

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

And Victoria Chronicle.

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

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streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

AGENTS:

Alexander & Co., 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 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AGENTS.

Albion & Co., Nanaimo, V. I.
John Mackay, Victoria, B. C.
Wm. B. Lusk, Esq., London, E. I.
F. Algar, Esq., 30 Cornhill, London, E. I.

The Coming Selection.

In a few days this Island will be required to select three representatives to send to the Legislature of the United Colonies, and never was there an occasion in the history of the Colony requiring the exercise of sounder discrimination and judgment in the use made of the franchise. To continue bawling the loss of representative privileges is trifling time. All the threatenings and railings of the demagogues, who in their blind thirst for greater power, bereft themselves of all voice in the Government of the country, and thus fell into a pit of their own digging, are mere bags of wind, the convulsive writhings of ambitious, but shallow and disordered minds in the throes of political dissolution; and the present constitution, that they have been instrumental in saddling upon us, is as likely to be amended at their dictum as Her Majesty's Government is to accede to the prayer of the petition passed at the Annexation Meeting (had that document ever seen the light.) We may deplore the fact that but three popular members are to be sent from this Island to represent our interests in a Legislature that can be virtually controlled by the Government, and we may blame Governor Seymour for not throwing open a larger proportion of the elective members to popular choice, but the power is in his hands, and he has a right to exercise it if his judgment or the counsel of his advisers so directs him. There are some—fortunately for the community they are a small and insignificant class—who are so devoid of all many attributes as to advise the Electors to disfranchise themselves by ignoring the modicum of representation left to them; in other words, to "sit still while their throats are cut." Such cowardly and despicable sentiments deserve the execration of all right-thinking and well-disposed men, and we rejoice to see that the community is already alive to the necessity of making an early and judicious selection of the men in whom it is to repose so important a trust. The right of veto reserved by the Executive is a mere bugbear. It has previously existed in British Columbia, but as stated by Governor Seymour, in his despatch to Mr Cardwell, it will not be made use of except under peculiar circumstances. British Columbia has already returned at least three popular members who will act independently in the Council, and who are not unfavorable to Victoria interests, while the Governor has yet to select five representatives from those gentlemen holding commissions of the Peace on this Island, to fill up the representative list, and to suppose that these five official nominees, themselves possessing large landed interests in the Colony, will be menial enough to become mere puppets in the hands of the Executive, is an insult to their common sense and intelligence.

gence. We do not fear but that this section of the Colony will be well cared for in the coming session of the United Legislature despite the seeming disadvantage under which we are placed. All that remains for us to do is to see that the right class of men are constituted the organs of public sentiment in the legislative hall, to the exclusion of political quacks and office seekers, we shall then stand some chance of seeing the affairs of the country conducted with "harmony in things essential; liberality in things not essential; and charity in all."

Address from Cowichan.

The following address from the settlers, residents and property-holders in the Cowichan Valley was presented on Saturday to the Governor:
May it please your Excellency.—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Cowichan, beg most respectfully to congratulate your Excellency on the safe arrival of yourself and Mrs Seymour in the Colony, and we trust you may both be preserved in the uninterrupted enjoyment of perfect health, and that your stay among us may ever be regarded with pleasure and gratification.
As inhabitants of the most important agricultural settlement in the Colony, we trust it will suit your Excellency's convenience, at an early date, to afford us an opportunity of giving your Excellency a personal welcome, from which we regret we are at distance at present precluded.
We also trust we may be permitted most respectfully to express our hope that the United Colony of British Columbia and Vancouver Island may, under your Excellency, so steadily increase in population and wealth as may afford your Excellency the well-merited approval of success, and give occasion to all under your Excellency's Government to look back upon your administration as the wisely directed commencement of a career of healthy progress, and that this earnest and sincere hope may be fully accomplished, we trust that the blessing of God may attend upon all your counsels.
We have the honor to remain, &c.
(Signed by)
Wm. SHELTON REECE, A. M.,
Minister of Cowichan,
And above 50 others.

His Excellency in reply to the address.

GENTLEMEN:—It is with great pleasure that I receive the address presented by you on behalf of certain inhabitants of Cowichan. Mrs Seymour joins with me in cordial thanks to the signers of it. I am sure our stay in the Colony will be attended with pleasure to us should prosperity return to these shores. I shall have great pleasure in paying you an early, but short visit, in anticipation of a more lengthened one at a season of the year less unpropitious to the labor of the farmer. I sincerely trust that the hope you express that the Colony may increase in population and wealth may be realized. I know no British dependency more favored by nature, and we want but the establishment of regular steam communication with the mother-country to induce many immigrants to avail themselves of the vast resources of British Columbia. I am not without hope that such communication will be speedily established with the assistance of the Imperial Government.

Believing that the worst days of the Colony are now passing, and that brighter prospects are before us, I shall use every effort to make permanent any improvement that may arise. If I leave the Colony more prosperous than I find it, I shall indeed have cause to look back with satisfaction to the period of my administration.

CONVERTS TO CATHOLICISM.

A recent convert, writing to the *Weekly Register*, gives the following statistics of conversions which he now says are going on from the Anglican to the Roman Church:—"At the church in Farm-street the average for the last four years has been one convert a week received into the church. At Dr Manning's former church, at Bayswater, the average is about three in a fortnight; at the Oratory, two a week; at Islington, one in the fortnight; at the Carmelites' Church in Kensington, about one a week; at Kingsland Chapel, near Stoke Newington, two a week; and at Upper Ogles-street, Marylebone-road (near the famous St. Mary Magdalene's, high church, of Mr Stuart), there are never less than five or six Protestants for admission to the church. Of these converts about a third are from the upper and a third from the professional classes, the rest are artisans and their wives."

FROM PORTLAND.

The steamer *Fideliter* Captain Eskine, arrived yesterday afternoon having left Portland on Sunday, the 2d inst, and been detained by stress of weather one day at Astoria, three days in Baker Bay, and one day in Neah Bay. She brought 22 passengers, including eight soldiers for Fort Steilacoom, W. T., and a large freight as per marine report. We are indebted to Captain Eskine for files of Portland papers. Passengers represent times as unusually dull amongst the webfoot.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION had an audience by appointment with His Excellency on Saturday, at noon, and were graciously received. The items submitted to His Excellency's consideration were: The uncertain position of the teachers and the urgency of settling the same; the strong public feeling in favor of Free Education; the moderate annual expenditure per head for the education of 440 scholars, compared with that in San Francisco for more than 10,000; and the claims of the Board to the property belonging to the schools in the public reserves. His Excellency, in reply, declared himself favorable to "Free Education in the abstract"; he would give a written answer to the Board in a few days, but said that his intention was to refer the financial

SMASH UP AND SPILL OUT.

Yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a buggy in which were seated a man and woman ran away on Yates street above Government and dashed with break-neck speed to the corner, where he ran against the awning of the Gem Saloon, involving himself, the vehicle, and the occupants in a common wreck. The man, woman, and horse were slightly injured and the vehicle smashed. The man gathered himself up and sloped, the weaker vessel, stunned by the shock, was led to her home by a sympathising friend, and the horse was conducted to his stable.

THE "SELECTIONS."

High Sheriff Adamson gives notice that on Thursday next, at noon, he will proceed to hold a nomination for two members to represent the City and Esquimalt in the Legislative Council in front of the Esquimalt and Victoria.

GVERNOR DARLING'S CASE.

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Big Bend.

The steamer *Reliance* arrived from Yale last evening. She brought a Cariboo express and mail, also 45 passengers, amongst whom were Mr McGreavy, of the Upper Fraser steamer *Enterprise*, Mrs McGreavy; and from Big Bend direct, Messrs Duncan, Wm. Henry, and Alexander Selkirk Robinson, all of the Gold Hill Company on French creek. They have run a tunnel 130 feet into the hill and have taken out a large amount of gold in pieces of from \$38 downwards. They left part of the company wintering in the tunnel, and have everything in a state of readiness for hydraulicizing the whole of the bank next season, as it will all pay good wages. The tunnel from which they have taken the gold is known as Blue Nose Tunnel.

NEW DIGGINGS ON KOOTENAY RIVER.

Shep Bailey, whose name is intimately connected with mining on French Creek, sent word to his partners there to come down at once to Kootenay, as he had struck new diggings higher up that river, much richer than anything ever found on French Creek. His friends proceeded down by the steamer *Forty nine*, and Captain White had promised to run the steamer up as near to these diggings as practicable.

THE "EVENING STAR" DISASTER.

Half the horrors attendant upon the loss of the steamship *Evening Star* will never be published. Here is a chapter, furnished by the second mate, which conveys a faint idea of the awful scene which took place. The second mate left the wreck in a boat containing the Captain, and twenty-one men and women. The boat was capsized eight times, and all but nine of the people on board were lost. They finally got out of the trough of the sea. A correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald* concludes the affecting narrative:—"Before coming in sight of land one man and one woman died, and were thrown overboard. The rest of the men and one lady became insane, from thirst and hunger, and jumped overboard. This left the Mate and two young women, Miss Rosa Howard and Miss Annie Norton. They knew, on the night of the 8th, that they were near a port, from the feeble glimmering of the lights; but the ladies were nearly insensible. Fortunately a slight rain came on at dark, and Mr Goldie wrung a small quantity of water into their mouths, obtained by spreading a small piece of petticoat on the after-thwarts. This greatly revived them and reopened their stiffened jaws. They were sitting in the bottom of the boat, quietly, their hands clasped on his knees, when the boat entered the breakers, he steering with the piece of board.

THE COURAGE, PATIENCE, OBEDIENCE OF DIRECTION.

The heroic, quiet endurance of thirst and hunger and of an almost tropical sun, of all the ladies is spoken of by Mr Goldie as being beyond praise; but Miss Howard (who had but a chemise, with her name on its front) and Miss Norton (who had, in addition to that garment, a sort of worsted sack, trimmed with dark trimming, made to be worn with a belt,) who survived the rest of the passengers, were brave, gentle, lady-like, uncomplaining, able to obey directions, desirous of assisting themselves and others to the utmost—they were heroines. That they should have failed at the last moment, after such heroic struggles, is sad to think of. They needed but the steel like muscles of the officer to have secured success. Miss Norton was about twenty years of age, quite tall, with dark hair. Miss Howard, on the contrary, was not above five feet one and a half or two inches, and sixteen or seventeen years the hair of the latter was also dark. The last named lady was from the city of New York.

MY BOATMAN.

found the remains this afternoon. The sharks, shown by the marks of the teeth on the bones, had destroyed most of the body. It was that of a rather small female; a nearly entire foot was delicately and beautifully formed, and had always been encased in a light shoe. I buried the remains in a light shroud. I appropriated to soldiers and sailors who perished in the late war.

SMASH UP AND SPILL OUT.

Yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a buggy in which were seated a man and woman ran away on Yates street above Government and dashed with break-neck speed to the corner, where he ran against the awning of the Gem Saloon, involving himself, the vehicle, and the occupants in a common wreck. The man, woman, and horse were slightly injured and the vehicle smashed. The man gathered himself up and sloped, the weaker vessel, stunned by the shock, was led to her home by a sympathising friend, and the horse was conducted to his stable.

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Loyalty in Canada.

When the exigency has arisen, none of Her Majesty's Colonial subjects have proved themselves more embued with a true spirit of patriotism and loyalty than the people of British North America. The Trent embargo in 1862, and the Fenian raids in 1866, served to show the grit of the Canadians, if no other proof were needed. It may suit the purposes of the American Government and a certain section of rabid malcontents, who infect Canada as well as this and other Colonies, and whose sole aim is to upset whatever Government they live under, to represent that the country is ripe for annexation to the United States, but they belie the popular sentiment, Canada, with her three or four millions of subjects, is loyal to the core; her people have had every opportunity of judging of the boasted blessings and advantages of a Republican form of Government, but they "will none of it," and are prepared at any moment to fight, if necessary for the liberties they enjoy under the liberal monarchy of England. America has for a long time cast longing eyes at the Queen's dominions in the North. She covets their granaries, their forests, their minerals, fisheries, lakes, rivers, and harbors, and aims at the eventual establishment of the Munro doctrine over the entire continent, from the polar regions to the Gulf of Mexico. To this end was the reciprocity treaty abrogated—a treaty which, while it caused an immense trade to spring up between the two countries, was preponderantly beneficial to the United States. The manifold commercial advantages derived by the Americans through this treaty were sacrificed for what? Simply in the vain hope of promoting among those who were the sufferers a desire for annexation. Has it had that effect? Let the answer be supplied in the words of the talented premier of Nova Scotia, Dr. Tupper: "We have, in common with the British, the same affection for our Gracious Queen, and the same pride in all that is great and glorious in the history of the empire of which we form a part. But in addition to all this, the people of British America of every class, nationality, and religion believe that under the free institutions which have been conceded to us they enjoy, as subjects of the British Crown, a security for life, property, and personal liberty that is to be found neither under the despotic Governments of Europe nor the republican institutions of America. Had confederation been promptly accepted by the maritime provinces when it was proposed in 1864 by the conference held in Quebec, I am confident that the Reciprocity Treaty would never have been disturbed, and that the Fenians would not have been mad enough to attempt to invade us. The prophets of the United States were deluded by the false impression that the disinclination to surrender local institutions arose from the preference of a large portion of our people for annexation to the republic. The early consummation of this great scheme of confederation will effectually undeceive them, and teach the annexationists and the Fenians alike the great truth that all classes and parties in British America infinitely prefer British to republican institutions. Confederation will, therefore, not only secure the prosperity of British North America, but peace and harmony as well; and I shall be much surprised if twelve months after it is consummated, as I trust it will be by an act of the Imperial Parliament as soon as it meets, does not bring the American Government to us suing for the renewal of a Reciprocity Treaty. I may be asked, do the people of these Colonies desire this union of British North America? I answer most emphatically, they do; and I am prepared to give the fullest evidence on this point. In all these colonies we enjoy the same system of representative institutions and constitutional

