Schricken.
Schricken San Francisco
llympia, Finch. Port Townsend
sabel, Starr. Port Townsed mma, Ettershank, Rugrard Injet mma, Ettershank, Ruyrard Inlet
lack Diamond, Budlin, Nanaimo
—Sip Alarm, Dwyer San Juan.
ngleader, Drake, Lopez island.
ve, Collins, North West Co. tt.
—Sch Black Diamond, Rudlin, Nanaimo,
te, Douglass, Whaling voyage.
very, Coffery, Nanaimo.
—Str Enterprise Swanson, New Westminster,
gle, Pritchard, San Juan
—None

CLEARED.

CLEARED.

Sabel, Starr, Pt Fownsend

Sabel, Starr, Pt Fownsend

Since Starr, Pt Fownsend

Since Starr, Pt Fownsend

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Since Starr, Pt Townsend

Since Starr, Pt Townsend

Since Starr, Pt Townsend

Since Starr, Nanalmo

Sovery, Coffery, Nanalmo

Since Starr, Nanal

PASSENGERS

r OLYMPIA-F H Lamb, F W Foster, wife and thoun, Spurlock, Lester, Howard, Olson, Sporg, Mrs Edmonds and 30 others ISABEL—Capt Hornsby, Mrs Hornsby, Mrs Mrs Sweeny, Miss Sweeny, Is Houghton G.P. Donald, Mrs South, 'Mrs Price, C Myers, Mr Marshall, A Hutchinson, P Martin, J Costello,

IMPORTS

hr CLARA LIGHT, fm San Prancisco-126 boxes r CLARA LIGHT, fm San Praicisco—126 boxes oils manilla, 8 cks wine, 97 bls pulu, 5 drums) os soap. 20 hids ale, 20 pigs 'urniture, I case is hams, 10 bbls apples, 5 cs fish. 8 cts earthen cs wine, 10 kits mckerel, 2 cs matches, 3 cr es bixs optum, 15 pkgs stoves, 35 bxs chease, 2 sks xxs yeast power, 100 sks borns, 50 bbl oatmeal alls. 20 hxs fire crackers, 6 cs pearl barley, 10 hx s, 25 bxs starch, 30 bxs spices, 50 bxs soap, 10 hx spices, 120 hxs manner, 16 dx as, 25 bx; starch, 30 bxs spices, 50 bxs soap, 10 10 bbis meal, 20 bxs apples, 20 bxs pepper, 16 dx, 7 cois rope, 20 bts pa_er, 19 cs lard, 10 cs sugar syrup, 30 kegs nais

CONSIGNEES.

schr CLARA LIGHT—C T Millard, A Casamayou D Lenevue. D&O. Caire & Grancini, J Rueff, Cha, Lowen & Erb, J Hewlings, Kwong Lee, W&M. J Ler & CO. Mitchell & Johnston, J R Stewart, E B a, J Dickson, Lane E Kurtz; Jacob Sehl, Promis &

steamship PACIFIC to San Francisco—6 cs furs cks polatoes, 1 can smoked markerel, 107 sait hides nides, 6 bales deer skius.

eamship PAC:FIC to San Francisco—Julius Seitz, les, L & J Boscowitz, Dalby & Willson, W Duncan

BIRTH.

his city, January 14th, the wife of J. W. McKay, nis city, on the 16th inst, the wite of Mr R E Nel-N, of a son

MARRIED.

his city, on the 13th inst, at the residence of the stather, Pandora street, by the Rev S McGregor, Z Holmes, Esq. of Portland, Oregon, to Halda, third daughter of A Francis, Faq late U, S. Con-Portland papers please copy.

GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA INEGAR BITTERS

Hundreds of Thousands & \$ Bear testimony to their Wonder-ful Curative Effects. WHAT ARE THEY?

THEY ARE NOT A VILE

SFANCY DRINK ade of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Frc. Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweeted to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetiz-" "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to inkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made Native Roots and Herbs of California, free m all Alcoholic Stimulants. They ar REAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE IVING PRINCIPLE a perfect Renovator and avigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous atter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. person can take these Bitters according to direc-

on and remain long unwell.
\$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided hones are not destroyed by mineral poison her means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the

int of repair. For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumasm and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, ilious, Remittent and intermittent Fevers, ladder, these Bitters have been most success.

Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated lood, which is generally produced by derangement

the Digestive Organs. DYSPESIA OR INDIGESTION, Headhe, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the est, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, d taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the ons of the Kidneys and a hundred other painful ymptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.
They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled

leacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and nparting new life and vigor to the whole system.
FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt eum, Biotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Car-cles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysip-Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature re literally dug up and carried out of the system in a

nort time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in ach cases will convince the most incredulous of their Cleanse the Vitlated Blood whenever you find its

purities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Erup-ons or Sores cleanse it when you find it obstructed sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, nd your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood are and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the of so many thousands, are effectually destroyd and removed. For full directions, read carefully

circular around each bottle, printed in four lanlages-English, German, French and Spanish. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., ruggists and Gen. Agents. San Francisco, Cal,

and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS,

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL 12.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25 1871.

THE BRITISH COLONIST PUBL SHED DAILY BY DAVID W. HIGGINS TERMS:

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING.

> TERMS: **********

AGENTS. ..New Westminster Mr Perkins.... Port Townsend
David Sires... New York
Hudson & Menet, ... Il Clement's Lane, London

Road Tolls on Colonial Flour

During the last five or six years an annual effort has been made for the purpose of having flour made from wheat grown in the Colony treed from Road Tolls : but owing to a reluctance, common, we suppose, to governments, to relinquish any source of revenue. these efforts have proved ineffective, and the impost still remains to cramp and paralyze agricultural operations on this side of Clinton. It would appear to be a work of supererogation to point out the unwisdom of continuing such an impost upon bread. To meet flour with a demand of two dollars a barrel upon the very start in search of a distant market is no light matter. It is calculated in no small degree to discourage that industry which, of all others, it behooves the Government to encourage But its ill-effects are not confined to the single industry of agriculture. Every industry, every interest or occupation in the interior must be more or less affected by this heavy impost. Two dollars a barrel on flour as it starts out for market must add considerably more than two dollars to the price paid by the consumer, for middlemen seldom fail to demand a handsome profit upon cash disbursements. If, therefore, this toll operates as a tax upon agricultural development, it falls still more heavily upon mineral development. living in the principal gold-fields has seeps will be taken to prevent a recurrence opera ed great y against mineral devel- of such disgraceinl scenes. If those priaopment. In fac, the price of living is the gauge of the class of ground that can be worked, and there is a sufficient breadth of Lown anr erous ground to employ thouse id of miners which the pres; it high pice of living keeps ocked up-which would be profitably worked ver supplies more cheap and aburdant. It is clear, therefore, that any step calculated to encourage the farmers in Midland country and cheapen sup es in the gold fields must be in the di. c on of the public good. We quite understand the necessity that exists for rev ide, and we can also understand the natural disinclination on the part of the Government to relinquish any part of the source of revenue. But we must regard as a blind and narrow policy that which would, by nipping industry in the bud, curtail development and narrow down the true basis of revenue. Our true policy is to legislate with a view to reducing as much as possible the price of living and increasing the demand for labor in the interior; and any logitimate effort in that direction will at all times command

The Question of Tariffs.

our hearty sympathy and earnest sup-

To-day the Legislative Council will be called upon to decide whether British Columbia is to accept the Canadian Tariff of Cuatoms, or retain the present one under Confederation. So much has already appeared upon the subject in these columns that it will not be considered necessary to advance a single argument as to the comparative merits of the respective Tariffs. There is, we believe, a very general agreement as to the greatly preponderating advantages offered by the Canadian Tariff. over that now in force. But it is just possible that the suggestion to postpone

fature session after Union may find supporters in the Council. The chief objections to such delay, to keeping commerce, manufactures, and, in fact, industries of every description in a sort of painful and most injurious suspense for an indefinite period were alluded to in a former esticle, and it will, therefore, be unnecessary to revert to them now. The more immediate object of the present remarks is to point out to commercial men in this community the duty of action. The subject is of far too much importance to justify inaction an long as the slightest doubt

be much doubt as to how the at 11 o'clock Sunday evening and is expected elected members will vote, Nearly all of them are pledged to vote for the immediate adoption of the Canadian Tariff. But we have not the means of knowing how the Government members may be disposed to go. The principal importers of the Colony have a right to speak upon this subject; and their opinions are entitled to the greatest weight. Let them speak out now, or forever hold their peace! Whatever action is to be taken must be taken at oncethis very instant.

TUESDAY, Jan 24 PUGET SOUND ITEMS -The Intelligencer of Seattle don't think it any wonder the lise is down during such borrible weather, nor do we The Tribune says the mail stage from Monticello for Olympia was slonghed in crossing Pomphrey's Mountain and bad to be abandoned.....The editor of the Transcript has been shown eight varities of floral treasures budding in the open air at Olympia.......The Lake Washington Canal Company have made application to Congress masquerade ball, which is put up for 22nd proximo...... As the stmr Alida was eaving Port Ludlow last week, she came in collision with a schooger, smashing the bulwarke. The rudder of the Alida was also damaged.....On Friday last no less than ten vessels passed Dungeness, bound np the

ITEMS IN BRIEF .- The propeller California from Portland passed up the Sound on Sunday The funeral of John Costello was very numerously attended on Sunday. The funeral service was preformed at St A band accompanied the corresponding personal line of the public of Victoria have personal the duty to the duad, let them not the duty to the duad, let them not the duty to the duad, let them not the duty to the duad.

torget their duty they owe to the living The Str Geo S Wright, from Sitka, passed the Island yesterday, bound for Portland. She has a small detachment of U.S. soldiers on board.

Dog Fighting .- Why prize-fighting and cock-fighting should be prohibited and dogfighting encouraged we are at a loss to understand. It is a pitiable, a demoralizing sight to witness a crowd of men aiding and abetting a dog-fight on the public streets o ciples of humanity which are commonly supposed to restrain men within certain bounds of propriety are found insufficient, possibly Lord Campbell's Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals might exert a salutary

PUGET SOUND MAIL SERVICE .- Mr Nathan's resolution recommending that provision be made for a bi-weekly mail service to Paget Sound, passed the Legislature yesterday. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Executive will give effect to a recommendation involving consequences the importance of which has, we trust, already been sufficiently discussed.

THE DUNSMUIR MINE .- We are glad to learn that Mr Dunsmuir has been eminently successful in his search for coal in close proximity to the water. His former workings are upwards of two miles off and would have required considerable optlay. He has, however, found the seam, in excellent condition, within half a mile of the steamboat landing, and he explots to find it still nearer. Mr Dunsmuir has, without doubt, got a good thing, and we know of no man more deserving of it.

THE GRAVING DOCK .- We must congratulate Mr Nathan upon his perseverance in the matter of the Graving Dock and its results. There is reason to think that the Government have accepted the address passed yesterday in the right spirit, and that they will seek to give it practical

SHANGHAIRD ?-The Alaska Times says that Mrs Copperman was shanghaied on board the Olympia by two men, who owe an explanation to the public. He further states that Mrs Copperman is at Seattle. Why don't she come back.

THE OLYMPIA, Capt Finch, arrived at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, bringing 32 passengers and a large freight of live stock. Among the passengers were Mr Joseph Bos-cowitz, Mrs Finch, and Mrs Huntington. She will sail at 10% o'clock this morning for the

MANMOUTH ENTERPRISE. - The Western Union Telegraph Company now own 53,000 miles of line, with 150,000 miles of wire connecting 3,500 stations, and has in its employ the decision of this question until some 7.006 persons:

A RUNAWAY Horse attached to a dray dashed up Yates street yesterday morning, into Government and down Johnson, where he was captured. In his course he narrowly missed reducing to smithareens several vehicles, but, fortunately, did no damage.

LINE UP .- At 11/2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the line was got up to San Francisco and many private messages, together with the news we publish under the proper heading, came through. Sin fis il

SUBSCRIPTION. - To-morrow Messre Mc-Quade, Spratt and Davis will solleit subscriptions in aid of the Costello familyworthy objects of charity.

Ton Camponita arrived at Olympia

here to day. She had a few passengers for Victoria, who came over by the Olympia yesterday afternoon. Express and Mail. - The Olympia brought

across the California's mail and express; and the Isabel brought the usual Overland

BOAT FOR THE SKEENA .- The indomitable Capt Wm Moore has laid the keel of a flatbottomed boat near Laurel Point. The boat will be run on the Skeena River.

THE ISABEL, with the Overland mail, passengers and freight, arrived at 8 o'clock last evening and will sail at 12 to-day for ports on Paget Sound.

THE bark C A Sutil and schooner Good Templar, have sailed from San Francisco for New Westminster direct.

Two ships have sailed from San Francisco for Nanaimo-one for coal, the other for

DEPARTURES .- The Sir James Douglas for the East Coast and the Olympia and Isabel

for Puget Sound will sail to-day. THE Enterprise will sail at 8 to-morrow merning for New Westminster.

THE bark Robert Jones was loading at London for Victoria Dec. 18th.

THE bark Lady Lampson will be towed to Esquimalt to-day.

THE mail by the Olympia bought English

letters to the 18th ult. THE mail steamer Isabel will come to

Legislative Council.

the 17th inst.

MONDAY, Jan 23d, 1871.

Council met at 1 p m. Present - The hon Speaker, hon Chief Commissioner, hon Attorney-General, bon Collector of Custome, bon Dr Carrall, bon Dr Helmcken, Mr Nelson, Mr Nathan, Mr Skinner, Mr Bun-ster, Mr Alston, Mr De Cosmos, Mr Pemberton. Mr Cornwall, Mr Humphreys.

Minutes of the last meeting read and con-Mr Nathan presented a petition from the

Mayor and Council respecting a bill in aid the Pire Department. Read and ordered to be printed.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Nathan presented a petition from the Mayor and Council of the City, asking the amendment of that portion of the Municipal Bill relating to the Fire Department. On motion the petition was read and ordered to be printed.

NOTICES OF METION. Mr Humphreys gave notice that on Tues day he would move that \$3000 be granted for the trail from Lillevet; also that \$1000 be granted to repair the wagon road from Lilcoet to Clinton.

Mr DeCesmos gave notice that he would on Wednesday move that a return be laid before the Council setting forth the amount of road tax levied, collected and expended in each Road District on Vancouver Island in 1870. I shall ask the hon Chief Commissioner whether it is the intention of the Government to send toad parties through the istricts on Vaucouver Island this year as in former years, and whether it is not possible to repair and improve the roads by con-

tract with equal advantage to the public.

Mr Bunster gave notice that he would move on Thursday next that an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor asking for a bill to impose \$50 a head poll tax on Chinamen engaged in farming.

WAIL SUBSIDY.

Mr Nathan moved that a sufficient sum be placed on the Estimates for the purpose of securing a bi-weekly mail service between this and ports on the Sound. Mr Nathan spoke at some length, pointing out the very unsalisfactory state of the mail conveyance at present; that often mails were delayed at Olympia. In a commercial point of view the securing of two trips a week by the steamers would enable captains of ships coming to the Sound to visit this city in order to obtain charters. He also pointed out the increase of travel that would be induced in the Spring, when many would avail themselves of the facility in going to the Omine ca mines. The consideration would be small and for a short period, as this colony would be relieved of the expense immedi-

ately after union with Canada.

Mr DeCosmos said this Council had sent up meny such resolutions, but with little result. It was remarked by the mover that after Confederation this cost would be as-sumed by the Dominion. He would, there-

fere, vote for the resolution being sent up, and the Government could act as they thick

Mr Humphreys said he would support the motion, and if the Government could not see the force of the excellent reasons of the bon senior member for Victoria City they

brought on their boats.

Mr Nelson said he would give this mea-Mr Nelson said he would give this mean the standing the sure his hearty support, notwithstanding the the ways and means to sepay the revenue.

What had the meat weight with him was

the mail service between Victoria and New
Westendster.

Hon Chief Commissioner — This was a
matter that had been well considered by the
Government, and a conclusion had been arrived at. He had no objection to the passage of the resolution, but he doubted very much whether the decision of the Government would be favorable.

The motion was put and carried.

of siphy Dock, sast ton dane Mr Nathan moved-That a respectful address be forwarded to the Government of Canada, praying that the ten years' guarantee for the construction of a graving dock, named in Clause 12 of the proposed Terms of Confederation, be increased to twenty-five years if found necessary to insure the imme-

diate construction of the dock.

Mr Nathan said this was a matter of too much importance to lay over for any time, and hoped every member who had the interest of the colony at heart would give it their support. Many thanks were due to the Delegates for their exertions in this matter, They thought the guarantee quite sufficient, or no doubt they could have obtained more. The immediate construction of the dock was the greatest benefit the Island would receive

from Confederation. Mr DeCosmes would cheerfully second the motion, but he thought the address should be sent to the Governor of this colony instead of to the Government of Canada. a Hon Dr Carrall concurred with the mem-ber for Victoria District. We had no right at present to petition the Canadian Government. He would move the following as an amendment: That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, respectfully representing that doubt exists as to the sufficiency of the guarantee provided in Section VII in the Terms of Confederation offered by the Dominion of Canada and accepted by this Council, to insure the construction of a graving dock at Requimalt, and that this Council therefore solicit His Excellency the Governor to move the Gov-

discements to capitalists as shall secure the aufficient merit to commend it to the support Mr Humpbreys-We have no

eroment of the Dominion to extend the guar-

antee for further time and afford such in-

and it would not be proper to send an address to that Government. Mr Nelson would support the motion on general grounds of benefit to the colony, but vantage would be to discourage if not prehe objected to its being arged as a great benefit to Victoria, as stated by the bon

ROAD TOLLS.

Mr Humphreys moved-That all flour made rom wheat raised in the colony be exempted from road toll.

Mr Humphreys said this was about the third time he had made this motion, and for some reason it failed to pass the Executive. He attributed that result to the hon Chief Commissioner. The farmers were willing to pay a road tax, but this road toll on flour was iniquitous. There is no such tax knewn in any other part of the world, and if it is not removed the sarmers will hold public meetings and expose the impositions to the world so that there would be fewer people come to the colony. He (Humphreys) would help them all he could, and he thought they would put a stop-gap to all immigration. He hoped this would be the last time that this motion would come before this or any

other House. Mr Cornwall said the road toll was enormous and bore very hard upon a pertion of the people. One cent a pound on flour was more than one-third of its value in California. It was a tax on the staple of life. He thought hon members who knew the condition of things as they existed in regard to this matter would oppose the motion.

Hon Dr Carrall said the gentlemen who

had spoken had put it fairly. He thought the only way to get rid of the grievance was to abolish all tolls on colonial flour. Mr Nelson said the toll on colonial flour

was the most inconsistent ever beard of. Hon Chief Commissioner said te would not go over the arguments which he had urged against this matter beretofore. He had not changed his mind because of anything that had been said. The member for lillocet attr buted it to him that the toll had not been removed. It was a mistake to say that the Government had neglected this matter. They had not neglected it, but they had been unable to come to the same conclusion that Mr Humphreys and his constituents had come to. This was not a tax. It was a toll to pay the expense of buildwas aware that ing the road. He was aware that road tolls were a hardship, and he thought as soon as Confederation came the tolls would be abolished. He thought the resolution defective ; it should ask for a bill, as the Governor had no power to abolish the tolls until a bill was passed to that effect. He would not oppose the resolution, but, as he had said, nothing had changed his mind. He would expre a his opinion before the Executive Council much the same as be d d to-day.

Mr Skinger supported the resolution. He thought the toll should be taken off of all recived by Express at Victoria House, agricultural producero to hapi a daw deon !

Hon Dr. Helmcken agreed with the hon

Chief Commissioner.

He thought flour should pay a road toll as well as anything else. The toll was rather high. The one cent per pound would be against the farmers. If the toll was less on flour and higher on whiskey it would be better. The Estimates have been based on Mr Bunster supported the resolution, and the road told as a portion of the revenue, said it was a welknewn fact that we had been imposed upon by a party running a steamer on the Sound until another company asked for traffs and revenue was needed. It is a pleasant matter to reduce taxes, but the appleasant part of the thing was to find

Colony should be assulled. And that His Excellency the Governor be requested to send down a bill amending the law so as to insure the exemption from toll of flour so

manufactured.

Mr Humphreys said that he was not surprised at what the hon Chief Commissioner had said. He characterized the acts of the hon Chief Commissioner as arbitrary and unjust, and called him the boot-maker of the celent avery man was compelled to wear the bools made by him whether they fitted

Mr DeCosmos' amendment was carried.

the an Kusque the probabl

The House went into Committee of the Whole on a Bill entitled 'An Ordinance to appropriate the sum \$347.535 1 out of the general revenue of the colony, for the contingent service of the year 1871.

The bill passed, was reported to the Coun-

cil and passed a second reading, and was placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading on Tuesday.

LANE AND KURTZ MINING CO. BILL. Hon Dr Carrall moved that the bill be

read a second time. Hon Chief Commissioner remarked that it had been said that His Excellency the Governor had given an assurance that this favor would be granted. Such he thought was not the case. This measure was before the House on its own merits, and each member of the Council might give his vote in accordance with his individual epinion. The bill must be so worded at to have the time of its operation to the time of union with Canada. To grant what the bill asked was, in his opinion. unfair to the manufacturing interests of this colony. There is no reason why the company should be exempt from road folls.

Hon Dr Carrell said there exemed to be

some misanderstanding as to the assurances

given by the Governer. The bill possessed

connection with the Government of Cacada! Orlifornia prices he would be the last to encourage its importation from abroad; but to compel such a company to get the machinery manfactured here at a great disadvest the enterprise. He alluded to the tagt that road tolls had already been remitted on mover of the resolution.

a quartz mill, and the present enterprise
Hon Dr Carrall's amendment was acceptcertainly had not any less claim to considered by Mr Nathan, and passed as the origination. He dwelt with much force upon the importance of the undertaking and the duty of the Government to encourage it, expressing regret that the hon Chief Commissioner

should have felt it to be his duty to offer any opposition.

The bill was read a second time and its consideration in Committee of the Whole was fixed for Tuesday. The Council adjourned till Tuesday at 1 o'clock p.m. sein

The Nanaimo Strike

THE COAL COMPANY'S EXPLANATION TO THE THE COAL COMPANY'S EXPLANATION TO THE PUBLIC.

CARD RECENTLY PUBLISHED A preports to be that of a Deputation from the Minors of Nanaima, and solicits "sympathy and support in behalf of those who have been theown our or emptoyment by the reduction of wages to less than hiving rates" The Vancouver Coal Company, consider it would not be out of place to submits few facts touching the question and coalse of the strike, the conduct of those, whe allege they have been "thrown out of employment," and their present stittede.

It is well known that the San Francisco and Colonial

they have been "inrown out or employment," and their present attitude.

It is well known that the San Francisco and Golonial Coal Markets have been so much depressed for sometime past that sales of the different varieties imported by the former blace have been made at prices realizing less than cost and charges, and in the case of Nanaimo, at a serious sacrifice to the Coal Company Being unable to sell their coal the Company, in their desire not to disturb the working of the mine, accumulated a stock of 20,000 tons at the pit's mouth, the workmen being kept regularly ocal the Company, in their desire not to district the working of the mine, accumulated a stock of 20,000 tons at the pit's mouth, the workmen being kept regularly employed and their wages paid with the usual regularity in anticipation of a lengthened continuance of the unsatisfactory and adverse state of the coal market, the company could see no alternative but to reduce their home, as well as foreign prices, in the hope of improving their business by widening the range of exports and enlarging sales generally.

With this view, on the lat. September last, notice was given of a reduction to be made in wages not at all corresponding with the proportion of decrease in selling rates) and on the expiry of this notice the miners held a meeting and decided to refrain from work at the reduced rate, and to sak those who steed at their posts also to stop, upon the understanding that the whole body of men should a stand out till each of them was given his former position and wiges. This was the fast move towards he strike and the relative cause of it At the meeting mentioned the men did not hesitate to propesse that those who were villing to work should be advised or competited to join in the Strike; to the credit of some

towards he strike and the relative cause of it At the investing imentioned the men did not hesitate to propose that those who were willing to work should be ADVISED or COMPRIMED to join in the Strike; to the credit of some of them, however, the word comprised was objected to and rescinded; but notwithstanding the expunging of the word, the dastardly and disabilitied outreges that have followed—attempts to blow up houses with their occupants in bed, burning down a building, and the like, show that some of the men were detarmined to act without any regard to consequences.

Pessing over various minor incidents of a vindictive and malicious character that have transpired the position now assumed by the men is simply this—They hold out for their own terms, vainly hoping to rooth the Company have undeavored to arrange the dispute upon the basis of mutual cencessions, and are determined to yield no further.

upon the basi of mitual concessions, and are determined to yield no further.

