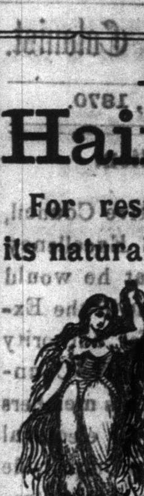
Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual, for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

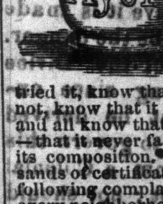
HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE $1.00.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhoea**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH

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

DEAR SIR,—Having had a most distressing cough, which caused me many sleepless nights and restless days, I was recommended by His Lordship the Earl of Caithness to try your invaluable BALSAM OF ANISEED, and I can assure you with the first dose I found immediate relief, even without having to suspend my various duties; and the first small bottle completely cured me, therefore I have the greatest confidence in recommending it to the million. Most respectfully yours,

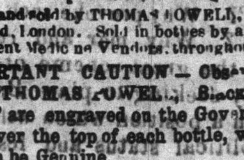
To MR POWELL. W. LINZELL, H.M.G.B. Netley.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED,

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

The large sales and increased demand for this excellent and elegant preparation, which has followed its introduction in to Australia, New Zealand and nearly all the British Colonies, has induced the Proprietor to still further extend the beneficial results of its use, and he begs to announce that he is now introducing it for sale in Victoria, B. C., and has appointed Messrs Millard & Beedy, Wholesale Agents, through whom Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain a supply.

THE PRICE IS WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL CLASSES.



[Established 1824.]

Prepared and sold by THOMAS POWELL, 16 Blackfriars Road, London. Sold in bottles by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World

IMPORTANT CAUTION — Observe that the Words "THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars Bridge, London," are engraved on the Government stamp fixed over the top of each bottle, without which none can be Genuine.

Wholesale Agents, MILLARD & BEEDY, Wharf Street, Victoria, B C, no1820tw

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL 11. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1870. NO. 13.

THE BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
DAVID W. HIGGINS

TERMS:

One Year, (in advance)	$12 00
Six Months, do	6 00
Three Months do	3 00
One Week	0 25

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING.

TERMS:

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Barnard's Express	Yale B C
do	Lytton
do	Vanwinkle
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do	Clinton
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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The figures opposite the address on each wrapper indicate the date of expiration of the subscription.

Our Folly and our True Policy.