government which prevails in England. Our Parliament has the same unlimited power, subject to the Sovereignty of Britain. In Canada all parties, and classes, and sections are so united on this great question that when it was proposed that the union should not be consummated until it had been referred to the people at the polls, only nineteen members could be found to vote to that effect." Mr Tilley, of New Brunswick, in addressing the British North American Association, also declared that the Colonies desired no separation from Great Britain; they sought a closer union; they were satisfied with the institutions they had, and they wished to preserve them; and he would repeat then what he had said in Canada a twelvemonth since, that, if there was anything that wounded the feelings of colonists, it was the doubt sometimes expressed in Parliament and elsewhere of their loyalty. He trusted that the British North American colonists had recently given ample evidence of their loyalty, and he would add that, should circumstances demand it, they were prepared to make much greater sacrifices in defence of their country, and their institutions, and in the maintenance of British connection. Let Great Britain do her duty and repose confidence in her colonial subjects, and nothing can or will shake their loyalty and attachment. Governor Hincks, of British Guiana, a Canadian by birth, on the same occasion, warns the Statesmen and press against the tendency to utter remarks to the effect that they were willing, most willing, to have the connection between England and her Colonies terminated. Canada would never separate from Great Britain by the unanimous wish of her inhabitants. If ever she separates it would be opposed by another party, and the separation would not take place without bloodshed. There was a party in British America passionately attached to republican principles, which wished to overthrow monarchy in Canada, and unite the country to the United States. It was a great mistake for Englishmen to give countenance to a party of this kind, and by so doing increase the difficulties caused to the loyal people of Canada by the lawless marauders threatening her frontiers." "The moment," says the leader of the opposition in the Nova Scotia Assembly, Mr Archibald, "that thirty millions of our neighbors had changed their national character—the moment that they ceased to be farmers, and miners, and manufacturers and mechanics, and had become one of the greatest military powers in the world, our position was entirely changed, and the Provinces must either confederate or be swallowed up in the great American Republic. The people of the Provinces had no desire to be absorbed. The Colonies felt that they had outgrown the habiliments of infancy, and they were now ready to assume those of maturer years; but in whatever stage of progress they might be, it was their desire to maintain the spirit of liberty and the attachment to British institutions, which had always distinguished them, and they hoped to find in the Confederation they were seeking such a modification of their institutions as would most certainly assure their safety and their progress, as would place side by side with the democracy of the United States the more tempered liberty of British institutions.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Municipal Council.

MONDAY, DEC. 3. Council met at 7 p.m. Present: His Worship the Mayor and Councillors Gowen, Layzell, Gibbs, Hebbard, and Trahey. SHERIFF'S BILL. A long desultory discussion ensued on the Sheriff's Bill for \$12 for copies of the Poll Books, and it was ultimately agreed that the Sheriff be informed that the Council considered the delivery of the copies in question as within the duties of the Sheriff without fee or reward. PUBLIC MARKET. The Committee appointed obtained further time to report hereon. The Mayor observed that the parties concerned were already erecting sheds and stalls. STREET EXCAVATIONS. The clerk stated that the Secretary of the

Water Company had explained that the opening of the street without notice arose through his absence from town. The Clerk was instructed to require a written reply. SIBEWALK. An application from Messrs. Hicks & Russell, to raise the sidewalk on Government street, was referred to the Street Committee. HOUSE MOVING. Leave was given Mr Lowenberg to move a frame house to a lot behind the Convict school. ARREARS OF SALARY. An application was read from the messenger for payment of two years arrears of salary. Consideration deferred. ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR. A communication was read from the Governor's Secretary stating that His Excellency would be happy to receive the address of the Mayor and Council on Tuesday, at 2:30 p.m. Mr Trahey presented the address prepared by the Council, and Mr Gowen moved its adoption. Messrs Hebbard and Layzell rated the Committee for taking upon themselves to communicate with the Colonial Secretary about receiving the address before they had submitted it to the Council or knew that it would pass. The Mayor and the Committee considered that the original resolution gave the Committee full power to act. A motion by Mr Hebbard to postpone the consideration of the address until the next evening was lost, and the address passed. The Council agreed to present the address at 2:30 p.m. on Tuesday, and adjourned, subject to call. The following is a copy of the address:— To His Excellency Frederick Seymour, Governor of British Columbia, &c. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—We the Mayor and Council of the City of Victoria, Vancouver Island, Her Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects, beg to welcome your Excellency to this City, as Governor of the Colony and representative of our Most Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria. We trust that under the guidance and fostering care of your Excellency public confidence will be restored, and that trade and commerce will again be prosperous and flourishing throughout the entire Colony. We feel that we shall at all times find in your Excellency an able advocate of all measures which may tend to strengthen and support our Municipal Institutions and promote the best interests of the City of Victoria. In offering our congratulations on your Excellency's safe arrival in the Colony, we beg also to extend a most cordial welcome to Mrs Seymour, and hope that you may both enjoy the blessings of health and happiness. We have the honor to be, Your Excellency's obedient servants. A FEARFUL FALL.—Yesterday a large crowd congregated at the Willows to witness the perilous feat performed before by Mlle. Kosa Celeste, which was to wheel a man in a wheelbarrow on a rope from a stationary pole in the enclosure to the top of the pavilion, a distance of three hundred and seventy-five feet. Old Jimmy Kennovan was engaged, but when he took his position in the wheelbarrow his courage seemed to fail him, and Mr DeYoung who had control of things, told him to get out and let the man whom she had wheeled before take his place. The crowd foolishly manifested dissatisfaction at the change, and Kennovan insisted upon going. The brave girl took her position, confident that if he remained quiet she could perform the feat. Three times DeYoung made him get out, but he strongly insisted on going, and finally they started. She had not made but a few steps when Kennovan lost his balance and said "I am going." Rosa tried hard to steady him, but he had lost confidence in himself, and rocked the wheelbarrow like a boat, and after every effort had been made to save him, he pitched headlong from the rope, dragging her with him. She retained her hold on the balance pole, and one end striking the ground, broke her fall considerably. Kennovan was seriously if not fatally injured, the wheel striking him on the side of the head, severing his ear almost entirely off leaving it attached by only a small piece of the article. He was bruised and injured otherwise, while she escaped with less serious casualties. Kennovan's history is full of narrow escapes and deeds of daring, but this is about the closest call he ever had, and still hopes are entertained that he may recover. Once while a seaman, he fell from the mast head into the ocean, but water was a softer place than the ground at the Willows, and after swimming for half a day, he was picked up and saved. He was on the police here in an early day, and had many a hard fight with the desperadoes that infested the city at that time.—S. F. Flag.

NAVAL.—The Times of the 11th October contains the following items of interest in this quarter: The screw sloop Camaleon, 17, 200 horse-power, attached to the third division of the Steam Reserve in the Medway, is still in the shipwrights' hands, and is undergoing an extensive repair to both hull and machinery, the alterations and repairs now being effected rendering her almost a new vessel. The whole of the machinery has been taken out and removed into the steam factory for customary overhaul and repair. The armour-plated screw steamship Zealous, 20, Captain Richard Dawkins, ordered to the Pacific, was towed on Thursday from the Steam Reserve in Hamoaze to her sailing moorings off Devonport Dockyard, where she will receive her complement of seamen and marines. The Charybdis, 17,400 horse-power screw corvette, has a large number of shipwrights and other hands employed on her at Sheerness dockyard, where she is undergoing some heavy repairs to both hull and machinery. Her decks are ripped up, and she is being supplied with new timbers and beams where necessary. Her boilers have been removed, and her machinery and engines are undergoing an extensive overhaul and repair. She will be detained in dock for some time to come. THERE was a very large attendance of the Elouction Class last evening, President Cochran in the chair. A reading from King Henry VIII, by the President, was excellently rendered. Mr Gilson read from Lamartine's character of Napoleon, in a creditable manner, but was severely and, we thought, rather unjustly criticized by some of the members. Mr Bull's recitation from Artemus Ward was rendered in a style equal to the old showman's best days. A reading by Mr C. Clarke and the "Cameronian's Dream," by Mr Rennie, gave general satisfaction to the class. CAUTION TO LANDLORDS.—In the Police Court, yesterday, Mr Pemberton laid it down that landlords who knowingly rent their premises within the city limits to disorderly persons, need not expect compensation for damage done to their property by such characters. The decision, which appears to be a most proper one, was made in response to an application from a landlord, whose house had been "killed" by a number of drunken Siwash tenants, for damages. A GREAT FENIAN MEETING.—An immense gathering of Fenians—estimated at 100,000 persons, was addressed at Jones' Wood, N.Y., recently, by James Stephens. Says the Tribune: "A man named W. H. Tully was thought by the crowd to be a spy, and was about to be summarily dealt with, when Mr Stephens interposed and saved him. The man was badly hustled and scared before he could get away—but escaped with the loss of his watch!" HIGHLY DANGEROUS.—A regular pitfall exists at the south end of the Roek Bay bridge owing to a wide plank having been loosened. Let the city fathers or others whom it may concern see to the reparation of the broken plank before they find themselves involved in costly law suits for broken bones which they cannot repair. THE ROYAL HOSPITAL BENEFIT.—The performance to be given to-morrow night in the theatre for the benefit of this Institution will be under the special patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Mrs Seymour. Every effort is being made to render the entertainment a success. An efficient orchestra has been engaged who will perform some new music just imported by Mr Bushell. The use of the theatre has been kindly given free by the proprietor, and the Gas Company have shown the same liberal spirit. THE PRINCE OF WALES sailed at 7 1/2 o'clock yesterday morning for London, with several passengers and a cargo valued at \$194,000—the most valuable that has yet left this port. In addition there are \$12,000 in gold dust aboard. The Prince of Wales is a fast sailer, and we expect that she will make the run home in 120 days. RUMOR.—There were rumors afloat last evening concerning the safety of one of the three steamers that left here yesterday. But beyond the return of the Prince of Wales to an anchorage at A'bert Head, there appears to have been not the slightest reason for supposing that an accident had befallen either steamer or sailing vessel. LECTURE.—The first lecture of the season before the Mechanics' Institute will be given by Rev Mr Somerville on Thursday evening next. Members accompanied by ladies will be admitted free. Non-members will be charged the moderate fee of 25 cents. FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived from Olympia and way ports at 1 a.m., having made a fine run over in thick and dirty weather. The Josie McNear was following the Anderson with a large freight of live stock. POLICE COURT.—Joe, a Fort Rupert Indian, was yesterday fined \$10 or one month's imprisonment for maliciously damaging a door on the property of M. Lange, Charley of the same tribe, was mulcted in the same amount for assaulting a Siwash named Tom.

Mr Noah of the San Francisco Alta recently met with an accident at Benicia. He was attempting to jump on board the steamer as she was leaving the wharf, and fell against the side breaking two of his ribs. ASSAULT.—Neil Morrison, for striking Joseph Clayton on the knowledge-box with a stick, was yesterday directed to pay \$25 by way of a fine. Neil paid the fine under protest. SAILOR.—The U.S. steamer Saginaw and the telegraph steamer George S. Wright sailed yesterday morning at 7 o'clock for San Francisco. PUT BACK.—The Prince of Wales having encountered rough weather in the straits, put back last evening and anchored in Royal Roads. THE steamers Daniel Webster and Andrew Johnson, recently wrecked in the Atlantic, were owned by Captain Wright, formerly of this city. THE NICHOLAS BIDDLE was yesterday brought alongside of Foster's wharf, where she will be relieved of her cargo of Nainaimo coal. THE STEER FIDELITER arrived at Portland on Thursday last, and was to leave for this port on Sunday. CAPT. KNAPP was the commander of the ill-fated Evening Star. He took to one of the boats which capsized nine times numbering him amongst the list of the drowned. THE ISABEL will tow the coal-laden ship Revere from Nainaimo to-day, and will take the Evelyn Wood to Burrard Inlet to-morrow. POSTPONED.—The sale of the brick houses on Pandora street has been postponed until the 18th inst. THE Conservative candidate for the Legislature was elected at Olympia. THE U.S. Consul started for San Francisco yesterday in the Saginaw. "English Affairs." EDITORS BRITISH COLONIST.—Perhaps the greatest anomaly in these days is the extraordinary ignorance displayed everywhere out of England of English institutions. Every catch penny print in Europe and the United States (failing anything more sensational) inflicts its column or two on its readers, ostensibly to enlighten them on the subject, but resulting in hopeless bewilderment. Your neighbour of the Telegraph, in his issue of Sunday last, finding his usual tactics (courteous attack on the Government and everyone connected with it) becoming stale and unprofitable, seized upon this unlucky theme from which to manufacture a leader. Of course, being out of his depth he splashes about in an awful manner, and serves up such a hodge-podge of perversion that the "general reader" lays down the paper, thoroughly at fault as to the object of the article, but satisfied that "England" must be a very bad country where such an amount of wickedness can exist. It may be well to state here that Party warfare in England assumes a very different phase to that usually seen on this side of the Atlantic. "Misgovernment of Ireland," "Education," "Poor Laws," and a thousand other questions are made the pegs on which to hang never-ending coils of newspaper erudition, and platform eloquence. Such questions have a twofold advantage, they sound well, and as they are never understood by the mass, admit of never ending kaleidoscopic manipulation; the middle classes, knowing the dodge and being very well satisfied with the steady progress made in every branch of enlightenment, regard the working of this political yeast with perfect indifference, always taking care that where any real defect or abuse exists a speedy remedy is applied. Foreign and Colonial paper editors, however, turn the crumbs and fragments of abuse leveled by one party at another to rare account, and spin some extraordinary yarns composed of this refuse for behoof of their innocent readers; who, never having been in England, receive it as undoubted truth. I need hardly say that the above rule alone applies to catch-pennies; respectable journalists rarely disgracing their columns with these perversions of facts. The respectable citizens of the United States are heartily ashamed of this discreditable practice by American journalists, and it forms one reason for the educated Americans standing aloof from political affairs. Americans and foreigners generally have some shadow of excuse; but we colonists have none. If such abuse of the freedom of colonial press is perpetrated through ignorance, it behoves us to discourage this publication, as it is not merely the insults offered to our intelligence here which we ought to resent; it is the injury inflicted upon us in England and elsewhere, the natural obolusion being that as the newspaper is received and read amongst us it represents our opinions. THE EUROPEAN BANK, which failed during the recent panic, has announced a dividend of 3s. 4d. in the pound. The circular announcing the dividend gives an interesting account of the liquidation. The winding-up of a bank having branches in foreign cities may be peculiarly intricate, owing to the power of foreign residents to proceed against assets in the places where they reside, quite regardless of the Chancery order to wind up, and to the inability of the head office to recover any assets they may have in foreign places until all the local claims have been met. Fortunately, however, the order to voluntarily wind up produced a good effect. Foreign creditors—particularly the Bank of France—have shown great forbearance. As a result, the liabilities have been reduced since May last from \$2,700,000 to \$200,000.