It will thus be seen that the miners are shurmed the same that the miners are shurmed the same that the same that the assuming a attitude alike overhearing, arbitrary and unjust to the Company, and detrimental to the investment of capital in any Colonial enterprise, the success of which depends on the labore one class of men.

The Public can estimate how far men are entitled to claim support and sympathy under the above circumstances.

tances on toong bids bill NEW Goods, Jouvin's Gloves, &c., just

The Three Great Desideraia. There are at the present moment three great desiderate demanding attention, legislation, execution, each and all of which must exert an important influence upon the general prosperity of the colony, if, as we trust they may be, carried into effect. We allude to the Lane & Kurtz mining enterprise, the scheme for throwing open the true door to Ominece, and the proposal to introduce Thomson's Patent Road Steamers into British Columbia. The second has been sent to the Executive. The first and third are still before the Legislature. All three have already received more or less notice at our hands; but so impressed are we with the importance of these enterprises that we venture, at east of Quesnel call for an extension of fer a few additional observations, For said that one of the last administrative the sake of convenience we shall take them up in the order in which they have been mentioned. The movement hav-ing for its immediate object the development of that tract of auriferous land on the lower part of William Creek knewn as 'The Meadows' we have all along regarded in the light of the dawn of a new and most important era in the mining history of this colony. Even if the view be confined to the immediate ebject of the enterprise the probable from the introduction of these steamers results are very great. Upon The are so palpable and so great that they Meadows' individual effort has expended upwards of half a million in a fruit- home even to the mest obtuse mind. less attempt to reach rich deposits the existence of which none doubt. That the splendid and powerful machinery now being introduced into the colony, backed up, as it is, by ample capital. and by the best energy and skill of great expense of moving supplies from California, will trinmph over all difficul-ties and send out of 'The Meadows,' for years to come, a steady stream of gold does not appear to admit of question. Looking at this as a pioneer enterprise, destined to lead to others of a kindred nature, it would, isdeed, be difficult to estimate its importance too highly. In truth the enterprise is preoisely that desideratum for which the colony has been waiting, praying, languishing; and its advent is, therefore. hailed with universal satisfaction from one end of the country to the other. This company has come before the Legislature asking for a Bill to exempt And then, the question of time. Time the machinery from certain imposts, Before entering into any actual expenditure the gentlemen from whom the diture the gentlemen from whom the company takes its name obtained such assurances from His Excellency the governor as entitled them to expect exception from these impacts. But weeks in transitu between Yale and Barkerville. Six to eight weeks in time, and three bundred and sixty dollars in money! Under these conditions it is only emption from these imposts. But we the richest spots that can be made to pay hear that a difficulty has been raised, the miner. It is only famine prices that The company agreed to have certain will pay the farmer. But what does the machinery on the ground by a given Thomsen Road Steamer propose doing? It time. This they have failed to do. The proposes to earry freight from Yale to Bartimes of Mr. Kurtz after his return to iliness of Mr. Kurtz, after his return to San Francisco, and the difficulty in getting the machinery made caused, this means revolution—that it means agrithat machinery to be la season of the year when it was practicaling of mineral ground which high rates of ly impossible to have it moved to Carilliving have hitherto left undisturbed. This boo. The Company, having satisfied new and improved means of freighting would the Executive that failure to fulfil the promote the expansion of agricultural and letter of the engagement in this respect mineral development in the great interior. was the result of circumstances over These Road Steamers will constitute a most which they had no control, experienced fitting forerunner, as they will afterwards little difficulty in obtaining a reasonable prove a valuable feeder, to the railway; and extension of time. And it is here that it will be the duty of the Government to exwe have been given to understand the difficulty comes in. The exemption from imposts virtually promised in the first instance, may possibly be opposed upon the ground that the Company failed to have the machinery at The Meadows in the specified time. Now we are most unwilling to be-liere that it is seriously intended to eppose the Bill upon such grounds. Either good reasons for failure to deliver were shown by the company or they were not. That the reasons were good and sufficient may fairly be assume ed from the fact that the Executive was satisfied and the extension granted. That extension rested upon its own merits, and the failure to deliver was condened. It would, therefore, be manifestly unjust to fall back upon that as a reason why good faith should not now be kept between the Executive and the Company in respect of a separate issue which has ne legitimate connection with it, and which should be allowed to stand or fall by its own merits -rest upon its own bottom. We have no desire to threaten; but, should there be any intention to eppose the Bill, we would remind both the Liegislature and the Executive that the machinery of the Lane & Kurtz company has not yet penetrated to the interior. It is still lying upon the wharf; and should the company be met with a breach of faith on the very threshold of this great enterprise, is it certain that they would feel justified in proceeding? Is it not hightly probable that they would retreat while they are in a position to do so with comparatively little loss? And what would the country say then? How would a Government that had postmaster at Langley, vice Mr Allard renipped in the bud this great enterprise stand with the people? But, we had almost forgotten, in the importance of lin, arrived from Nanaimo yesterday after-

The Weekly Brilish Galanist, on hand; and with them we must, therefore, be very brief. The recommendation of the Legislature for epening the true door to Omineca is now engaging the attention of the Executive. We ask the Executive, in the name of seventeen-hundred petitioners, indeed, we may say, in the name of the entire white population, to lean to the side powers are needed in order to greater stabiliof enterprise and liberality in coming to ty, increased efficiency, and extended usea decision. The people are asking fulness; and that these societies should cothat a certain portion of their own money may be employed in what they believe to be a most important and highly reproductive work. They have a right to ask this; and they have a right to expect that what they ask will act in harmony for the common good will be granted. We claim that enough is new known regarding the richness and in favour of the passage of an Act such as extent of the new Eldorado to justify is sought. It will prove that the societies the expenditure. Nay, we will go are governed by the true spirit of charity. farther and assert that the other resources of the great country to the Norththe present road-system. Let it not be acts of our present Governor was to er measure of usefulasss. Victoria is preturn a deaf ear to the unanimous and unequivocal request of the people. Last, though not least, we come to consider the proposal to introduce into this colony Thomson's Patent Road Steamers. with the exception of railway, the best means of locomotion now knows. It is scarcely probable that there will be any opposition to this measure. The advantages certain to accrue to the colony can hardly fail to force themselves One of the greatest-indeed we may say the greatest-difficulties with which development has had to contend in the interior is the dearness of living; and this condition is chiefly the result of the Fraser. The cost of frieghting goods from Yale to Cariboo now ranges as high as 18 and even 25 ets. a pound. During a short period in Summer it is done for considerably less; but in the very seasons of the year that supplies would naturally be most needed-the Spring and Fall—the price commonly reaches these figures. Take the lowest figure named, and it needs no argument to show that anything like general and bealthy development in the interior is rendered nearly impossible. Three hundred and sixty dollars a ton for freight alone from Yale to Barkerville! is money. With the present modes of transport goods are usually from six to ded here at a cultural expansion and the pr tend to the enterprising gentlemen proposing to introduce them every reasonable and necessary encouragement.

Sunday, Jan 22

ANOTHER ATLANTIC CABLE TO BE LAID NEXT SUMMER .- We are glad to learn that a newly formed company, entitled the New York and London Direct Telegraphic Come pany, will in August next lay another magnetic cable across the depths of the Atlantic, between Wales and Rhede Island. The more of such lines of communication between the ald world and the new we have, within reason, the better. Just now cable communication between America and Europe is very precious indeed. The events transpiring on the other side of the water are of the highest importance, and yet at any moment we may be informed that the slender and overworked wire upon which we are now depending for our European intelligence has, like its fellow sub-oceanic wires, ceased to work. We trust so great a calamity will not occur. But the very pessibility of its occurrence will no doubt have the effect of stimulating preparations for laying other cables across the great vater so that it shall soon be almost an im pessibility for the millions on both sides e the Atlantic desiring tidings of each other to ecome again dependent on the communicating power of one feebly working wire,

New Brunswick .- The Westmoreland elec tien for the local Legislature resulted in the return of Mr. Harrington, a friend of the Dominion Government.

Nova Scotia .- The Provincial Legislature et Novo Scetia has been summoned to meet for the dispatch of business on the second day of February next.

APPOINTMENT. - Yesterday's Gazette announced the appoinment of James Kennedy signed.

THE schooner Black Diamond, Capt Rude this question, that we have two others noen with a load of coal for Bredrick & Co. Friendly Societies.

It has been suggested that all the friendly or charitable societies and associations in this city-may we not say in the colony ?should cooperate for the purpose of ebtaining a general Act of Incorporation. The suggestion is a happy one. Corporate operate in seeking whatever legislation may be necessary for that purpose is certainly most desirable and becoming. To be able to rise above those little distinctions and constitute of itself an irresistible argument Perhaps few communities of like size have presented a wider field for the useful operations of charitable societies than this; and it may, with equal truth, be added that in few communities have they attained a greatclass of organization, and it will be a pleasing sight to witness such a general co-operatien as is suggested in seeking to impart greater solidity and a better tone to these societies, Not that there can be any doubt about the readiness of the Legislature to pass such a measure, or of the Executive to give it the force of law. We presume there can be no doubt on that point. But the very act of uniting to seek it will have a tendency to impart fresh vigor to that spirit of catholic charity which can alone form the true basis of the operations of such societies. We, therefore, carnestly trust that all the societies will promptly respond to the call and unite, as so well becomes them, in obtaining from the I egislature a general Act of Incorpora-

BUENA VISTAVIMECULTURAL SOCIETY. - Such is the name of one of the most extensive organizations of the kind in California, and its wines have new attained a high reputation both on this continent and in Europe. Messrs Lowe, Stablachmiet & Co are the agents for this Colony, and are in receipt of large cons The Society was formed in 1863. during which year 100.000 gallons of wine were produced, and they have gone on steadily ncreasing until the cless of last year-the seventh of its existence—when the yield was 1.250.000 gallons wine, 51.000 gallons brandy and 48.000 gallons vinegar. the net returns for which was \$331.300, and the expenditure only \$149.800.

THE DEATH OF COSTELLO. There is a very general expression of sorrow at the sudden taking off of peor Billy. He was one of the kindest creatures in the world, and was ever foremost in extending aid to poor and distress. ed persons, even when his own family were net overwell provided for. Many and many a man now in Victoria can bear willing testimeny to the good deeds of the deceased The flage of the shipping and hotels were at half-mast yesterday. The funeral will take place at 2 e'cleck this afternoon and will be preceded by a band, the members of which have volunteered to pay this last mark of respect to the departed.

UTHIBATION OF FRENCE PRISONERS. - The ppinion very generally obtains, and it is a natural one, that Germany suffers scarcely less than France by the present war-that the protracted absence of such enormous numbers The shipping in the harbor were gaily decorof her breadwinners must paralyze every industry and involve widespread destitution. But people overlook the fact that the Germans have such a genius for utilizing their two or three hundred thousand French prisoners. Instead of penning them up in stockades and feeding them in irksome laziness, as is generally done, they distribute them throughout the country and keep them employed on public works and at farm labor for just sufficient wages to pay their keep. In addition to these the 300,000 German artizans who were expelled from France at the outbreak of the war are now teaching and spreading throughout derman workshops the arts which they ac-quired abroad. They are performing much the same mission as the Huguenot citizens of Prance, expelled during the various religious persecutions, performed in England, Bolgium, Holland and other countries. This total number of considerably over half a million men will go a great way tewards compensating for the absence of seven or eight hundred thou-sand artizans and laborers at the saat of war.

THE PROPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY, OF SAN FRANCISCO.-In our advertising col mus will be found an extract from an article in the Philadelphia Underwriter—the leading insurance journal of the United Stateswhich speaks in flattering terms of the success and standing of that organization. The People's presents the anomaly of an Insurance Company with no liabilities. T N Hibben, Esq, is agent for British Columbia.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY .- Notice is given in the Canada Gazette that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Act to incorporate the International Pacific Railway Company from some point on the Grand Trunk Railway to Sault St. Marie, with power te cross the river either by bridge or otherwise, and from Pembia via Fort Garry to the boundary line between Rupert's Land and British Columbia.

SIR T REVOR and Lady Chute called at Ottawa, on their way from Australia to England, te pay a visit to Lord and Lady Lisgar.

PANDORA STREET, We understand, will be one of the first thoroughfares improved in the Spring.

THE CONGRESS.-The Congress of the Great Powers will meet at London to-mor-

MR HENRY HOLBROOK, formerly an honorable member of the Legislative Council of this colony, has taken unto himself a 'rib'

A PERILOUS PASSACE. - The colonial brig The Decay of Apple and Cherry Trees. Robert Cowan of Victoria arrived at Henos lulu; S.I., on the 26th of December after a Capt Weeks furnishes the following memoranda to the Hawaiian papers: Left Seoke, Vancouver Island, on the 5th November with an easterly wind down the Straits. After passing Cape Flattery, met with the wind from the southward, which centinued in that quarter from the 6th to the 27th, blowing almost one continued gale. The wind finally canted a little to the westward. which enabled us to work to the southward, making us 21 days from Cape Flattery to the colony are more or less affected with latitude 40. On the 3d December had a disease—or that the cause is so enveloped cross sea running and breaking over us, at contrary large numbers of perfectly healthy Decklead broke adrift, smashing the sky and in most cases of diseased trees which light and letting the water into the cabin at have come under my own character. a fearful rate. Carried away our main staysail, lower top sail, fore-sail and bowsprit sall, lower top sall, lore-sall and boweprit stay, besides having main sail and quarter-sail badly split, and receiving other serious damage. Had fine weather the latter part of the passage, the wind NE, until near the Islands, then bad, the wind during the last six days from W to NW. Arrived at this port on the 16th, after a passage of 41 days." of 41 days."

RIVER DU LOUP RAILWAY, — A delegation from the New Brunswick Railway Company will proceed to England in a few weeks to make arrangements with capitalists for the construction of the railway from Fredericten to River du Loup. In the interim the Counties and Municipalities through which the road will pass will be asked to contribute liberally towards the work.

IMPORTANT ASSAY, - The announcement was made in this journal some time ago of a silver quartz ledge pot far from Yale. We have been shown a certificate of assay made of some of the quartz at the Bank of British North America, which shows \$401 80-100 silver to the ton and traces of gold. The ledge is on the opposite side of the river frem Yale, about eight miles distant, and in the Recleuck mountains. We understand the ledge is large and well defined.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT,-The meeting of the Dominion Parliament has been further prorogued to the first day of February, and not then to meet for the dispatch of business. It is, therefore, probable that alluiton may be made in the opening speech to the acceptance of the Terms of Confederation by British Columbia.

ST ANDREW'S AND CALDONIAN SOCIETY .-At a meeting of this society last evening a committee of three were appointed to confer with the French Beneuolent Seciety, the Odd Fellows and Good Templars with respect to the Friendly Secieties' Bill.

FESTIVAL.-Next Wednesday evening is set for one of the pleasantest re-unions of the season at Albambra Hall. We refer to the St Andrew's and Caledonian Annual Festival, for which the committee are makiug extensive preparations.

Letter from Honolulu.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HONOLULU. HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, } DEG. 26th. 1870.

EDITOR BRITISE COLONIST .- Monday the 12th the fortieth anniversary of the birth of Kame-hamha V., was duly celebrated. Salutes were fired at dawn by the Artillery Company, and at noen by the U.S. St Mary's, who respended gunfor gun fr om the shere. A reyal salute was fired from the battery on Punchbowl. ated with bunting, and all the for flags were displayed. At noon His Majesty received the congratulations of his Ministers, fereign efficials and others, at his sea-side residence. On Tuesday, it being the day after the holiday, there was, naturally enough, a great deal of business before the Police Court. Firstly, the Magistrate gave a decision in the case of the Crown vs Teavey for selling spirits without a license mulcting the prisoner n the penalty prescribed by law, viz \$500. A lot of dranks were disposed off quite leniently Some fast and furious riders were fined \$10 each. On the 16th, the Robert Cowan, 41 days from your city, arrived. If she had been lumber laden she would have gone on to Tahiti, and would not have come into this harber at all, but as soon as her agents found out her bill of lading, the tug boat was ordered to bring her into the harbor. It seems lumber is in good demand at Tahiti and the Fiji's. The brig Shellehoff, and the schoeners Selma and Sovereign are loading for Tabitis and will take live steck, etc. You will please and enclosed clippings from the Hawaiian Gazette of the 21st inst, which may be of some interest to four readers. I also enclose the report of the Robert Cowan. You will do me a favor if you will publish the lines entitled "The Forsaken to the False One." It would be my case if the sex were, reversed You know enough about that affair. You can mention that I sent it to have it published. If you do so, I will do as much for day. The lines I cut out of an old book of an old date which I bought here at auction It struck my fancy se much that I would like to see it reprinted in your paper. Write to me or send me the Colonist. On the 25th last night—I was at midnight Mass at the Cathedral. There was a procession around the church. The sermon was in the native tongue and had special reference to the incarnation of Him, who, though He was the Son of God, condesended to be bern in a manger. The Mass that was sung was selections from the Masses of Mozart, Hayden and DeMonta's. At the beginning of Mass a salute of 21 guns were fired from the battery. Bishops Goold, of Melbourne, and Sheil of Adelaide, were inside the santuary. The Moses Taylor, nine and half days from San Francisco, and the ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE Wonga Wonga, twenty-three days from Sidney via Auckland have arrived bringing passengers and freight. Moncks, frem year city arrived per last steamer. On the 28th the Wonga Wenga sailed for Sidney with a carge of 198,585 hbs of sugar, 250 bbls of salmen etc. The USS Saginaw is wrecked en Ocean Island on a coral reef and is a total loss. O cean Island is about 1100 miles northeast of Honelulu. Lieut Talbot and three seamen were drowned on Kauai, one of the Hawaiian Islands. They started 18 days after the wrecking, and were thirty-one days in an open boat before they reached these Islands, and then the beat drifted into the breakers P. O'DWINE.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST :- In your issue of Sunday last an item appears calling attempestuous passage from Socke of 41 days. tention to the premature and mysterious decay, in this Colony, of the apple and cherry trees; and appealing to nurserymen and gardeners for imformation as to the cause and the proper remedy to be applied.

In the absence of better information-the subjects being not new to me. - I am induced to send you a few notes thereon. Premising, however, that I do not go the whole length with you, in believing that the whole of the apple and cherry trees in heavy gale from the westward, with a high in mystery as you have supposed. On the times deluging the brig her whole length. trees, of the kinds, do exist in the colony, have come under my own observation the real or proximate cause has not been difficult of explanation. There are various causes operating either

singly or in combination, producing the evil complained of, but the primary ones are unfitness, and want of preparation of the soils and subsequent bad management, together with climatic influences over which we have only partial control. And first as to soil, how often in this colony do we see proper attention paid to selecting a suitable soil or site for an orchard. In a majority of cases choice is made of plots of land having perhaps only from six to nine inches of light vegetable soil, resting on a gravel sub-soil, so dry and poor as scarcely to support the native plants that grow on it, or else soils are chosen on sites naturally too wet for the trees in question. On soils such as these, and without any previous preparas tion in the shape of frenching, sub-soiling, draining etc., so essential to all soils inten ed for an orchard, the trees are planted; what wonder then if disease and death follow.

In a majority of cases the owner imagines he can compensate for any previous shortcomings by keeping the land under cultivation, scratching the soil four inches deep by means of the plough. Under such treatment the trees will probably grow away and bear pretty freely for a few years, or until the roots have taken full possession of the soil from which in all probability the larger portion of the aliment necessary for the future welfare of the trees has been abstracted by the catch crops. In such cases debility and decay commence, and unless some of the abstracted pabulum be supplied to the soil in the shape of manure, mulching, etc., many of the trees will

In addition to the above named fertile causes of decay I may mention climate as one of the principal sources from whence spring those cankered and gangrened spots with which the trunks and branches of young apple trees are afflicted when planted in situations exposed to the full force of the suda den depression of temperature which often occurs during severe winters. Shelter and planting trees grown in the colony will de much to cure this evil: In connection with the management of orchards one often meets with a large amount of quackery some advising one thing and some another as a cure for all the evils to which fruit trees are heir to. I have even heard of fish oil being applied to the trunks and branches, as a panacea against all evils !! Physiologically much might be said why one kind of tree withstands the ill treatment which destroy others, but the subject would secupy too much of your space if dealt with intelligently. Cultivators, however, may rest assured that with proper attention to the choice of site, soil, shelter, preparation of land, mulching, non-exhaustion of the soil by catch crops and ordinary common sense after treatment -in fact by keeping the feeding or digestive organs, roots and leaves in bealth-much of the evil complained of may be lessened of prevented altogether. H. MITCHELL

Jan 19th., 1871.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION .- The Bill conditionally promised by the Governor in his opening speech, and subsequently asked for by the Legislative Council, will in all prebability be sent down this week. The Bill will doubtless comprise the draft of a constitution for the local Legislature and the Provincial Government, This will constis stitute the chief work of the Council during the remainder of the session.



& PERRINS' LEA

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Worcestershire Sauce. DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



CAUTION AS AINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Comment awarded edicardia delection apply the name of the respect as Same, to be now inferior come ones the Public steer y informed that the only way to be given the a unreal the way to gecure the genuine s to

and occessivener names are upon he wrapper, labels stopper, and boate.

Some of the oraign markets having been supplied with aspurious Wordsteral to Suda, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Loa & Perrina have been forged, Liand P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with cower of attorney to take natant proceedings against Manifacturers and Vendors o such, or anyother relations by which their right may feinfringed.

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

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Words r; Oromes & Blackwell, London, &c. &c.; and b ocers and Ollmen universally. er; Orossa & Blackwell, London, &c. &c.; and brocers and Oilmen universally.

Agara you Viorenta—Janion, Green & Rhodes. Red

By Glectric Telegi

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COL

British Columbia.

QUEENELLE, Jan 19-Weather c snowing-thermometer 120 below the river frozen over. Miners from Blackfoot and Boi

here to-day, en route to Germansen Sona CREEK, Jan 19 - Weather Jan 1st--max 500, min 160. 2ndmin 140. 3rd-max 579, min 22 max 50, min 4. 5th-max 55, min max 40, min -4. 7th-max 32 8th—mex 18, min -2, snowing sligt —mex 10, min 2, snowing. (The lowest temperature observed dur years when snow was falling.) 1 20, min -28, 12th-max 8, min -max 20, min 28. 15th-max 4, 16th-max 6, min -26. 17th-min-23. 18th-max 10, min -4.

Europe.

BORDHAUX, Jan 13—A general bi fought on the 11th under the wal Mons. The Germans attacked the army of the Loire along the whole li Jaurez lbury, who commanded the ri of the French, held his position on bank of the Garthe, and Gen Corale left and centre. They fought desper six hours, the French maintaining sition. The French lesses are unkn serious. The Prussian forces enge estimated at 18 000, but as Chanzy have had an army of 200.000, and the was along the whole line, the accou

VERSAILLES, Jan 13-There was near La Muns on Wednesday. The captured the suburbs of Champai Chateau with seven pieces of artiller number of prisoners taken the day be

swelled to 5000.

London, Jan 13—The army under was completely defeated near Le Mor second German army commanded b Frederick Charles and the Grand Mecklenburg. The Germans occu Mens, capturing large quantities of and war material. The French are be

VERSAILLES, Jan 12-In the east V der is following up the victory after the of Villiers by a continual moveme left flank of the French, meeting with position.

London, Jan 13-A Vienna dispate 12th says Austria will initiate peace, posals for a Congress are welcomed stoff. The preliminaries are that Fre surrender 20 war ships, one hundred thalers, and a strip of land four mile on the lnft bank of the Rhine. Pru guarantee two millions of rations

Another terrible explosion has occ a colliery at Newcastle in Staffordsh person were killed or injured.

BERLIN. Jan 13-Reinforcements now on the way to join the German France, and those in readiness to go 200,000 men-raising the German one million.

London, Jan 13-A dispatch from dated on the evening of the 12th bembardment was heavy that Several fires were seen within th lines. The Prussians are crowding i Clamarte and Menden. The Free erected new batteries.

The supply of ammunition will la days from to-day, and the surrender is believed to be certain before then Gen Vinoy lately reviewed the tro side the walls.

A cable dispatch from Brussels says that peace negotiations now pe Versailles are to be discussed at the Conference. Gen Chanzy, in the battles of the

11th, had 2 corps engaged, and sixty men reserved. A great battle was reported as hav

place yesterday.

The British Foreign Office has rece graphic dispatches from the Leg Pekin to Dec 31st. There has been to

trouble, and advices from the Chi are satisfactory.
London; Jan 15—The Observer say formation was received last night, the departure of Favre from Paris.