Oh! slow to believe, slow to see, slow to act—how long will this people stand in their own light—bar their own way to fortune? Ever since the sacrifice of the free port the commercial mind has been conscious of commercial ruin. Under the free port the foreign commerce of this single community rose in 1866 to a million and a half, only to be knocked down by the tariff to $67,000 in 1869. Commerce gone, shipping gone, merchants going—what is to be done? Will not the same means accomplish the same end? What has been done can be done again. How is it that no effort has been made to undo that fatal error?—to bring back commercial prosperity? This colony is about to undergo great constitutional changes—pass the political Rubicon of its history. Now is the time to obtain commercial deliverance. The people may have a free port for the asking. The Dominion is willing. The Mainland is willing. Are the people of Victoria alone demented? Nothing could well be clearer than the proposition that the whole colony, the whole Dominion has a common interest in building up a great commercial and maritime depot on the Pacific seaboard. This was not always so, as regards these colonies. There unhappily was a period in our history when the proposition would not have met with such ready assent—when that community of interest which, we venture to think, now pervades the united colony was not felt by the people of every section. But we are happy in believing that these sectional jealousies and contentious differences have disappeared with the peculiar conditions that gave them birth, and that there is now a oneness of interest, a oneness of feeling, a oneness of sentiment, a oneness of aspiration and national ambition pervading the whole, that men no longer view the various colonial questions which present themselves from the lower standpoint of sectionalism, so well calculated to distort the facts and becloud the judgment. In advocating the establishment of a free port under Confederation we distinctly disclaim all sectional views. In truth, one of the most happy and commendable features of the scheme is its broad, colonial, national character. Every advance step under it is a colonial, a national advance. Every dollar made out of a foreign customer must be regarded as a dollar added to the wealth of the colony, of the young nation. Every ship attracted to our ports represents just so much clear gain to the colony, to the Dominion; for every ship will bring some cheap commodity we need and take away some commodity we have to spare. Thus, viewing Victoria as the mouth, every bite of nourishment it takes in will be in a greater or less degree transfused throughout the entire system. There was a time when the merchants of the Mainland were, to some extent, driven by exceptional circumstances past Victoria to seek a market in a foreign land. The policy was unnatural, we admit; but it was the result of unnatural conditions. But, once make this a great commercial *entrepot* under Confederation, and it will be the pride as it will be the duty and interest of every British Columbian, every Canadian to contribute towards making it the seat of commerce on the North Pacific. There can be no Provincial jealousies here. The sole representative of the young Empire on the Pacific, it will be the pride and the interest of every Province on the Atlantic, of the entire chain of communities stretching across the continent, to bid us Godspeed. All would welcome that condition of things which would constitute Victoria a better market than San Francisco. It is just such a condition of things we desire to promote; and in no way can it be attained but by the restoration of the free port. There are objections to a free port; but these are lighter than a feather shaken from the insect's wing when cast into the scale against the advantages. Besides, they are easily met. The chiefest of all is protection to our agricultural interests. Do our farmers really know what they are paying for protection? Even that may be purchased at a price above its real value. But there is no difficulty whatever about giving the farmers and stock-raisers ample protection under the free port system. The same power that placed a tax of $4 a head upon foreign cattle under the old free port dispensation can meet all foreign produce with a protective tax under the new. When we talk about setting commerce free, we do not include in that term those natural productions of our own soil which it may be desirable still to foster and protect, but that larger commerce of the world, to attract which we are placed in such a favorable position. In entering the Dominion let it be our care that fitting provision is made for adopting such a commercial policy as will give full scope to the great natural advantages we possess for attaining a commanding and prosperous position, and making all surrounding peoples pay tribute to the young British Nation.

Tuesday March 22

Legislative Council.

MONDAY, March 21, 1870.

Council met at 1 P. M.

Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed.

COMMUNICATION.

From His Excellency the Governor supplying returns of road tax and preemption of lands.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole on the [illegible]

TERMS OF CONFEDERATION.

Mr Humphreys said that out of deference to the hon mover of the amendment to his resolution he would, with the permission of the House, withdraw his resolution, which was granted.

A long discussion ensued on the resolution for responsible government, in which the following members took a part:—Messrs Ring, Walkam, Dewdney, Crease, Trutch, Helmcken, Barnard and Wood.

The Committee rose and reported progress. Council adjourned till to-morrow.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.—Several weeks ago—we think eight—the City Council directed the Street Committee to have a cross-walk, forty feet long, laid across Johnson street, at its intersection with Quadra; but the order has never been carried out and the street is consequently impassible at that point. The absence of the walk is felt all the more because excellent sidewalks from all directions entice the unwary pedestrian to this very spot, where, should he attempt to cross, he is sure to sink in mud to his knees and run a chance of losing his boots. There are dark rumors, too, extant among the neighbors of a woman and child attempting the passage of this sea of mud a few days ago and never afterwards being heard of!—victims of a misplaced confidence in the efficacy of a Corporation Ordinance.

THE STEAM DELUGE.—The steamer for the Deluge Engine Company arrived yesterday on the Alpaca from London. The steamer was built by Merryweather & Sons of London, and is a 3d class improved patent with single cylinder and double-acting pump. The diameter of the steam cylinder is 6½ inches, diameter of pump 5¼ inch, length of stroke and cylinder pump 18 inches. Her pumping capacity is 300 gallons of water per minute to a height of 160 feet, and steam may be raised of cold water to a working pressure in eight minutes. The engine will be landed in a few days, and after it has been put together there will be a test of power with the Tiger steamer.

