purify, the ointment passes through the pores of the skin, and cleanses every structure, as water naturally does, so that the system is renovated. The whole physical machinery is thus rendered healthy, regular and vigorous.

Coughs, Colds and Asthma.

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 asthma has appeared these Pills may be relied on as a certain and successful remedy, particularly when the complaint is simultaneously well rubbed into the chest and throat night and morning.

Indigestion—Billious Headache.

These complaints may sometimes be considered trifling until 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, and you will shortly perceive a change for the better in your digestion, spirits, appetite, strength and energy. The improvement, though it may be gradual will be thorough and lasting.

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

Table with 4 columns: Disease, Female Irregularities, Scrofula, King's Evil. Includes: Rheumatism, Dropsy, Consumption, Debility, Dysentery, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Female Irregularities, Scrofula, King's Evil, Dropsy, Consumption, Debility, Dysentery, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine.

Sold at the Establishment of F. C. HOLLOWAY, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the world.

There is considerable saving by taking the full directions for the guidance of patients in every issue affixed to each Box.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH.

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

"Dear Sir,—I have recently suffered much from a most violent cough, proceeding from a tickling in my chest, which no remedy, out of many I resorted to, could allay. My sleep was constantly waking, and my whole frame entirely shaken. 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 inestimable medicine, feeling as I do fully assured of its efficacy.

I am, dear Sir, yours very truly, W. M. BOARDS.

To Mr. Thos. Powell.

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISED,

For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Bronchitis, and for all affections of the Lungs, this old 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 all the British Colonies, has induced the Proprietor to still further extend the beneficial results of its use; and he begs to announce that he is now introducing its sale into Victoria, B. C., and has appointed Messrs. Miles and Beedy, Wharf Street, Victoria, Wholesale Agents, through whom Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain their supply.

The Price is within the means of all classes.

Established 1824.

Prepared and Sold by THOMAS POWELL, 10, Blackfriars Road, London. Sold in a bottle, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Observe that the words, "THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars Road, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed over the top of each Bottle, without which, none can be genuine.

Wholesale Agents, MILES & BEEDY, Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C., Oct 26th s

Agents in all kinds of

INSURANCE AGENCY.

MAKINS—Pacific Insurance Company, San Francisco.

FIRE—Imperial Insurance Company, London.

LIFE—City of Glasgow Assurance Company, Glasgow.

For Rates of Premiums, apply to

ROBERTSON STEWART, Agent.

Wharf street, Victoria, B. C., 1868. Oct 26th s

PARILLA. CURE FOR THE BLOOD. THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. THE SEED STORE. LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c. POWELL'S BALM OF ANISED. SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS. DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES. DINNEFORDS' SOLUTION OF MAGNESIA.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Oregon.

PORTLAND, Feb 6.—The steamer Active arrived this morning.

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 the relaxation of precautions.

A match trial of velocipedes at the Pavilion, 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.

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 \$2,556,205,658.

New York, Feb 6.—The Bremen bark America arrived with nine passengers from the Hibernia. She took from the British bark Outport the crew of the Hibernia, some of which were landed at the Azores. All hopes of the safety of the missing boat are crushed.

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, Feb 7.—It is said Prince Ferdinand has consented to be a candidate for the throne of Spain.

An order has been issued for the execution of the assassins of the Governor of Burgos.

It is generally conceded that Alosaga will be chosen President of the Constitutional Cortes. Many rumors prevail about the proposed directory. Some assert 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 Gigenti is stricken from the roll of the Spanish army. The Carlists 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 an open demonstration against the provisional government.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Early payment of one instalment of the Mexican loan is promised.

PARIS Feb. 7.—Queen Isabella has issued another manifesto denouncing 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 French 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 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 probably never saw anything 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 characteristics 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 immense—a schoolboy 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 in the handwritings of different nations 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.—Echoes from the Club.

Death of Neander.

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 paradise 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. Imagining himself at the weekly meeting of his beloved Seminarium, surrounded by his fondly attached theological pupils, he called 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 amnesia 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 suffered 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 equestrian, is, for example, President of the English Church Union; the Prince gave a handsome 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 aforementioned 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 Townsend Steamer Enterprise, Swanton, N Westminister Steamer Emma, McIntosh, Burrard Inlet Steamer Thornton, Warren, Burrard Inlet

CLEARED.

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

BIRTHS.

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

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Somerville, Mr Robert E. Nelson, R.N., H.M.S. Zealand, to Harriet Mary, youngest daughter of James Thorne, Esq.

In this city, on the 8th inst., Mr E. B. W. Alkman, to Maria Amelia, eldest daughter of Jules David, Esq. [No cards.]

DIED.

In this city, on the 9th inst., of diphtheria, Thomas Huxtable, aged 4 years and 9 months.

At Victoria Royal Hospital, on the 5th inst., Isaac Camm, aged 20 years.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.



CAMOMILE PILLS

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

Sold in bottles at 1s 1/2d, 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.

These different medicines represent the most recent medical discoveries, founded on the principles of Chemistry and Therapeutics. They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names alone only 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 medical men, are authorized by the Government. This fact must be a guarantee for the excellence of Messrs. Grimault et Co.'s Medicines.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL!

Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse Radish.

This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the Hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for Cod Liver Oil and has been found most beneficial in Diseases of the Chest, Scrofula, Lymphatic Disorders, Green Sickness, Muscular Atrophy, and Loss of Appetite. It regenerates the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful depurative known. It has also been applied with happy results in Diseases of 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 sovereign remedy in case of Phthisis and other Diseases of the Lungs. It promptly removes the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, night perspirations cease and the patient is rapidly restored to health.