The Government of Bordeaux that Favre should attend the Confer not knowing his w shes do not feel to appoint a representative, consideration importance of the settlement of the Question. Another adjournment in

Faidherbe is daily being reinforce advancing. He encamped on Sa

London. Jan 15-At the great billibetween Bennett, the present champ Gook jr, the former champion, the late with a lead of 350 against 218. His made a break of 752, including strokes, and wen the match.

The great champion sculling me the Tyne course, for £200 a side, Renforth and Kelly came off to day. was 7 to 4 on Renforth, but Kelly led out the race and won easily by severs BREST, Jan 15-The Lafayette York has arrived.
QUEENSTOWN, Jan 16—The stmr

from New Yerk for Liverpool tour The stmr Lamon from New York rived.

California.

YREKA, Jan 19-A storm of rain prevailed throughout California and about noon telegraphic comm was interrupted on Trinity Mounts storm continued during last nigh high wind, causing several addition The line will probably be working in the morning.
San Francisco, Jan 14-Sailed-

vere, Port Townsend; bark Northwest,

Stanger Tate who ran away from here Sailors' Home, had decamped with \$ longing to the sailors, and a woman no proves correct. Nothing is known of he took.

he took.

Hemmenway the broker, who disap week, is believed to have gone to Men date of his disappearance accords with ure of the Panama steamer. His wife

absence of better information-the being not new to me,-I am insend you a few notes thereon. ng, however, that I do not go the ength with you, in believing that cof the apple and cherry trees in ny are more or less affected with or that the cause is so enveloped y as you have supposed. On the large numbers of perfectly healthy f the kinds, do exist in the celony, ost cases of diseased trees which me under my own observation the oximate cause has not been difficult anation.

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success of this and delicious and unrivalled anera as Santo" to the rown interes-

FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE see, hat ager names are apout he wrapper, labels

e of the oraign markets having been supplied with our We concern to Euron, upon the wrapper and of which the range of head Perrina have been f. L. and P. give notice that they have furnished ed, L. and P. give netice-that they have furnished in correspondents with cower of attorney to take ant proceedings against Man actorers and Vendors uch, or any other autations by which their right may infringed.

for LEA & PERRINE' Sauce, and see Name Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

bolesaie and for Export by the Proprietors, Words
Orossa & Biackwell, London, &c. &c.; and b
read tollmen universally.
Agars for Victoria.—Janion, Green & Rhodes.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

British Columbia.

QUEENELLE, Jan 19-Weather cloudy and

passengers to San Diego for \$10 cabin, \$5 steerage and freight \$2 per ton.

Miners from Blackfoot and Boise arrived here to-day, en route to Germansen creek.

Sona Creek, Jan 19—Weather report:—
Jan 1st-max 50°, min 16°. 2nd-max 58°, min 14°. 3rd-max 57°, min 22°. 4th-max 50, min 4. 5th-max 55, min 6. 6th-max 40, min -4. 7th-max 32, min 12°. The max 10 min 2. snowing slightly. 10th—max 10 min 2. snowing slightly. 10th—max 10 min 2. snowing. (This is the lowest temperature observed during four years when snow was falling.) 11th-max

Passengers to San Diego for \$10 cabin, \$5 steerage and freight \$2 per ton.
Rudolphe, Cyrille, Dion and probably Parker will soon visit San Francisco to play here:
Oroville, Jan 15—The body of an old man named E Campbell who had been missing from to-day down a shaft. It is thought he was murdered and thrown down the shaft though itwas not known that he had money. He had been a resident of the flat for over 15 years

The forthcoming billiard match between Dion and Deery attracts more attention than any which has yet taken place here from the fact that the result involves in all probability the pecuniary ruin of one of the parties. years when snow was falling.) 11th-max 20, min -28, 12th—max 8, min -21. 13th Cooper, Pt Ludlow.

—max 20 min 28. 15th—max 4, min -32. There is an uncertainty about the projected -max 20, min 28. 15th -max 4, min -32. 16th -max 6, min -26. 17th -max 0, min -23. 18th-max 10, min -4.

Europe.

BORDHAUX, Jan 13-A general battle was fought on the 11th under the walls of Le Mons. The Germans attacked the French army of the Loire along the whole line. Gen Jaurez Ibury, who commanded the right wing Jaurez bury, who commanded the right wing of the French, held his position on the right bank of the Garthe, and Gen Coralos on the left and centre. They fought desperately for six hours, the French maintaining their pesition. The French lesses are unknown but serious. The Prussian forces engaged are estimated at 18 000, but as Chanzy is said to have had an army of 200.000, and the attack was along the whole line, the account seems was along the whole line, the account seems

VERSAILLES, Jan 13-There was fighting near La Muns on Wednesday. The Germans neighbouring republic of Hayt is debt and liabil-captured the suburbs of Champaigne and ties such; obligations are shown in confidential pa-Chateau with seven pieces of artillery. The number of prisoners taken the daylestore was swelled to 5000.

LONDON, Jan 13-The army under Chansy was completely defeated near Le Mons by the second German army commanded by Prince Frederick Charles and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg. The Germans occupied La Mens, capturing large quantities of supplies and war material. The French are being pur-

VERSAILLES, Jan 12-In the east Von Werder is following up the victory after the bat-tle of Villiers by a continual movement on the left flank of the French, meeting with no ope

LONDON, Jan 13-A Vienna dispatch of the 12th says Austria will initiate peace, and proposals for a Congress are welcomed by Bernstoff. The preliminaries are that France shall surrender 20 war ships, one hundred thousand thalers, and a strip of land four miles broad on the lnft bank of the Rhine. Prussia is to guarantee two millions of rations to Paris

Another terrible explosion has occurred in a colliery at Newcastle in Staffordshire. Ten

person were killed or injured.

Berlin, Jan 13—Reinfercements that are now on the way to join the German armes in France, and those in readiness to go, number 200,000 men-raising the German force to

London, Jan 13-A dispatch from Versailles dated on the evening of the 12th says the bembardment was heavy that afternoon. Several fires were seen within the French lines. The Prussians are crowding in front of Clamarte and Menden. The French have

erected new batteries.
The supply of ammunition will last for 18 days from to-day, and the surrender of Paris is believed to be certain before then. Gen Vinoy lately reviewed the troops out-

A cable dispatch from Brussels, to-day, says that peace negotiations now pending at sailles are to be discussed at the London

Gen Chanzy, in the battles of the 10th and 11th, had 2 corps engaged, and sixty thousand

A great battle was reported as having taken place yesterday. The British Foreign Office has received tele-

graphic dispatches from the Legatien at Pekin to Dec 31st. There has been no further trouble, and advices from the Chinese forts are satisfactory.

London; Jan 15—The Observer says no in-

formation was received last night, relative to the departure of Favre from Paris. The Government of Bordeaux is anxious that Favre should attend the Conference, but not knowing his w shes do not feel at liberty to appoint a representative, considering the

importance of the settlement of the Eastern Question. Another adjournment in impossi-Faidherbe is daily being reinforced and is advancing. He encamped on Saturday at

London, Jan 15-At the great billiard match between Bennett, the present champion, and Gook jr, the former champion, the latter started with a lead of 350 against 218. His oppenent made a break of 752, including 219 spot

strokes, and wen the match. The great champion sculling match over the Tyne course, for £200 a side, between Renforth and Kelly came off to day. Betting was 7 to 4 on Renforth, but Kelly led throughout the race and won easily by several lengths. BREST, Jan 15-The Lafayette from New

York has arrived.
QUEENSTOWN, Jan 16—The stmr Colorado from New Yerk for Liverpool touched here The stmr Lamon from New York has ar-

California.

YREKA, Jan 19-A storm of rain and snew prevailed throughout California yesterday, and about noon telegraphic communication was interrupted on Trinity Mountain. The storm continued during last night with a high wind, causing several additional breaks The line will probably be working through in the morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 14—Sailed—Ship Re-vere, Port Townsend; bark Northwest, Port Mad-

son.
Stanger Tate who ran away from here in 1867, after robbing the Sugar Refinery of a large sum, and fied to Manila and thence to India, has been arrested in London for forgeries committed there previously, while an officer in the Royal Artillery. He will undoubtedly be transported.
The rumor that Stewart, the manager of the Sailors' Home, had decamped with \$20,000 belonging to the sailors, and a woman not his wife, proves correct. Nothing is known of the course he took.

Hemmenway the broker, who disappeared last

Hemmenway the broker, who disappeared last week, is believed to have gone to Mexico, as the date of his disappearance accords with the departure of the Panama steamer. His wife went with

him.

The agreement for the last match between Deery and Dion were signed this evening. Deery is a heavy loser by the last match and will play his heaviest game for reputation and money.

Deaths in the city this week were 46 against 56 for the corresponding week last year,

The stmrs Wm Tabor and Senator of the opposition and regular lines will to-morrow earry passengers to San Diego for \$10 cabin, \$5 steerage and freight \$2 per ton.

cuniary ruin of one of the parties.
Sailed—Bk Camden, Pt Gamble. Bk Adelaide

match between and Deery on Saturday next. Deery has signed the agreement and is ready to put up his money, but Dion for some reason has not come to time.

Eastern States.

Washington, Jan 16—Conklin introduced a bill to aid in the construction of 20 or more first class

iron clad ships together with ship yards, machine shops rolling mills wharves docks etc., and to secure to the government the use of the same for

US popular disappointment would find vent in another revolution. He has no knowledge of any obligation which Dominica is under to the

pers.

Oregon. PORTLAND, Jan 19-Very stormy all day resterday and last night.

The Monticello boats are taking large quantitles of goods every day to Helena. There is but one ship at present in the

barbor, the Tenax Proposit, and she is chartered to take a cargo of wheat to Liverpool. The barbor has not been so bare of shipping for a long time.

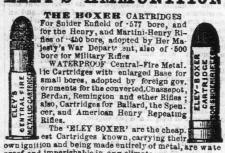
A daughter of Mr John Bowman, who lives near the corner of 2nd and Harrison streets

has been attacked with a virulent type of small pox and doubts of her recovery are entertained. The bark Gunger, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, carried a cargo of wheat val-

ued at \$29,409. The propeller California leaves for Victoria to-morrow evening.

Cuba. HAVANA, Jan. 14—The steamer Hornet appeared off Peonnoches, 2 miles from Purto del Padre. On Sunday the gunboat Yamari sighted the Hornet and fired several shots; the Hornet immediately went to sea chased by the gunboat, but on account of her superior speed escaped.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION



able in any climate The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and fo the different systems of Breech loading Rifles can be ha with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for fip

shing the Cartridges BOXER CARTRIDGES of '450 bore for revolving Pistol used in Her Majesty's Navy

Copper Rim-Fire Cartridges of all sizes, for Smith and Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers

Pin-Cartridges for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12.m, 9.m and 7m, bore Central-Fire and Pin-Fire Cartridges for all sizes an systems of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers

Bouble Waterproof and EP Caps, Patent Wire Cr ridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breeca and Muzzle Load ers, and every description of Sporting and Military Am-munition

ELEY BROTHERS. GRAY,S LIN ROAD, LONDON, WHOLESALE ONL Y:



DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Is the great remedy for

Acidity of the Storasch, Headache, Heart burn, Indigestion, Sour Fructations and Bilious Affections;

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

And as a safe and gentle medicine? Infants, Children Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Din-asford's Magnesia is indispensable Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers.



BE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED AS A

A simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentic aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the cenedist derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at is 13-4, 2s 3d and 11s each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the worlp of the store of the storekeepers in all parts of the worlp all of the storekeepers in all parts of the worlp all of the storekeepers in all parts of the worlp all of the storekeepers in all parts of the worlp all of the storekeepers in all parts of the worlp all of the storekeepers in all parts of the worlp all of the storekeepers in all parts of the worlp all of the storekeepers in all parts of the worlp all of the storekeepers in all parts of the world world all of the storekeepers in all parts of the world world all of the storekeepers in all parts of the world world world all of the storekeepers in all parts of the world world

CAUTION.

Betts's Capsule Patents

Are being infringed by Importation of Capsules made in contravention of his rights, which necessarilly are numerous, BETTS being the original inventor and Seie Maker in the United Kingdom.

C & B. are Agents for LEA & PEREINS'CHLEBRATE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers every description of Oilmen's Stores of the higher quality.

my10 1 aw

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS Hundreds of Thousands



ANCY DRINK. Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquers doctored, spiced and sweet-ened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers." "Restorers." &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direc-

THEY ARE NOT A VILE

tion and remain long unwell.

\$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the

For Inflammutory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most su ful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement

of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Billous Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart. Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys and a hundred other painful

regions of the kidneys and a numered other paintin symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the tor-pid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors

and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature. are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Erup-tions or Sores cleanse it when you find it obstructed

and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow. PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal, and \$2 and \$4 Commerce Street, New York. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.

following articles, together with every thing kept in a well supplied WHOLESALE DRUG STORE.
PATENT MEDICINES,
TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS,
ESSENTIAL OILS,
KREGENTE OIL,
PAINTS AND OILS,

Which we offer at the lowest Cash Prices, and are determined not to be undersold. R. H. MODONALD & CO., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, wa convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeit ingthe

LABELS of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and Iwas TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 80th of the same month, for SELLING SPUBIOUS ARTICLES a ring Labels in imitation of Messrs CROSSE & BLACK LUN, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Subur ban Magistrate at Scaldah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT



PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS

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

CROSSE & BLACKWELL PURVEYORS TOTHE QUEEN. SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World. Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them. substituted for them,

to insure thorough wholes reness, their Pickles are a
prepared in Pure Malt Viu-gar, boiled in Oak Vats, b
means of PLATINUM GREAN COILS; and are precisel
similar in quality to see supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY' TABLE.

DRAIL COLLIS BROWNES (Ex Army Medsian)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. CAUTION—Vice-Chancellor Sir W P Wood stated that Dr CULLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the invertor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, Free-man, being the inventor was deliberately untrue which he regretted had been sworn to: Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr J Collis Erowne was the discoverer of chierodyne; that they prescribe it largely and mean no other than Dr Browne's—See Thes. July 12

The Public therefore are cautioned against using any

Dr J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

This INVALUABLE REMEDY Produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the nervous system, resores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy of the secretions of the body without creating any of these qualities at the body without creating any of these qualities are suits attending the use of optimal old and young may take it at all hours and times shain requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellons good effects and wonderful cures, while medical menerated its virtues most extensively using it in gradiquantities in the following diseases.

Diseases in which it is found emineutly useful—Chelera Dysentery, Diarreless, Colleg. Conghs, Asthma, Cramp Rheumatism, Nearalgia, Cough, Hysteria, &c.

Extra 17st From Annual Criticals

The Right Hon Earl Russell communicated the Coftolege of Physicians and J T Dayenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any ervice in Cholora was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dot 31, 1864

From A. Moutgomery, Eaq., iste Inspector of Mag.

1864

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Mos. pitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, asthma, and Dyseniery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months? sewere suffering, and when other medicines had failed."

Dr Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports [Dec. 1865] that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered.

patient recovered.

Extract from Medical Times, Jan 10, 1866.—Chlorodyn is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it — 4d not thus be singularly popular did it not supply 2. want and fall a place.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, a to its effictory in Cholera.—So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy that we cannot too.

or the immense value of this remedy that we cannot too foroibly arge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

Beware of spurious and dangerous compounds sold as CHLORODYNE from which frequent latal results, have followed

lowed.

See leading article, Parmaceutical Journal, Aug 1, 1869, which states that Dr J Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

OAUTION—None genuine without the words 'Dr J Collis Browne' on the Government stamp. Over whelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer, J T DAVENPORT,

33 GERAT RUSSELL STAKET, BLOOMESURT, LORDON. Sold in Bottles, 1s. 11/d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., a nd 11



EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH HER MAJESTY'S GUNBOAT" NETLEY," WICK, N.E. COAST OF SCOTLAND, September 7th, 1868

Having had a most distressing cough, which caused me many sleepless nights and restless days. I was recommended by His Lordship the Farl of Cutthriess to try your invaluable Balan or Amssan and I can assure yeu with the first dose I found immediate relief, even without having to suspend my various duries; and the first small bottle completely cured me, therebre I have the greatest confidence in recommending it to the million Most respectfully wours. To Ms POWELL. W. LINZELL, H.M.G.B. NEILEY

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED 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 Britise Colonies, has induced the Proppieter to still furnither extend the benedicial, canits of its use, and he began to announce that he is wintioducing its sale mity violationary, and has appointed Measra Minare Beer, wholesale Arents, through whom Chemists and Storie keepers can obtain a supply.

THE PRICE S WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL CLASSES!

Bstablished 18240 Shaad out Is Prepared and sold by THOMAS POWELL, 16 Blackfriars

Road, ondon Sold in bottles by all themis is and

Patent dedicine Vendors, throughout the World. IMPORTANT CAUTION - Observe that the Words "THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriats Bridge London," see engraved on the Government stamp sffixed over the top of each bottle, without which

ne can be genuine.

Who sale Agents, MHLARD & BEEDY, Wharf

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

[All of Superior Quality PICKLES SAUCES, SYRUPS, JAMS IN TINS AND JAMS,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
PRESERVED FRESH SALMON,
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS,

KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.

PICKLED SALMON,

FRESH AND LCCHFYNE HERBINGS.

FRIED SOLES,

FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS!

PURB SALAD OIL,

PURB SALAD OIL,

PRESERVED MEATS IN TIME,

PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.

PRESERVED BACON.

Oxford and Camerings Saveages,

Vershire Game Pares, YORKSHIRE PORK PATES, ... Tongues, Brawn, Poutrer, Plum Puddings, Lea & Perring Wercesterships Sarous

Fresh, Supplies of the above may always be had from every Storekeeper throughout the world. Te prevent the fraud of realling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should invariant as a participal when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery to detect any attempt at substitution of a ficles of inferior brands.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL. PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prise Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marke superiority of their productions.

Ap27 lawly



French Benevolent Society.

A PREPARATORY MEETING OF THE A above Society will be held at the Colonial Heriel on Sunday, the 18th day of January, 1871, at 2 cyclody m.m. The object of the meeting is to hear the Reports of the Treasurer and Secretary, and also to introduce any amendments which may be brought forward in the interests of the Society.

The General Meeting for the Election of the Committee will be held on Sunday, the 29th day of January, 1871, at the Colonial, from 2 to 40 clock.

HONORE PASSEBARD, Secretary.

Allow me to call your attentio my PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHT | accompenent part are, BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES:

More by Parran tron-Buchu, in Facus, in iper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. extract ed by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sagar is used and a small proportion fspirit. It is more palatable than any new n use.

Buchu as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a fiame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous detection. Mine is the bolor of ingredients. The Bucht is my preparation predominates: he smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent ementations uponinagestion it will be found not to be a Thethre, as made in Pharmacopus, nor is it a Syrup— and therefore can be used in cases where fever or in-amalion exists. In this you have the knowledge of the gredients and the mode of preparation

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that pection it will meet with your approbation, 191

With a feeling of prefound confidence. VIOM and Yam, very respectfully, be bed

Our Legistication Herday, presented Chemiet and Druggist of 19 year's experience

express purpose of deciding

tion of Confederation, giving From the largest Manufacturing Chemists in the world. November 4 1854
4I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmhold; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed

with hig sharacter and enterprise bus but . MANTHOISW MALLINWESSEE. Not a WOLD Firm of Powers and Weigh man, Manufacturing Chemists

Ninth and Brown treets, Philadelphia.

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU! For weakness arising from indiscretion. The exhauste powers of Nuture which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found, India-position to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horpor of Disease, or Forboding of Evil; in fact, Universal Lassitude, frostration and inability to enter into the

rislature in which the elective ele THE CONSTITUTION

abers in a Coupeil of twopty-three Once affect of with Organie Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to atrengthen and invigorate system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRAC BUCHU variably does. If no freatment is submitted to, Co at most in or lamanity with nine elected members to six sages

members the custody of the Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

from the officials to the people, it such has not been the case may n a fections peculiar to females, is unequalled by any ther preparation and all complaints incidental to the seky or the section or changes oll edd to pollops

earnest effort of the loudest mouthed "Retrencher" in the Council to effect Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchs

barthen by raising the salary of a country magistrate from \$2,400 to \$3,000. The only reason assigned for this extra-IMPROVED ROSE WASH

one should be paid less than another

But why did this "Retrench-Will radically exterminate from the system diseases wieing from habithof dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in dist, no inconvenience or exposure , comor in change in that no inconvenience or appoure, completely superseding those unpleasant and damperous remained. Copalya and Mercury, thall these diseases. The copalya and security and the copalya a

anything like consistency is not to be

Decre

vigo eda

retrenc

his little best to defeat Responsible Gov Helmbeld's Fluid Extract Buchu

effort in confection with the Estimates n all diseases of these organs, whother existing in male or tomate, from whatever cause originating, and no matver of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and oder # immediate 3 in action, and more strongthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those affering from broken down or delicate constitu-tions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be sware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodils health and mental powers.

All the above discases require the aid of a Diuretic.

AELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic. Solithy Druggiats everywhere. Price \$1.25 per battle, or & Bettles for \$6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe Symptoms in all com-

Victoria and Camer, com antication would be cheaper and everyway pre-

ferable. Had the member for Nan mo-Comox rea, anddared to serve t constituency in whose name be occupi

Drug and Chemical Warehouse.

H. T. HELMBOLD

more distant settlement 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

NONE ARE GENUINE unless done up in steel engraved wrapperwith fac-similie of myChemical Warehouse and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

&Fig done. The great transaction's done. The Legislature has unanimously sceepted the Terms of Union and passed an address to the Queen praying that British Columbia may be admitted into the Dominion of Canada, in British North America Act 1867. It. ment to pass's similar address, and for the Queen to issue an Order in Council, and the whole thing will, he complete —the keystens, will, have been placed in the great British American Empire. There is every reason to believe that the 1st of July next. Dominion Day, has been selected for the final ceremony. Our Legislature, syeaterday, presented a atrange study. Just think of it. A Legislature created, we might say, for the express purpose of deciding the great question of Confederation, giving a unanimous vote in silence, save only what was said by the mover and seconder. Where was the No Terminus.
No Centederation cry to Where wenter for Victoria District, with

could have wished that, upon a measure of des Protein mountaines of the protein a two proteins and proteins and proteins and proteins are a second and a second a have been preferable to a silence which was scarcely becoming. However, the we manufact the to treat id due to be the manner of it. We congraturate the Governor, the Delegates and the country upon the result.

his thousand and one objections? There

he say, mute as an wyster. Not a word

had the to confun Headide not ideas to obe

ject, and compliment he would not. We

Finances and Steam

The ceremony of passing the Estimates for 1871 was virtually concluded on Tuesday. The ceremony derived special interest from the eironmetance of its being performed for the first time by a Legislature in which the elective elemand prepunderates. His here there were only nine elected, or "selected," members in a Council of twenty-three. Now there are nine elected members in d'Council of fifteen d'Et newas to shave been presumed that in a Legislature with nine elected members to six sape pointed members the custody of the public parametrings would ritually pass from the officials to the people.

That such has not been the case may be in a large degree attributed to the pecularity of the personnel of the elected section of the House Almost the only earnest effort of the loudest mouthed "Retrencher" in the Council to effect directed towards increasing the public burthen by raising the salary of a country magistrate from \$2,400 to \$3,000. The only reason assigned for this extraaccordance with Buglish lair play that one should be paid less than another. But why did this "Retrencheries baves recourse into in the pullevel ing up process 2 . Did it not occur to him was to give me exery vassis ance and every that equalization might have been attained by leveling down, and that he could, at the same time have been consistent with his professions? But anything like consistency is not to be expected from the man who opposed the only large and casine measure of retrenchment last session, and who did his little best to defeat Responsible Government during the present session. Buy derhaps the much extraordibery effort in connection with the Estimates of into committee for the purpose of framing an address to the Mejeany expressing a
ing an address to the Mejeany expressing a
was that put forth by the member for
Nanaima Comox District, assisted of
Terms offered. They were called on to pass Was that put forth by the member for Nensimo Comox District, assisted of course, by the member for Victoria District; having for its object the with drawal of the Sir James Douglas from the East Coast service. The pretence serve the purposes of the settlements better is too sound to be seriously reacted. Imagine the Comox settlers travelling 150 miles over a louely Fold to find a market in Victoria.