THE TELEGRAPH.—A memorial to the Legislative Council, remonstrating against the passage of the bill, levying a rate of two per cent on the customs duties for the maintenance of the Mainland telegraph line, was circulated yesterday and signed by every importer. The proposed tax is obnoxious and if imposed will be drawn directly from the pockets of the importers. An able letter from 'A Merchant' appears in this issue upon the subject. The Council must hit upon some other plan for paying the subsidy.

NO MAILS.—It is believed at the Postoffice that the mails which left San Francisco by the Ajax on the 10th inst and should have arrived on the California—but didn't—were sent overland to Olympia, where they may stick for an indefinite period. Why does not our Government request the Postmaster at Portland to retain the bags there until they can be sent around by water?

MINING STOCKS at San Francisco are looking up. On the 16th Gould & Curry opened at $330 and soon rose to $365, at which figure twenty-five shares changed hands—closing at $340. Savage rose to $60—closing at $58½.

ANOTHER CHARGE.—Beaman, who was arrested on Saturday for threatening to kill P McTiernan, was yesterday liberated upon his own recognizances to appear on Wednesday. While he was leaving the Court room he was tapped on the shoulder and informed that he was wanted upon another charge — that of accessory after the fact of the robbery at the Colonial Hotel in April of last year. It is charged that Beaman went to the American Hotel some days after the robbery and inquired for a certain trunk, which trunk was subsequently found in a saloon on Bastion street filled with stolen goods. Beaman was committed on this charge for further examination. Verily, 'the way of the transgressor is hard' on Vancouver Island.

ON LEAVE.—Saturday's *Gazette* contains a [illegible] to wit:—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint His Honor Chief Justice Begbie to act as Chief Justice of Vancouver Island, during the absence on leave of Chief Justice Needham. The explanation is this:—On leaving this Mr Needham had not received his commission as Chief Justice of Trinidad. It is presumed that the commission had been sent direct to Trinidad. The Governor has written home in reference to the matter, and Mr. Needham will await the result at San Francisco. Meanwhile he is nominally Chief Justice of Vancouver Island.

ARRIVAL FROM LONDON.—The British bark Alpaca, Capt Clements, 158 days from the Downs, arrived in Esquimalt harbor on Sunday evening. Capt Clements reports heavy weather in the South Pacific; but in rounding the Horn no severe gales were experienced. In lat 14° 19' south, 34° 58' west, in the Atlantic, on the 26th Nov., Wm McAllister, a lad, died of consumption and was buried at sea. The Alpaca is a vessel of 480 tons. She brings 800 tons of general merchandise—400 tons of which are Naval stores for the supply of the Flying Squadron—and comes consigned to Sproat & Co. The stores will be discharged at Esquimalt.

ARRIVAL FROM PORTLAND.—The steamship California, Capt Rogers, arrived from Portland at 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, and having landed passengers and express at the mouth of the harbor, proceeded on to Port Townsend and Olympia. The California had about 70 passengers [including 22 U S soldiers], 20 of whom were for Victoria, and a large freight for this port. She brought no mail. The late storms were severely felt throughout Oregon. At Portland seven inches of snow fell and the cold was intense. Several of the passengers are bound for Peace River.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The three-masted schooner [illegible] Jordan, Capt Perry, arrived from San Francisco on Sunday, [illegible] days on the passage. Capt Perry reports strong northerly winds and [illegible] gales during the first part of the voyage, and variable winds and calms for the past week. The schooner brings 300 tons of general merchandise and comes consigned to Mallard & Beedy.

BRUTAL MURDER.—A murder of almost unprecedented brutality was committed on the 5th January in the neighborhood of Harbour Grace, Newfoundland. The victim was Miss Pike, a girl of sweet sixteen and of unimpeachable character. She was murdered in the most brutal manner on the Mosquito road. The Governor had offered a reward of $1000 for the apprehension of the murderer.

THEATRE ROYAL.—The popular play of 'Under the Gaslight' was presented last night for the third time to a splendid house. Having already described the main features of the piece and the individual merits of the principal actors, it is unnecessary to say more than that in every respect the performance was equal to former occasions.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER recommends the construction of a cistern at the corner of Blanchard and Fort streets instead of at the corner of Blanchard and Cormorant streets, as erroneously stated on Sunday.