Fantastic Tricks.

We had not intended to enter into the ludicrous antics of two City Fathers (save the mark!) that very harmless document known as the Municipal Address to the Mayor, which was presented on day by the Mayor and a majority of the Councillors, and in reply to the (on the whole) most gratifying reply of His Excellency was a but a departure from truth by evening cotemporary in dealing the subject renders a statement of the facts connected with the sage of the address necessary. It appears that while the Governor was in New Westminster, it was decided the Council to present His Excellency with an address immediately upon return to this place. A Committee was appointed for that purpose. The Committee learning that the error was in town, they at once themselves into communication with the Colonial Secretary to ascertain when His Excellency would be prepared to receive the address. An answer fixed the time for Tuesday 2:30. This action was taken without consulting their High Mightiness Councillors Hebbard and Layzell when the matter was broached. Council on Monday evening, it was a breeze. The tempestuousness of the past month wasn't circumstance to the fierce tempest raged about that Council bore the space of half-an-hour—thrusting to upset not only the Corporation but to throw the country into the midst of a great political revolution. Mr Hebbard raged about the "constitutional" proceeding of the committee; declared it to be a violation of duty, irregular, illegal. Mr Layzell took up the thread at the place where Hebbard broke off, and created the best kind of sport for a so-called spectator and an unfortunate reply by opposing the presentation of the address. Mr Trahey (from the committee) thought that the Council had given full power to not only prepare the address but to present it. In vain other Councillors pointed out that the presentation of an address would be only an act of courtesy. They were met with the argument that one address had already been presented by the Council, and that enough. In vain was it stated the Governor was not Governor of the Colony at that time. Mr Hebbard moved to postpone the consideration of the address for one week; and was finally agreed to postpone final adoption until the next meeting. Then came a motion from one of the majority to consider the address in *ratum*, whereupon up rose the recalcitrant Councillors and indignantly fled from the "gay and festive scene." Hebbard endeavoring to leap over the bar which divides Fathers from their audience of but, being a short man, he got one leg across, and remained perched on the rail, like a male juvenile cookhorse, for some seconds, to the finite amusement of his brother Councillors and the lively alarm of aforesaid solitary spectator and unfortunate reporter, before he succeeded in dismounting and disappeared through the front door. Mr Layzell, more wise, looked about with eyes "for a place of egress, and ceasing that the door leading into committee room stood ajar, he thought means of exit and thence through the passage into the street like a hurricane in top-boots and Inverness cape. Having reached the street the hot-headed gentleman cooled off, and returning in a few minutes to the Council Chamber covered to their dismay that Mayor had ruled a quorum of members to be present, and that the address had been passed in their absence. On the day following, at two o'clock the Mayor and four Councillors present, the address was finally presented notwithstanding a fierce opposition offered by Councillors Layzell

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, December 11, 1866.

Fantastic Tricks.

We had not intended to even refer to the ludicrous antics of two of the City Fathers (save the mark!) over that very harmless document known as the Municipal Address to the Governor, which was presented on Tuesday by the Mayor and a majority of the Councillors, and in reply to which the (on the whole) most gratifying reply of His Excellency was made; but a departure from truth by our evening cotemporary in dealing with the subject renders a statement of the facts connected with the passage of the address necessary. It appears that while the Governor was at New Westminster, it was decided by the Council to present His Excellency with an address immediately upon his return to this place. A Committee was appointed for that purpose. Upon the Committee learning that the Governor was in town, they at once put themselves into communication with the Colonial Secretary to ascertain when His Excellency would be prepared to receive the address. The answer fixed the time for Tuesday, at 2:30. This action was taken without consulting their High Mightinesses, Councillors Hebbard and Layzell, and when the matter was broached in the Council on Monday evening, there was a breeze. The tempestuous weather of the past month wasn't a circumstance to the fierce tempest that raged about that Council board for the space of half-an-hour—threatening to upset not only the Corporation but to throw the country into the midst of a great political revolution. Mr Hebbard raged about the "unconstitutional" proceeding of the Committee; declared it to be a gross violation of duty, irregular and illegal. Mr Layzell took up the thread at the place where Hebbard broke off, and created the liveliest kind of sport for a solitary spectator and an unfortunate reporter by opposing the presentation of an address. Mr Trahey (from the Committee) thought that the Council had given full power to not only prepare the address but to present it. In vain other Councillors pointed out that the presentation of an address would be only an act of courtesy. They were met with the argument that one address had already been presented by the Council, and that was enough. In vain was it stated that the Governor was not Governor of the Colony at that time. Mr Hebbard moved to postpone the consideration of the address for one week; and it was finally agreed to postpone the final adoption until the next meeting. Then came a motion from one of the majority to consider the address *seriatim*, whereupon up rose the "two recalcitrant Councillors" and fled—ignobly fled from the "gay and festive scene." Hebbard endeavored to leap over the bar which divided the Fathers from their audience of one; but, being a short man, he got only one leg across, and remained perched on the rail, like a male juvenile on a cockhorse, for some seconds, to the infinite amusement of his brother Councillors and the lively alarm of the aforesaid solitary spectator and unfortunate reporter, before he succeeded in dismounting and disappearing through the front door. Mr Layzell, "more wise, looked about with both eyes" for a place of egress, and perceiving that the door leading into the committee room stood ajar, he chose that means of exit and thundered through the passage into the street like a hurricane in top-boots and an Inverness cape. Having reached the street the hot-headed gentlemen soon cooled off, and returning in a few minutes to the Council Chamber, discovered to their dismay that the Mayor had ruled a quorum of members to be present, and that the address had been passed in their absence. On the day following, at two o'clock, the Mayor and four Councillors being present, the address was finally passed, notwithstanding a fierce opposition offered by Councillors Layzell and

Hebbard, who handed in a protest (which is preserved by the Clerk, and was not thrown into the fire). Mr Layzell was particularly offensive in his remarks, and accused the Clerk of having falsified the minutes of the previous meeting, whereupon the Mayor (the meeting having adjourned) resented the insult by calling him a "blackguard." This ended the scene—which reflects no credit upon the "recalcitrants" or upon those who sent them to the Council as representatives. If Messrs Hebbard and Layzell were dissatisfied with the address, the minority should have remembered that not only their own reputation but the good name of the city was at stake, and after doing their best in opposition to the document, and finding themselves out-voted, they should have sat still, like gentlemen, and not attempted to stultify the will of the majority by seceding from the meeting. The object had in view by their strange conduct it is difficult to divine. It has been suggested that they are working in the interest of New Westminster, but this we can hardly believe. It seems probable, however, that the fantastic tricks of a minority of the notorious Council of 1865 are about to be played over again by the "recalcitrant Councillors," and we would recommend that, if such be the intention, they be politely invited to resign, by their constituents, who should at once declare that they will not submit to be again disgraced by their representatives in the only representative body we can now boast of possessing.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE. Thursday, Dec 6.

Theatre.

The Royal Hospital is an institution that appeals to the sympathies of all classes and creeds, and never appeals in vain. The benefit tendered by the Amateur Dramatic Club, in aid of its funds, which took place last night, notwithstanding the conspiracy of the elements against it, was well patronized and highly successful. The House was well and respectably filled. The entertainment opened with Watts' amusing farce of "A Ticket of Leave." Mr Aspen Quiver (Mr Godfrey Brown), was as usual, excellent throughout. Nuggets (Mr Clarke), was good, but Mr Clarke was evidently suffering from a severe cold. Mr Keast, as Bottles, obtained considerable applause, his assumption of low comedy being very good. Joe (Mr G. Hankin), acted a small part creditably. Mrs Aspen Quiver (Miss Jenny Arnot), was a clever piece of acting, her scenes with her nervous husband evoking much laughter. A slight hitch was observable at the close of the piece. The trial scene from the fourth act of the "Merchant of Venice" afforded infinite gratification, and showed that our amateur talent need not be confined to light comedy. Mr B. P. Griffin was every inch a duke, and maintained his office with beaming dignity. Mr Rushton, in the difficult character of Shylock, was highly successful and obtained deserved applause. The Bassanio of Mr G. Brown was exceedingly well rendered, and Mr Keast's Antonio was carefully studied and deserving of great commendation. The rest of the male characters were ably sustained. The charming Jenny Arnot, as Portia, a new and arduous role, was most pleasing, and contributed much to the success of the piece.

The last piece was a "Turkish Bath"—a capital burlesque of the Oriental bathing system introduced of late years into England. Mr C. Clarke personated Bill Sprigg (*alias* Dost Khan Madoura), and Mr Callingham Tom Griggs (his partner) in a most laughable manner. Mr Wigham creditably represented Adolphus Fitz Mortimer, a young dandy; and Miss Arnot played the part of Amelia, his fiancée, with whom he elopes after rendezvousing at the Turkish bath with her wanted naïveté. The curtain fell amid great applause.

A great feature in the entertainment was the music by Messrs Palmer, Bushell, Wilson, Maguire, Haines and Sandrie, who performed some excellent selections during the evening; among other things, being a *pot pourri* on French airs, by Mr Bushell, which was much admired. The stage directions were under the management of Mr R. G. Marsh, who is an experienced and skilful hand in the business. Although the weather militated considerably against the attendance, through the liberal spirit shown by the proprietor of the theatre and the Gas Company in making no charge, the Hospital funds will, no doubt, receive a handsome bonus from the proceeds of the performance.

RE COPLAND.—The motion to strike Mr Copland's name from the roll of solicitors of the Supreme Court was argued yesterday. Mr McCright, instructed by Messrs Drake & Jackson, in favor of the motion, and Mr Copland for himself. The Chief Justice reserved his decision.

VEGETABLES FROM CLOVERDALE.—Mr. Dougherty, of Cloverdale (Dr Tolmie's) Farm yesterday sent us a basket full of enormous potatoes grown by him. The potatoes are of several varieties—lady fingers, kidney and Bodega—and Mr Dougherty informs us that he has "tons and tons of the same sort at the farm." We also received a number of mammoth mangelwurzels, grown on the same farm—one weighing twenty pounds. The skeptic regarding the capability of our soil for the growth of farm products, has only to call at our office to become convinced of his error. In California, vegetables attain to a great size, and lose in quality. On this Island they grow quite as large as in California, and improve by growth.

THE REMEDY IN THEIR OWN HANDS.—A correspondent writes to complain of the scurrilous articles in the *Telegraph* and its abuse of everything British. He wonders why the paper is tolerated by men calling themselves Britons, when if similar articles were to appear against the United States in free (?) America, the paper would be suppressed. The answer to this is: So long as "men calling themselves Britons" continue to support the paper, they have only themselves to blame if the British character is traduced and the Colony injured abroad. The remedy rests with themselves to apply.

THE FIDELITER'S TRIP.—A gentleman from Portland says that the passengers by the *Fideliter* from this port, notwithstanding they were twelve days on the trip, enjoyed themselves in a most rational manner at Neah Bay, into which they ran for shelter. Several hunting parties were formed and a raid made upon the duck, deer, and grouse in the neighborhood, the hunters meeting with good success. Before leaving the friendly shelter of the harbor, the Captain procured an ox and three sheep to supply his passengers until they should reach Portland. Columbia river bar was crossed on Wednesday last, and on Thursday morning the brave little boat landed her human freight on the wharf.

MR JOHN STUART MILL "MONITOR," the well known political economist of the *Telegraph* and high priest of the Annexationists, fired off his old-fashioned blunderbuss, ten days ago, approving of the Chief Justice petition. Immediately upon the appearance of the reply of the Governor, however, the blunderbuss is fired again—but this time in opposition to the petition! It is needless, perhaps, to say that as the first shot did not assist the object, the last will not damage it. John Stuart must carry heavier metal in his turret, and must not point both ways at once, if he wishes his shots to have effect.

DECISION OF THE POPE.—A letter from Rome in the *Liberte*: "On the question of abandoning Rome or remaining there, the Pope has irrevocably taken his determination. He is firmly decided not to quit the capital. 'I am resolved to die,' he says, at the foot of St. Peter's chair, in which Providence has placed me, were it even the will of Heaven that I should be without authority, and almost in the hands of Victor Emanuel."

SUPREME COURT.—A case was heard yesterday to test the validity of a sale by distraint for rent upon chattels after an execution had been issued by virtue of a judgment of the Supreme Court against the same chattels. The property in question is contained in the Eureka Concert Room. A decision in favor of the landlord was rendered.

U. H. & L. CO.'S BALL.—The Union Hook and Ladder Company, at their meeting last evening, decided to hold a ball on New Year's Eve—tickets to be placed at a reasonable figure. The Hook and Ladder Company's reunions have always been among the most agreeable given here and guests will be guaranteed a pleasant time.

COAL TRADE.—Mr M. Wallace has commenced business in the above line, and is prepared to supply the public at the lowest market rates. Orders may be left at the city office: Spring Ridge Water Works Company's office, Fort street, or at the depot, Dickson, Campbell & Co.'s wharf, Store street.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.—L. Bendixen and F. Tarte passed last examinations yesterday, and were ordered to appear on the 19th inst. for discharge.