Tree of a first class road exist between Victoria and Comox, communication would be cheaper and everyway preferable. Had the member for Nanaimo-Comox really desired to serve the constituency in whose name he occupies a seas at the Council-board he would have put forth an earnest and intelligent effort to have the present scale of charges on the steamer reduced onemore distant settlement increased Douglas may not possess all the convenience for passengers that could be wished; but the is an excellent ancedy and safe steamer, making regular trips in weather trips in and trips in the sir position to state that both the sir James Douglas and her most enterent and ablication commender are great foresites all

guet towards the Sir James Douglas.' It is all the more to be regretted that the changes lready suggested were not made in view of the fact that both the boat and the service are about to be transferred to the general government. Had the scale of charges been reduced one-half and the weekly trips extended to Comox, these conditions would have been secured to the country under Confederation; for it is perfectly certain that the Dominion Government would not "think putting the East Coast off with any less efficient service than it finds in existence at the time of Union, neither have we a right to expect that it will at once double that pervice. It is extremely to be regretted, therefore, that the favorable opportunity, the only opportunity that can obser to us, has been neglected. Had the matter been placed before the government with that clearness and force which it deserves there when the members for the two Districts most, directly interested talked about the settlers baving 's big disgust on towards the Sir Jas Douglas, and contented themselves with advocating the impracticable scheme, of having the service performed by the same steamer that is supposed to make bi-wackly tripe between this city and New Westminster, what can the settlers along the East Coast expect?

Legislative Council.

WEDNESDAY, Jan 18th, 1871. Council met at 1 p m. Present - The Attorney-General, hon Collector of Customs bon Dr Carrall, bon Dr Helmcken, Mr Nelson, Mr Natean, Mr Skinner, Mr Bues. ton, Mr Cornwall. Minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed.

Mr DcCosmos presented two petitions from the farmers of District No 2 praying that the farming interests may be taken into consideration and protected. Also, one from merchants of Victoria, on the same subject.

Mr Nathan gave notice that he would move

on Tuesday next to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act passed on the 2d April 1870, levying 50 cents per gallen on liquors.

ORDERS OF THE DAY. Hon Chief Commissioner, in rising to move the Orders of the Day, said it devolved upon him, as one of the Delegates appointed by the Gavernor to negotiate terms of union with Canala, to now lay before the Council for consideration and adoption the Terms agreed to by the Government of the Dominion of Canada It was quite unnecessary for him to regite the history of Confederation previous to the last perly before the Council, he would state the position in which it was left and take it up from that point. His co-Delegates had already had opportunities of placing their state-ments before the country. For bimself, he ments serore the country. For insert, occasion to publicly express his appreciation of the cordial reception with which the delegation met From first to last the kindest waterme was extended to them by all classes and parties, and they were treated with a distinction by these in anthority most gratifying to them and complimentary to the country they representknowledge the compliment on behalf of Bris ish Columbia. The reception they met with at the hands of the Dominion Cabinet was most friendly, and throughout the negotiations there was nothing like a haggling, niggardly spirit evinced towards this colony, but a willingness to discuss the proposals in a most liberal spirit and to offer the colony terms not only attractive but such as would prove of manent material advantage and secure the lasting loyalty of the people of British Colum bia to the Dominion ; and he felt it his duty to say that whatever measure of success may be thought to have attended their mission must be attributed not to any merit on the part of the Delegates themselves, but to the part of the Delegates themselves, but to the cordial determination of the Dominion Government to give frankly and unbesitatingly not call the part of the Columbia was entitled to, but the utmost fortuitous advantages they could case insently grant, or we could reasonable ask for sonably ask for. The desire of the Canadian Governmen

advantage which they could carry through Parliament. It was the province of the delegates to record the yery best terms they could for the colony, and each one of the delegation did give an assurance to the Dominion Government that those terms were theroughly acceptable and satisfactory to the delegates and would be so considered by this country. These terms are now offered for the anceptance or rejection of this Council. He would invite hen members to them as a whole, but when they were subenen to a mendenent; that is if an amend ment however slight were carried; it would involve the re-sommercement of neotiations de sovo with the Canadigo Government. In a dispatch received by His Excellency the Governor from Sir Jose A Macdonald it was laid down that if any amendment be offered to the Terms that the Capadisa Government considered isself at liberty to amend them to suit themselves. He congratulated the House and the constihere to-day to support and sustain the Terms
which he had the honer to lay before the
House. It was to the interest of the courtry generally that we should freely and
willingly accept these Terms, and he auticipated a unanimeus vote in favor of the
resolution he had offered. He had looked
in vain for any reasonable ground of objection to the Terms and could find none.
They differed in some respects from those
in review and comment upon their relative
advantages. The financial scheme differed
solution to the advantage of this
cordiny. The population of British Columbia was last year, set at the nominal anount of 120,000 persons, the reason for which
was stated then to this House.

This

We stand abov at the colony, and as I turn
from a retropped of He dull, level expanse
of past years of depression to glance over
the misty sea of inturity, I carten already
the misty sea of inturity. I carten already
the misty sea of inturity. I carten already
the misty sea of inturit Caents of his hon co-delegates that they were here to-day to support and sustain the Terms ceding fortunes of this colony, and as I turn

fixed at 60,000 as the basis of the financial portion of the Terms. This, counting location of the Terms. This, counting location of the true population of the true population of the colony. The Domicion Government agree to pay to British columbia and further portions of the public lands of British Columbia in any other way than under right of pre-emption, requiring actual residence of the pre-emptor of the land claimed by him. In consideration of the land to be so conveyed in aid of the construction of the said-railway, the Domicion Government agree to pay to British columbia in any other way than under right of pre-emption, requiring actual residence of the pre-emptor of the land claimed by him. In consideration of the said-railway, the Domicion Government agree to pay to British columbia in any other way than under right of pre-emption, requiring actual residence of the pre-emptor of the land claimed by him. In consideration of the said-railway, the Domicion Government agree to pay to British columbia in any other way than under right of pre-emption, requiring actual residence of the pre-emption of the land claimed by him. tion of the colony. The Domicion Government will take of our revenue \$363.500,

The Terms were not too eaving to be disposed of by the Local ternal prosperity. The Terms were not too Government \$170 450. From the Dominion much for British Columbia, and in they were we receive 80 cts per bead on 60.000 inhabi- to be framed anew he thought the colony auts, [48.000] an angust subsidy of \$35 000, would be justified in asking for a little more. nterest on difference of debt at 5 per cent. \$29 908, and railroad land annual allowance \$100,000, making a total of \$212.908. The railway subsidy was in return for a belt el and 20 miles ou each side of the line of toad. To the total sabsidy add \$170,450, ment would have greater influence than if revenue left to British Columbia and we had they came from nearer home. The Council a grand total of \$383 358. Out of this latter were bound to accept these forms. When sum British Columbia had only to provide \$236 073 for Local Government. This was Sound and the other, he trusted, at Esqui based upon the Estimates of this year. We malt, be looked for a large measure of proshad therefore a balance of \$147 285 at the perity; but Confederation would not bring disposal of the Local Government, all the prosperity until the public works had been services being provided for which are estimated for the current year. According to people of this colony as upon the people of the scheme of last year the balance in favor any province of the Union to assist in making the scheme of last year the balance in favor any province of the Union to assist in making continue as existing at the time of the Union until of the Local Government was \$151,050; the whole Confederacy prosperous, it is to saw time understood that the dovernment of the same time understood that the dovernment of the unit of the same time understood that the dovernment of the unit of the but during the present fiscal year the regentlemen warmly complimented the mem-venue has decreased and the financial basis bers of the Canadian Government, especialvenue has decreased and the financial basis started with the population at 60:000 instead of at 120:000. The Delegates had more trouble with the Graving Dock item cken beli-ved that utimately. Union with than with all the other clauses put together. The Canadian Government put it down as views that any person had yet formed of the unconstitutional, but the delegation suc- result. ceeded in inducing them to treat it as a Dominional, not a Provincial matter, and they greed to guarantee for ten years-the time when the railway will be completed-five per ent per annum on \$100.000 as the cost of ouilding the dock. He (the hon Chief Commissioner) thought at the time and still hinks that the guarantee was sufficient to nduce capitalists to undertake the work. If it should turn out that he was mistaken in his calculation, it would be competent for a Representative House to supplement the guarantee from the local funds. With respect te salaries, no allowance for travelling, Private Secretary, &c., was made for the Governor.

The Canadian Government only guaranteed the Governor's salary. The rest of the salaries and allowance were the same as those passed last year. The Dominion Government agreed o provide an efficient mail service between this port and San Francisco, and between Olympia and this port. In the railway clause the Colony does not get any coach road, but they get a speedier completion of the railroad than was suggested last year, and are offered \$100.000 per annum for ever for a certain belt of land along the railroad to be held in trust by the Canadian Government. We should only be entitled to three members in the Senate and six in the House of Commons, which was less than that of last year. The Constitutional clause adopted by the Canadian Government provided for responsible government, and it was to be offered the first practicable moment after Confederation. The hon Atterney-General was no now preparing a bill to that effect. The supplimentary suggestion of Tariff offered by the Council last year was arged by the Delegates quite as strenuously as any other clause, Clause ? provided for the adoption of the Canadian Tariff or to retain our own for the period of ten rears, and it was open to sny hou member luring the present or any subsequent session luring the next ten years to offer a resolution asking for a change. He was not clear whether or not a resolution passed by this Council would enable us to go into Confederation with he Canadian Tariff. If he were called upon o give an opinion he would say give as the ouncil to delay anyaction upon the point until a short period had grapsed to gravie them to test the relative advantages of the two tariffs. The con gon eman impressed upon the

minds of the Council that amendment of the

Terms virtually meant rejection, and that one

great object in going into committee was to

enable the Council to Irama an Address to

Her Majesty praying for Union upon these Terms. The Government would lay hefore the Council the form of an Address, which would be open to amendment, and the Delegates were present to explain the exact meaning of every clause as they understood it at the time of making the Terms. It was promised by His Excellency last year that the Terms would be submitted to a more representative body than then existed. That promise had been fulfilled. The Terms were now before this Council, and he trusted bey would all deal with them in a proper spirit and with the object of serving the best end. Having, on the part of the Goverament, presented the Perms, the hon Chief Commissioner, for himself, would say that having had an opportunity of visiting Canada last year, every information he had received from athers about Canada and the Canadian Government had been confirmed by his own observation. He had never doubted the loyalty of Capadians, and while the Dalegates were in Oanada an opportudians to show how intense was that loyalty, and also to afford the English Government an opportunity of showing that Great Bris mitted to the House after having passed through Committee the vote in their favor Colonies. The hoa gentleman reviewed a might be rescinded to The Terms quere not portion of his remarks last year and said that from one end of Canada to the other from prople of all classes and parties-he heard but one expression. That the rail way must be built to complete the Confedera-

tion and assure the prosperity of Canada.

The bon gentleman concluded his remarks with the following eloquent peroration : 'Our great dramatist has told us, in words which bave passed into a proverb, that "There is a tide in the affairs of men, That, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

We stand now at the very verge of the re-

would be justified in asking for a little more, the works, at the rate of five per centum per annum, on such sum, not exceeding £100,000 sterling, as may be the boped no man in the colony expected to required for the construction of a first class Graving becomes a parasite on the body-politic of Dock at Esquimalt. become a parasite on the body politic of Canada but that all intended to work together for the common good. He believed that our delegates in the Canadian Parliawe saw one railway terminating on Page commenced. It depended as much upon the Canada would justify the most extravagant

The motion to go into committee was then passed unanimously and the Council resolve ed itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr Pemberton in the Chair.

The committee took up the consideration of the Address and Terms, which are as fol-

To THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY: Most Gracious Sovereign :

We. Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the members of the Legislative Council of British Columbia in Council assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty for the purpose of repre-

senting:
That, during the last Session of the late Legislative Council, the subject of the admission of the Colony of British Columbia into the Union or Do-minion of Canada was taken into consideration, and a resolution on the subject was agreed to, embodying the terms upon which it that this Colony should enter the Union, that this Colony should enter the Session, delegates bodying the terms upon which it was proposed

That, after the close of the Session, delegates were sent by the Government of this Colony to Canada, to confer with the Government of the Dominion with respect to the admission of British Columbia into the Union upon the terms propos-

That, after considerable discussion by the delegates with the Members of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, the Terms and Conditions hereinafter specified were adopted by a Committee of the Privy Council of Canada, and were by them reported to the Governor General for his approval. That such Terms were communicated to the Government of this Colony by the Governor-General of Canada, in a dispatch dated July 7th, 1870, and are as follows:

1. Canada shall be liable for the debts and liabilities 1. Canada shall be hader or the time of Union.
2. British Columbia existing at the time of Union.
2. British Columbia not having incurred debts equal to those of the other Provinces now constituting the Dominion shall be entitled to receive, by half-yearly payments in advance from the General Government, interest minior share of the General Government, interest ments in advance from the General Government, interest at the rate of five per cents per annum on the difference terment the actual amount of its indeptedness at the date of the Union, and the indeptedness per head of the population of Nova Scotta and New Bernments (\$27-77). date of the Union, and the indebtedness per bead of the population of Nova Scotta and New Branswick (\$27-77), the population of British Columbia being taken at 60,000.

3 The following sums shall be paid by Canada to British Columbia, for the support of its Government and Lezislature, to wit, an annual subsidy of \$35,000, and an annual grant equal to 80 cents per head of the said pool ulation of 60,000, both, half-yearly in advance, such grant of 80 cents per head to be augmented in proportion to the increase of population, as may be shewn by each subsequent decennal crusus, until the population amounts to 400,000, at which rate such grant shall there after remain, it being understood that the first census be taken in the year 1881.

4 The Dominion will provide an efficient mail service, i runightly, by steam communication between Victoria and San Francisco, and twice a week between Victoria and Olympia; the Vessels to be adapted for the conveyance of freight and passengers.

5. Canada will assume and deiray the charges for the following Services:—

following Services:

A. Salary of the Lieutenant Governor.

B. Salaries and Allowances of the Judges of the Supreme Courts and the County or District Courts.

The charges in respect to the Department of Cus-

tome.

D. The Postal and Telegraphic Services,
E. Protection and encouragement of Fisheries;
F. Provision for the Militia.
G. Lighthouses, Buoys and Beacons, Shipwreeked Crews, Quarantine and Marine Hospitals, including a Marine Hospital at Victoria,
H. Geological Survey.

H. Geological Survey,
I. The Penitentiary,
And such further charges as may be incident te and
connected with the services which by the British
North America Act of 1867 apper ain to the General Government, and as are or may be allowed

oral Government, and as are of may be agreed to the other Provinces.

5. Suitable Pensions such as shall be approved of by Her Majesty's Government shall be provided by the Government of the Dominion for those of Her Majesty's Servants in the colony whose position and emoluments of rived therefrom would be affected by political changes on the admission of British Columbia in the Dominion of Canada pada 7. It is agreed that the existing Customs Tariff and

T. It is agreed that the existing Customs I alm and Excise Duties shall continue in force in British Columbia until the Kailway from the Pacific Coast and the system of Railways in Canada are connected, unless the Legular ture of British Columbis should sconer decide to accept the Tariff and Excise Laws of Canada. When Customs and Excise Duties are, at the time of the Union of British Columbia with Canada leviable on any Goods, Wares, or Merchandises in British Columbia, or in the other Provinces of the Dominion, those Goods, Wares, or Merchandises may, from and after the Union, be imported into British Columbia from tase Provinces how composing the Dominion, or from either of those Provinces into British Columbia, on proof of payment of the Customs or Excise Duties leviable thereon in the Province of Exportation, and on the payment of such further amount (if any) of Customs or Excise Duties as are leviable thereon in the Province of importation. This arrangement to fixe on of force or effect after the assimilation of the Tariff and Excise Duties of British Columbia with those of the Dominion.

8. British Columbia shall be entitled to be represented in the Senate by Three Members, and by 'ix Members in the House of Commons The representation to be increased under the provisions of the 'British North America Act, 1867,'

9. The influence of the Dominion Government will be used to secure the continued maintenance of the Naval Station at Esquimalt.

10. The provisions of the "British North America Act, 1867, shall (except those parts thereof which are in the terms made, or by reasonable intendment may be held to be especially applicable to and only affect one and not the whole of the Provinces now comprising the Dominion, and excipt so far as the same may be varied by this Minute) be applicable to British Columbia, in the stem provinces of the Dominion, and as if the Celony of British Columbia had been one of the Provinces originally united by the said Act.

11. The Government of the Dominion undertake to secise Duties shall continue in force in British Columbi-itil the Railway from the Pacific Coast and the system

James Douglas and ber most efficient and ount of 120,000 persons, the reason for which obliging commander are great favorites all obliging commander are great favorites all all of the most norwith tending the assertion all of the tending the assertion that the people of Comex have a big distributed in the commander and was retrogression with the colony had passed by the Canadian Government and was retrogression with the colony had passed by the construction of the said railway, the Government of the construction of the said railway, the Government of the construction of the said railway, the Government of the construction of the said railway, the Government of the construction of the said railway, the Government of the construction of the said railway, the Government of the construction of the said railway, the Government of the construction of the said railway, the Government of the said railway is the construction of the said railway is the construct

num, in half-yearly payments in advance.

12. The Dominian Government shall guarantee the Interestion ten years from the date of the completion of

required for the construction of a first class Graving Dock at Esquimalt.

13. The charge of the Indians, and the trusteeship and management of the Lunds reserved for their use and benefit shall be as sumed by the Dominion Government, and a policy as liberal as that hitherto pursued by the Brit'sh Columbia Government shall be continued by the Dominion Government after the Union.

15. To carry out such policy, tracts of land of such extent as it has hitherto been the practice of the British Columbia. Government to appropriate for that purpose, shall room time to time be conveyed by the Local Government to the Dominion Government in trust for the use and the Dominion Government are such tracts of Land to be so granted, the mattershall be referred for the decision of the Sectlary of State for the Colonies.

14. The Constitution of the Executive Authority and of the Legislature of British North America Act, 1837."

25. Continue as existing at the time of the Union until the same time understood that the Government of the Dominion will readily consent to the introduction of Responsible Government when desired by the inhabithe Dominion will regard to the desired by the inhabitants of British Columbia, and it being likewise understood that it is the intention of the Governor of British Columbia, under the authority of the Secretary of tate to among the avisting Constitution of for the colonies, to amend the existing Constitution of the legislature by providing that a majority of its mem

the Legislature by providing that a majority of its members shall be elective.

The Union shall take effect according to the foregoing terms and conditions on such day as Her Majesty by and with the advice of Her Most. Henourable Pray Council may appoint (on addresses from the Legislature of the Colony of British Columbia, and of the Houses of Parliament of Canada, in the terms of the 'British Coumbia may in its addresses specify the Electoral Listricts for which the first election of Members to serve in the House of Commons shall take place.

That such Terms have proved generally acceptable to the people of this Colony;

table to the people of this Colony;

That this Council is therefore willing to enter into Union with the Dominion of Canada upon

such Terms, and humbly submit that under the circumstances it is expedient that the admission of this Colony into such Union, as aforesaid, should be effected at us early a date as may be found practicable under the provisions of the 146th section of the British North America Act, 1867. 1867.

We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased, by and with the advice of Your Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, under the provisions of the 146th Section of the British North America Act, 1867,' to admit British Columbia into the Union or Dominion of Canada on the basis of the Terms and Conditions offered to this Colony, by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, hereinde ore set forth; and, inasmuch as by the said Terms British Columbia is empowered in its address to specify the Electoral Districts for which the first Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons shall take place, we humbly pray that such Electoral Districts may be declared under the Order in Council to be as follows:—

[Schedule not farnished the Council.—Rep.]

Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were passed

At clause 7 Mr Nathan said that he was prepared to support the immediate acceptance of the Canadian Tariff, and would, therefore, move that consideration of this clausa be deferred.

Hon Chief Commissioner said it was not escessary at this time to move the adoption of the Conadian Tariff-it could be done at Mr Nathan accepted the view of the hon wiet Commissioner, and clause 7 was then

At clause 10 Mr Bunster moved that the word Nansimo be added instead of Erquimalt, as Nanaimo was the place at which a dry dock should be built.

Mr Nathan exp-essed an intention of moving an address to the Governor asking for an extended guarantee tor the dock. MrBunster pressed his amendment, (laugh-

er) Hon gentlemen might laugh, but if they only knew the advantages Nanaimo had they wouldn't laugh. (renewed merriment) The clause was passed-Mr Banster dis-

senting. The remaining clauses were then passed unanimously and amid much applause. With respect to the apportionment of the electoral districts the hon Chief Commissioner said it was proposed to give the Island three members in the House of Commons, and the Mainland three members. One plan was that Cariboo and Lillonet should constitute one district, Yale and Kootenay one, and New Westminster and the Coast district one-each district to send one member. For Vancouver Island be thought three electoral districts should be established. Enlarging Victoria City to include Esquimalt and a district running about 3 miles north of Victoria and west till we come to Sooke -this District to be allowed two members. The rest of the Island to constitute one distriot, to be called Vancovver Dstrict, and bave one member. Another plan was to give Victoria City and Esquimalt a member, Nanaimo, Comox and Cowichan a member; and the rest of the colony another. These ideas were only thrown out for the Council to consider and might be debated to-

Nr Nelsoa thought the Mainland, which was short one member, should be fully represented and the debate was accordingly postponed till

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

DRY DOCK.

Mr Nathan gave notice-under a suspensioo of the rules - that a respectful address be forwarded to the government of Canada asking that the guarantee for a dry dock be extended to a period of 25 years if found necessary to n ure the immediate construction of the dock Council then adjourned till Friday at 1 o's clock P.M.

THE NORTH PACIFIC KAILBOAD .- This read will run from the new town of Kalama; nearly opposite St Helens on the Columbia river, to Monticello, thence through Chebalis Valley passing five miles to the east of Olympia, three miles east of Steilacoom, and two miles east of Seattle. The Seattle folk, however, say that two miles east of their town wil dump the terminus, cars and all isto Lake Washington, and that as a submerged terminus is in no wise desirable, the road must terminate at their town. The Olympiane bave engaged to build a branch road to connect with the main line.

TELEGRAPHED .- The intelligence that the egislative Council has accepted the Terms of Confederation and passed an address to the Queen has been telegraphed to Ottawa.

Six incess of snow fell on Matsqui Prairie

The Weekly British Galar

WednesdayJanua y 25th 1873 The War in Europe.