TRADE OF THE NORTHWEST.—The Toronto *Globe*, in a leading article, points out the importance of securing at once the trade of the Northwest, which is at the present time two millions of dollars a year.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—An Indian is in gaol charged with initiating a Chinaman into the mysteries and miseries of civilized life by knocking him upon the head and robbing him of a five-dollar gold piece and a short bit.

THE Alpaca brought a large lot of machinery for the Vancouver Coal Company, which will increase the facilities for turning out coal at Nanaimo.

DROWNED AT SEATTLE.—Michael Kelly, of Port Blakely, and two men, names unknown, were drowned on the 14th inst. while attempting to go from Port Orchard to Port Blakely in an open boat.

CITY POUND.—A cow and calf and a dog will be sold on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock, if not previously redeemed.

A BIG DAY'S WORK.—On the 17th ult. 75,000 words were telegraphed from Ottawa to Toronto.

Castelar the leader of the Spanish Republicans has written a remarkable letter to a Vienna liberal paper, in which lengthy letter he predicts, not only a Spanish Republic, but a confederation of European republics on the plan of the American federal system, ultimately an United State of the world. He pays a growing tribute to America that paradise of the future.

The Two-per-cent. Bill.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—The feelings of the mercantile community have never been more outraged since the loss of the free port than they are just now, in consequence of learning that a bill has been sent down to the Legislative Council authorizing that body to impose an additional duty of two per cent upon the customs revenue.

I trust that the bill in question will not pass, for if it should, a grosser piece of injustice will never have been perpetrated in this colony or probably elsewhere.

This additional tax not being put upon any particular article *directly*, cannot, in consequence of its forming such a fractional part of the cost of the article, be charged to the consumer, and will thus fall *entirely upon the few importers in the colony*.

Can the Legislative Council in justice ask those few importers, fifteen, twenty, or whatever the number may be, to bear the whole cost of maintaining the Mainland telegraph?—for such will be the effect of the bill in question. It is monstrous.

The Governor might just as well have sent down a bill authorizing the Legislative Council to impose such and such an amount on each importer, naming what each firm or individual should pay, and the measure would not have been more arbitrary than this one about to be considered by the Legislative Council.

If the Mainland telegraph *must be* maintained, the Legislative Council should devise some *fairer* and *juster* means of raising the necessary revenue. Why not raise the duty on horses and beef cattle? or put a small additional tax on some few articles of general consumption, such as rice, sugar and tea, for when an article is *directly* taxed, and not indirectly, the extra duty is immediately added to the price by the importer.

I have only to say in conclusion that if there be one thing more than another likely to spur the people on to press for Responsible Government, it is the commission, by the Government, of some gross piece of injustice such as contained in the Bill that forms the subject of this letter. Yours obediently,

A MERCHANT.

P. S. Should the colony [as is very likely] receive this year an accession to its mining population of 1000 to 1500 the Mining Licenses alone would more than make up the sum required for the maintenance of the Mainland telegraph.

THE CANADIAN PREMIER.—It may not be altogether uninteresting to know in what estimation Sir John A McDonald, Premier of the Dominion of Canada, is held by our powerful neighbors. The New York *Herald*, a paper not apt to take too favorable a view of anything pertaining to Canada, in referring to the proposed visit to Ottawa of H. R. H. Prince Arthur, says:—"Probably the foremost figure who will do the honors will be Sir John McDonald who, as Premier, may be said to be the head, body and tail of the Dominion Government. He is a man of great personal popularity all through the British Provinces, and as a constitutional lawyer and political manager his rare and consummate skill. He deals with men as he finds them and by shrewd manipulation seldom fails to accomplish his object. His bitterest opponents during one session of Parliament are often found on Sir John's side at the next session. He holds desirable offices temptingly before grasping aspirants—often found among his political opponents—and when prudence requires them to be disposed of he rarely fails to gain a point in their distribution. His great power lies in his ability to manipulate men, and by an ingenious use of all the vast patronage at his command he rarely fails in his combination. In England Sir John would have been the Disraeli of Parliament—his equal in ability and his peer in political management. Few men work as many hours in the day or accomplish as much in the same time. His vitality astonishes even his intimate friends. The amount of work performed by him in a single day is prodigious. Shrewd, cautious, of untiring watchfulness, with a keen and penetrating knowledge of man, such is Sir John A Macdonald Premier of the Dominion Government, who will entertain and delight Her Majesty's son on the occasion of his visit to Ottawa."