N.B.—Be sure to see that the signature of Grimault & Co. is affixed to the bottle, as this Syrup is liable to imitations.

NO MORE DIFFICULT OR PAINFUL DIGESTION!

DR BURIN DU BUISSON'S

(Laureate 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 derangement of the digestive organs, such as

Gastritis, Gastralgia, Long and Laborious Digestion, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Nauseation, Jaundice, and Complaints of the Liver & Loin

NERVOUS HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY,

INSTANTLY CURED BY

Grimault's Guarana.

This vegetable substance, which grows in the Bramils has been employed since time immemorial to cure Inflammation of the Bowels. It has proved to be of the greatest service in cases of Cholera, as it is a preventative and a cure in cases of Diarrhoea.

NO MORE COPAIBA OR CUBEBS!

Grimault's Capsules and Liquid Extract of Matico

Vegitalis.

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

to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copoba and Cubebs. The injection is used in recent, and especially in, morchronic cases.

GENERAL DEPOTS:

In Victoria—Messrs. LANGLEY & CO.

In Paris—At Grimault & Co.'s 45 Rue Richelieu.

SPROAT & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE,

In Bond or Duty Paid

ALF—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 casks and case

BRANDY—Jules Robin & Co. and Champagne Cognac, in case;

GIN—Swaine, Board & Co.'s and Barnard & Co's

GENEVA—Red and Green case;

RUM—In bbls, hds and phns;

WHISKEY—Camelachie, in case;

WHISKEY—Scotch, in casks and case;

SHERRY—In casks and case;

PORT—In casks and case;

CHAMPAGNE—A. Collins', in qts and pints;

CLARET—In 1 doz. cases;

GINGER BRANDY,

ORANGE BITTERS,

CHERRY CORDIAL.

PICKLES—Grosse & Blackwell's and Bally's;

SAUCES—Lea & Perrin's and "THE SAUCE";

CURRENTS AND RAISINS;

CANDLES—Price & Co.'s and Hale's;

SOAP—Best London;

VINEGAR—uber, in case; No. 24 in cask;

PIR FRUITS,

JAMS,

OATMEAL,

PATENT GROATS AND BARLEY

SARDINES,

PIMENTO,

CLOVES,

CHICORY POWDER,

HONOLULU,

MUSTARD,

ARROWROOT,

PAPER BAGS,

sorted in boxes

CANVAS—No. 1 @ 5;

BURLAPS AND BAGGING, 40-inch;

HEMP TAPPAULING;

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.

TOWELS,

TABLE CLOTHS,

SHIRTING,

BROWN HOLLAND;

DUCK,

DRILL,

BLUE SERGE SHIRTS,

UNDER SHIRTS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

STORE STREET.

PURE CHEMICALS & ALL NEW MEDICINES

T. MORSON & SON,

11, 23, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

SUPPLY

PURE CHEMICALS AND ALL NEW MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS,

including the following specialties:

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

In Powder, Wine, Lozenges, and Globules

PANCREATINE EMULSION, and PANCREATINE in powder, containing the active principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of fat is effected.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES, a valuable dietetic preparation for invalids and children, supplying the elements for the formation of bone.

CREOSOTE, from Wood Tar, of which T. M. & Son, are the only British Manufacturers.

GELATINE, a perfect and economical substitute for Isinglass.

Shipping Orders executed with care and dispatch.

NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I will only accept COIN for RENTS as well as for any other payments to be made to me.

L. LOWENBERG

Fellows, Roscoe & Co.

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.

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

Looking Glasses, assorted sizes.

Leather, French Calf, a large assortment, sold in any quantities.

Lined 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,"

Wine, assorted kinds and colors.

Pick Steel, Sanderson's & Naylor's, 12 cases, assorted sizes.

Swedish Iron, assorted sizes.

Tin Plates, a full assortment.

Zinc, 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 UPSSETTER.

American Saw Compan



EMERSON'S PATENT

Movable-Tooth and Perforated Circular SAWS.

Perforated Muley, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws, with Adjustable Sockets,

SAW-GUMMERS, SWAGES, CANT DOGS, &c., &c.

Have established an Office for the Sale of the above articles at

No. 606 Front Street, San Francisco.

Descriptive Pamphlets will be forwarded to any person giving us their address.

del San 4p

Jesse Cowper,



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Boots & Shoes

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS

Yates St., opp. Wells, Fargo & 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 feb 1m

FURNITURE

At Reduced Prices.

J. SEHL, CORNER GOVERNMENT

and Brighton 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 Mounting, Looking Glass, Plates, all sizes, from 25 to 2500 inches; Curled Hair, Moss and Spring Mattresses 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, Mattings.

Carpets and Floor Oil Cloth,

AT 81 00 PER YARD.

Children's Carriages, Glass and Brass-headed Picture Rails and a variety of Hardware.

169 JACOB SEHL.

C. F. BARNARD, M. D.

Mechanical & Surgical Dentist.

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

ALL BRANCHES OF THE PROFESSION skillfully executed. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Chloroform, Ether, or "Nitrogen Spray."

Charge for the Extraction of Adult Teeth and Children's Second Teeth, without "Spray" or Chloroform \$1 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 or completely divided in two. Advice Gratis.

Plates of Silver, Gold, or Vulcanite neatly, strongly and satisfactorily repaired, whether partially broken or completely divided in two. Advice Gratis.

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

Jy 10 17

THE

VOL 10.

WEEKLY BRITISH