Truly 'man proposes but God poses.' What, according to Napo reckoning, was to have been menths' march to Berlin and the grandisement of France, has prov be a six months' war and the com humiliation of France. How muc ther this bloody contest is to be mitted to go Heaven only knows. would imagine it is too terrible t long. The bombardment of Pari probably constitute one of the de pages in the world's history. a million of soldiers encircling the Nearly twice that number of men, and children within its walls. A broken stream of shell being nto the doomed city. An unitners succession of conflagarations. less women and children torn limb limb, every tick of the clock. long is this to last ? A Versailles patch says the besieging army has cient ammunition to keep up the s of fire and death for eighteen day the 12th-that is to the 30th ins which time it is reckoned that wifl certainly have capitulated. all this terrible carnage, we are the Parisians think not of surr The men fight with a dogged dete ation. The women are as brave men. Alas poor Paris! Such ple deserved a different fate. A their doom cannot be doubtful. now is the standard of the int army being raised to one million. true that an occasional French tory is announced; but these a few in number and so incoasic in results, when compared wit steadily rolling tide of Prussian cesses, that they scarcely leave print upon the face of the war. enough that, while Paris is being verted into a battlefield, the grea of the Line is flying in scattered ments before the victorious soldi Prince Frederick Charles, after days' fighting, the most eventful we are told, fought since the com ment of the struggle, London dis tell us that a treaty between Prussia, and the French Emp talked of upon a basis which give France back her Na and also a slice of Belgium as French Flanders to console the loss of Alsace and Lorrain for the absorption of these and embourg by Prussia In the condition of matters it would be to attach much importance to ri negotiations ; yet it must be co that the treaty between those upon such a basis would place nation in a very awkward Whether the extraordinary which we are told are made to place the entire British in a seaworthy condition are attr to the existence of such negotiations possible to form an intelligent opinions sent. But the actual dismember Belgium by the very Powers pledged tain her neutrality and inder would appear to be an act flagrant a nature to be seriously ent That there is an intention of reste French Empire has been for some parent, but we are not prepared to will be upon a basis which could scal to precipitate another and even mor European war. We are rather dis hope that some basis may be agre which will embrace all the Great Po constitute a substantial guarantee present war will be the last, at least as the great Christian nations are o

Puget Sound Mail Servi

Mr. Nathan gave notice yesterd intention to move that a sufficient placed on the Estimates to secui cient bi-weeklo mail service bet city and Puget Sound. It is only time since we endeavored to imp the Government the importance desideratum; and we took occasio out the fact that the additional reve port charges alone, resulting fro weekly service, would amount to more than one half of what there for believing that service could for. It will readily be suggested flection of the reader that the po must form a very small part of tages of such a service. There between the seaboard and Caribe the open season at any rate, bi-we monication; for if the mail service give us that, Barnard's Express will. It would, indeed, be stra colony should be deprived of bi-w communication solely on account hundred dollars the service bet and Puget Sound would cost. Be part of the advantages of mor communication with Puget So country is about to experience measure of expansion; and just tion to the intimacy of our relati likely to participate in the ad

ominion Government shall guarantee the the rate of five per centum per and um, on exceeding £100,000 sterling, as may be be construction of a first class Graving

arge of the Indians, and the trusteeship narge of the Indans, and the trusteeship neut of the Linds reserved for their use and be a sumed by the Dominion G overnment, as liberal as that hitherto pursued by the bia Government shall be continued by the vernment after the Union, at such policy, tracts of land of such extent lettle been the practice of the British Column to appropriate for that purpose, shall

ument to approipate for that purpose, shall time be conveyed by the Local Government n dovernment in trust for the use and he Indians on application of the Dominion; and in case of disagreement between the ents respecting the quantity of such tracts so granted, the mattershall be referred for of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Constitution of the Executive Autherity and ature of British Columbia shall, subject to so of the "British North America Ack, 1857." existing at the time of the Union until or the authority of the said Act, it being at time understood that the dovernment of m will readily consent to the introduction all Government when desired by the inhabisish Columbia, and it being likewise underist the latention of the Governor of British nider the authority of the Secretary of exate sies, to amend the existing Constitution of are by providing that a majority of its member of the secretary.

ore by providing that a majority of its meme elective,
a shall take effect according to the foregoing
conditions on such day as Her Majesty by and
vice of Her Most Henourable Privy Council
at (on addresses from the Legislature of the
ritish Columbia, and of the Houses of Parliarada, in the terms of the 146th action of the
rith America Act, 1867.) and British Columbia
addresses specify the Electoral Listricts for
lest election of Members to serve in the House
s shall take place,
the Terms have proved generally accepthe people of this Colony;

people of this Colony; Council is therefore willing to enter with the Dominion of Canada upon s, and humbly submit that under the ces it is expedient that the admission ony into such Union, as aforesaid, effected at as early a date as may be acticable under the provisions of the ion of the British North America Act.

erefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty aciously pleased, by and with the advice lajesty's Most Honourable Privy Coun-the provisions of the 146th Section of h North America Act. 1867, to admit n the basis of the Terms and Congitions this Colony, by the Government of the as by the said Terms British Columbia ered in its address to specify the Electo-cts for which the first Election of Memrve in the House of Commons shall may be declared under the Order in o be as follows :-

le not farnished the Council.—Rep.] es 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were passed

ously: and bank to this a had sylled to support the immediate acceptthe Canadian Tariff. and would. move that consideration of this deferred.

Chief Commissioner said it was not ry at this time to move the adoption lonadian Tariff-it could be done at ure time, say on Menday. Vathan accepted the view of the bon commissioner, and clause 7 was then

tause 10 Mr Bunster moved that the anaimo be added instead et Eequi-Nanaimo was the place at which a k should be built.

Nathan exp-essed an intention of an address to the Governor asking xtended guarantee for the dock. unster pressed his amendment. (laughlon gentlemen might laugh, but if oly knew the advantages Napaimo had ouldn't laugh. (rene wed merriment) lause was passed-Mr Banster dis-

remaining clauses were then passed nously and amid much applause. respect to the apportionment of the ral districts, the bon Chief Commisssaid it was proposed to give the Island members in the House of Commons, and Mainland three members. One plan that Cariboo and Lillooet should itute one district, Yale and Kootenay nd New Westminster and the Coast ct one -each district to send one mem -For Vancouver Island be thought three oral districts should be established. Enog Victoria City to include Esquimalt district running about 3 miles north of bria and west till we come to Sooke District to be allowed two members. set of the Island to constitute one disto be called Vancovver Dstrict, and one member. Another plan was to Victoria City and Esquimalt a mem-Nanaimo, Comox and Cowichan a memand the rest of the colony another e ideas were only thrown out for the il to consider and might be debated tos

Nelson thought the Mainland, which was one member, should be fully represented he debate was accordingly postponed till

te committee rose, reported progress and

d leave to sit again. DRY DOCK.

Nathan gave notice-under a suspensioo e rules - that a respectful address be forto the government of Canada asking the guarantee for a dry dock be extended period of 25 years if found necessary to the immediate construction of the dock uncil then adjourned till Friday at 1 o's P.M.

HE NORTH PACIFIC KAILBOAD .- This will run from the new town of Kalama; ly opposite St Helens on the Columbia r, to Monticello, thence through Chebalis ley passing five miles to the east of mpia, three miles east of Steilacoom, and miles east of Seattle. The Seattle folk, ever, say that two miles east of their n wildump the terminus, cars and all Lake Washington, and that as a subrged terminus is in no wise desirable, the must terminate at their town. mpiane have engaged to build a branch d to connect with the main line.

TELEGRAPHED. - The intelligence that the gislative Couscil has accepted the Terms Confederation and passed an address to Queen has been telegraphed to Ottawa-

SIX INCHES of show fell on Matsqui Prairie Taesday night.

WednesdayJanua y 25th 1871. The War in Europe.

Truly 'man proposes but God disnoses.' What, according to Napoleon's reckoning, was to have been a six menths' march to Berlin and the ag- for one that might be expected under the grandisement of France, has proved to be a six months' war and the complete humiliation of France. How much farther this bloody contest is to be permitted to go Heaven only knows. One would imagine it is too terrible to last long. The bombardment of Paris will probably constitute one of the darkest pages in the world's history. Nearly a million of soldiers encircling the city. Nearly twice that number of men, women and children within its walls. An unbroken stream of shell being poured nto the doomed city. An unitnerrupted succession of conflagarations. Helpless women and children torn limb from limb, every tick of the clock. How long is this to last ? A Versailles dispatch says the besieging army has sufficient ammunition to keep up the stream of fire and death for eighteen days from the 12th-that is to the 30th inst, by which time it is reckoned that Paris will certainly have capitulated. Amidst all this terrible carnage, we are told the Parisians think not of surrender The men fight with a dogged determination. The women are as brave as the ple deserved a different fate. And yet competent to manage their own affairs. We army being raised to one million. It is cipate the day not far distant when we shall true that an occasional French victory is announced; but these are so few in number and so inconsiderable in results, when compared with the steadily rolling tide of Prussian successes, that they scarcely leave an imprint upon the face of the war. It is enough that, while Paris is being converted into a battlefield, the great army of the Line is flying in scattered fragments before the victorious soldiers of Prince Frederick Charles, after three days' fighting, the most eventful battle. we are told, fought since the commencement of the struggle, London dispatches tell us that a treaty between Russia, Prussia, and the French Empire is talked of upon a basis which would give France back her Napoleon, and also a slice of Belgium known as French Flanders to console her for the loss of Alsace and Lorraine, and for the absorption of these and of Lax. embourg by Prussia. In the present condition of matters it would be nuwise upon such a basis would place our own nation in a very awkward position. Whather the extraordinary efforts which we are told are being made to place the entire British Navy in a seaworthy condition are attributable to the existence of such negotiations it is impossible to form an intelligent opinion at present. But the actual dismemberment of Belgium by the very Powers pledged to maintain her neutrality and independence would appear to be an act of too flagrant a nature to be seriously entertained. That there is an intention of restering the French Empire has been for some time apwill be upon a basis which could scarcely fail to precipitate another and even more terrible European war. We are rather disposed to hope that some basis may be agreed upon

present war will be the last, at least in so far as the great Christian nations are concerned. Puget Sound Mail Service.

which will embrace all the Great Powers and

constitute a substantial guarantee that the

Mr. Nathan gave notice yesterday of his intention to move that a sufficient com be placed on the Estimates to secure an efficient bi-weeklo mail service between this city and Paget Sound. It is only a short time since we endeavored to impress upon the Government the importance of such a desideratum ; and we took occasion to point out the fact that the additional revenue from port charges alone, resulting from a bi weekly service, would amount to something more than one half of what there is reason for believing that service could be secured for. It will readily be suggested to the reflection of the reader that the port charges must form a very small part of the advantages of such a service. There will exist between the seaboard and Cariboo, during the open season at aby rate, bi-weekly communication; for if the mail service does not give us that, Barnard's Express assuredly will. It would, indeed, be strange if the colony should be deprived of bi-weekly mail communication solely on account of the few hundred dollars the service between here and Puget Sound would cost. But the mere mail service really represents only a small part of the advantages of more frequent communication with Puget Sound. That country is about to experience a marvelous measure of expansion; and just in proportion to the intimacy of our relations are we likely to participate in the advantages of week, returning to this port on Thursday.

The Weekly British Galanist, that progrees. As was ebown in a former ariole, when the steamers are making article, when the steamers are making regular trips twice a week, people desirons of visiting our city, either on business or for pleasure, can remain here three clear days, and return home the same week. If the boats run but once a week, those coming over are landed here at night, and they must either burry away next morning or remain over a whole week. It needs no words to show that ten persons might be expected to visit Victoria under the former conditions latter. Perhaps few persons realize the extent to which regular bi-weekly communication with Paget Sound would tenefit the trade of Victoria, even now; and if we look beyond the present, when population will be flewing to Puget Sound in larger streams, the advantages will, of course, be greatly increased; for then will we not only attract customers, but settlers as well. Considering the comparatively triding sum that is understood to be necessary in order to attain that object, we cannot think that either the Legislature or the Executive will hesitate to make the necessary provision in the Estimates, It will be seen that the question is a colonial one, and we trust, therefore, that the members will be able to unite in recommending the appropriation.

Wednesday, Jan 18th INDEPENDENT GRAND LODGE, F. AND A. M .-In the report of the proceedings at the Fifteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge F and A M of Canada, the following paragraph appears: 'By a series of of guod and sound resolutions, passed at the above Communication (RW Provincial Grand Ledge of F and A Masons of British Columbia) it is designed to have an Independent Grand Lodge of British Columbia, uniting the brethren of both jurisdictions under one authority. The District Grand Lodge (of England) has not favored us with any report, but we gather from the report we have that the two Lodges are in mutual friendship. From the little pampalet before us we can observe that as much business tact is displayed as in most of our Sister Lodges, with hundreds of subordinates. The proceedings convince us that the men. Alas poor Paris! Such a pec- Brethren of British Columbia are quite as scarcely think our worthy Grandmothers will their doom cannot be doubtful. Even attempt to throw any obstacle in their way. now is the standard of the invading We wish them God speed, and rejoice to antireceive them as a Sister, crying-Hail, (British) Columbia.

THE PRICE OF COAL .- The Seattle Intelligencer complains about the price charged for coal at that town. It says: ' For some reason there appears to be a marked difference in the rates at which coal is formished to the consumers in this place and at Nanaimo. There the article is delivered at \$5 50 per ton for the best Douglas coal, \$4 50 per ton for Newcastle, and slack is sold at \$250 per ton : while, delivered here, the Scattle coal coats the purchaser \$8 50 per ton. In addition to this difference in price, there is an advantage in lavor of consumers there over those residing here, and this is the fact that a ton there means 2240 pounds, whereas 2000 pounds pass muster for a ton with us.' Our triends over the way would consult their own interest by patronizing the Nanaimo mines, where the coal in not only superior in quality, but very much chesper. With a Reciprocity Treaty Nanaimo would andoubtedly supply their market.

Dominion Finances, -The affairs of the Dominion of Canada are in a most flourishto attach much importance to rumored lag condition, the finances healthy and carried. negotiations; yet it must be confessed the Cabinet strong, the everlasting croak. that the treaty between those powers ing and predictions of a section of the press to the contrary notwithstanding. Last year the actual revenue exceeded the actual expenditure by nearly one million dollars. This year there will be an excess of one and a half million dollars. This will consitute the best reply to all the abuse which has been heaped upon Sir Francis Hincks.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL yesterday completed the Estimates, but will again go into Committe of Supply upon Mr Nathan's motion to subsidize the Puget Sound steamers -a very laudable object.

OMINECA CLAIMS .- Sales of several minparent, but we are not prepared to think it ing claims on Germansen Creek have been made to Victorians within the past few irys. Some of the claims paid from \$20 to \$100 to the hand per day last season.

Good SERVICE .- The US revenue cutter Lincoln, Capt Hooper, has been sent to the West Coast of Vancouver Isrand to cruise for disabled vessels, which she is instructed to relieve, if found.

ACCIDENTS ON THE ICE .- At Harris' Pend yesterday, a young man narrowly escaped drowning. He was akating over a deep spot when the ice gave way and he fell in. But catching the edge he managed to get out. Several other parrow escapes from drowning occurred on the same pond.

STEAMER DEPARTURES -The Isabel and Olympia for Paget Sound, and the Sir James Douglas for the East Coast, sailed vesterday morning.

SKATING .- A few parties visted Colwood yesterday and engaged in skating. The ice was not very thick and the sport, consequently, was indifferent.

THE FORGERESS. - Mrs Copperman has been seen at Olympia, W. T. She has proved berself so great an adept at forging that she ought to go into the blacksmith busicess.

ST JOHN'S CHURCH -- Mesers Green have

completed and on sale excellent views of the interior of St John's Church in heliday REAL ESTATE SALE .- Mr Lumley Franklin will hold a sale of valuable real estate

to morrow at his rooms, Yates street. The property is located in an improving neighborbood on Government street. THE ISABEL will make an extra trip this Legislative Council.

TUESDAY, Jan 17

Council met at 1 p.m. Present - The hou Speaker, non Chief Commissioner, hon Attorney General, hon Collector of Customs, hon Dr Carrall, hon Dr Helmeken, Mr Nelson, Mr Nathan, Mr Skinner, Mr Banster, Mr Alston, Mr DeCosmos, Mr Pembers ton, Mr Cornwall.

Minutes of the last meeting read and con-

... ORDERS OF THE DAYS. The house went into committee of

Mr Alston in the chair. The following items were passed without discussion:

SUPPLY.

Roads, streets and bridges-\$54.550, Miscellaneous Services - \$23 260. Assay of Minerals—\$5.000. Mr DeCosmos thought the office at New

Westminster and Carloso should be abelished. He enquired what were the receipts of the office at New Westminster.

Hon Colonial Secretary said he could give the amount of receipts in a short time.

Some discussion took place as to whether the office should be continued after Confed-Hon Chief Commissioner said the offices

were unremunative. He thought in the absence of the bon member for Cariboo the item should be deferred. On metion the item of assay offices was

deferred. Deluge Fire Company, for purchasing

ogine-\$750. Mr Bunster moved that this item be pass. ed only on condition that one of the handengines in this city be sent to Nanaime, Mr Nelson asked that \$340 might be

placed on the estimates on account of the New Westmineter Fire Department. Hon Chief Commissioner thought the proper place for the Fire Companies to look He for aid was the Insurance companies. thought all Fire Companies should be dealt

Mr Nelson thought it the duty of the Government to support Fire Companies. Hon Chief Comm ssioner said he thought t was particularly the duty of the Municipal Council to take charge of the Fire Companies in this city, the Municipal Act gave them full power to de so.

Mr Bunster again spoke to his motion and said he thought it but right and fair that Victoria should give one of her hand-engines

Mr Nathan opposed the motion and said the fire companies, and besides they were al- this city and ports on Puget Sound. most indispensable, as they often extinguished fires before the steam engines could be

got ready. Mr Nelson said-Let the Nanaimo people do as the people of Victoria, New Westminster and Cariboo have done. First subscribe toward the purchase of a fire engine and then ask the Government to assist.

Mr Bunster's motion was lost.

The motion of Mr Nelson was earried. Hon Dr Carrall moved that \$500 be placed on the Estimates for the Fire Brigade William Creek, Carried. Printing map of the Colony in London-

Hon Chief Commissioner explained that there were no maps in the colony, but many enquiries for them. The map now being done in London was a very superior one and would be here in about two months. It would not be for free distribution, but would be sold at about 50 cents. The item was

Indemnity of members. compensate the representate members for their attendance upon the Legislative Council, but it in some cases had been done at the request of the Council. He would now say that he thought a resolution of the Council asking such remuneration would be allowed by the Government.

Mr DeCosmos hoped the hon Chief Commissioner or some other member of the Gov ernment would move a resolution to that effect; if not, he would do so. He therefore moved an address to His Excellency that his House recommend that the representaive members of the Council be indemnified for their expenses while attending to their legislative duties during the present session. Hon Chief Commissioner said be did not intend in what he had said to mean paid membership; he werely meant traveling ex-

penses. Mr Nelson boped the bon mover of the resolution would so word his motion as to be understood to mean traveling expenses. The motion was carried.

Assay office-\$5000.

Mr D. Cosmos moved that the assay offices at New Westminster and Camboo be abolished. He said the cost was too great for the benefit derived therefrom. It had been said that the system would be changed under Confederation, but he thought it not best to wait until that time.

Hon Dr Carrall said that this question to some had be a standing grievance, but he was not willing to have the assay office at Cariboo abolished. His constituents maintained that the office should be retained. The hon member produced statistics showing the amount assayed at the Cariboo office to be 27 536 oz., and that the Cariboo assay office had increased the price of gold dast from 11/2 to 3 per cent., and nearly \$40.000 had been saved to the miners in conse-

Eon Dr Helmcken would support the motion to abolish. A year ago he supported the office on account of representations that were then made, but now he found that the miners would not support the assay officethey took their gold elsewhere to be assayed deal of desultory conversation Coun. and if they refused to support the Governmeet in this matter they had no claim. Why should not the miners of Koetenay and Omineca be treated in the same manner as the miners of Cariboo? At any rate, it was high time the office was abelished at New

Westminster. Mr Nelson replied to the remarks of the members for the City and District and said he could not but attribute their motives to selfishmess or jealousy. It was important to sustain the office for the make of retaining the man who had charge of it. He was a effect.

man too valuable to lose just on the eve of Confederation, when no doubt there would be more need for him than at the present. Mr Nelson said he could only look upon

this motion as giving New Westminster a last kick just before Confederation. Mr Nathan replied to the bon member

for New Westminster and thought his remarks calculated to stir up a feeleng that be should rather seek to repress. The motion was lost-4 to 6.

Drawbacks, \$2100. Sinking Fund, \$50 - 197 50. Home Gov't Account, \$3,274 30. Passed without discussion. Government Vessels-\$12,800.

Hon Chief Commissioner stated that the whole expenses for wages and repairs of the Sir James Donglas had been \$20,799 which iscladed a new boiler. The earnings were about \$12,000.

Mr DeCoemos thought the vessel should be seld and the proceeds applied towards

Hon Chief Commissioner said the Douge las could not be sold. She was put down as an asset to be passed over to the Domision Government. He thought it rather charp practice to attempt such a thing. The Government did not want to run the Donglas ; they would much prefer that the earvice along the coast should be done by private party or company. The Donglas can be laid up, but not sold. It was not fair to consider the expenses of the Douglas this year as ordinary expenses-\$7000 at least of it should be deducted sa extraordinary expenses for a new boiler.

Mr Burster said he would go for selling the Douglas.

Mr DeCosmos moved the following : 'That this Council recommend that the steamer Sir James Douglas be sold as seon as the muils along the East Coast can be carried in a steamboat having superior accommodations to the Sir James Douglas and that this Council recommend that tenders for the conveyance of mails on the East Coast be asked for without delay, with the condition that the fare for possengers and the rates of treight be as low or lower than those now charged by the Sir James Doug-

las.' Lost. Lighthouses, \$9370.

Passed without debate. The committee rose and reported progress. Report adopted.

MAIL STRVICE ON PUGET SOUND. Mr Nathan seked to have the Standing

Orders suspended in order to give gotice That he would move on Monday to place

on the Estimates a sufficient sum to secure the hand engines were the private property of efficient semi-weekly mail service between

Council adjourned till Wednesday at

Thursday Jan 19.

Education in the Dominion. lized the most sanguine expectation Newcastle COAL at The Chief Superintendent of Education or Ontario has issued his report for 1869. be found a very interesting description of this noT rain 102. 1 and Considered as a whole, the report may be egarded as sahibiting an ananuraging conproduction of the production o dition of educational matters in that Province. The increase of funds from lecal effort is very marked. In the previous year the increase from that source was so high that it was not expected any noticeable progress would mark 1868. Yet it shows an increase of \$38.093 over 1868 The total receipts for 1869 were \$1 827.426, of which garage will be a card with the course

\$1.624.896 was expended. The attendance was 432.430, an increase of 12.531: over Hon Chief Commissioner said there had the previous year. There were 4.524 ot been placed on the Estimates any sum to schools and 5 054 teachers. Of the teachers 1.573 are Presbyterians, 1 470 Methodis's 826 Church of England, 566 Church of Rome, 307 Baptiers, 63 Coogregation sts. and so tapering down to 8 Unionists. It is a noticeable circumstance that of the 566 Roman Catholic teachers, 338 are employed in the Common Schools, and only 228 in be Separate Schools. In 3,127 achools the exercises were open and closed with prayer, while the Bible was read in 3,002. number of separate schools was 165 and the total receipts \$56 751. b Of the 70.000 Roman Ca holic children of school age, only 29 684 attended seperate schools grammar school statistics show equal proress. These figures, be it remembe are confined to the single Province of Ontario, and they speak well for the success of

the national school system of that Province.

VICTORIA FIRE DEPARTMENT .- A special meeting of the City Council was held fast evening for the purpose of hearing the statement of the Delegates of the Fire Department-John Dickeon, Frank Sylvester, Frank Richards, Chas Gowen, E B Marvin. C Hayward, S L Kelley, Thes Bures, W Jenkinson-and to consider as to the best means for providing for its further efficiency and support. Estimates of the expenses a the Department were submitted and read by the Secretrry of the Department, shewing a required sum of \$3039 per annum to defray expenses. It was shown that there was debt of \$750 which must be paid in order to place the Department on an even footing. Several of the delegates, addressed , the Mayor and Council and explained most satisfactorily the pre ent condition and manage ment of the Department. The Mayor stated that the power of the Council was se limited by the present Municipal Council Bil that they were powerless to render any further assistance than had already been given, but suggested that an application might be made to the Legislative Council to have the powers of the Council enlarged by a new bill or the amendment of the present one. After a good moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Councillor McMillan and carried: That it is the opinion of this Council that application should be made to the Legislative Council with a view of petitioning said body to amend the Fire Act to raise the present rate from 1-8th of 1 per cent. to 1.6th of 1 per cent, and also to levy an annual license upor each of the Fire Insurance Companies in the city of \$250 per annum for the relief of the Fire Department.' A committee, consisting of Couns. McKay, McMillan and Carey, was appointed to carry the above resolution into

BOAD STEAMERS. - We learn that Josiah Crosby Beedy and Francis Jones Barnard in tend applying to the Legislature during its present session for the privilege of using Thomson's Patent Road Steamers on the public roads of the Mainland of British Columbia. The introduction of these steamers-about which we shall have more to say-may be regarded as an important event and will undoubtedly exert no little influence upon the question of routes and the price of living in the more distant goldfields.

Is OMINECA IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ?- Such is the question which has created uneasiness in some minds during the present week. Investigation enables us to answer the question in he affirmative.

dans you ROBINSON'S a ted , morton

Celebrated Magic Soan

low brikections lam .nexo For doing a Large Family washing in Two Hours; of Five or Six

enirds anicodal H Pieces. It cut up fine a bar of the Soap, and put one-half of it into your boiler with sufficient water to coveryour white clothes to be washed, and let the soap disspire; then put your slothes in, stirring them, and let them just come to a boil, then pour out clothes and water into a tub and let been soak, twenty or thirty minutes, stirring them around in the tub occasionally to loosen the dist. Such

them soak twenty or thirty minutes, stirring them around in the tub occasionally to loosen the dirk. Sachi articles as collars, wrist bands or any other article very dirty should be rubed through the hands a little while scaking in order to loosen the dirt before beiling.

2. While your clustes are soaking put the hard of your clustes, anto your boiler, with sufficient clean water to boil, and let it be heating. After your clethes have soaked wing them out well and put into your boiling water, and let boil from 5 to 10 minutes, then hinse, blue and hangout to dry, if the above directions are followed, we will grarantee your clothes clean and white.

3. Foryour colors I and woollen clothes use the same water you soaked and bo led your white clothes, with, only beating it up again, and pour it over your colored and woollen clothes, and let soak the same as your white soaking if very dirty. Then riuse fu clean water warm seyour hands will keen, and you will thus accomplish a large washing in two hours.

arge washing in two hours.