HARD TIMES are not wholly confined to British Columbia; nay, it is questionable whether our people might not go farther and fare worse. In San Francisco times are bad; in New York they are worse. An exchange says, "On Broadway, between Waverly place and Canal street—a distance of eleven blocks—there are sixty-three stores and offices to let. Of this number thirty-eight are large stores. On the block opposite the Metropolitan Hotel there are five magnificent stores labelled 'to let,' and between Waverly place and Bleecker street there are thirteen business places standing empty."

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—We learn from undoubted authority that Sir John Young, Governor-General of Canada, has made arrangements for a trip over the transcontinental railway in May next, with a view to paying this colony a visit. It is believed that His Royal Highness Prince Arthur will accompany Sir John, although that part of the programme has not been finally decided upon. The visit of such distinguished personages will, indeed, constitute a proud epoch in the history of British Columbia.

A WOMAN writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* in defense of female labor in the field, and observes—"I do not know, judging from the tone of the ordinary novel of the period, that the gossip of a harvest field is one whit worse, if it be nearly so bad, as the scandal of a drawing-room full of dowagers—but my experience teaches me that women may do field work and yet be the best of wives and mothers; and those that are not good wives and mothers would be what they are if there was no such thing as field work."

Her Majesty's Message.

The session of Parliament was opened Feb. 8th with the usual formalities.

The Members of the Lower House, with the speaker at their head, having appeared at the bar of the House of Lords, the following Royal Message was read by the Lord Chancellor:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We have it in command from Her Majesty again to invite you to resume your arduous duties, and to express the regret of Her Majesty that recent indisposition has prevented her from meeting you in person, as had been her intention, at a period of remarkable public interest.

The friendly sentiments which are entertained in all quarters towards this country and which Her Majesty cordially reciprocates, the growing disposition to resort to the good offices of allies in cases of international difference, and the conciliatory spirit in which several such cases have recently been treated and determined, encourage Her Majesty's confidence in the continued maintenance of the general tranquility.

Papers will be laid before you in reference to the recent occurrences in New Zealand.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The Estimates for the services of the approaching financial year are in a forward state of preparation. Framed with a view in the first place to the effective maintenance of the Public Establishments, they will impose a diminished charge upon the subjects of Her Majesty.

The condition of the Revenue has answered to the expectations which were formed during the past session.

Her Majesty trusts that you will be disposed to carry to its completion the inquiry which you last year instituted into the mode of conducting Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, and thus to prepare the materials of useful and early legislation.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It will be proposed to you to amend the laws respecting the occupation and acquisition of land in Ireland, in a manner adapted to the peculiar circumstances of that country, and calculated, as Her Majesty believes, to bring about improved relations between the several classes concerned in Irish agriculture, which collectively constitute the great bulk of the people. These provisions, when matured by your impartiality and wisdom, as Her Majesty trusts, will tend to inspire among persons with whom such sentiments may still be wanting, that steady confidence in the law and that desire to render assistance in its effective administration which mark her subjects in general; and thus will aid in consolidating the fabric of the Empire.

We are further directed by Her Majesty to state that many other subjects of public importance appear to demand your care; and among these especially to inform you that a Bill has been prepared for the enlargement, on a comprehensive scale, of the means of National Education.

In fulfilment of an engagement to the Government of the United States, a Bill will be proposed to you for the purpose of defining the status of subjects or citizens of foreign countries who may desire naturalization, and of aiding them in the attainment of that object.