THE LABEL will tow the Evelyn Wood to Burrard Inlet, and will then return to Nanaimo and tow the ship *Almatia* down.

No attempt will be made to lay the new cable until we are favored with a day's fine weather, if ever that is to be again.

The steamer *Enterprise* has probably been detained in Fraser river by the gale of yesterday.

The steamer *Fideliter* is overdue from Portland.

The ship *Almatia* has arrived at Nanaimo from San Francisco for coal.

The Suttle Monument.

MESSRS EDITORS.—In your issue of yesterday, you stated that the monument about to be erected by the officers and men of H. M. S. Suttle, had been contracted for by Messrs. Swigert & Teague. This is not so, as I have the contract for the work.

ROBT. FOSTER.

European Mail Items.

Three or four hundred English volunteers left London on the 10th Oct. to attend the Tir National in Belgium.

The new west pier at Brighton was opened on the 6th, with great ceremony. The entire length of the pier is 1151 feet.

The Brothers Davenport are in Holland, but they appear to meet with very little success. A street juggler has come forward as a rival, and threatens to reveal their secret.

The health of Count de Bismark continues in the same state, the disease not either getting worse or presenting any signs of amelioration.

King William has directed the celebration of a solemn fete in his capital on the 11th of November, for the restoration of peace.

The *Carnarvon Herald* states that Sir Watkin W. Wynn steadily declines a peerage.

The excessive rains in the south of England have caused the production and growth of fungi to an enormous extent.

£54,000 have been subscribed as a guarantee fund for an exhibition, which it is proposed to be held at Leeds, in 1868.

The *Glasgow* says the vacant seat at the Indian Council Board has been accepted by Sir Bartle Frere, the Governor of Bombay, and that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald will be the new Governor of Bombay.

Count Eulenburg, the Prussian officer who killed Herr Ott at Bonn, has been pardoned, after having been confined for several months in a fortress.

The glass required for the Paris Exhibition next year would cover an extent of 20 acres.

According to a letter from Rome, Cardinal Antonelli is suffering from an attack of diabetes.

The Spanish Government has taken the first step towards the abolition of slavery, in liberating all blacks who may be landed on territory of the Peninsula.

English opera at Her Majesty's Theatre this winter has been abandoned; and it is not even likely that the house will be opened for promenade concerts.

The nominal total strength of the Papal army at the present date is 15,297 men.

The eccentric Frenchman, the Marquis of Boissy, who has so often ministered to the amusement of the English people by his absurd criticisms on this country, died at Paris on the 26th.

M. Maria, who was surgeon on board the *Formidable* at the battle of Trafalgar, has just died at Nice. He is supposed to have been the last of the French officers who took part in that memorable engagement.

Mr and Mrs Gladstone and family have arrived in Paris on their way to Rome, where they will remain until the close of the year.

Early in Michaelmas term, it is understood that the Lord Chancellor will exercise his privilege of creating a batch of Q.C.'s and new serjeants.

Capt. Jas. George Mackenzie, R. N., late Governor of the Falkland Islands, has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of St. Christopher.

The *Pungolo* of Naples of the 25th says,—"This year also, by the grace of God, we have had the consolation of the miracle of St. Januarius. It took place, we learn, with surprising rapidity."

The *Morning Post* is informed that Lord Cowley will retain the post of ambassador at Paris until after the visit which the Prince and Princess of Wales intend to pay to the Great Exhibition next summer, when they will be the guests of His Excellency.

It is said that the British government is about to ask of Parliament an increase of about a million pounds sterling in the amount voted for the army, and a large additional amount to that appropriated in former years for the navy.

The Linder gun, which has just been tried in presence of the Emperor of Austria and a special commission, has given the following results: In the space of five minutes a single gun fired 40 shots, which all perforated an oak plank an inch and a half thick, at a distance of 200 paces. This is considered superior in results to the Prussian needle-gun.

From Central America.

GUATEMALA.—The 15th September, the anniversary of the liberation of Central America from the Spanish yoke, was celebrated throughout the Republic with great enthusiasm.

HONDURAS.—President Medina and his Ministers visited the village of Ocoatepeque during the month of September with the view of arranging several matters of public interest. The government has prohibited the cultivation of tobacco on the frontiers of Guatemala and Salvador, with the view of preventing contraband traffic in that article.

SALVADOR.—The official public organ of 20th September, publishes a legislative decree imposing certain penalties on thieves and burglars, in order to satisfy the general clamor which has been raised in consequence of the frequency with which robberies and burglaries have been committed in the country towns. The penalty being, where death is not incurred, transportation for life, and those who conceal the robbery will get from 100 to 200 lashes. Robberies not exceeding \$100, and not less than \$10, will be punished with 50 lashes. This does not apply to women under 15 and over 60.

NICARAGUA.—The election of President of the Republic is absorbing the attention of the Nicaraguans.

COSTA RICA.—This Republic continues to enjoy peace under the liberal and intelligent administration of Senor Castro.

RATHER SEVERE.—It having been mentioned that John R. Young, managing editor of the *New York Tribune*, is the youngest man who has ever held so responsible a position in this country, the Montgomery (*Ala.*) *Mail*, "goes for" the youthful person in the style which prevades reconstructed newspapers just now: "If he is young in years he is old in lying. He lies in fact lies by innuendo, lies by inference, lies by guess, lies by hearsay, lies strongly and vigorously on the eve of elections, lies morning, lies noon and night, daily and yearly. He is made up from the top of his head to the sole of his foot of one great mass of 'testering' lies. So young, and yet such a liar."

ROBT. FOSTER.

A Court of Appeal.

EDITORS BRITISH COLONIST.—Governor Seymour does not wish to part with Judge Begbie, and the people wish to retain Judge Needham. Gov. Seymour has proposed that each gentleman shall preside over the same section as before Union took place, and that each shall be Chief Justice, with an undiminished salary. Why not extend the arrangement to empower each gentleman to act as a Judge of Appeal from the decisions of the other, and leave the question of precedence to the Home Government?

For the Ladies—The Mother and Infant Reception.

The fashionable ladies of New York have invented "something new under the sun." It is a mother and infant reception. The *New York Express* gives full particulars of the latest affair of this kind, minutely describing the habiliments of the happy mother and child worn on the occasion. It says:—

The young wife of one of our distinguished lawyers invited her lady friends to see her beautiful infant when it reached the advanced age of four weeks. The rosy looking baby was attired in a beautiful dress of lace, sleeves looped with gold and a broad blue sash around its virgin waist.

The mother wore an elegant French gown, of deep lavender, made in broad plaits at the back, and floating from the neck in a long train. Broad lavender ribbons were fastened on each shoulder, brought down to the waist and finished with a bow and long ends. The point of the robe opening over a skirt of cambric, tucked with clany between each tuck and lined with lavender; lavender gloves and some colored ribbons on her hair completed a most distinguishing toilet.

The reception was from two to four o'clock, and during those hours the street in front of the house was lined with elegant carriages. Benoit was in the ascendant. Fair forms floated from the carriages, dressed in the latest style. Bonnets which looked like headresses, basques pointed, shawls of lace and cashmere, dresses of moire and colored silks, and diamonds, lent their richness to the occasion.

The perfume of the sweetest flowers filled the rooms, and the ladies gloried in enjoying themselves all the more within, when the nearest pair of pantaloons was on the coach-box outside. The conversation was especially unique. The reception was not even profaned by a man-waiter appearing. Many rich presents were given to the unconscious little cherub on whose account so much fuss had been made. Even the invitations were novel:—

"Mrs C— C. D— and daughter
At home.
Thursday, October 4th.
From 2 until 4 o'clock. No. —, W— st."

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS

& C. S. (Free from Adulteration.)
Manufactured by
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
59, SOHOSQUARE, LONDON

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S VARIOUS first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every dealer in the Colony. Purchasers should insist on having C. & B.'s goods when they ask for them, as it is not at all unusual for inferior preparations to be substituted. Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

Her Majesty's Table.

C. & B. invite attention to the following—Pickles, Tart Fruits, Sauces of all kinds, Jams, Potted Meats, Durham Mustard, Orange Marmalade, Essence of Coffee, Calf's Foot, and other Table Jellies, Pure Mushroom, Catsup, and numerous other articles, all of which are of the highest quality, and are prepared with the most complete attention to Purity and Wholesomeness. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCHESTER SAUCE, M. Sayer's Carstar's Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Sayer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, and Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, ad Malignant Paste, &c. &c. &c. f259v ly

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness

PEPSINE.

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for weak or impaired digestion, may be had in the form of POWDER, PEPSEINE GLOBULES, IN BOttLES, or in order, WINE and LOZENGES. THE POWDER is PURE, UNALTERABLE, and the LOZENGES a NEW, AGREEABLE, and convenient manner of taking the medicine. Manufactured by

T. MORSON & SON,
31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russel Square, London,
And may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers.

GELATINE (MORSON'S PATENT) MORSON'S KREOSOTE,

And every description of Chemicals, and all new Preparations carefully packed for shipment. See their Name and Trade Mark on all Preparations. Orders to be made payable in London. Wholesale Agent for British Columbia, ROUT HARVEY, Victoria.

"THE EXAMINER,"

Bi-weekly Newspaper,
PUBLISHED AT NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.
Subscription.....25 cents per week.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE APPOINTED Messrs E. Mallandaine, Government Agent, and H. Lyne, Agents, who will receive advertisements and subscriptions for the "Tribune" in Victoria.
ROSE & HAVELOCK,
Proprietors,
New Westminster, October 30, 1866. f259v ly

Re-Estate of L. A. BENDIXEN.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ALL PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS ON the above Estate, and who have not already proved their claims, must do so on or before Thursday, the 6th December proximo, otherwise they will not participate in the dividend then to be declared.
DANIEL HENDRY,
Official Assignee.

The Weekly British Columbian AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, December 11, 1866.

The Electoral Proclamation.

The Proclamation by the Governor, which we give elsewhere, sets at rest all speculation regarding the number of popular representatives Vancouver Island will enjoy, and the qualifications of voters and members. The Electoral Districts are so arranged that the nine old districts are converted into three, and the number of representatives reduced from fifteen to four. The qualification required for electors under the Vancouver Island statutes remains. But it would seem that if the electors are "to select and nominate such persons as to them may seem fit," that no property qualification for members will be required. It is plain that the Universal Suffrage system in force on the mainland will not be extended to the Island, and it may be safely argued therefrom that Government will speedily take steps to amend the Franchise Laws of both sections. The Union Act increased the number of members of the Legislative Councils of British Columbia from fifteen to twenty-three, "in order to afford Vancouver Island a representation." No allusion is made in the Proclamation as to the remaining four representatives; but it is reasonable to suppose that they will be appointed from the Stipendiary Magistrates and Justices of the Peace on the Island. The Legislative Council, before Union, consisted of ten official and five non-official members. Under the new arrangement, the Council will be composed of fourteen official and nine non-official members—a large majority for the Government. The distribution of seats we consider inequitable, inasmuch as Victoria City and Esquimalt Town, with an aggregate white population of 5000, are allowed only two members, while Nanaimo, with but 800, and the remaining Districts, with even a less number of inhabitants, are allowed one member each. Perhaps it is designed to appoint two or three of the four official members from the City, in which case, there will be a show of fairness about the representation which it does not now present. When we consider what the Island surrendered when it pronounced for Unconditional Union, and the sacrifice it has made by voluntarily and trustingly placing itself in the hands of the Home Government, we cannot but deplore the want of faith which His Excellency appears to have in the intelligence and judgment of the electors when he limits the number of our representatives to four, instead of placing at least six out of the eight at popular disposal. We know that four popular members cannot fairly represent the views of the people of Vancouver Island, and that a general feeling of disappointment will be experienced upon a perusal of the Proclamation. The Executive is apparently of opinion that if the Island were raked and scraped from one end to the other with a fine-tooth comb, only four good men as representatives could be obtained. But this opinion is fallacious. There are as capable, honest and intelligent men on the Island as could be found in any Colony of its size in the world; but the trouble is that, with few exceptions, they will not suffer themselves to be brought forward, and the few who were sent into the Legislative Assembly were overborne by the knavish tricks of a party who sought to make politics a profession and office-seeking a trade. The people in certain of the districts erred in selecting improper characters to represent them in the Assembly; but we have no fear, after the lesson that has been taught, they will ever again so far allow themselves to be blinded to their own interests as to vote for men of similar stamp again. The claptrap about People's Rights and Responsible Government, when mouthed by buncombe orators on the hustings, is all very fine; it tickles the popular ear, and too often results in the return of a blatant humbug, whose impudence has been mistaken for sense, and whose

Professions have been taken as gospel by a too credulous people. We believe that the bitter experience acquired by a sacrifice of our individuality as a Colony, and the loss of our representative institutions, has rendered the people more wary, and that they will not again entrust their liberties in the hands of political hucksters and unprincipled demagogues. In a few days the writs will be issued, and the electors will be called on to select four members for the Council. We earnestly hope that they will allow none but honest men to go from the Island to the mainland as their representatives. So far as this journal is concerned, thank Heaven, we are under no moral, political or pecuniary obligation to sound the praises of any man; and we owe no allegiance to any party now in existence. We are free to support those we deem the best men, and we intend to exercise the privilege during the approaching contest, hoping that the great body of the electors will shake off the pernicious influences by which they have too long been surrounded, and act likewise.

Friday, December 7th, 1866.

Additional from Big Bend.