By catting on source should be seen into two gallons water, and let boil until thoroughly dissolved, and then leave to cool, you will have two gallons of beautiful SOFT SOEF

as good as Common Soap for general house purposs.

8. ROBINSON & R. J McDon KLL.

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DELIVER AT NANAIMO THEIR ong experiment and great expenditure,

BEST DOUGLAS COAL the want, "Thomson's Road Steamer

At \$5 50 per Ton

at \$2 50 per Ton

DITOR SOLONIST:—A CORRESPONDENT in The Standard of the 7th instant is mistakes in his information. It was W H KAY and n't the 7oil Collector who offered me Fifty Boilars for my yoke, and it is simply laise that Mr Hughes endeavored to control my yoke.

Bonancia 20th Dec 1870 JACOS MUNDORF. Bonaparte, 29th Dec, 1870.

wola of FARM FOR SALE of Beging de

A FARM CONTAINING 150 ACRES60 acres of which are under cuttivation, 75 acres
under fence, and 100 acres good tiliable land, with the
Farm Buildings, and with or without stock and Implements. It is aituated seven miles from town in a thriving district, and will be sold LOW for OASH. For part
templara should acres the OFFICE. miara spply at THIS OFFICE. no24 smales

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odd ta the great remedy for I og si ted Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heart burn, Indigestion, Sour Fructations and

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And as a safe and gentle medicine! Infants. Children
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Sold by all Druggists and Storekespers.

nge saiga Ani CABD sa oj Idai adi AVING LEARNED THAT CERTAIN A VERGET LESS REIN SERVICE THATE OF RETAIN interested parties are spreading the report that Barnard's Express and Stage Line will not continue to be run regularly to Cariboo as heretofore, I beg to state that not so by will shat business be continued in all, its past efficiency, but haf arrangements are nearly matured for greatly reducing the rate of charges and interesting the efficiency of the sorvice, as soon as the Spring opensalidation of the sorvice, as soon as the Spring opensalidation.

Wednesday, January 25th 1871

Road Steamers. It hath been well said that progress breeds wants, and that as one need is provided for two needs are born. One of the early prejudices against which railway enterprise had to contend arose out of the popular belief that the steam locomotive would supersede and throw into desuctude all other kinds of locometion, that animal power, being unable to compete, would cease to be employed, and, consequently, all the horses, oxen, mules, and asses in the land would become valueless, their accupation and that of all those trafficking therein. would, like that of the Ephesian shrinemakers, be gone. How completely have these prejudices, these superstitions, been exploded by actual results. The enormous power of absorption and transmission possessed by this new means of locomotion soon placed all the animal power in the land under contribution; and the demand grew until new modes of feeding them were rendered imperative. Thus we saw the ponderous traction-engine introduced a few years ago. But the tractionengine proved a failure. Its enormous weight-some twenty tons-the fearful havor it made with the roads, the injury to the machinery caused by the jarring on rough roads, and the noise made by the engine, frightening animals and occasioning inconvenience and accident-these contributed chiefly to the failure of the old traction-engine. But all these defects have been overcome by R. W Thomson, an eminent Civil Engineer of Edinburgh, who has, after long experiment and great expenditure, succeeded in producing a traction-engine which appears in every respect to meet the want, "Thomson's Road Steamer" has been subjected to the severest tests, and it would appear to have fully realized the most sanguine expectations formed with regard to it. In a recent number of the Scientific American will be found a very interesting description of this new "Road-steamer." One of in a ring of soft vulcanized rubber, twelve inches in width and five inches in thickness, which surrounds the iron tire. Over this rubber band there is placed an endless chain of steel plates, three and a raif inches wide, which series of plates constitutes the portion of the wheel coming in immediate contact with the hard road. " Perhaps," says our scientific contemporary, One of its most important features, as concerns its use in this country, is its ability to run over soft ground or muddy roads. The rigid-tired traction engines in England are able to slowly grind over their hard and magnificently macadamized roads, but upou our common dirt roads they would be utterly aseless. In this respect the road-steamer has not been inaptly compared to the elephant and camel, whose elastic cus-hiened feet enable them to cress the soft yielding sands of the desert. It is this same elastic cushion which prevents injury to the reads, and which, acting as springs or buffers between the rough road and the gearing, saves the machin-ery from damage. The work done by the wheel in depressing the rubber in front, is again preformed by the rubber at the rear in arging the wheel torward, so that one exactly balances the other; hence there is no loss." The difficulty of noise has been most succossfully overcome by an ingenious device in connection with the expanst steam, and Thomson's iron-horse may now be seen travelling with muffled tread alongeide of horses of softer metal, between whom there would now appear to exist the best possible understanding. This new 'Road-Steamer' also possesses a wonderful faculty for making sharp curves, a point of no little impor-tance on the roads of this colony. When attached to a loaded train of four waggons by a single triangle coupling the whole can be turned in any road of ordinary width, each waggon following in the exact wake of the steamer. In point of weight this steam mer is no less an improvement upon the old traction-engine, weighing, as it does, less than seven tons. From its lightness and the peculiarity of its wheels, it is really less destructive to roads than the ordinary vehicles now hin use: 'It must have been suggested to the reader's reflection that 'Thomsen's Road-Steamers are the desideratum for the internal carrying trade of British Colambia. It will be within the recollection of many that in 1863 a Bill was passed by the Legislature of the then separate colony of British Columbia, granting to a company the right to use the traction-engine upon the trunk road of the mainland. That the gen-tlemen to whom the privilege was granted never availed themselves of it may probably be attributed to a very natural hesitation to embark in so expensive as experiment; and the subsequent failure of the traction

The Weekly Brillish Colonist, engine to fulfil the expectations which had been formed regarding it would appear to already known that Messrs. Beedy and Barnard are about to ask for a similar privily admit of doubt; but that the gentlemen asking for the privilege will avail themselves of it may, possibly, be open to doubt. Not that we lack faith in the adaptation of Thomson's Road-Steamer' to the wants of the colony; nor that we expect to see these gentlemen hesitate where others would adlow one hundred thousand dollars. The of an experiment, that it will have to overcome all the old prejudices, and that it will, in the outset, involve such a large expenditure is, indeed, calculated to cause the most enterprising to hesitate. We are anxious to believe, however, that there may be no besitation about carrying out a scheme calculated to exert such a powerful influence upon the development of the resources of the interior.

The Fire Tax.

Legislature for amendment of the Fire city of \$250 per annum, for the relief of son's or some other ranch on the river. the Fire Department. We will yield to none in a desire to see our very efficient Fire Department liberally sustained. When a number of our fellow-citizens, having interests in common, are willing to give their time, their services, and no little share of their money, too, towards protecting the from their shute. The Alida obtained a full public of all the elements, the very least now prepared to supply the Sound steamers to Capt Lewis on board. that the public can do in return is to sustain the organization in a liberal spirit. But, then, a tax for that purpose, to be just, must be general. The Fire Department is no respecter of persons. It protects the property of all classes; and the property of all should be placed under contribution to sustain the organization in a condition of efficiency. We are not aware who it was that hit upon the ingenious plan of reaching the public for this purpose, through local press. he doubtless convenient medium of Fire Fasurance Policies; but we take the liberty of thinking that it is not the most equitable or wise expedient that might be devised. weakly communication with the Sound will In the first place, it is really only the few some up on Monday next. The people of the common good. It is a fact that must be pre-maintenance of frequent communication with common good. It is a fact that must be pre-sent to every reflecting mind that a majority do not insure their property. To majority do not insure their property. fair that the provident few should be made to pay both their own share and that of their mprovident neighbors? Is it not a tax upon providence, on the one hand, and a premium for improvidence on the other ? Is not the tendency of the tax to prevent people from insuring, by raising the rates, and thus narrowing still more the already too narrow basis of the tax? The reader will understand that all such taxes and licenses imposed upon the Insurance Companies are, as a matter of course, added to the rates and, consequently, come out of the pocket of the assured. It must be clear, therefore, that the higher the rates the fewer will insure, and the more unan effort made to derise a means of attaining with oil and furs for the Company. It is the very landable object in view in a less objectionable way.

MAINLAND ITEMS. - A public meeting was held at Lillooet on the 5th. Resolutions in favor of Responsible Government were passed The stock of flour at Lillooet was eas timated at between 600.000 and 700.000 lbs. It is selling at 5 cts, and large quantities are being shipped down the river to Lytton.... A farmer named Carson was seriously infured while descending the steep bank of the river with a waggon At Lytton the and home, he was discovered by officer Mcweather was very cold. A public meeting was held there and resolutions passed in favor of Responsible Government; also, ask- frozen to death. He gave excellent refering for a trail to be constructed to Lillooet. These resolutions have been forwarded to trate and his friends thought that a month's Mr Cornwall, member for the District.... The weather at Clinton was very cold, the thermometer marking 220 below zero Travel was somewhat impeded by snowelides on the road between Yale and Boston Bar. In one place part of the roadway was broken away. The last express met with considerable difficulty in coming down. After shovelling away at the snow for some time, the passengers abandoned the stage about 18 miles above Yale and walked the rest of the way It is feared that stock may suffer from the unusual depth of snow. It had sharp instrument. He was not hurt much, fallen to a depth of five feet between Yale however, and Peter was sent to the chainand Harrisonmouth... The last express gang for only two months ... Peter Welch met with much difficulty going up between New Westminster and Yale, encountering the bark Ada, and was remanded one week float ice. It only reached a point 15 miles below Harrisonmouth on Saturday.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES. - Application will be made to the present Council for an Act to incorporate the Benevolent Societies of this colony. It is expected the Masons' Odd Fellows, Sisters of St Ann, St Andrew's and Caledonian and other beneficial institutions would avail themselves of the provisions of a General Act to extend their ngefulness and importance by enabling them te hold real estate, collect dues, etc. No opposition is anticipated to the measure the Council.

Lower Fraser lies.-It is rumored at been formed regarding is would appear to New Westminster that General (better given notice of his intention to move an adattest the wiedom of their besitation. It is known as Colonel) Moody, R E, is coming dress to the Dominion Government asking out with two of his sons for the purpose of establishing them in the farming and stocklege in respect of 'Thomson's Road-Steamer.' establishing them in the farming and stock-That the privilege will be granted can hard-raising business.....The Omioeca petition received 148 signstures at New Westminster and 11 at Burrard Inlet Mr Peele was married to Miss Pitts by Archdeacog Wcods at Sapperton Church, on Saturday. There had been a heavy fall of snow at New Westminster, Woodcock's old distillery gave way under the weight thereof The vance,—the impress of their enterprise is too amount of land purchased, leased and pre-clearly dissernible upon the history of the empted in the New Westminster district mainland to admit of any doubt on that during last year exceeds that under similar point. But we understand that to properly circumstances in any other portion of the stock the road between Yale and Cariboo colony ... The Hyack Ball comes off this with these steamers and waggons, &c, would (Friday) evening The late rain and involve an expenditure falling but little be- snow-fall have occasioned an unprecedented freshet at Sumass Steps are being taken reflection that the undertaking must, after with a view to the establishment of an Odd all, to a great extent partake of the nature Fellows Lodge at New Westminster At a meeting of the New Westminster City Council it was resolved to apply for the use of the chaingang to construct water tanks,

SAD RUMOR .- By passengers who came down on the Enterprise it is reported that Mr Johnson, the Cariboo mail contractor, is lost. He left New Westminster for Yale in a cance a week ago last Monday with an Indian and two squaws, reached Sea Bird Bar and from there took the land route. The snow was some four or five feet deep. The Fathers have decided to apply to the Ranch and reported that Johnson and the others were behind. Hoks went out to search for them, and not having since been Act, so as to raise the rate from one- heard from is supposed also to be lost. One of eight of one per cent, to one-sixth of the Indian women was subsequently found dead in the snow. Humphreys and his party one per cent; and also to levey an an- saw the boat that Johnson left in adrift nual license upon each of the Fire Insur- in the river. At New Westminster it is ance Companies doing business in the he probably succeeded in reaching Thomp-

Puger Sound ITEMs .- A man named Jas. Wilson entered the dwelling house of Mr Dennis, of Seattle, on Sucday night and carried off a number of valuable articles. He was arrested The Seattle Coal Company have completed their wharf to such an extent as to allow of vessels taking in coal from the most destructive supply on Wednesday. The company are The lecture delivered in the Presbyterian Church, Olympia, on Tuesday evening by Governor Salomon, was largely attended and was listened to with very great interest His subject was the Franco-Prussian war One noticeable feature of the occasion was that two felons confined in Olympia jail were escorted to the church by the obliging Sheriff, and ' took a back seat.' The conduct of the Sheriff is very severely censured by the

> SEMI-WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH THE Sound .- Mr Nathan'a resolution for semithat should not be lightly dealt with or treated as a sectional matter. The additional traffic that may be created thereby is an important item, but the conveniance of a semi weekly mail service is equally important and is felt and acknowledged by the colony as a whole. The eum asked per trip for the service is trifling when compared with the advantages we shall secure.

Expertations .- The Hudson Bay Company's wharf presents a scene of activity to importing firms have made arrangements for which it has long been a stranger-at least so far as the exportation of natural producis is concerned. The bark Lady Lamp. we submit that the present mode of raising a revenue for the Fire Department is both inrevenue for the Fire Department is both in-equitable in principle and pernicious in its department is both in-and by the Dawson-Douglas and Howe institution in the Dawson-Douglas and Howe inevitable tendency; and, instead of intensify. Sound Whaling Companies. After taking ing the avil, by increasing the rates of insu- in oil here, the Lady Lampson will be towed rance still farther, we should be glad to see round to Esquimalt and will there fill up expected that this cargo will be one of the largest if not the most valuable exported from the colony.

> ROGUE AND VAGABOND .- An unfortugate man whose beseting sin is a fondness for strong drink, was yesterday brought before Mr Pemberton charged with being a rogue and a vagabond. The wretebed man is an engineer by profession and formerly occupied a good position in society; but, step by step; he has fallen until, destitute of friends Carthy, on one of the coldest of the late cold nights, in the Union Truck House half ences as to character, but the Police Magis imprisonment would have a salutary effect upon him and he was accordingly locked up for that period.

> Double Charge. - Peter Welch was charged before the Police Magistrate yesterday with having out one G. Lamont in the face with a knife. The two men were in a cabin and quarreled, whereupon the light was extinguished and Lamont received a blow in the face with a knife or some other was also charged with being a deserter from for further examination.

THE passage of the Confederation Terms has had a very marked and favorable effect a upon the community. There are no noisy outcroppings of enthusiastic cause; the land in some cases has bee feeling; but everyone seems gratified with the result and prophecies a long and prosperous career for the colony under the liberal ule of Canada are everywhere heard.

DE. REAM has reached Portland. He is sick, poor and miserable. Thus does sin bring its own reward, we some set man who had charge of it. He

THE GRAVING DOCK. - Mr Nathan has generally after the following fashion: About that the guarantee for a dry dock may be ex- about the tree, four or five feet in diameter, tended to a period of twenty-five years, if burying the weeds and flattering themselves found necessary to icsure the immediate construction of the dock. Mr Nathan deserves the thanks of the colony for his indefatigable efforts to place that important work beyond all possible doubt.

FROM NANAIMO. - The steamer Sir Jas Douglas, Capt Clarke, arrived from Nanaimo remain so about two months in ordinary at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon; bringing a few passengers, 20 hogs and six head of young stock. The passage down was unpleasant. The schooner W Harrison, laden standing in stagnant water, although it may with stone, lay in Departure Bay, the not appear so on the surface. The conseschooner Ocean Pearl was loading at the quence is the roots become diseased. tha quarry, and the bark Atlanta was towed out by the Douglas on Wednesday.

OMINECA. - Previous news already pubshed is receiving confirmation from every quarter. A party of 15 Chinamen took out 87000 in three weeks. It is generally ben lieved that a large number of Chinamen will go to Omineca next season. Indeed it s thought there will be a very general stampede of both Asiatics and Europeans.

SKEENA TRADE .- Messrs Conningham and Hankin, old residents of Skeena river, will forward by the Otter a large stock of general a healthy tree? merchandise for the store they have established there. In their card, published this morning, they offer inducements to miners and others bound for Omineca. Further information can be obtained from Capt Nagle.

Sudden Death .- O W Olney, well known at Victoria and Cariboo, died suddenly at whaleboat with several companions. were taken prisoners by the Hydah Indians and held as slaves until bought by Sir Jas command of the moisture. Douglas, then Chief Factor of the Hudson Bay Company.

FOR THE SKEENA - The Hudson Bay Company's good steamer Otter will leave the Company's wharf on or about the 1st it away, and is generally caused by too rich sources for Skennamouth. Intending neg soil. The remedy in such a case would be proximo for Skeenamouth. Intending passengers and shippers are requested to apply

ARRIVAL OF THE ENTERPRISE -The stor. Enterprise, Capt Swanson, arrived yesterday afternoon from New Westmenster with the following passengers: J Newland, TB Humphreys, E Brown, G Sandever, S Pitts E Picht, R Hovey, — Chadwick, D Mc Neil, M Cameano, J Milligan.

But gum is often caused by excessive heat, attended with dryness of the soil at the same time, and perhaps that is the worst form. In that case salt applied to the land in March

CRLESTIAL COLLIBRS.—It is reported that Chinamen have been engaged to work in the I will conclude, although much more might coal mines at Nanaimo and that the ship Shooting Star will bring up an "invoice" of ries are more liable to gum than others, and 100 on her next trip.

GOOD YIELD .- A private tolegram was reseived from Quesnelmouth last night, in which it was stated that the Spruce company on Lightning creek washed up 85cz for the week ending on the 8th inst.

THE Deputation of the City Council, appointed to wait on His Excellency the Governor with reference to School matters, were granted an interview vesterday and it is understood that a solution of the great educational difficulties was arrived at.

the importation of Canadian Goods, to ar rive immediately upon the proclamation of

MR T B HUMPHREYS, member of the Legislature for Lillooet District, arrived last evening and will take his seat to-day. He looks rather the worse for wear but is slowly regaining What Local Gov't has to pay for \$236,073 75 strength.

ACCIDENT TO THE S.S. PELICAN. - The N.

THE steamer Isabel, Capt Starr, arrived from Port Townsend last evening at 8.30, She brought a few passengers and will sail for Port Townsend at 7 o'clock this morning. Purser Parker has our thanks for the cua omary favors.

It is rumored that the property of the Queen Charlotte Coal Mining Company will soon be brought under the hammer.

The stmr Emily Harris arrived from Nanaimo yesterday morning with coal for Cant

Apple and Cherry Trees.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST :- Your ques ion concerning the decay of these trees doe not admit of a simple answer, because it i owing to various causes. One priscipa cause is bad planting. If trees are planted in holes just large enough to cram in the roots how can such trees thrive? more especially if the ground has not been well and deeply tilled. And oftentimes the subsoi is either dry soil or, what is worse, of a na ture approaching concrete, and not ever loosened at planting time. Such a tree, i not too large, may appear healthy for a time if the seil thrown into the hole was good and rich, but it cannot be expected to remain so believe in nine failures out of ten in the settlements on the leland this has been th ploughed four or five inches deep and is others not ploughed at all before planting. Again, how many cultivators are there who allow weeds and grass to grow even into the branches of the trees so planted, and never think of keeping the soil mellow and rich about them and occasionally entiching the ground with manure. And if they pre-tend to cultivate about them at all, it is amount (approximately) to \$1,068,040 00.

March or April, when the ground is a perfeet sward with sorrel and other weeds they take a spade and dig a good spade deep that they are doing a good job, apparently never thinking that they are doing as much harm as good by chopping and destroying all the surface roots. Then again, the state of the drainage in most places is miserably bad, and if a hole is dug and the tree not planted at once it fills with water and would winters. Now suppose the tree planted as soon as the bole is dug, or planted after the water has been thrown out, that tree s ree is not supplied with healthy sap, the stem and branches become cankered and unless the cause is removed the tree will line ger, decay and eventually die. Besides. such land is as miserably dry in summer as wet in winter for want of deep drainage and derp tillage to keep it perous to allow the moisture to ascend.

Now, that astonishing productiveness you mention is really a sign of disease-nature, finding it impossible to struggle on for any length of time, makes an extraordinary effort to reproduce itself by seed.

Your other remark about grafting is natual, too. How can a diseased stock produce

These foregoing remarks apply to apple, pear, plum and cherry trees slike, although in an unequal degree. But, say you, how do you account for the fact of apples and cherries decaying, while pears and plums are healthy on the same ground?

I reply that the disproportion between apples and pears is perhaps not so great as you think, if you consider that apples plant-Bellingham Bay, a few days ago, of apop'exy. ed are perhaps as much as five to one as Deceased was an American and deserted against pears, and as the roots of pears are from his ship some twenty years ago in a naturally deeper and do not extend so far as apples, they are consequently, less liable to injury, and in very dry summers have better

> As to cherries, they do appear to be as liable to disease in one form, as you say :gum. In many cases it arises from excessive vigor, in which the sap is formed more rapidly than the circulatory vessels can convey soot-pruning and mixing with less rich soil. Or, it may arise from a local contraction of the sap-vessels, and if so there will a swelling of the bark just above the discharge. In that case score the bark along the branches nearly through the outer bark. If that does not stop it, reduce the branches.

or April would be good.

For tear of wearying yourself and readers be said—as for instance some kinds of chersome kinds of apples are always under the same circumstances more liable to canker than other kinds

British Columbia under Confederation. WHAT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT HAS TO PRO-

VIDE FOR.		
Governor	2,052	00
Legislative Council	900	00
Colonial Secretary	13,104	00
Licasulci	4,802	00
Lands and Works	10,878	00
Registrar General	2,425	00
Attorney General	4,888	00
Attorney General	26,318	75
Registrars and Messengers Supreme	mistle:	sod
Court	4,380	00
High Sheriff	1,500	00
Magistrates	40,251	50
Charitable Allowances	10,500	00
Rent	15,000	00
Rent	264	50
Transport	3,250	
Administration of Justice	1,900	00
Works and Buildings	23,650	
Roads, &c Micellaneous Services	54,550	
Drawbacks, &c.,	100	
To shemmed means the last as file.		1

CHARGES OF WHICH THE DOMINION GOVERN-MENT RELIEVES US.