You will further be invited to consider Bills prepared in compliance with the Report of the Commissioners on Courts of Judicature for the improvement of the constitution and procedure of the superior tribunals of both original and appellate jurisdiction.

The question of religious tests in the Universities and Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge has been discussed for many years. Her Majesty recommends such a legislative settlement of this question as may contribute to extend the usefulness of these great institutions and to heighten the respect with which they are justly regarded.

Bills have been prepared for extending the incidence of rating, and for placing the collection of the large sums locally raised for various purposes on a simple and uniform footing.

Her Majesty has likewise to recommend that you should undertake the amendment of the laws which regulate the grant of licenses for the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors.

Measures will also be brought under your consideration for facilitating the transfer of land, for regulating the succession of real property in cases of intestacy, for amending the laws as to the disabilities of members of Trade Combinations, and for both consolidating and improving the body of statutes which relate to merchant shipping.

While commending to you these weighty matters of legislation, Her Majesty commands us to add, that the recent extension of agrarian crime in several parts of Ireland, with its train of accompanying evils, has filled Her Majesty with painful concern.

The Executive Government has employed freely the means at its command for the prevention of outrage, and a partial improvement may be observed. But although the number of offences within this class of crime has been by no means so great as at some former periods, the [illegible] evidence in aid of the administration of justice has been alike remarkable and injurious.

For the removal of such evils, Her Majesty places her main reliance on the permanent operation of wise and necessary changes in the law. Yet she will not hesitate to recommend to you the adoption of special provisions, should such a policy appear, during the course of the Session, to be required by the paramount interests of peace and order.

Upon these and all other subjects Her Majesty devoutly prays that your labours may be constantly attended by the blessing of Almighty God."

H. M. S. CHAMELEON will be repaired at Esquimalt by means of a cofferdam. The repairs will cost about £1600. Were the ship sent to San Francisco, they would cost £2500 and a ship's crew!

The Weekly British Colonist.
Wednesday March 23, 1870.

The Two Schemes.