Mr Robert Ewing, who left French Creek on the 17th ulto, informs us that about 50 men remained on French and 14 on McCulloch creek, the majority of whom would winter there. Supplies were ample. The Discovery Co, on French Creek, continued to pay well, (10 men working.) The Half-Breed (two men) were at work. The Wing Dam Co, late Perrier, were taking out pay. The Black Hawk Co, got in about 135 feet with their tunnel and ceased working on the 16th having about 6 shifts before they left, they took out \$300 out of what is supposed to be the back channel in the hill. The Eagle Co, above, intend driving a tunnel during the winter. Two or three other companies were working, and it was thought that operations may be carried on for another month before frost sets in. There was about 6 inches of snow on the Creek. On McCulloch the Dart, Jones, and Piper Companies were working.

On a creek below Fort Kamloops, eight or ten men are making about \$5 a day. The gold is fine and worth \$18 an ounce.

PROVISIONS.

Flour, \$25 per 100 lbs; Bacon, 75 cts; Beans, 50c; Sugar, 50c; Apples, 61 1/2c; Tea, \$2 1/2 lb; Tobacco, \$3 1/2 lb. These were considered winter prices, except flour, which might rise to \$30.

Licensing Court.

Before the Stipendiary Magistrate, the Mayor, and Thomas Harris Esq., J.P.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6th, 1866.

Cleat's Restaurant.—Mr Bishop presented a recommendation signed by a large number of citizens, including many publicans, in favor of granting a license to Daniel Cleat for the supply of his customers. The Bench said it was against the rule to license new houses in the main streets, but looking at the general nature of the petition and publicans themselves having signed it, the rule might in this case be departed from and the license granted.

Eureka.—Transfer granted on application of Mr Bishop, from W. G. Stocker, to H. Schultz. Mr Welch, at the request of the Bench, called attention to certain irregularities that had occurred at this house. Mr Pemberton instanced among other complaints that had been urged against houses of this description was that agents in San Francisco were engaged to hire waitresses at \$120 or \$130 a month and after they had been here a month they were told that the contract was at an end. Their baggage was seized for payment of passage money, and having no money themselves they were forced to accept some \$6 a week in lieu of \$30.

Mr Schultz said he was forced to apply for the license to protect himself, and intended to have a manager who would conduct the place respectably, but he would be responsible for any irregularity.

Round the Corner.—Transfer granted on application of Mr Copland from Mr Herkimer to Joe Eden. The Magistrate told Eden that he had formerly borne a very good character but had not maintained it of late. He regretted that Eden had adopted his present mode of life, but hoped he would keep himself steady and respectable. Joe 'owned up,' said he had felt ashamed of himself, and promised to keep 'straight.'

Red Lion.—Transfer granted from Eden to Hoffard and Adams.

Bottle License.—Notice of application from Messrs Babbitt & Pidwell for bottle license at store corner of Douglas and Cormorant streets.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of Mr Thomas Lomax, late of the Royal Engineers, and for some time clerk in the Lands and Work Department in this city, was found in the San Francisco harbor a few days ago, and identified by his wife. It is supposed that the deceased met with his lamentable end while under the influence of liquor. The expenses of his funeral were defrayed by the St. George Society, the Freemasons giving permission to have the body interred in their graveyard free of expense.—N.W. Examiner.

The cylinders of the Upper river steamer Enterprise will be brought down for repair shortly. The boat is laid up for the season.

LECTURE.—The first of the Winter series of lectures delivered at the Mechanic's Institute last evening by the Rev. T. Somerville, M.A., was a rich treat to all who listened to it. The subject selected was "some talk on talk and talkers," which the lecturer classified as follows: The talkless, the talkative, the egotist, the hyperbolist, men of stock phrases and slang phrases, the ignorant talker, the learned talker, the story teller and the scandal monger. Under each of these heads the lecturer proved his ability to impart profitable instruction, and to offer wholesome counsel while interlarding his address with humorous sketches and illustrations that highly entertained his audience. The reverend gentleman was loudly applauded on resuming his seat and a vote of thanks moved by the President, Mr Alston, was warmly responded to. The lecture room was well filled and contained a fair sprinkling of the "fair" sex. It was announced that the next lecture would be delivered that day fortnight by Mr Alfred Waddington, on animal magnetism, which was a subject of so alarming and shivering a nature, that ladies were recommended to bring their smelling bottles with them.

HIXON CREEK.—Quartz mining on this creek (a tributary of Canyon Creek) is now the all-absorbing topic at Quesnelmouth, and there is no longer room to doubt that a second Washoe has been discovered there. The two principal claims, the Stewart and the Washburn, have been placed under the able and energetic superintendence of Mr G. B. Wright, who is a heavy shareholder, and who has been engaged at \$12 a day to manage the work during the winter. A gang of six men is employed on each lead, and rock will be taken out for crushing when a mill arrives next spring. A ton of the rock goes down to day to be forwarded to San Francisco for assay. Mr McGreavy informs us that they are working a rich lead in both these claims.—Columbian.

HIXON CREEK QUARTZ.—The Enterprise yesterday brought 1200 pounds of quartz from the Stuart ledge on Hixon Creek, Cariboo which it is designed to send to San Francisco for assay. The quartz was taken out of the ledge at the depth of thirty feet from the surface, and gold is visible in every piece. Some of the picked ore from the same ledge has assayed as high as \$6000 to the ton. The greatest confidence is felt in the success of these veins. It is said that the country is full of the richest kind of quartz, and that a shaft can be sunk almost anywhere and a vein struck.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENTERPRISE.—The steamer Enterprise was detained off Sydney Island all night on Wednesday, by the blow. She reached her wharf at 9 o'clock this morning. Among the passengers were Colonial Secretary Birch, the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works, Miss Good, Hon. P. O'Reilly, Hon. Mr Walkem, Mr and Mrs McGreavy, Mrs Stronach, Miss Webster; Messrs Ewing, Webster Nelson, Parsons, Lawson of the Bank of N.A. The last named gentleman brought a small amount of gold dust.

MCCULLOCH'S CREEK QUARTZ.—Messrs Fleming, Morse, Wardle, Hassard and Carroll are the proprietors of a gold quartz vein discovered on the above creek which they have named the "New Westminster Quartz Lead." The average yield of three samples from this lode was \$264 to the ton, the gold being 923 fine. The ledge has not been stripped to any extent, but is believed to be rich.

HARD CURRY has been committed to jail at Cariboo for trial upon a charge of perjury, in having sworn that he did not give a certain man a power of attorney to act for him in the transfer of a mining claim. The man subsequently returned from Blackfoot and produced the document.

DRAMATIC.—The New Westminster Dramatic Club will perform to-morrow evening for the benefit of the Hyack Band. The pieces will be "The Demon Lover" and "Sent to the Tower," with a vocal interlude by the Orpheus Glee Club.

QUICK TIME.—Mr and Mrs McGreavy, who arrived yesterday from the interior, left Soda Creek in a buggy on Wednesday, and reached Yale on Sunday, without changing horses. Pretty tail travelling for this season of the year.

THE STEAMER ENTERPRISE is announced to leave for New Westminster this morning, at nine o'clock, returning on Monday. Those wishing to attend the Governor's Ball will have a free passage up and down.

THE WEATHER brightened up last evening and gave indication of a cold snap. The rain fall during the past 40 days has been unusually heavy, and the wind storms almost unprecedented.

OUT OF THE FRYING-PAN INTO THE FIRE.—Mr Kelso and wife, formerly of New Westminster, and Charles Street (formerly M.L.A. for Saanich District) and family, have left London for Queensland, Australia.

TWELVE CENTS PER POUND is the rate charged for packing goods from the Mouth of Quesnelle to the quartz diggings on Hixon Creek, a distance of only 45 miles.

The Leviathan arrived yesterday afternoon from New Westminster, having left at 3 p.m., the day before.

A Rough Sketch.

(From the Cariboo Sentinel.)

The district includes that part of the gold bearing range which lies between the Selkirk range at the head of the Thompson and the canons where it is intersected by the Fraser. The direction of this range is about N. W. and S. E., its greatest elevation is about 7000 feet, and its length about 150 miles. On the one side it slopes gradually down to the valley of the Fraser, on the other more rapidly to the lake and river of Quesnelle.

The formation of this range is metamorphic, and is composed of gneiss and clay slate with belts and irregular masses of brown quartzite interspersed through it. The gneiss rock crops out along the Selkirk range and across the head of Swamp river; the clay slate overlies the gneiss, and extends over all the rest of the district. Primitive limestone is to be found here and there overlaying the clay slate, it is highly crystalline, and in many cases it is highly crystalline. The direction of the principal seam or cleavage in this stratum is N. N. W. and S. S. E., the other cleavage runs at right angles to the principal one. The average dip of the rock is about 35 degrees. All main quartz ledges run in the direction of the principal seam, and all streams, while running on the bed-rock, follow the course of one cleavage or the other. But these courses are very much altered by slides, and especially by those belts and nodules of hard brown quartzite which turn the streams that come in contact with them around through the soft rock. All the streams running north and south would have a continual tendency to hug the east bank while the bed-rock is bare, on account of the dip of the rock in that direction. The natural result of this would be, that after the creeks had worn in the bank a sufficient distance there would be a slide from the hill which would cover the old channel and force the creek back to whence it came; or if the slide were sufficient large to fill up the whole channel to such a height, that the rising of the stream would escape over some lower place, a new channel would be formed and the old one would become a hill channel. No limit can be set to the number or direction of these channels in this district, the friable nature of the rock and the great altitude of the hills would have facilitated their formation very much. Very little attention has been paid to these most important channels until this year, but the discoveries on Grouse creek have excited and at the same time instructed us all. The discovery of a hill channel on that creek last spring set about 200 men prospecting for hill diggings, many of whom have been successful and many more are sure to be. Companies have been formed to prospect the east bank of Jack of Clubs during the winter, and it is not unlikely that they may succeed in finding a very rich channel in that forsaken creek. There is a company on Antler also prospecting in the hill for the lost and rich lead of that creek.

The average altitude of the district must be more than 2000 feet above what it is now, but through the agencies of time and the action of the elements, these mountains have, so to speak, been ground sluiced down; streams have changed their courses a hundred times, making and unmaking channels at their pleasure. In order to form some idea of how these mountains tumbled and crumbled down, you have only to visit Mount Agnes and ascend the western side; you will find the rock crumbling away without the action of water or the sun, and at a point 1000 feet from the summit of the mountain it is undermined, and from the overhanging part, pieces weighing from an ounce to a ton are falling, as fast as the first drops of a thunder shower. While the mountain is rapidly falling to a lower level, the moss, and at a short interval, the shrubs, are slowly climbing up the side of the ruin, and just now Lightning creek is tapping the foundation of this heap of ruins to let it lower down. It is very easy to discern, while travelling down Lightning creek, that the hills on the left-hand side are the most recently formed in that district; they do not seem to be more than half finished, and are hardly able to hide their nakedness, and seem to have been "dropped by nature in her careless haste." This is all that is left of Mount Agnes that once extended to the Milk Ranch.

All other things being equal, this should be the richest mining district in the world, for none other has so great a depth of original alluvial deposits. In Australia there are shafts 500 and 600 feet deep, but these are through hundreds of feet of lava, scoria, and even tertiary formations; but no volcanoes have belched forth their ashes to hide and cover our channels, and no rocky formations lock them up; not a boulder or a pebble can be found that is not of the same formation as the rocks over which they lie. All the deposits of this district are but the tailings of the rocks that have been washed and the hill and creek channels are the riffles; and if we take into consideration the great depth and extent of these tailings, we might form some idea of the gold that may be lying in and under its deceptive covering.

We sincerely hope that if the Government ever fits out another prospecting party, it will have for one of its objects the tracing of this clay slate range beyond the Fraser and determining its extent and limits, in preference to sending out at a venture into the granite formations of the Cascades, the Rocky mountains, and the Selkirk range, where rich placer diggings will never be found. All these mountains are sharp and serrated in their outline as if they were but made yesterday, and it is well known that these plutonic rocks disintegrate slowly, in fact granite is supposed by all to be the most durable rock known. These regions are not condemned; up their walls and through their gorges let the prospector for quartz with his hammer, his lamp, and his fluxes take his journey; but for placer diggings we say ceteris paribus, the greater the wash or disintegration the richer the region. Fancy our northern mine with a district of 200 or 300 miles, as rich as Cariboo on the other side of the Fraser! Of the richness of that section of country we know nothing, only that a telegraph employee is said to have found a nugget in one of the post holes; but we do not know that the formation extends for over 100 miles beyond the Fraser.

St. Andrew's day was pleasantly observed at New Westminster, by a public dinner.

interest than in Consols, particularly in a Colonial bank in which they were not so liable to sudden calls on their resources as a London banker might be.

Mr Coneybear moved as an amendment that no dividend be declared.

Mr Tabor seconded the amendment, believing it would tend to increase the confidence in the bank.

A Shareholder said he was quite certain that the credit of the bank in the Colonies would be seriously damaged if they did not declare a dividend.

The Chairman said, before putting the amendment, he would mention that the manager was decidedly of opinion that it would injure their credit abroad if they did not pay a dividend.

Several voices were raised asking that the amendment should be withdrawn, but it was put and supported by ten votes.

The original motion was then put and carried.

Mr Painter moved, and Mr Murrell seconded the re-election of the auditors, Messrs Alison and Webber, at a remuneration of 50 guineas each, which was carried unanimously.

In reply to Mr Murrell,

The Chairman said the register would be open to the inspection of the shareholders.

Mr Wright then moved a resolution to the effect that all future additions to the reserve should be invested in English Government securities.

Mr Murrell seconded the motion.

Mr Coneybear moved an amendment that the matter be left to the discretion of the directors, which was seconded by Mr Tabor.

Mr Gillespie hoped the motion would not be pressed, especially as the board had already adopted the principle which it contained, and after a short discussion it was withdrawn.

Mr Coneybear then moved a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, which was briefly acknowledged, and the meeting then separated.