1		2 425	00
1	Postal	3 200	00
5	Pensions	1 000	00
d	Lighthouses	9,370	00
-	Administration of Justice	2,000	
2	Sinking Fund	50,197	
1	Conveyance of Mails	36,549	
1	Interest on Debt		
•	Government Vessels	12,800	
V	Miscellaneous	7,900	00
	Drawbacks	2,000	00
	Drawbacks	2,000	-
0	Total	282,301	96
li	REVENUE THE DOMINION WILL		
	Customs, Port and Harbor Dues \$	320.000	00
7	Excise Duties	3,500	00
h	Postage	14,000	00
200	Fees of Supreme Court		
	Reimbursements in aid of the Douglas	25,000	00
	TIONS & WIND STATE COURSESSED	DUB Y	-
9	Dominion takes	363,500	00
	Local Revenue for B. C. for 1871	533,950	00
	Local Revenue left		700
	SUBSIDIES BY THE DOMINION GOVER	NMENT	
9	80 cents per head on 60,000 inhabitants	A. 100 - A.	
18	Sabaida per nead on ou, ood innabitants	25 000	00
	Subsidy	35,000	00
VI.	interest on difference of dept at a per	00 000	nn
d	Railroad Land—Annual Allowance	100 000	00
e		100,000	00
-	ting that service could be secured	212.908	00
	to solly be suggested to the re-	212,300	00
d	a malais a milacol vilsa.	s morale	012
il	British Columbia Revenue left us by	180 150	00
•	Liominion	170.490	UU
n	Subsidies by Dominion	212,908	UU
if	mall P	000 050	00
	Total Revenue	303,300	00
е,	B. C. Government has only to provide	236,073	UU
d	D. I. Compatible Columbia de	147 005	00
0.	Balance in favor of British Columbia.	147,280	00
е	RECAPITULATION.	- EU - E 1	
e	Revenue of British Columbia for 1871.8	533 950	00
	TO T	000 500	nn
-	Canada takes of b. U. Bevenne	304.000	
n	Canada takes of B. C. Revenue		00
MON.	men advers and one no pleins only		
n e	British Columbia Revenue left	170,450	00
	men advers and one no pleins only	170,450	00

B. C, Revenue new stands...... 383,358 00

Expenses of Local Government..... 236,073 00

The Weekly British Colo

Wednesday, January 25th 187

The reader will quite under

that the choice between the Can

Tariff and our present one has be

mitted to the Legislative Counc

decide, and that it stands comp

The Tariff Question.

disassociated from the main quest Confederation. We confess to disappointment at the remarks of Hon Mr Trutch upon this subject Wednesday, when moving to go Committee on the Confederation T He said that if called upon to ma choice between the two tariffs he not hesitate to accept that of Ca as it meant reduced taxation : that, inasmuch as it was not abso necessary that the question shoul decided now, he thought it migh better to delay the decision till future period. So very much has al appeared in these columns upon subject that we trust we shall be fied in assuming that the general fally understand its merits. In the unanimity with which the el throughout the Colony pronounce favor of the Canadian Tariff at the would appear to dispel all doubt that point. And it would, indee strange if the colonists should preretain the present high and ill-adj tariff, under Confederation, th paying into the Dominion Treasu little short of one hundred tho dollars a year more than their fair of Customs revenue; and all for sake of securing to the people of couver Island, the Lower Fraser the seacoast settlements, the luxu paying a tax of \$1 50 instead of per barrel on flour, and the peop every part of the Colony ing \$2 50, instead of 80 per gallen on spirits. But appears to be agreed on all hands the Canadian Tariff will be pref te our own, under a system which the revenue derived from customs away out of the Colony. The dispute is as to whether a de should be come to now or at future time. We are utterly at to discover a cogent reason for poning the decision; but we can f more than one against delay. ted that the Canadian tariff is able to the present one, why dele acceptance of an ackowledged Admitted that the change is made, the sooner it is made the To the commercial mind the obje to such delay must be clear and sistible. To suspend such a change the commerce of the country paralyze trade, It can be n that under Confederation, with the dian Tariff, our commercial conn will undergo material changes, sooner an end is put to all su upon the subject of tariffs the If we are to have the Canadian the sooner we accept it the better interests and all classes. Any must operate most injuriously to Were there any reason to thin the mind of the Colony had no intelligently and conclusively ma in reference to this question could understand the prop to postpone its settlement. no pretence of the kind of urged. Perhaps no question he been more fully discussed and understood. Certainly none ha evoked a more unequocal verdice polls. In every constituency, sa phatic-"Let us have the Ca Tariff." And even new do we see th land holding public meetings and lationizing in favor of accepts Canadian Tariff. But, we do no moment imagine that the Leg Council will hesitate. Eight ou nine elected members are pled vote for the immediate acceptance Canadian tariff, and there is no to think they will go counter t pledges. The appointed members that the people have pronoun favor of the immediate accept the Canadian Tariff, and there reason for supposing that they themselves in opposition to the gent wish of the people. Bo elected and appointed member know that it is the true interes Celony to accept the Canadian and they are not likely to run to reason, and interest, and

ARRIVED SAFELY .- A telegram yesterday announces the safe arrive Mr Asren Jehnson, before reporte the snow.

It is reported that Major Dor many others from Downieville, (are coming to Omineca.

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fear of wearying yourself and readers conclude, although much more might id—as for instance some kinds of cherre more liable to gum than othere, and kinds of apples are always under the circumstances more liable to canker

ish Columbia under Confederation.

AT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT HAS TO PRO-surer....s and Works..... | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | 2,425 00 | A,380 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 000 | 1,500 000 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,500 0

t Local Gov't has to pay for \$236,073 75 TARGES OF WHICH THE DOMINION GOVERN-MENT RELIEVES US. \$ 19,400 00

cial 10,670 00 athouses....albistration of Justice....

 veyance of Mails.
 36,649 96

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 103,440 00

 ernment Vessels.
 12,800 00

 sellaneous 7,900 00 wbacks 2,000 00 Total.....\$282,301 96 REVENUE THE DOMINION WILL TAKE.

Local Revenue left 170,450 00 DBSIDIES BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT. ents per head on 60,000 inhabitants\$48,000 00

sh Columbia Revenue left us by Total Revenue...... 383,358 00 Government has only to provide 236,073 00 nce in favor of British Columbia. \$147,285 00 RECAPITULATION.

enue of British Columbia for 1871. \$533 950 00 ada takes of B. C. Revenue..... 363,500 00

ish Columbia Revenue left...... 170,450 00 sidies given by Canada....... 212,908 00 J, Revenue new stands...... 383.358 00

he debt of the Colony on 1st July, 1871, will int (approximately) to \$1,068,040 00.

The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday, January 25th 1871

The Tariff Question.

decide, and that it stands completely disassociated from the main question of Confederation. We confess to some disappointment at the remarks of the Hon Mr Trutch upon this subject, on and ordered to be committed on Monday Wednesday, when moving to go into Committee on the Confederation Terms He said that if called upon to make a choice between the two tariffs he would not hesitate to accept that of Canada. as it meant reduced taxation; but that, inasmuch as it was not absolutely necessary that the question should be decided now, he thought it might be better to delay the decision till some future period. So very much has already appeared in these columns upon this subject that we trust we shall be justified in assuming that the general public fully understand its merits. Indeed, the unanimity with which the electors throughout the Colony pronounced in favor of the Canadian Tariff at the polls would appear to dispel all doubt upon that point. And it would, indeed, be strange if the colonists should prefer to retain the present high and ill-adjusted returns were in. tariff, under Confederation, thereby paying into the Dominion Treasury a little short of one hundred thousand dollars a year more than their fair share of Customs revenue; and all for the sake of securing to the people of Vanconver Island, the Lower Fraser and the seacoast settlements, the luxury of paying a tax of \$1 50 instead of 25ets per barrel on flour, and the people of every part of the Colony pay-ing \$2 50, instead of 80 cts per gallen on spirits. But. appears to be agreed on all hands that the Canadian Tariff will be preferable te our own, under a system which takes the revenue derived from customs duties away out of the Colony. The only dispute is as to whether a decision should be come to now or at some future time. We are utterly at a loss to discover a cogent reason for postponing the decision; but we can furnish more than one against delay. Admitted that the Canadian tariff is preferable to the present one, why delay the acceptance of an ackowledged good? Admitted that the change is to be made, the sooner it is made the better, To the commercial mind the objections to such delay must be clear and irresistible. To suspend such a change over fice on the 15th day of December, 1869, by the population of Vancouver Island was the commerce of the country is to desire of the Governor, and purporting to be greater than that of the mainland, and of think two Victoria members would protect in accordance with the provision of the 39th what effect was the amount of land? None. sistible. To suspend such a change over that under Confederation, with the Canadian Tariff, our commercial connections will undergo material changes. The sooner an end is put to all suspense upon the subject of tariffs the better. If we are to have the Canadian Tariff, the sooner we accept it the better for all interests and all classes. Any delay must operate most injuriously to trade. Were there any reason to think that the mind of the Colony had not been intelligently and conclusively made up in reference to this question one could understand the proposition to postpone its settlement. But pretence of the kind can be arged. Perhaps no question has ever been more fully discussed and better understood. Certainly none has ever evoked a more unequocal verdict at the polls. In every constituency, save one, has the verdict been distinct and emphatic-"Let us have the Canadian Tariff." And even new do we see the Maid. land holding public meetings and resolationizing in favor of accepting the Canadian Tariff. But, we do not for a moment imagine that the Legislative Council will hesitate. Eight out of the nine elected members are pledged to vote for the immediate acceptance of the Canadian tariff, and there is no reason to think they will go counter to their pledges. The appointed members known that the people have pronounced in favor of the immediate acceptance of the Canadian Tariff, and there is no 4 Cariboo and all the country to the north. reason for supposing that they will set themselves in opposition to the intelligent wish of the people. Both the elected and appointed members must know that it is the true interest of the Colony to accept the Canadian Tariff, and they are not likely to run counter to reason, and interest, and common

ARRIVED SAFELY .- A telegram from Yale yesterday announces the safe arrival there of Mr Asren Jehnson, before reported lost in

It is reported that Major Downie and many others from Downieville, California, are coming to Omiseca.

Legislative Council.

FRIDAY, Jan 20th, 1871. Council met at 1 p m. Present — The hon Speaker, hon Chief Commissioner, hos Attorney-General, bon Collector of Customs, hon Dr Carrall, hon Dr Helmcken, Mr Nelson, Mr Nathan, Mr Skinner, Mr Bunster, Mr Alston, Mr De Cosmes, Mr Pember-

The reader will quite understand ton, Mr Cornwall.

Mr T B Humphreys, member for Lilloeet,
was sworn in by the Speaker and took his that the choice between the Canadian Tariff and our present one has been remitted to the Legislative Council to

seat at the Council board.

Minutes of the last meeting read and con-

From His Excellency the Governor submitmitting to the Council a Bill providing for the confingent service for the year 1871. The Bill was read a first and second time

Mr Humphreys said he had understood that it had been stated by the Speaker that each member of the Council elect had had six weeks' netice of the citting of the Coun-

The hon Speaker replied that it had been stated that the returning officers were instructed at the time the writs were issued that the Coancil would meet the first week

in January.

Mr Humphreys saidsthat he waited upon the Magistrate to learn when the Council would assemble, and that officer was unable to inform him He (Mr Humphreys) thought such neglect quite unfair, and that a member residing at so great a distance from the capital as he did should have had ample no-

tice of the time of meeting of the Council.

Hon Attorney General When the writs were sent to the Returning Officers they were informed that the Council would meet the first week in January. This was done te save time, for they knew that in order to hold the session in time to legislate on the question of Confederation so as to secure upion by the let of Jely there would not be time to notify the distant members after the

Mr Humphreys said he spoke of the matter now more for the purpose of preventing any such neglect in the future, so that no honorable gentleman should be neglected in regard to getting timely notice.

ROAD STEAMERS.

Hon Dr Carrall gave sotice that on Moaday he would ask leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the introduction into this colony of Thompson's Patent Road Steamers.

TARIFF.

Mr Nathan gave notice that on Monday he would move the adoption, simultaneously with Confederation, of the Canadian Tariff ROAD TOLLS.

Mr Humphreys gave notice that he would on Monday move that all flour manufactured from wheat raised in the colony be exempt from road tells.

ORDERS OF THE BAY. The Council went into Committee of the Whole on the

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN praying for Confederation, Mr Pemberton

Hon Chief Commissioner proposed as a

proper division of Districts in the colony for the return of representatives to the House of Commons of Canada, the following schedule to be added to the Address (published on

That New Westminster District and the clause of the Mineral Ordinance, 1869, shall constitute one district, to be designated as New Westminster District and return one member; that Cariboo District and Lillooe District as specified in the said public notice, shall constitute one district to be designated Cariboe District and return one member; that Yale District and Kootenay District as specified in the said public notice shall constitute one district to be designated Yale District and return one member. That those portions of Vanconver Island known as Victoria District, Esquimait District and Metabosin District, as defined in the Official Maps of those Districts in the Land Office of Victoria, which maps are designated respectively Victoria District Official Map, 1858, Esquimalt District Official Map, 1858, and Metchosin District Official Map, 1858 shall constitute one district to be designated Victoria District and return two members; and that all the remainder of Venceuver Is land and all such Islands adjacent therete as were fermerly dependencies of the late colony of Vancouver Island constitute one district to be designated Vancouver Island District and return one member.

Hon Chief Commissioner said he new laid this proposition before the Council as one which he thought fair and equitable, but if they thought differently they could of course offer such amendments as they pleas-

That four members be apportioned to the Mainland and two to Vancouver Island; that the Mainland Districts be the following: 1 New Westminster and the Lower Fraser. including Vale. 2 Lytton, Okangan and Keotenay. 3 Lilloeet and the West Coast

Mr Cornwall moved the following as an

Mr Cornwall thought the division as pro-posed by the schedule submitted by the hon Chief Commissioner manifestly unjust to the mainland portion of the colony, and with considerable force urged the consideration due to the Mainland, both in regard to popu-

lation and extent of territory.

Mr DeCosmos very briefly remarked that he thought the proposition made by the hon member for Yale was not so fair as the one made by the Government. He thought pooulation was the true bas s of representation If the basis was made on territorial grounds. Vancouver Island would only be entitled to a fractional portion of a member. The civized population was as great on Vancouver Island as it was on the Mainland. With regard to the division made of the Island, he questioned the wisdom of dividing the Island into two Districts only. The population outside of this city was sufficient to justify

deing business in town and residing in the District, and voting in both City and District. The District he represented numbered as many nativeborn British subject as there

Mr Nelson thought the pepulation of the Mainland was greater than that of Vancouver Island, and at no time in the history of British Columbia has the population of Vancouver Island been equal to that of the Mainland, and he knew the increase of the population on the Meinland would be far number, but as the representation is to be greater to the future. It was not fair to according to population, we should do as take the present time for making such an other provinces have done-make the repreunequal division. The probability of the sentation according to population when we increase of the Mainland pepulation should enter the Union, and as the population of be taken inte secount.

Mr Humphreys would support the amendment, not because he was a Mainland member, but because it was right. This was not the only blunder the Delegates had made. This question should have been previously considered. They should have known that six members would cause a squabble. Had they made the number seven then there would have been four for the Mainland and three for the Island. He could show why the Mainland should have more members than the Island. The Mainland was vastly more extensive and the interior for agricultural purposes far surpassed Vancouver Island, which he described as being rocky and worthless except as to its coal. He thought the population of the mainland exceeded that of Vancouver Island. The balance of power had always been held by the Island. They had the advantage of concentration. To go through a District on the mainland took about two months. Some of the Districts were larger than Ireland, some as large as all of Vanceuver Island. He was not influenced by any feeling of jealousy towards this Island. He was under great obligation to the people of Victoria, and he wanted to see it fairly represented. It was but fair and just that the mainland should have five representatives. There was a feeling on the mainland that the Victorians want to hornwoggle everything, and he thought the dry dock and other things were considered. He thought they were really trying to horn-

swoggle everything.

Mr Nathan said the hon member for New Westmineter called everything unjust that was in favor of Victoria. He (Mr Nathan) thought the population of Vancouver Island time, and the future should legislate for is-He thought an equal division fair and

equitable.
Mr Humphreys said that something more than the mere assertion of the junior member for Victoria City was necessary to decide the question. He (Mr Humphreys) reiterated what he had said about the superiority of the mainland over Vancouver Island, and said that this Island had more power than would make up for the difference of members for the Commons by baving the Sena-tors, whom he had no doubt would all be appointed from Victoria.

Dr Carrall said as the number was even and the population on the Mainland greater than that on the Island; and as the increase thought they should have four members instead of three. He would therefore support the amendment of the hon member for

Hon Dr Helmoken said should the amendment be carried he would oppose Confederation. He was sorry to hear the words Mainland and Vancouver Island mixed up West Coast District as defined in a public together. We should know only the whole notice issued from the Lands and Works Of-The land had no effect, but only the people.
There was no other pessible division but three and three. We were asked why we did not get seven members instead of six. We have a larger number of representatives now than our proportion. The hon member for Cariboo wants to pour oil on the troubled waters, but instead of that he makes the matter worse. He did not think the feeling prevailed in Victoria that was attributed to it by the Mainland members. We have endeavored on all occasions to do more than justice to the Mainland. There are no disriots on the Mainland that can give so large population as the districts proposed for Vancouver Island. This matter should not be freated as purely local. There are no local questions to be dealt with in the Canadian Parliament—only Dominional matters come up there. It is wicked, therefore, to raise local questions in such a case as this. As to what was said about the selfishness of Victoria, they looked after their own interests just as people of the other districts looked after theirs. As regarded the population, he did not think the increase would be as great on the Mainland as on the Island. So far as he was able to see he would back Vancouver Island against the Mainland on the score of pepulation for ten

Mr Nelson remarked upon the inconsisency of the hen member for Victoria City n saying that locality should not be considered in this matter, when he had said in the commencement of his speech that if four members were given to the Mainland he

would vote against Confederation. Mr Humphreys said the hon member for Victoria had made many blunders besides hose made on the delegation. He said Vancouver Island must have three members, but she must put up with two. He also said population would increase on the Island laster than it would on the Mainland. In this he was also mistaken. The Island had so land for people to settle on and the Main-land had. The Mainland was entitled to a larger representation in regard to population, wealth, intelligence and every other thing that makes a country great. He would ware hon members. He knew where the strength of the Victoria party lay—every nominated member was a Vancouver Island

Mr Bunster replied to Mr Humphreys derogatory remarks respecting the land of Vancouver Island and instanced the productiveness of the Island soil in support of

representation equal, but as there esual be may be pleased to transmit such address to bourne.

two Districts. Victoria City has always had two classes of voters—one doing business to give the Mainlanders four members, as for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the Colonies. rapidly than that of the Island.

Hon Attorney General said according to the British North America Act representation is based on population, and according to the population which we have we should have less than six representatives ; but the Dominion Government. in view of the probable rapid increase of our population, have given us a larger num-ber. If the division made was to last for all time we might give the Mainland a larger of the two sections was considered about equal, he thought the members should be equally divided now; and when the census was taken ten years bence let the representation be regulated on the basis of the in-

Hon Chief Commissioner said this was not a Government measure. Each member of the Government was at liberty to vote according to his conscientious convictions. That we could not equitably divide the six otherwise than was proposed. If there were five or seven to be divided he should give the majority to the Mainland, but with the existing number he thought the proposition equitable. There was a larger white population on Vancouver Island than on the Mainland, and there was a larger amount of land under cultivation on the Island than on the Mainland (Hear, hear.) Considerably more than one-half of the money-wealth of the country was on the Island, but in the future there was much more room for expansion on the Mainland than on the Island. If there were any way to give the Mainland a majority without giving it double the numher given the Island he should cheerfully acquiesce; but he saw no way open for the Government to do so. Finally, in giving a vote, he wished it to be understood that he gave it independent of the Government.

Mr Humphreys contended that the Mainland was entitled to four members and the Island only two.

Mr DeCosmos said that the Registrar General was wrong in stating that the number of representatives must remain the same as now until 1881.

The hon Atterney General in reply quoted from the British North America Act and equal to that of the maisland at the present showed that a readjustment of the number of representatives could only take place after each decennial census.

The vote was then taken upon the amend ment with the following result: Ayes-Mr Cornwall, Mr Skinner, Mr Nelson, Mr Alston, Mr Humphreys, hon Dr Carrall-6. Nays-Hon Chief Commissioner, hon Dr Helmeken, Mr Nathan, Mr DeCosmes, Mr Bunster, hon Collector of Customs, hon Colonial Secretary, Hon Attorney General-8. Mr DeCormos moved-

1. That all that sportion of Vancouver Island north of the 49th parallel, with al contiguous islands of the late colony of Vancouver Island, be one Electoral District to be called Nanaimo District and be entitled to

2. That the City of Victoria and Victoria District, formerly electoral districts of the late Colony of Vancouver laland, be one electoral district to be called Victoria City District and be entitled to one member. 3. That all that portion of Vancouver Is-

land, not including any portion of the afore-said Districts of Nansime and Victoria City, be one electoral district, to be called Vancouver District and be entitled to re-

Mr Banster seconded because he did not

Hon Dr Helmcken rose to support the origin nal resolution because we should have then an equal division of the Island, i.e , that Victoria District with two mambers would comprise two-thirds of the population leaving the remaining third one member. So far as he farming interests went they would have ittle or nothing to do with them at Octawa. Mr Humphreys supported the amendment

of the hon member for Victoria District.

Hen Attorney General would vote for the resolution for the same reason that he had voted against the amendment, vis.: According to the spirit of the British North Ameriea Act, which makes population the of representation. Such a division as the amendment proposed would be antair to the Mainland as well as the Island. The amendment was lost-4 ayes to

The original resolution was carried-8 ayes to 3 noes. The noes were Messrs De-Cosmos. Bunster and Humphrevs. The Committee rose and reported and the Address and Terms were declared to be adopted-Mr Humphreys voting only in the

Hon Chief Commissioner - Is that vote unanimons?

Mr Humphreys-No. Hon Chief Commissioner-It is not? Very well, then. Mr Speaker, I call for the ayes and nave to be recorded. Mr DeCosmos (turning to Mr Humphreys)

Does the hon gentleman know what the address means? Mr Humphreys-Oh! Do you mean the ddress?

Mr DeCoemos-The whole thing. Mr Hamphreys-Oh, then I vote for it. (a HonChief Commissioner—Then, MrChair-

man, I move that it be recorded that the And it was so recorded. Hon Chief Commissioner, seconded by Mr

Nathan, moved the following address: To His Excellency the Governor:

May it please Your Excellency, - We the members of the Legisl-tive Council, in Conucil assembled, having agreed to an address to her Most Gracious Majesty, praydress to her Most Gracious Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased by and with the advice of Her Most Zealand and Sydney from 14 to two cents Henorable Privy Council to admit British Columbia under the provisions of the 146th section of the British North America Act inte the Union or Dominion of Canada on the basis of the terms and conditions offered to this colony by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, as is in such address set forth, do hereby pray that Your Excellency

THE LANE-KURTE BILL Hop Dr Carrall asked leave to introduce this Bill. He alluded to the importance of encouraging the introduction of machinery and the employing foreign capital in the development of the mineral wealth of the color He gave a brief history of the ' Meadows,' the ground to be worked by the Lane & Kartz Ce, and expressed his belief that it would yield large returns and that it would ncourage similar effort in other localities.

first time, and the second reading was set down for Monday. NANAINO RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr Bussier moved for the sam of \$2000 o be placed on the Estimates for the purpose of constructing a bridge across Nanaimo

Leave was granted. The Bill was read a

Hon DiCarrall remarked that it was rather ate, inasmuch as the Estimates had been finally disposed of, and a Bill of Supply had

passed a first reading.

Mr Bunster asked that Supplementary Estimates might be made for these expenditures. (laughter)
Hon Chief Commissioner asked for infor-

mation about the number of armers who would be benefitted by the prepesed bridge Mr Bunster mentioned nine farmers who equired the bridge, and said that one farmer had told him that his wife waited a whole day to get across the river and nearly

died for want of company. Hon Chief Commissioner said to locate the bridge at the spot proposed would render the construction of two reads of approach necessary. The Council might vote the sum; but he was puzzled to know where the meney

Mr DeCosmos supported the motion. Mr Nelson opposed it. Two-thirds of the evenue appropriated for such purposes had sone to the Island, and if there way any more money to be spent it should go to the Mainland, where there were far more neces-

sary works than the one under consideration. The motion was carried. Mr Bunster moved for a sum of \$750 to Hon Chie! Commissioner stated that prov vision was made for that in the Estimates,

Resolution carried. The Council adjourned till Monday at 1 o'clock p.m.

DEATH OF JOHN COSTELLO. - John Costello, better known by the sobriquet of Billy the Bug died at Race Rooks Lighthouse on Thursday morning under very distressing circumstances. On Tuesday afternoon the poor man left Victoria in an open boat with supplies for the lighthouse, twelve miles distant. A gale sprang up shortly afterwards and he was driven past the rocks to the Ame erican eide. During the blow he lost the sail, next the cars and finally the rudder. He was exposed to the fury of the storm all Tuesday and Wednesday night, and early on Thursday moraing managed, with a piece of board which he fore from the bottem of the boat, to reach the rock. He was in a ter-ribly reduced state from expense and his wants were at once attended to by the light. keepers; but he sank rapidly and died shortly after reaching the rock. A boat sailed last evening to bring the remains to town for interment. Uostello was a kind-bearted man-his own werst enemy-and was ever foremost in relieving diatress while he neglected his own wants. He was a native of Ireland and started in life as a blacksmith and was once a diver. Arriving here in 1858, he took up boating, and is 1860 was carrying pilet Brodrick to a vessel outside this harber when the boat was upset and Brodrick drowned. Billy, after clinging some hours to the bottom of the boat, reached shere. He leaves a wife and several children quite destitute. funeral will take place from his residence, Bastion street, to-morrow at 2 r m. A vol-unteer band will be in attendance. The Fire Department have been solicited and citizens generally are invited to attend.

A VISTORIA ITEM FROM A PORT TOWNSBED PAPER .- Our lively cotemporary of the Pert Townsend Message furnishes the following amusing paragaph. The wag will be easily recognized :- "There is a gentleman in Victoria who has a natural talent for drawing animals. Not long since he executed tw very nice pictures, one of a wounded lien and another of a dying lion. These drawings were given by him to the Governor. Recently(?) at a party given by His Excellency, His Grace the Bishop of British Columbia, who had been examining the pictures, remarked to the gentleman who drew them, who was also a guest on the eccasion, "My dear sir, I have been admiring your lions; pray tell me if you made the sketches of the animals in the East?" "Yes, your Grace," was the reply. "My dear sir," says the Bishop, "pray sit down. I am delighted to have met you, and we will now have some conversation about the East." Whereupon His Grace gave a very animated another of a dying lion. These drawings were Whereupon His Grace gave a very animated description of his visit to the Holy Land and in the sourse of the conversation asked the gentleman if he remembered a particular view on the road between Damascus and Jerusalem, "Ne, your Grace," was the reply, "I never was there." "What," says the Bishop, rising from his seat, "you never were there, yet you assure me you sketched those Rone in the East ?" Se I did," replied the graceless wag, "but it was in the Eastern States, in a menagerie," The Bishop, who had thought there was no other Bost than the Levant, was struck with pretound admiration and immedistely retired within himself for reflection."