On the 15th February the Government scheme for union with Canada was formally unfolded to the public. On the 14th March the member for Victoria District unfolded his in a speech which sorely taxed the patience of the House. With the obvious advantage of having the Government scheme by his side for a whole month, it was not unreasonable to expect that a gentleman of no little research and ambition would have succeeded in producing something which, if it did not absolutely supercede the Government measure, would at least divide the House upon it. There was evident surprise at the result. True, the member for Lillooet, in his accustomed pronounced way, declared that the scheme propounded by his 'honorable colleague' had 'completely demolished' that submitted by the Government. Yet it must be evident from the vote that he was very much alone in that way of thinking; for the two solitary votes cast with the political 'Siamese Twins' must be regarded as having been cast against Confederation rather than in favor of the new scheme. It was, indeed a poor consolation for the would-be leader of the Confederation party to find himself with such a following. It was a doubtful compliment paid to his scheme to find it supported only and solely by the implacable anti-Confederation pair! Let us look at this new scheme in a spirit of fairness; nor should it be concealed that the House was in a temper to treat the scheme upon its own merits and not in a party spirit. The chief objection taken to the Government scheme was that it rested upon a fictitious basis in regard to population; but is not the population basis recommended by Mr DeCosmos open to far stronger objection? In the Government scheme the population is reckoned at 120,000. It is not pretended that this is the true population; but it was fully explained that, upon a careful calculation, it was found that for purposes of Federal revenue, the population of British Columbia, be it what it may, is equal to 120,000 in the Provinces with which it is proposed to unite, so that if there is fiction in the figures, the facts are fair and just. But what do we find the objector doing? He flies into the opposite extreme and places the population at 40,000. In speaking about the population of this colony figures can only be regarded as approximate; yet it will scarcely be denied that the Indian and Chinese population does not fall short of 65,000, and at no period has the white population been put below 10,000. Here, then, we have 75,000 certain—how many more we will not pretend to say. But it should be remembered that these figures represent the minimum population of the colony at its lowest ebb, and that a fresh current is even now setting in. Should the newly discovered goldfields at all 'pan out' it is no exaggeration to say that the white population will double in two years; nor will we be accused of recklessness in asserting that with union and the inauguration of the great works to follow in its wake, population will pour into this colony from adjacent countries at such a rate as fully to justify the Government basis, regarded in a purely numerical point of view. In any case it is much nearer the mark than the other. The chief difference, however, between the two is that the Government has adopted the leveling up process, whereas Mr DeCosmos has adopted the leveling down process. Yet there is more in this difference than may appear at first sight. The larger standard of population gives us better financial results; but it at the same time gives the colony a higher political status. With the population boiled down to 40,000 we could not with any show of reason claim a larger representation in the Canadian Parliament than five—two in the Senate and three in the Commons, as proposed by Mr DeCosmos in his scheme submitted to the Yale Convention, some two years ago. By the plan submitted by the Government, British Columbia will be entitled to a representation of twelve—eight in the Commons and four in the Senate, and probably two in the Cabinet. The importance of this difference is not easily overestimated. As was very forcibly pointed out by Mr Barnard, in the course of debate, it might not seldom virtually throw the balance of power, so to speak, into our hands. And it is just, as it is important, that a colony possessing so large and valuable a territory, and occupying such an important geographical position, should be allowed a potent voice in the Federal councils. But there is yet another important point of difference between the two schemes; and it is here that the one propounded by Mr DeCosmos completely breaks down. Under the Government scheme the revenue derived from the per capita tax would commence to increase as soon as the population rose above 120,000. On the other hand Mr DeCosmos' scheme commences with a population of 40,000, at 80 cents per head, equal to $32,000, the revenue resulting from this increasing with the population. He then *borrows* from the Dominion Government $150,000, to be paid back as the population rises over 40,000, at the rate of 80 cents per head—that is to say, in proportion as the $32,000 increases so will the $150,000 diminish in like proportion—much upon the principle, in fact, adopted by Pat who, upon finding his blanket too short, cut a piece from the one end and added it to the other! Now it must be evident that before these sums would be equalized the population would have to reach 180,000 souls. So, whereas, in the one case an increase of revenue in the form of head money would be attained, upon the population exceeding 120,000, in the other it would not commence to increase until the population reached the number of 180,000!! With the Government scheme, therefore, we secure much better financial results, and infinitely better political results. Well might the Chief Commissioner remark that a comparison of the two schemes made him more than ever in love with the Government one. Well might the ultra anti-Confederates vote for Mr DeCosmos' scheme as the most ready means of defeating the measure at the polls!

Legislative Council.

MONDAY, March 14th, 1870

The House went into Committee on the Confederation resolutions. Hon H M Ball in the Chair.