POLITICAL.—A number of gentlemen, representing all parties, met yesterday in Smith's hall to discuss the propriety of nominating city candidates for the Legislative Council. Dr Helmcken's name was brought forward, and was received with unanimous marks of favor. The names of Mr Southgate and Mr DeCosmos were also mentioned, and the sense of the meeting being taken, resulted in favor of Mr Southgate.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, ESQUIMALT.—This church is completed, and will be consecrated on Wednesday next, at two p.m. The consecration sermon will be preached by the Lord Bishop. The cathedral choir will attend, and a collection will be taken up for the liquidation of the debt remaining on the church. On Sunday, December 16th, divine service will be held morning and evening.

NAVAL.—H.M.S. Clio is announced to leave on Tuesday for the South. The flagship, with Admiral Denman, will leave on Thursday for San Francisco, where she will remain for a few days, and will then proceed on to Valparaiso, where Admiral Denman expects to meet his successor, Admiral Hastings, in the iron-clad Zealous. The Stetley will go to England immediately upon being relieved.

THE NEW CABLE LAID.—The new cable between Lopez and San Juan Island was successfully laid, at two p.m. yesterday, by Mr Haines and party, and the important news given elsewhere came through within one hour thereafter. The old cable will be raised and repaired immediately. The fine was silent for nearly three weeks.

TRESPASS.—The advertisement inserted in the COLONIST on the 5th December, giving notice that a certain roan cow, found trespassing at Farm Cottage, would be sold unless claimed by the owner within one week, incorrectly bore the signature of A. F. Pemberton instead of J. D. Pemberton.

THE SHIP BELMONT, bound for Callao, Peru, with spars and lumber, sailed yesterday. This vessel, it will be remembered, ran into the bark Harvest Queen in the Straits, during a thick fog, several months since, and sustained injury of so serious a character as to necessitate her return to this port to refit.

SUNSHINE.—Glorious old Sol shone out yesterday in a blaze of resplendent glory, and the streets were filled with ladies. It was the first glimpse of the old gentleman's face we had had for several days. He looked well and rolled on as usual. As A. Ward would say, let him roll!

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—In consequence of the absence of the minister there will be no divine service in the above church, but the Sabbath School will take place as usual, at two p.m.

THE ONLY case on the police calendar yesterday was that of a Mexican or Spaniard, name unknown, charged with being d and d, but who appeared to be really suffering from d.

THE ENTERPRISE left for New Westminster morning. She will not return until Monday, when she will bring a number of guests to attend the Governor's ball.

REFORM BILL.—It is said that Mr Disraeli will introduce, upon the assembling of Parliament, a Reform Bill conferring almost unrestricted suffrage on the English people.

GRIST MILL.—Woodcock's grist mill, from New Westminster, arrived on the Nor'Wester and will be erected at some point on the arm of the harbor.

The steamer Diana, from San Juan yesterday, brought over Captain Grey, U.S.A., and Lieut. Cooper, R.N.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, December 11, 1866

The Governor's Reply to the Municipal Address.

The very cordial manner in which the Mayor and City Council were received by His Excellency yesterday, and the assurance given of his good feeling towards our people, will, we are sure, be appreciated by the respectable portion of the population. His Excellency promises a speedy repeal of the Real Estate Tax, but says nothing of the Trades License and Salary Taxes—an oversight, probably, for with a departure from our former policy of Free Trade, it must be designed to sweep away every direct tax. The introduction of a liberal system for bonding goods will meet with general approval. Perhaps the Chilean system, which, we understand, is the most liberal in the world, would be more acceptable than any other. But whatever may be the system proposed, we trust that it will not be promulgated until a conference has been had with the Chamber of Commerce, appointed to address His Excellency on the subject of the Tariff. We are glad to number Governor Seymour among the supporters of Municipal Institutions, and to perceive that he pledges himself to do all in his power to advance the interests of the city, and to reduce the expenses of the public establishments, for until a general system of retrenchment has been perfected and combined with wise and wholesome legislation, we can hope for no improvement in our affairs. Experience has proved that the prosperity and happiness of a country depends as much upon the energy, capacity and liberality of the rulers as upon the intelligence, freedom and patriotism of the ruled. In other words, that no people who are cursed with dishonest or incapable lawgivers, can ever become great or command the respect and esteem of their fellow men. Bad legislation is a curse; let the people be ever so energetic or industrious, it will prevent improvement and progress. Perhaps no better illustration of this can be found than in this Colony, from which thousands of settlers have been driven by oppressive taxation and burdensome imposts to seek homes in other lands. The remark of His Excellency, that much more depends upon the success of the prospector than the skill of the Administrator or the wisdom of the law-maker, is a mistake. Had he reversed the sentence to read that more depended upon the skill of the lawmaker than upon the success of the prospector, he would have hit the mark. But to say that the prospector must find out new fields of wealth ere we can look for an improvement, is, we conceive, a very grave error. The history of the Gold Export Tax and the Law of Imprisonment for Debt, proves that thousands of a ready-made population were driven by their enforcement from our shores to seek livelihoods in a land where more liberal laws are in force. The efforts of all the prospectors in British Columbia will not make the country contented or prosperous, if Mr Seymour and those under him fail in their duty. Success depends upon the "skill of the Administrator and the wisdom of the law-maker." Without the exercise of those qualities we shall fail most miserably as a Colony. Prospectors will, of course, do their share towards the development of the resources of the Colony; but the weight of responsibility rests with the Government. Wise legislation is the main-spring of all that is great and good in a country, and the efforts of the Government must be directed towards rendering those now in the Colony happy and contented before others from abroad will be induced to take up their abode among us.

The Judicial Question.

In another column will be found the reply of His Excellency the Governor to the people's petition, praying for the appointment of Mr Needham as

Chief Justice of the United Colonies. While we share in the universal regret that will be manifested at his Excellency's inability to satisfy the prayer of the petitioners, we confess that we cannot, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, see how the Governor could, with justice, act otherwise than he has done. The difficulty suggested itself to his mind in England, and His Excellency came to the conclusion that the best and fairest solution of the question would be that both gentlemen should temporarily be judges of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, each retaining his precedence in his own Court, the respective salaries remaining intact. This proposition appears to have met with the sanction of the Colonial Office, but the refusal of one of the parties concerned to accede to it places His Excellency in rather an awkward position. With an old public servant, whose claims he could not ignore on the one side, and on the other, a monster petition in favor of another officer, whose claims for preferment are based on his ability, integrity and popularity, he must needs give offence whichever way he decides, and His Excellency, unwilling to interfere with the judiciary of either colony, is anxious that his suggestion should be carried into effect, failing this, he finds himself unable to comply with the petition to appoint Mr Needham over the head of Mr Begbie, and there the matter rests for the present.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Civic Address to the Governor.

Yesterday, after a short special meeting of the City Council, the Mayor and Councillors (Messrs Hebbard and Layzell being absent), repaired to the Government buildings and presented the address which appeared in our columns yesterday. His Excellency, who received the deputation courteously, replied to the address as follows: Mr Mayor and Gentlemen of the Council of Victoria: I feel much obliged for your goodness in presenting me with an address of welcome to your city and fully appreciate the sentiment of loyalty towards our Sovereign which has dictated it. I fear that so long as gold remains the principal staple of the Colony much more will depend upon the success of the prospector, than the skill of the Administrator or the wisdom of the law-maker, but I may assure you that you may depend upon my anxious desire to carry out such measures as may appear beneficial to the community at large. I greatly regret to perceive abundant evidence that the year about to close has not been one of prosperity, yet I allow myself to hope that the present despondency will be dispelled, and a revival of confidence take its place. Though the finances of both sections of the Colony are much embarrassed, I trust that reductions in the Public Establishment, aided by the daily diminishing demand for expenditure on public works of magnitude on the mainland, may bring matters to a more satisfactory condition. You may rely upon my constant desire to strengthen and support your municipal institutions and promote the best interests of Victoria. Though all that remained of the once complete freedom of your port is gone, I do not think that the commerce of Victoria will suffer in consequence, as the most liberal system of bonding will be introduced. I trust that the prosperity of your city as well as of the Island generally, may be soon promoted by the abolition of a tax on real estate which presses heavily in times of difficulty. Mrs Seymour joins me very sincerely in the expression of obligation with which I commenced my reply to your address.

The following is His Excellency's reply to the people's petition respecting the Chief Justiceship of the United Colony. GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Victoria, Dec. 4th, 1866. GENTLEMEN:—I have had the honor to receive your petition of the 28th ultimo, expressing your full confidence in the administration of Justice in the Supreme Court of Vancouver Island, and praying that Mr Needham may be appointed Chief Justice of the United Colony of British Columbia. It is very beneficial for a community when such confidence is placed in the integrity, honor, and ability of its principal Judge, and I at once say that I have had no wish in any way to interfere with the administration of Justice or the local position of Mr Needham. To appoint that gentleman, however qualified, to the position of Chief Justice of the United Colony, would interfere with the position, and possibly invade the rights of another Judicial officer who has done good and valuable service on the neighboring and valuable land for several years antecedent to the arrival among us of the one you would desire to see placed in the more prominent position. Mr Begbie proceeded to the more respected British Columbia with the well grounded expectation that he was at a future date to be the Chief Justice of that portion at least of the territory comprised within the ancient limits of the Colony. Numerous petitions would, I doubt not, were it thought necessary, testify to the public

confidence in Mr Begbie. Under these circumstances the claims of the two gentlemen appear to me to be about equal, with a slight balance, perhaps, in favor of Mr Begbie, on account of the superior length of his service.

Entertaining this opinion, I proposed that these two gentlemen should, for the present at all events, be Judges of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. The one retaining his precedence in the Courts of the Island, the other in those of the mainland. The salaries to remain untouched. This proposal, which appeared unobjectionable in Downing street, does not, I regret to say, satisfy your wishes nor the expectations of one, at least of the Candidates.

Regretting that I cannot at once comply with the prayer of so numerously and respectfully signed a petition. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant. FREDERICK SEYMOUR.

J. S. Helmsken, Esq., and other signers of petition of 20th November.

Church of Scotland Address to the Government.

The following address was presented yesterday by Rev. A. Somerville and the Managers of St. Andrew's Church: To His Excellency Frederick Seymour, Governor of British Columbia, Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c.

MAY I PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—We the undersigned, Minister and Managers representing the St. Andrew's Church established in the City of Victoria, and in connexion with the Church of Scotland, desire most heartily to congratulate you on your Excellency's present advent amongst us as the representative of our beloved sovereign Queen Victoria, and as Governor of the United Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

The branch of the National Church to which we belong was established by Act of Parliament at an early date in the history of our Protestant faith, 1560—was solemnly ratified and confirmed by act of King James VI, 1592, and act of King Charles I, 1644. During the 300 years of her existence she has been distinguished by her loyalty and moderation in the struggles she has undergone in maintaining a well defined Union of the Church and State, the illustrious names of those who have taken part in her ministry and the successful education of a pious, intelligent, and industrious people.

As in duty bound, and as a Christian Church, it is our earnest desire, and will be the subject of our constant prayer, that the great Head of the Church—the only source of true wisdom to all rulers, both civil and ecclesiastical, may endow your Excellency with every requisite gift and grace, and abundantly bless your administration of the affairs of the now united colonies, so that, peace, prosperity, and happiness may distinguish the whole course of your Excellency's rule.

That your Excellency may be long spared to fulfil the high functions with which you have been invested with satisfaction to yourself, and benefit to the people at large, is our earnest prayer.

Signed by the Rev. Thomas Sommerville, Minister, and the Managers of the Church. His Excellency replied as follows:

Gentlemen:—I thank you very deeply for the address that you, the Minister and Managers representing St. Andrew's Church of Victoria and in connexion with the Church of Scotland have just delivered to me.

I am well aware of the history of the Church of Scotland; in whose worship I have often joined with devotion, and I trust with benefit, during my happy visits to the North. I am well assured of your loyalty to the Sovereign whom I have the honor temporarily to represent in this Colony, and I know that that loyalty and your Christian spirit will induce you to give me credit, for good motives at least, in the performance of the duties which are before me.

I sincerely join you in the prayer that peace, prosperity and happiness may flourish within the United Colony.

CANNIBALISM.—Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Fernando Po, Mr C. Livingston, was at last accounts on a visit to the Bonny and New Calabar rivers in Her Majesty's ship Oberon for the purpose of endeavouring to reconcile the turbulent natives in that neighbourhood, whose quarrels have for some time greatly interfered with the palm oil trade. It is, however, doubtful whether he will be successful or not. The quarrels, though of old standing, have recently been greatly aggravated by the Creeka men having made a raid upon New Calabar, and captured a large number of prisoners, upwards of 100 of whom were killed and eaten at a cannibal feast; and the New Calabar men have signified their determination to retaliate in a similar manner.

COLLECTIONS SUSPENDED.—We understand that His Excellency the Governor has given instructions to the Harbourmaster to suspend the collection of dues under the Stock and Carcass Act; and the landing permits in connection with the Harbour Dues Act, until such time as the existing tax laws of Vancouver Island can be adjusted by the next Legislature. This is another step in the right direction, and shows that Mr Seymour is not only a man of words but also of deeds.

VICTORIA TURN VERMIN.—At the half-yearly election of officers held on Monday evening the following members were elected: H. F. Heisterman, President, (re-elected); F. Stemmler, Vice-President; E. Jungermann, Treasurer; J. Gillon, Secretary, (re-elected); Robt. Lowenberg, Zeugwart; Chas. Dechant, Teacher; Edward McQuade, Assistant Teacher. The Verein numbers 70 members and is in a flourishing condition.

The reported loss of the Active proved to be a canard.

THE NEW MINES AT KOOTENAY.—The new mines on the Kootenay river are proving very good. A gentleman who arrived on last evening's boat informs us that they may be called \$10 diggings, although some claims have proved very rich. The diggings thus far opened are shallow, and are consequently easily and quickly worked. The gold is very good not troubled with much base metal.—Portland Herald.

THEATRICAL TO-NIGHT.—Assist the sick and needy by attending the Hospital benefit tonight under the patronage of the Governor and Mrs Seymour. The curtain will rise promptly at 8 o'clock; doors will open at 7; box office open from 11 a.m. till 3 p.m.; to secure seats an early application is necessary as the house will be full.