S I Sugar. - Heavy rains prevailed through December at the Islands and the Commercial Advertiser says there will be but little sugar to ship before New Year. Some of the dark engare sent to Europe, this year, have per pound more.

THE brig Robert Cowas was expected to sail from Honolulu for Victoria about the 12th of January.

OU SALMON is selling at \$12 per barrel at Honolulu and \$25 per barrel at Mel-

By Glectric Telegnaph,

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

British Columbia.

rived from New Westminster after a trip of for saying that the bombardment aforesaid eight days, having been six days coming will commence immediately.

London, Jan 20—The London Telegraph missing man, came with it, having been overtaken by the Express eight miles below. here. He reports the river full of ice from 20-Mile Ranch to Yale, and between three and four feet of snow on the trail. He had to lay over three days near Seabird Is-

There were about three teet of snow here last night, but it is rapidly disappearing, rain having set in during the night.

A great many snow slides from the meantains along the road are reported, which have blocked it in one or two places but have cot will vouchsafe a blissful future to Fatherland broken any portion away. No other news of and restore it to its ancient splendor. We

LYTTON, Jan 20-Heavy storm from the showers of rain. The wagen road is report, the peace and support and strengthen the ined in good condition.

LATTEN, Jan 20-No more snow here. At Kamloops the last report said there was but one foot there, at Yale twenty inches, Chilliwack hisetees inches, Matsqui eighteen in-

Europe.

wheeld bas to

VERSAILLES, Jan 16-Gen Werder was seriously attacked yesterday by four French corps south of Belfort. The battle lasted 9 hours. The attack was vigorously repulsed at all points. Germans lost 200 men.

The French to-day unmasked fresh bats teries south of Paris. Fire was immediately encountered by the German batteries and quickly silenced. The Germans lost 2 officers and 17 men.

Londow, Jan 17-Dispatches from Versailles dated 16th say that details of the pursuit of Chanzy are coming to hand, On the 13th, when two miles west of Lemens, the French were driven into disorderly retreat and lost 4000 prisoners. Considerable supplies were taken, but large stores of material which were recently there had been carried off by the retreating French.

Earl Granville will preside over the Confer ence which will be held at the ForeignOffice. Rumors that the Conference will adjourn after a formal opening have received no confirmation.

London, Jan 16-Weather is very tempestuous and much damage has been done to shipping.

The command of the army of the Vosges has been assigned to Manteuffel. It comprehends Werder's force and thinks he must be strengthened. Chanzy's force is reorganised and about to resume operations. Its

position is strong. Ruchadi Pascha, Turkish Minister of Fi nance, in a note to Favre declining to attend the Conference, reserves his right to sign the

Protocol. A note from Bismark defending the German mode of warfare appeals for witness to the English and Americans. It complains of the Turcos and eites cases against Frence for violation of the rules laid down by the Genoa Convention. It accuses the French of the use of explosive shells; that they burn ships, maltreat prisoners and encourage violation of parole, says the French do not wish peace and that they made the press prevent a national assembly and force the

people to war. London, Jan 16—Several Prussian officers were killed in the fight at Gien when ians were dislodged.

An order of Chanzy attributes the abandonment of Lemans to an inexplicable panic which in more important positions would compromise the safety of all. He appeals to the soldiers to rally and fight

vigorously.
Adispatch from Versailles says a German detachment was attacked at Boyne on 4th inst by a superior French force, but succeeded in escaping by cutting their way through the enemy's lines, London, Jan 17 -Beaument was occupied

with notable resistance.
BORDEAUX, Jan 16—The Prussians have occupied Alinean. Gen Chaszy continues

his retreat in good order. In the north the advance guard of Gen Faideherb's army has re-entered Albert. The army of the east under Gen Bourbaki is rapidly approaching Belfort in order to rapidly approaching select in order to raise the seige. Bourbaki, after the battle of Paris was continued on the 14 h. Forts Bunday which lasted all day, occupied the town of Mount Belliard and the adjacent lent. villages. Chanzy reports the Prossians re-newed the attack on his army on Sanday. The 51st corps fought well and captured a

number of prisoners.
London, Jan 17-A dispatch from Ver-London, Jan 17—A displich from Versailles announces that the French are removing heavy guns Forta D'Isay and Vannelers. King William visits Prince Albercht who is sick at Chattres.

Versailles, Jan 17—There has been silence for twenty-four hours, with the axoption of occasional bombs from Mont. Valerin. For 3 days the batteries have been slackening. There are various theories to account for this

There are various theories to account for this singular cossation. Some insist negotiations are pending—that a delegation came out on the 15th for this object and that a secret answas returned yesterday. It is rumored that the Germans have asked four days amnestion. LONDON, Jan 21-A dispatch from Arlon states that the bombardment, of Tonquay is continued vigorously te-day. 300 shells fell

London, Jan 20-Gen Van Worden teles graphed that his van guard is in pursuit of the retreating a my of Bourbaki and they would be a powerful agent in the removal of the feeling of estrangement which divides the people of England and America.

line. Deaths in Paris from the bembardment number 16 daily.

A Berlin correspondent says Buenstoff is

ordered to leave the Conference if war with France is discussed. Severe skirmishing is reported in France in which the French claim the advantage. LILLE, San 18-Faidherbe is at Saint Quin-

ten and will march on Soissons. VERSAILLES, Jan 19-A sortie took place on the 18th, and after two hours' fighting be-tween Forts Deloit and Corvilliers. The French were repulsed. Both sides incurred upon the Germans, so that they might be heavy loss. Bombardment of defences of St prevented from detaching men from Paris to Denis has commenced. Basteries have ad- reinforce the armies in the Provinces. It is

vanced and are firing into D'Issy, together | said the reaction there injures the cause of with the St Cloud batteries, and have made a reat breach in the stone wall. Some of the openings were closed again by the debris. Last night the pioneers opened the 2d parallel towards D'Issy, and mortar batteries have been placed there which will soon reduce the wall to a heap of ruins. Overtures of some YALE, Jan 20-The Express has just ar- nature are certain, but there is good reason

> 220 batteries available against the city in three days. The bombardment has slackened and for 24 hours has totally ceased. It is believed negotiations are pending.
>
> London, Jan 18-King William has issued

the following proclamation: 'In consequence of an appeal of the German Princes and free towns for us to restore the German Empire, towns for us to restore the German Empire, we announce we consider it our duty to Fatherland to accept the imperial dynasty. Henceforth we and our successors will bear the tills of Emperor in the hone that God the title of Emperor in the hope that God undertake the tesk conscious of our duty to the Preserver to Germany the rights of the South since last night, accompanied with German Empire and its members to maintain dependence of Germany in the hope that the German people will reap, in a lasting peace in our boundaries, the fruits of our bloody battles and be safe against the renewal of French attack. God grant we and our successors may protect the empire-not with warlike conquest, but by works of peace, freedom and civilization.

LONDON, Jan 19-It is said that the Duke f Mecklenburg is marching on Belues. Rarl Granville accepts the offered indemn-

y for English ships which have been snnk in he Seine. French agents are is Ireland buying all he horses they can.
A gun was tested successfully at Wool-

wich with a charge of 130 lbs. of powdersaid to be an unprecedented charge.

Bourbaki telegraphs on the 17th that he continues his advance toward Belfort. Faid-

herbe continues marching on Cogie. The French have occupied St Quinitn. Prussia abandons the intention of capturing French merchantmen for the sake of neu-

tral merchandize. The Pope asked the King of Prussia, by telegraph; to secure his departure from Rome with due honor if he should leave. The King replied affirmatively and telegraphed to Florence. The effect was favorable.

The correspondent, giving the prelininary agreement for the conference of the Powers, says it affords a guarantee of the favorable results of the conference. London, Jan 10-Parliament meets on

February 10th. The postponement of the conference the

24th is confirmed. Faidherbe reached Frins on Monday. There was a grand military pageant of troops at Versailles to-day in honor of the restoration of the German Empire. Consuls 92 % The bullion in the Bank of

England has increased £181.6000. Miss Motley was married to-day in Frampon Church.

The harbor of Antwerp is re-opened. VERSAILLES, Jan 18-The army of Bour aki is in full retreat. The attempt to relieve Belfort was com-

letely frustrated. BORDEAUX, Jan 18-Bou baki attacked the Prussians on Sunday morning and continued it on Monday and Tuesday with the object of crossing the Seine at St Voleet. enemy resisted and Bourbaki retired to his former position.

Eastern States Washington, Jan 19—Secretary Fish will send letter to com on foreign relations embodying the recommendations sider the Alabama Claims

Havana, Jen 20—The stmr Hanover, finding 2 French men of war in the offing, has gone to sea convoyed by a Prussian man of war

California

San Francisco, Jan 17 - Civil war imminent in Japan
Tea and rice scarce and high in China
Arrived - Stmr Pacific, Victoria Saffed - British bark
Rosedale, Portland; bark C A Stitil and schr Good Templar, New Westminster; bark Shooting Star, Nanaimo.
20 - Salled - Brig Orient, Nanaimo an Francisco, 20 - Flour - City millers have advanced super to \$5 75 and extra to 6 87% Wheat, \$2 20@ 2 25

DELAYED DISPATCHES

[From the Seattle Intelligencer,]

Europe.

FLORENCE, Jan 15-The bembardment of

NEW YORK, Jan 16-A Herald cable dispatch from Paris, dated the 13th, says the violent Republicans insist on using Greek fire for artillery purposes. Trochu opposes the atrocity. The ultra Reds declare their determination to use the invention against

the Germans should the enemy enter Paris. London, Jan 17-King William telegraphed to the Queen I6th, from Versailes that the number of prisoners captured in and since the battle of LeMane has increased to fully 20.000. Four locomotives and 400 wagens were among the spoils.

Advices to the 16th states that the army of Chanzy retired in excellent order. Ffty thousand French troops have left Cherbourg to reinforce Chanzy, and others

were to be sent to the front at once. London, Jan 17-The Right Honorable William Forster delivered an address last evening in which he alluded to the Alabama question, and said he had good reason to hope that the new Minister from the United A concentrated fire is maintained on Fort D'Issy. At present the French are repair-

ing breaches in its walls. BRUSSELS. Jan 17 - Prince de Joinville was commissioned Major by Chanzy, and was arrested by order of Gambetta and sent

London, Jan 17 — A dispatch from Paris on the 13th, says that Gambetta's last dispatch to the authorities here, which was patch to the authorities here, which was patch to the mealled noon Trochn to patch to the authorities here, which was suppressed by them called upon Trochu to take the initiatory and make vigorous sorties

the French. The Republicans of Paris orge the adoption of Greek fire for military pur-

New York Jan 18 - A dispatch from Brevettiers, Jan 17th, sage that Bourbaki attacked the Germans before Belfort on the 15th, and was repulsed. Along the line the combat was obstinate, and lasted till dark. The French renewed the fight on the 14th. and were again repulsed with heavy loss in killed.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, Jan 16-The admission of four out of seven of Representatives from Georgia to-day brings the political affairs of that State to the

New York Jan 18—A Canadian correspondent on the authority of Government officials says that the Granada, lately seized at Port Houte, was

California. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 20—Sailed—Bk Dublin, for Seabeck; Bk Buena Vista, for Port Gamble.

How about Stekin?

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST :- Does the teritory called Stekin, which, in 1863, was formed into a colony and placed under the nominal control of British Columbia for the time being, go into Confederation with Bris tish Columbia? or will not a special Act of the Imperial Parliament be required to take that territory over?

Yours truly, INQUIRER.

THE PROCLIVITIES FOR SENSATION-It is as tonishing that in this modern, and supposed to be more refined age, that a custom still exists which originated in the Fifteenth Century from an accidental circumstance of Maids and Bachelors amusing themselves on the 14th of February, by drawing lottery-wise, a name to be taken seriously or in joke, to represent their future wives or husor in joke, to represent the ritude wheels the same tendency, in the form of Valentines. Some chaste in appearance and sentiment, and others grotesque and calculated to please or offend. T. N. Hibben & Co. are prepared or the coming St. Valentine's Day in the modern and most pleasing form.

Plain Truths.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills cure scrofula and old sores. Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills cure tumors and Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills cure cancerous Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills all skin dis seases.
Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills cure abscesses.
Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills cure bad blood and humors.

577.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED
Jan 17—Stmr Olympia, Finch. Port Townsend
Stmr Isabel, S. Err., Port Townsend
Jan 19—Slp Alarm, Dwyer, San Juan.
Str Emily Harris, McIntosh, Nanaimo,
Jan 22—Slp Alarm, Dwyer, Suu Juan
Slip Eagle, Pritchard, San Juan
Stmr Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend
Jan 21—None
Jan 23—Schr Riza, Middleton, Saanich
Schr Black Diamond, Rudiin, Nanaimo
Slp Ringleader. Dake, San Juan
Schr Discovery, Caffray, Nanaimo
CLEARED

Jen 17—Stur Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster Stur Olympia, Finch, Port Townsend Stur Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend Jan 19—None

Jan 23—None Jan 23—Schr Eliza, Middleton, Saanich Schr Bisck Diamond, Rudlin, Nanaimo Schr Discovery, Caffray, Nanaimo

PASSENGERS

Per OLYMPIA-Mrs Huntington, Mrs Finch, J Bosco M. O'Connor, Kneely and brother and 26 others

CONSIGNEES. Per stmr OLYMPIA—Murray, Stafford & Hicken, Ross Fleming, Kneeley, W F & Oo

Per stmr OLYMPIA-51 sheep, 35 cars mutton, 12 hd cattle, 1 horse, 1 stove, 57 hogs

MARRILD.

At St Mary's Church, Sapperton, on the 14th inst, by the Ven. Archdeacon Woods, Adolphus Peele, youngest, son of R W Peele, Fig. of Long Satton, Lincolnshire, Eng-land, to Julia Ann, daughter of J H Pit's, Eaq, of San Francisco

BDIED.

In this city on the 19th inst, Willie D, eldest son of Thomas G, and Lizzie A. Moody, aged one year and four months

ST. CHARLES HOTEL

CORNER FRONT AND MORRISON STREETS, PORTLAND, OREGON,

JOHN J. JACOBS - - Proprietor.

HAVING LEASED THIS NEW AND klegant Hotel, waich is built of brick iron-bound, with Family and Single Rooms SPLENDIULY FURNISHED for ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY GUESTS and compiled with all the modern in First Guests and NISHED for ONE HONDRED AND FIFTY GUESTS and supplied with all the modern improvements for their comfort, with fine Ventilators, Baths, Gas, etc.

The Proprietor trusts that the reputation won for the St George Hotel in Victoria, B.C., while under his management, will be a guarantee to his numerous friends and the public of his purpose and ability to make this house justily celebrated and worthy of patforage.

de7



PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HERRBY GIVEN THAT the Crown Grants of Surveyed Lands in the former Colony of Vaneoaver Island and its Dependencies (excepting only those in Victoria District) as well as on the Mainland of British Columbia, the purchase money of which has been fully paid, will on proper application for the same be at once issued.

Such Crown Grrnts will be made out invariably in the names of the original purchasers from Government, urless in such special cares as are provided for under the "Crown Grants Ordinance, 1870."

Applications must be made by letter, addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General, giving the Christian and Surnames in full, of the persons to whom the Crown Grants are to be made, and enclosing the receipts for the purchase money of the Land referred to.

Lands & Works Office, Victoria, Dec 16th, 1870. de20 KEATINGS COUGH LOZENGES WHOE ARE DAILY RECOMMENDED BY THE PACULTY, Testimen by the name of the system of the paculty and the paculty of the p

Victoria Nursery & Seed Establishment.

MITCHELL & JOHNSTON

Have just Received from England, in Fine Condition, a Splendid Assortment of

DUTCH BULBS

Including HYACINTHE, TULIPS, OROCUS, NARCISSUS, JONQUILS, RANUN-CULUS, ANEMONES, IRIS, SNOWDROPS, &c, &c.

M. & J. have just completed their STOCKS of

FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS

And which this year are UNUSUALLY FINE-their ANNUAL CATALOGUE of which is now ready for Distribution.

At their NURSERY they have FINE STOCKS o FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, &c. GREEN-HOUSE AND HARDY FLOWERS, &c., to which they would invite the Attention Buyers.

sover at Works on Practical Farming and Gardening, by well known

Occidental Buildings, Fort Street, Victoria.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S Harmless and Effectual Remedies

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World. INDIGESTION - The popular and professional me-dicine is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the

dicine is MORSON'S PERSING, the active digestive principle of the gas-tric juice. In Powder, Lozenges, Globules, and as Wine. CONSUMPTION-One of the greatest results of th chemical progress is the adaptation of the active property obtained from the Pancreas, and prepared as MORSON'S PANCREATIC EMUL-SION and POWDER. It enables the weakest stomachs to assimilate and mal fat and oil, so essential to the constitution.

WEAK CHILDREN—In all cases where the ele ments for the formation of bone are imperfect MORSON'S WHEAT PHOS-PHATES have never been known to fail:

CHLORODYNE-MORSON'S celebrated Anodyn GELATINE - The purest preparation of this nutri tious agent extant is MORSON'S All the above are carefully packed and shipped to order thich must be made payable in England SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

THOMAS MORSON & SON, Medalists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions, 31, 33, 124 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, USSELL SQUARE, LONDON. WORKS-HORNSEY AND HOMERTON

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of ENGLAND.

LEICESTER MEETING, 1868. UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE REWARDED TO J. & F. HOWARD,

Britannia Iron Works, Bedford The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Genera The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land

The Firs Prize for the Best Swing Plough for Light Land The First Prize or the Best Subsoil Plough. The Fir Prize for the Best Harrows for Horse Power. Only Prize for the Best Steam Cultivating

Appara.us for Farms of moderate size. The First and Only Prize for the Best 5-tined Steam Cultivator. The First an Only Prize for the Best Steam Harro The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Windlass.

The Silver Medal for their PatentSafety Boiler J& F. Howard thus received CEN FIRST PRIZES. ONE SECOND PRIZE AND A SILVER MEDAL

parrying of almost overy Prize for which they compet and this fter irial the most severe an prionged

THE

People's Insurance Co. OF SAN FRANCISCO.

(From the Philadelphia "Underwriter."

NALIFORNIA, THOUGH IT MAKBE

CALIFORNIA, THOUGH IT MAY BE a young State, can justly boast of having as reliable fire insurance corporations as are to be found in this country, and it is a pleasing duty for us to note the "People's" an addition, which has just been made to those prominent companies which have preceded it to the Bast to transact business.

The People's Insurance Company of San Francisco transacts both a fire and marine business. Its capital stock, \$200,000, is fully paid up in United States gold coin, its surplus being \$150,000, making: its total cash assets \$350,000, gold, As it is a successful company, of course, it is a popular one, and this popularity is owing to the fact that its Board of Directors comprise many of the most upright, and wealthy business men of San Francisco, while the stockholders, who are personally respossible for all debts and liabilities, represent in the aggregate \$20,000,000. The officers are, of MeDermios, Bag, Prasident; John H Wiss, ksq, Vice President; and H G Horner, ksq, Secretary, gentlemen in whom the most implicit confidence can be placed, and whose sb'llties as underwriters are highly appreciated by those who know them.

It is unnecessary for us to detail the investment of assets of the "People's," as the company's statement immediately upon presentation passed the ordeal of Insurance Superintendent Miller, of New York, and it has been admitted to do business in that State; but we may remark that the "People's" has No MARSHIES. Companies of first class character and stancing like the People's may be hailed with delight in every locality, and we bid it welcome to the East.

T.N. HIBBEN, Agent for British Columbia

Boots! Boots! Boots! A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VICTORIA

W. HEATHORN'S BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY,

Government street near the Post Office, Victoria, V BOUTS & SHORS made to order. REPAIRING done. del6

FRED'K REYNOLDS. FAMILY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Meats and Vegetables. PURVEYOR BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL NAVY.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF ISLAND and.

Hotels, Restaurants and Families supplied at short notice, and Meats delivered Free of Charge to any part of the City or Suburbs with accuracy and dispatch. Ships and Steamers supplied by contract LOW.

LONDON MARKET. HENRY SHORT, Gun and Rifle Maker.

AND IMPORTER OF FIREARMS. HAS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORT-

Double and Single Barreled Fowling Pieces, Henry's Rifles,

Single Barreled Rifles, Powder Flasks Shot Bags, Pistols &c. ALSO-A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FISHING TACKLE, COMPRISING-Salmon Rods, Trout Fig Rods, Landing Nets Gaffs, Extra Tips for Fly Rods, Salmon Reels, Trout Reels, Salmon Lines, Trout Fly Lines. MINNOWS for Trout and Salmon,

SPOON RAITS of all sizes. The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for Genera Purposes.

TREBLE-BEACED HOOKS, Large & Small MORROCCO FLY BOOKS, Gut in Hanks, ARTIFICIAL FLIES of all descriptions, FISHING BASKETS all sizes,

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DUANDER Y The Trade Supplied at Reasonable Rates HENRY SHORT, Government St. bet. Johnson & Pandors

Shoe Leather & Findings

IN GREAT VARIETY, Uppers of every Description and Quality READY FOR BOTTOMING.

Boots & Shoes Made to Order ON SHORT NOTICE. R. MAYNARD, Occidental Buildings Fort Street.

Just Arrived Per LADY LAMPSON.

War amongst the Coal Heavers!

CHRISTMAS HAMS

Heywood's Yorkshire Style SUGAR CURED HAMS From and after this date, will be SOLD at

25 Cents per Pound. Elegant fine new Streaky BREAKFAST BACON,

\$100 REWARD. WILL BE PAID FOR THE ARREST and conviction of the party or parties who set fire

VOL 12.

THE BRIFISH COLON PUBLISHED DAILY BY DAVID W. HIGGIN

TERMS:

ne Year, (in advance).....

WEEKLY BRITISH COLOR PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING,

TERMS: PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE TO TO THE COLUMN TO THE TOTAL PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE TO THE TOTAL PAYABLE IN THE TOTAL PAYABLE PAYABLE IN THE TOTAL PAYABLE P

AGENTS.

G. Street..... L. P. Fisher..

The Wanting Link.

The proposition to construct a road between New Westminster Yale acquires accumulative impo in view of the introduction of son's Patent Road Steamers, T cessity that exists for supplying the wanting link in the great system of the mainland has been peatedly before the public that not be necessary to say much o part of our subject. As matters at present communication betw seaboard and the interior is prac suspended during four months the twelve. Even now this cond matters is very seriously felt; b much more will it be felt wh interests depending upon such co cation shall have doubled, as wi ainly be the case within two yea union? Not only as a link in t system is this work important. fluence upon local development alone justify the expenditure agricultural capacity of the Fraser, and especially of that se ccuntry which would be opened the road in question is not g realized. We have said that t struction of this piece of road accumulative importance in vie introduction of Road Steamers. to the objection has been urge water transport being so much than land, the road would only for local purposes in summer, little else in winter. Taking count present methods of conve must be admitted that the obje some force of truth about it, in the light of Road Steam objection wholly disappears. summer the Road Steamers wo the carrying trade with the Ri mers. During the four month latter cannot run the former able to maintain uninterrapt

munication between the seaboa

interior, connecting regularly

week with the Victoria steame

Westminster or at Burrard In

importance of such an improve

of commuication can hardly

estimated. To the merchan interior it would present the

replenishing his stock every

greatly reduced and regular

freight, instead of being com

he is now, to lay in during the

months enough to meet the d

the whole year. To the co

would mean cheap living at re

without the possibility of

encounter famine prices from

season, a combination of the

incidental scarcity of some

commodity. To the farmer general wellbeing, and an end annual isolation from all civil

communication. As a means

transporting treasure, or tre

mail and express mat er, it

bailed as a public boon. The ion of a waggon road betw

Westminster and Yale, an I

important work, under ordin

stances becomes greatly more

now that a change in the met

transport is about to take p

would render the road in

colonial good in a far higher

sense than would otherwise

There are many other are

pointing in the same directi

the facilities for moving hid

DOWNFALL OF THE CANDY MEN!! AT REDUCED PRICES!

And spleaded NEW LARD put up in all kinds of SMOKED TONGUES \$1 per dozen. Remember Hams are only one quarter dellar per

yorkshire Mark CT. de29.

wand conviction of the party or parties who set fire to a stack of wood belonging to the undersigned on Monday night last on the Burnside road.

ROWLAND. Burnside Far m, 27th 1870.