THE BELLINGHAM BAY MINES.—We learn from a miner recently arrived from these mines, that work has ceased and will probably not be resumed till the spring. It is the intention of the manager to drown out the fire still raging below. It is intended to sink a fresh shaft about a quarter of a mile further on the lead.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Capt. Wm. Honey, a native of Scotland, and well known in British Columbia, died suddenly on Monday evening, aged 54 years, of rupture of the bladder. An inquest was held yesterday, and after hearing the medical evidence, the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

FROM THE SOUND.—The Josie McNear arrived yesterday afternoon from Olympia and way ports with a number of passengers, and a large freight of live stock as per marine report.

IMPROVING.—We are glad to know that since his return to this Island, Governor Seymour's health has improved materially, and that there is every prospect of his being restored to full health in a few days.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.—Late English papers having a brief telegram announcing that the Lord Bishop of Calcutta had been drowned in the Ganges.

THE CABLE.—The Mumford will leave to-day with Mr Haines on board to repair the damaged cable between Lopez and Pidalgo Islands.

NAVAL MILL.—A "Salt" named Shiock was yesterday fined \$5 or 14 days imprisonment for attempting to stave in the top-lights of a comrade named Selmes.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Isabel arrived down yesterday in tow of the ship Revere, which proceeded on her voyage to San Francisco with 1100 tons of coal.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR yesterday attended a meeting of the Executive Council at the Government Building.

We understand that payment of last month's salaries has been again temporarily stopped at the Treasury.

The ship Prince of Wales left Royal Roads for England yesterday.

NAVAL.—It is stated that H. M. S. Olio will leave for the South early next week.

A Good Opportunity for Victoria.

EDITORS DAILY COLONIST:—It is impossible that the brief hurried statement which has reached us concerning the sudden and appalling calamity which has fallen upon the fine old city of Quebec can be regarded by our people with indifference. However absorbed in their own troubles the rest may be, the sad spectacle of twenty thousand of their fellow countrymen robbed of everything, and in one short hour driven from their fire-sides into the rude blast of a Canadian October to keep body and soul together as best they might, must have made one portion of the community pause and reflect. Who that for a moment has thought of a population four times as numerous as all Victoria, flying to the neighboring hills from before the flames, while their dwellings were swiftly swept from the earth, and the aged and infirm crushed on their own hearthstones—who, I ask, but has felt a shudder at their horror and a throb of pity for the unhappy victims. But the terror and excitement of such a conflagration are easily endured compared with the misery and wretchedness which follow. What might can be more pitiable than that of a poor hardworking man—his affectionate and happy family torn from the home that his industry had reared for them, his strong arms paralyzed by the loss of his shop, his tools, and his occupation, the food and clothing of his little ones snatched from before his eyes; all that made his home homelike or enabled him to provide for it, gone in a moment; his tender wife dying on the cold earth from fatigue and exposure amid the cries of his shivering children—what more heartrending than to see this frenzied impersonation of Despair gazing around for that sympathy and succour for which, among such a vast aggregation of misery, he must look in vain. And yet how many just such are standing to-day in the face of the hard advancing winter in the old city of Quebec! Those of your readers who have read the bare published facts know well that I am not "piling on the agony," nor exaggerating one jot or tittle. They know that among 20,000 homeless fugitives there have been hundreds of such cases, and the Canadian portion of them must know what a Canadian winter means for a poor beggar and his family. What must it be for two thousand families! Now I wish to enquire what is to hinder us making the case of these people our own? There is a great moral effort in help sent from

alar. Quebec may be very far away, but is a principal city in a young and rising nation—our sister city, full of suffering, the hearts of her people softened by sore affliction and keenly sensitive to acts of kindness, her public charity strained to its utmost in grappling with a terrible foe. Why cannot we send her a word of cheer, and something to show that when one British American city staggers under a blow the rest feel it and come to the rescue? Is not Quebec in ruins as dear to the heart of British America as Portland in ruins was to the United States? Unless gold hunting has absorbed every generous emotion, or an annexationist "jack o' the lantern" dazzed our wits and choked our patriotic impulses, we ought to answer this question by sharing even our last crust with the poor children and women of the brave old city. Why can we not, for even a couple of days, cease blubbering at an ignorant Colonial office and a couple of awkward Governors, and surprise ourselves and warm the hearts of others by a noble, generous deed? Perhaps our almost neglected firemen may not always snatch our wooden town out of the flames, and we may one of these drizzling mornings, have something worse than Governor Seymour to howl over. What I propose is that the Canadians organize and lead off in opening a channel through which public sympathy and aid can flow. Let them call out the girls to give a concert, the boys to give a "benefit," the clergyman to preach, and the citizens to subscribe to a "Quebec Relief Fund," and if, after they have got His Worship to telegraph their distressed countrymen a Christmas cheer, "if the blessing of him that was ready to perish should come upon us because we delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless and him that had none to help him," at least one of your readers will feel it no dishonor to be called A NORTH AMERICAN CHINAMAN.

"Unbecoming and Degrading."

EDITORS BRITISH COLONIST:—Such was the expression of the celebrated Louis Spohr in reference to the treatment of musicians. Now, if music, the most heaven-born, soul-inspiring science of all the fine arts, is worthy of any consideration at all, then I claim a word or two on behalf of the musician, for an art is a nonentity without an artist.

This is unbecoming and degrading, said Louis Spohr, as he was conducted from the orchestra to the larder, or to the servant's hall, or pushed into the kitchen amongst the cooks, pots and kettles, there to refresh himself upon the fragments and flat wine from the banquet table. Now an artist is supposed to be a being of superior mind and finer feelings than the pursuers of the more common vocations of life, and therefore would feel the degradation of such treatment more than another man. I am sorry to be obliged to say that I have not found my profession so treated only in England and where English customs prevail. Music is the life and soul of all our gatherings. You must have music on the battle field, and music o'er the tomb; music in your ball room, and music in your churches. Aye! and you dream of ethereal music in the realms of bliss where dwells the "Great I Am." I wonder if the musician will be crammed into the back kitchen there? If I thought this mode of treatment extended beyond this sphere, I would quit my profession and seek a livelihood by a more respectable calling, for it is better to be a brainless respected listener, than an intelligent degraded artist. However, the treatment of musicians is of no consideration in British Columbia, for if H. M.'s Navy continue to furnish bands for balls, &c., we shall all have to migrate shortly.

I cannot close without a word of comment on the letter written by the correspondent of the Commercial, referring to the souls lost on the Evening Star, he says: "But how sad the thought that a single burial case should have taken down into that deep which nothing disembody, so much of sin and wickedness as the Evening Star contained. Few single interments ever have included a hundred harlots, an opiate troupe and a circus company." So he declares the opera house with the brothel, the harlot with the prima donna. The fool!

The opera house and the theatre are institutions authorized by the Government, and patronized by the learned and best people of the nation, even up to our Lady Sovereign the Queen. Is virtue in an opera house impossible? Sin in heaven is not, I am sorry I am an artist, but as God has made me, so I must remain, and as regards degrading treatment, engagement, and scurrilous classifications by newspaper correspondents, why we must philosophise as the man whom the jacks kicked: "Put it down from whence it came."

For the profession. Victoria, Nov. 1866.

The Post Office.

MESSRS EDITORS:—The question is often asked, why don't we have the Post-office as near the centre of the city as possible? When we have to go to the Post-office for letters, the location should be as near the centre of the town as possible, so that all parties could have easy access to it. The Government own a splendid site, admirably adapted for the purpose, situated on Government street, where Messrs Franklin and others are located, which, with a very slight alteration, would make a fine office, centrally located, and easily accessible to all. The Government are paying a considerable rent for the present building, and it would be a great saving in money and time to the public if the Post-office was on Government street. L.

A WITNESS REJECTED.—In a London Police Court the other day, a witness about to be sworn said that if he kissed the book he should feel bound to speak the truth; but he did not believe in the doctrine of future reward and punishment, according to the sense in which men ordinarily understood it. He did not believe he should be punished in a future state if he did not speak the truth. The Justice declined to administer the oath to a man entertaining such opinions, and his evidence was not received.

A Boston reviewer is severe on "Griffith Gaunt." He says: "It might have been written in the latitude of Salt Lake City by a Mormon elder of a literary turn, with a seraglio of fifty concubines to furnish him inspiration."

By Electric Telegraph

DELAYED DESPATCHES.

Eastern States. CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The propeller I La Belle and steamer Milwaukee collided Friday evening. The propeller sunk immediately. Ten lives lost. James Brownlow, son of Governor Brown, has been appointed captain in regular army, and ordered to San Juan. Stephens, the Fenian Chief Organizer, disappeared from New York, and political excitement runs to an alarming high. Ireland, where the British Government is making a great show of strength.

CHICAGO, November 25.—Washington says the Government is yet without a clue in reference to the arrest and escape of John Surratt, announced by the cable. The man, however, was known, thus Surratt was traced to Richmond, and from thence he is supposed to have gone to Scotland via Canada, where he took refuge in a Catholic Convent. It is not considered probable that he will ever be returned to this country.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Two more distilleries were seized yesterday. The distilleries formerly seized hereabouts are astonished at the arrest of Ortega proves to have been Sheridan's voluntary act, but has since been approved by the Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—France asks for further time in which to withdraw her troops from Mexico, which our Government will grant, but insists upon the original agreement being carried out.

The President has completed the great part of his message, and for the first time the message and documents will be printed and ready for the members of Congress at the opening of the session.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Secretary Sewar sent a dispatch of 5,000 words over the cable on Sunday the 26th, supposed to relate to Mexico.

The condition of the Mexican Empire continues to be the leading topic of conversation in Europe and America. There are fresh reports that Maximilian formally abdicated last week and is now en route to Havana.

Special dispatches say that a steamer has sailed from New Orleans for Tampico and Vera Cruz with dispatches for Campbell and Sherman. The report of important Liberal successes in Puebla and Oaxaca are confirmed.

Europe.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The condition of the Mexican Empire is the leading topic.

A House paper says the Empress Carlotta's health is unchanged. The Sunday Gazette of this morning says the Royal Commission to consider the neutrality laws will soon commence its session. Lord Cranworth will be President of the Commission, and amongst its members will be Lord Loughborough, Sir Radcliff Palmer, Sir R. Philip Munt, Dr. Wislizenus and W. P. Gregory.

There are vague reports that the Government intend sending 20 regiments of militia to Ireland.

The Daily News of this morning publishes a letter stating that the Government has voluntarily re-opened the Alabama case. Seward demanded a settlement of the claim for damages two months ago.

Canada.

QUEBEC, Nov. 24.—A large number of temporary sheds have been erected in the burnt district, in many of which those burned out by the late fire will find shelter for the winter. A great many are emigrating to the United States.

Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, dates to the 14th Nov. say the holly trade has been revived.

The Jamaica Legislature met on the 6th. Complaints were rife about high taxes and obnoxious laws.

California.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—The British iron bar Coya, of Liverpool, laden with coal from Sydney, was approaching this port under every sail, the captain supposing himself near the Farallones, the weather having been thick the two previous days when struck at 7 o'clock, on Pigeon Point, six miles south of this point. Walter Cooper, one of the three saved, arrived in his city last night. He describes the scene after she struck as terrible in the extreme. An attempt was made to launch the long boat, but she was instantly swamped by the waves which were constantly breaking over her. The captain and officers did all in their power to save the passengers, but all to no purpose. No boat could be launched such a sea. It was evident to all on board that the only hope of being saved was in clinging to pieces of the wreck as the ship dashed to pieces on the rocks. Cooper hid on only his undershirt, drawers and cravat, when he reached shore, and others were equally as scantily clothed. They were nearly benumbed with cold, and crawled at of reach of the waves with great difficulty. In order to protect themselves from the cold they dug a hole in the ice, and the three survivors crawled into it, covering themselves over with bushes, where they remained until morning, when they found the whereabouts of a mile from the wreck. One of the party, that of Mrs Jeffrey, had washed ashore, while Cooper left. The hull of the vessel had entirely broken up and disappeared, while the beach was strewn with the fragments.

The following is a list of the passengers of the bark Coya.—Dr. Rawson and wife, London; Mr. Jeffries and wife and baby, Portsmouth; George Byron, Sydney; Miss Laseca, Napa Valley; Mrs. Pearson; Mrs. Page and daughter. Crew of the Coya—Captain R. Page; Thomas Beaton, first mate; Wm. Carr, second mate; James Skelton, smith; Frank Bashby, carpenter; J. Smith, steward; James Cook (name unknown); John Smith, Tom Smith, Walter Cooper, P. Macnamara, P. Bromery, John Bones, George Owens, John Cooper, Oliver Loeb, Peter Johnson, Peter Shimmensen, seaman. Saved.—George Byron, passenger, Sydney; Thomas Beaton, first mate; Walter Cooper, seaman.

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Macondray & Co., of this city, were the consignees of the Coys. The ship being of iron and laden with coal, a very small part of the wreck besides the spars will be likely to reach the shore.

The steamer Thames arrived under sail, 28 days from Honolulu, in ballast.

MARKETS.

Flour, superfine gr. sks, \$6 25 to \$6 50; extra gr. sks, \$6 75. Wheat, good milling, \$1 90; shipping, \$1 95. Barley, fair feed, 92 1/2; good do, 95; brewing, \$1. Oats, good, \$1 45.

Mexican Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—About the middle of October the French Minister of State addressed this Government, proposing to change the programme agreed upon last June between Minister Bigelow and Drouyn d'Huys for the evacuation of Mexico, instead of removing the troops in detachment, beginning in two and ending in six months thereafter. It was proposed to embark all in one body about the 1st of January. Our Government replies, through Bigelow, that it adhered to the original programme and hoped there would be no delay in the sailing of the first detachment.

Last Monday, Marquis D'Montolou communicated to Seward that Napoleon desired more time for the general evacuation, and proposed to defer it four months. The President and Cabinet, after due consideration, directed Seward to reply that this Government sees no good reason for any departure from the programme of June last, which was proposed wholly by the French Minister at that time and accepted by the United States, which now insists on its terms being fully carried out. This decision was communicated to Montolou to-day, and also probably to Gen. Dix before his departure.

The Times Washington correspondent says since the special cabinet meeting on Thursday there has been great interest to know its purpose. We are enabled to state positively that the cabinet was called together to consider the declaration of France—that she cannot withdraw from Mexico before next spring, when it is promised to withdraw entirely. This is in violation of the agreement by Seward and Drouyn d'Huys; and as the notification of its comes at this late day, our Government is not disposed to put full confidence in any further promise of Napoleon. This subject was further considered in cabinet meetings.

On Friday, General Grant being present by special invitation of the President, it is believed Minister Dix was instructed to demand the immediate withdrawal of the French troops. A steamer has sailed from New Orleans with Government dispatches to Campbell and Sherman, at Tampico or Vera Cruz.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—The Italian Moleri, who was arrested for murder in setting fire to a building in Margaret Alley, by which a child was burned to death and a whole block of buildings destroyed, has confessed the crime.

A fire broke out in a large frame building on the Potrero occupied by Fishback, Talow Chandler and Soap Maker, and Scoville & Co, Candle Makers. The entire building was burned, it was owned by S. P. Whipple, value \$20,000. Fishback estimates his loss at \$100,000; \$25,000 insurance. Scoville & Co. estimate their loss at \$20,000 and no insurance.

The steamer which sails for New York on Saturday takes 500 barrels of flour for that city.

Eastern States.

Leading Republican Congressmen are making a plan for the government of the Southern States, in view of their probable refusal to accept the constitutional amendment. It is proposed to reduce these States to a sort of territorial condition, to meet their peculiar circumstances.

Professor Loomis, of Yale College, says the Herald's dispatch, purporting to come from Greenwich, England, about the meteoric display, is spurious, and unless the display was witnessed in Asia or the Pacific Ocean, it did not come of this year. Only about 800 meteors were counted at New Haven and 400 at Chicago, entirely inadequate to meet expectations.

THE BAHAMAS.

Terrific Hurricane at Nassau and the Out Islands—Hundreds of Dwellings, Churches, Warehouses and Stores Blown Down or Damaged—Two Thousand Persons Homeless—Serious Marine Disasters and Many Lives Lost.

By the arrival of the Cunard steamship Corica at this port on Friday we have files from the Bahamas dated at Nassau, N. P., on the 20th of October.

The papers contain very ample and melancholy details of the effects of the terrible hurricane which visited the islands on the 1st and 2d instant—already referred to by telegraph in our columns—with reports of the marine and commercial losses sustained thereby.

His Excellency the Governor called a meeting of the Legislature October 9, for the purpose of consulting as to the best method of alleviating the distresses occasioned by the hurricane. Several vessels have been dispatched from Nassau to the out islands with provisions for the destitute.

The Nassau Guardian of the 20th of October reports her Britannic Majesty's ship Nimble still lies ashore on her starboard side, abreast of the Navy Yard. Her guns, ammunition and engines have been removed, and hopes are entertained of releasing her comparatively uninjured.

It is our most painful duty to record the most alarming hurricane which has visited Nassau within the memory of man. On Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, the aneroïd barometer at the Commissariat stood at 29.8, with the wind northeast by north. At half-past nine p.m. it fell to 27.7. There was a lull for nearly an hour and a half. About

half-past ten o'clock p.m. the wind sprung up from the opposite quarter—the southwest—and continued to blow violently till two a.m. yesterday, when it gradually subsided. To give a correct account of property destroyed will be impossible until the returns shall be officially sent in. The Wesleyans, we believe, have suffered most; their new and beautiful Trinity chapel, Frederick street, with its large and powerful organ, being entirely demolished, leaving only the class and school rooms beneath entire. This lofty edifice was blown down about three o'clock p.m.

The Council Chamber and House of Assembly have suffered as badly as any of the public buildings.

Commencing from the Navy Yard, West Bay street (below which it was almost impossible to pass on account of the ruins of houses, boats, pieces of wreck, broken up wharves, etc.) and proceeding in an easterly direction, we observed that the wharf of the Navy Yard was swept away; the bathing-house of the Ordnance Department has shared the same fate. The outbuildings of the barracks have partially disappeared; the roof of the officers' quarters and that of the eastern iron barracks have been torn up. All the wharves on the north side of Bay street are demolished. The slaughter house and market fish shed are no more.

The New Providence Asylum has suffered considerably, and the Quarantine buildings are levelled with the ground.

The Baptist chapel (Zion) in Shirley street, is directed of its portico. St. Anne's church at Sandilands is swept from its foundation.

We have only heard of the loss of two lives, one that of Mr. Abraham Addeley, who was knocked down by the falling of a house in the Middle road, Albert Town, and drowned in the inundation of rain; the other that of the Infant Public School teacher, Mrs. Horton, crushed to death by her falling house.

Government house is in such a deplorable state that his Excellency and family have taken up their abode at the Attorney General's.

The house of the Rev. J. Watkins was blown down, and that of R. A. Menendez, Esq., shared the same fate.

THE SHIPPING.

We are sorry to learn that of the shipping in port during the recent hurricane ninety-three vessels and boats were destroyed, ninety-seven seriously damaged, and forty one slightly injured—total, two hundred and thirty one.

The schooner C. J. Marshall, of Nassau, is a total wreck. The captain (Evans) and crew saved themselves with difficulty.

THE OUT ISLANDS.

From the settlement of Great Stirrup's Cay, Berry Islands, we learn that the hurricane committed great havoc there. There is not an inhabited cay that has not a house thrown down or a roof off.

A bark which struck on the Susan Rock, forming Betram Light, on the north side of Stirrup's Cay house, has gone all to pieces. All on board perished. Mr. J. S. Johnson buried three of the unfortunate sufferers on the 3d inst. and one on the 4th; Mr. Thompson also buried one.

The hurricane commenced at Tarpum Bay Eleuthera, about midnight on Sunday. It blew down sixteen to twenty houses belonging to the settlement, injuring the church on the bay, and slightly damaging the Wesleyan chapel.

RECAPITULATION.

In Nassau there were 617 dwelling houses destroyed and 600 damaged, five places of worship destroyed and three damaged, seventeen warehouses destroyed, one theatre destroyed, and one thousand and thirty-four persons rendered homeless.

In the out islands, from Bahco to Mayagrana, the destruction of property was severe in proportion, and a number of lives were lost by shipwreck and otherwise.

At Victoria Hill the crews of the Fly and Thames and two men of the Georgiana were drowned.

At Long Cay (Fortune Island) fourteen lives were lost by shipwreck.

SUMMARY Court.

MONDAY, 3d Dec., 1866. Gorridge v. Williams—To recover damage done to crops by the trespass of pigs belonging to defendant. Judgment for \$44 for plaintiff.

Snider v. Gorridge—To recover damage done to crops by the trespass of oxen belonging to defendant. Judgment for \$30.

Assignees of Huskinson v. Teideman—Judgment for \$11 25. Assignees of Huskinson v. John Costello—Judgment for \$14 50. Mabius v. Bunster—Judgment for \$10. Nicholles v. Byrum—To recover \$50 for medical treatment. This case was tried at the last court, when the jury failed to agree. Mr. Bishop appeared for the plaintiff, and the Attorney General, instructed by the defendant, for the defendant. Judgment for plaintiff.

through frost and snow to come and throw herself upon my neck and upon the steps of the Sorbonne—Francoise, whose skin was soft as velvet, and her eyes so tender and loving!

The marquis took a pinch of snuff, but I saw the snuff fall to the floor.

They dragged her before the judges. I wished to excuse myself, but they forced me to preside. They pretended ironically to respect the highest degree of confidence in my natural impartiality. My enemies rejoiced, and the populace threatened to stone me when it was known that I had ordered—

Here M. de Page was silent. You could hear nothing but the crackling of the fire and the oscillations of the pendulum. The pictures on the wall were noisier than the company at that time.

M. de Page continued: 'That I had ordered the rack! For Francoise firmly denied everything, the theft, the circumstances of the theft, all—constantly reminding me of Montreu, of her mother, of the days of our childhood, and of our relationship. I had ordered the question! The robe of Francoise was taken off. Oh! the cry of a young girl brought naked before her judges. God spare you from ever hearing that cry. But Francoise turned her eyes upon me. Gentlemen, I have had a sword thrust through my body to the hilt. That look stabbed more keenly. They put her knee in the leaden boot. Her cries grew weaker.'

At this part of the recital of the President a thrill of horror ran through the guests.

'They put the fire to the pit of her stomach. Francoise was silent; she had ceased to shriek. Gentlemen, Francoise was innocent! I knew it. It was I who had hidden the diamond box in her bed, in order that she might be tried, condemned and executed.'

'The ladies covered their faces. If I had had a knife in my hand, I would have stuck it in the old President's heart. But the President closed his eyes, collected himself for a moment and then said: 'They crushed her right hand, every finger, every joint, like this—'

He made a gesture. My nerves jerked spasmodically in imitation of it. A cloud of blood passed before my eyes and the terrible scene vanished.

'Francoise had fainted in confessing the theft. Yes, she had confessed it, but proclaimed that I was her foster brother, that she had come to Paris to see me; that to see me she had braved ice and snow—braved everything—to hang once more upon her foster brother's neck.'

The President had hardly finished the agonizing sentence, when I saw rise behind Madame de Haqueville, like a phantom, a woman, who, with difficulty and pain, drawing off her glove, permitted to be seen a hand broken and crushed, which she placed upon the head of M. de Page.

Like one crushed, the old man raised his eyes in terror beneath that hand which weighed him down. The old people were pale; I looked at myself in the glass; I was more than pale—I was green. Tears and sobs from the eyes and mouths of these two, ruined by each other, mingled together; and M. de Page took that hand and carrying it to his lips, kissed it as the dying man kisses the Host, and he was pardoned as the dying man is pardoned. For Madame Casa Biancha passed the arm, which was free, around the neck of M. de Page.

'That evening, again continued the President, 'there was a court ball. I appeared at it, still clothed in my judicial robes, and bearing with me the death warrant of Francoise. Bending my knee to the earth, I said to King Louis the Sixteenth: 'Sire, to day the bones of my foster sister have been broken on the rack. I was her accuser, sire, and she has confessed all.'

'Well,' said the King, 'I invented the story of that theft. The King recoiled with horror. 'And wherefore, Monsieur? 'Because I wished to prove to France that with the torture the most frightful falsehood was believed—the holiest truth assassinated. Sire, to this proof I have sacrificed the thing dearest to me in the world. My opinion, therefore, cannot be doubted.'

'Messieurs,' said the King, 'let the ball continue.' Then turning to the Chancellor: 'Monsieur, from this night the torture is abolished in France! Let it be made known throughout the kingdom.'

STRANGE SUICIDE OF AN ENGLISH GIRL IN FRANCE.—The Temps gives the following account of an extraordinary suicide committed by a young English girl in France—'M. and Madame S., residing in the Rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré, engaged as governess for two young daughters, an orphan girl, Lucy B., a native of Liverpool. She was well acquainted with the English and French languages, drawing and music. Possessing a sweet temper and engaging manners, she was greatly respected and beloved by M. and Madame S.

When they went to their country seat, in the beginning of the summer, she went with them. There she became quite melancholy, and though every means were employed to divert her, she continued in this state and refused to give any reason for it. At length she attempted to commit suicide with the fumes of charcoal, but she was discovered in time to prevent the completion of her design. A physician was called in, who directed that she should be carefully watched. This was done, but one day Lucy B. suddenly disappeared, and no one was able to tell where she had gone. Fifteen days passed from the period of her disappearance. At the end of that time a disagreeable smell was noticed in the house, and it was traced to a room which was merely used as a lumber room, and was scarcely ever entered. A large chest resting on a box containing books was found here. The chest was opened and in it was found the half decomposed body of Lucy. She held fast in her right hand a photograph of M. S., which she asked for a few days before, and on it was written the following words: 'M. S. I ask your pardon for my death. I loved you. Not daring to tell you, and two weak to leave you, I thought that I must die. I also ask pardon of Madame S., who was so good to me. The post mortem examination proved that she must have made several attempts at suicide, for in her stomach were found pins, nails, and poison.'

CURES AND COMFORT, FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.

Holloway's Ointment.

This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving and curing old sores, wounds, bad legs, ulcers and eruptions of the skin; when rubbed on the surface it penetrates and purifies each tissue on its passage, and exerts the most wholesome influence over the internal structure. It heals by cleansing all animal fluids with which it comes in contact, and thereby procures a sound and permanent cure.

Gout and Rheumatism. To sufferers from the cracking pain of rheumatism and Gout this ointment will prove invaluable. After fomentation with warm water the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at once to lessen inflammation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore natural circulation, and expel the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible specifics.

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

All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula and Scurvy. This Ointment is a certain cure for Ringworm, Scabby Scrofula or King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject. The skin cannot be treated with a safer or more speedy remedy than Holloway's Ointment, assisted by his celebrated Pills, which act so powerfully on the constitution and so purify the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained.

Dropsical Swellings. To sufferers from this dangerous and stealthy complaint which frequently creeps upon us by slight ailments, such as trifling jaundice, or which little or no notice is taken until the legs begin to swell. The cause of the evil must be looked for in the liver and stomach, therefore set to work earnestly by taking Holloway's famous Pills according to the printed instructions and rubbing the Ointment very effectively over the pit of the stomach and next to these those organs lie. Most dropsical cases will readily yield to the combined influence of the Ointment and Pills.

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Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:— Bad Legs, Swelled Feet, Sore Throats, Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsical Swellings, Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation, Disorders of the Kidneys, Stones and Gravel, Dropsical Swellings, Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation, Disorders of the Kidneys, Stones and Gravel.

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