The Resolution having been read in full,

The Attorney General rose to propose the adoption of the Resolution as sent down to the House having as its object the Confederation of this Colony with the Dominion of Canada. He proposed to consult the wish of the Council as to the particular mode in which the Terms should be discussed; whether as a whole, or in detail, paragraph by paragraph; but before doing so he thought it right to make a few brief general remarks on the resolution as a whole. The subject was one of so large a nature, and such paramount importance, so many interests both here and in Canada were at stake, and the issues involved were so extensive, that he sincerely hoped that all hon members would bring to its discussion an earnest desire to combine their individual efforts to work out a successful result, and to throw aside for such an occasion all former prejudices and distrust, and as we had unanimously affirmed the principle, the House was now committed to Confederation in the abstract, [no! no! from hon's DeCosmos, Wood, Humphreys and Drake.] Well, well, he (the Attorney-General) thought so, and the House would think so too. It had so voted. He hoped that they could all now act harmoniously together, and see whether they would not between them turn out such a scheme as would effect the desired object and work well in practice; be just and equitable to Canada, who, will certainly be just and equitable to us, and yet so favorable to this Colony as to insure the terms ratification when submitted to the popular vote. All hon members whatever their opinions desired the same thing, to get the best terms practicable to the country, and the scheme contained, he submitted, the best they could devise, and would give the local government as large an annual balance of cash for local purposes as they could venture to ask. Here the hon gentleman saw danger against which it was his duty to warn hon members. The hon members should be careful in attempting to add anything to the proposals, now before the House, which could not be granted by Canada, and should be particularly careful not to overload it with terms least it should break down by its own weight, or, to take away from its interest by suggesting any others that were not of marked importance. The resolution itself had been framed by the Governor and Executive Council after very long deliberation and anxious care. He (the Attorney General) had observed a report in a newspaper of the previous proceedings of the Council, if he might be allowed to notice it without producing the paper, in which an hon member was stated to have said, that any amendments of the resolution would be accepted. He [the Attorney-General] thought it right to say on behalf of the Government, that while the Government could not consent to imperil the unity of their scheme by amendments, they would still be happy to receive and fully consider and would invite hon members to bring forward for the decision of the House all suggestions of a practical and reasonable character, calculated to remove any of its disadvantages and so to improve the working of the scheme and insure its more general acceptance. As the majority of the Council were in favor of dividing it into parts and discussing it paragraph by paragraph, he would follow the suggestion. He proposed the adoption of paragraph 1. "Canada shall be liable for the debts and liabilities of British Columbia." These he explained to be actual debts of the colony matured and not matured. He quoted the returns that day sent down by the Governor giving the details of these liabilities and, showing that our funded debt on 10th March instant consisted of the British Columbia and Vancouver Island loans secured by Act—amounting in all to $1,194,000, against which $346,820 had been paid and invested as sinking fund in reduction of loans, leaving a balance of $817,180 still to be invested, and a floating debt of all kinds of $319,009, including over $40,000 Savings' Bank deposits. This floating debt it is in contemplation to consolidate by a statutory loan at a lower rate of interest and to procure the money from Canada, [which, as you are aware is now rich,] or elsewhere. For that purpose the Governor proposes to submit an Ordinance for the approval of this House conferring the necessary powers. The Attorney-General explained that our first funded loan which fell due on the 1st Jan. 1873 would in fact, owing to the high rate and favorable investment of the sinking fund, be paid off at least a year before its term expired Regarded as a whole our public debt was by no means an extravagant one, as compared with other countries; but in our isolated position as a young self-dependent colony, it was felt as a very heavy burden Its assumption by Canada on fair terms will not only relieve us of this but save us a large cash balance for public works to open up the country. The Attorney-General in proposing the adoption of paragraphs 2 and 3, which were to be taken together, explained that 120,000 had been taken as the estimated number of the population, because, in the absence of actual census and to facilitate financial arrangements it had been deemed best to calculate according to the revenue producing powers of British Columbia compared with Canada. Thus, we had it officially from Canada that her customs and excise produced $2 75 per head of her population. At the same rate—$2 75 per head—our customs represented the same present revenue as a population of 120,000 Canadians produce. This estimate of 120,000, therefore, though nominal, was really just and fair—hence 120,000 population has been adopted as the basis of our financial calculations. The $35,000 in paragraph 3, allowance for the general support of the government, is an arbitrary sum adopted by Canada in negotiating with Newfoundland and New Brunswick. The allowance of 5 per cent interest on the difference between our public debt and that of Canada, is arrived at in this way: We have it officially from Canada that her debt on February 9th—say 1st of March, if you like—amounted to $22 per head of her population. This would entitle us with 120,000 people to come in with a much larger debt than our own, which at the time of union would be, say $1,000,000. The interest at 5 per cent on these amounts would give us the annual allowance of $82,000 named in the papers before the House. The 80 cents a head on our population of 120,000, is the usual allowance prescribed by the Organic Act of Confederation.

The Attorney General then proposed the adoption of paragraphs 2 and 3.

The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works said the 120,000 population at first sight might seem extravagant, but any basis on present actual population would not give us an equal advantage with the other provinces. He felt it his duty to tell the Council that in preparing the scheme the government were very much indebted to the hon senior member for Victoria, and the Council would find him one of the most ardent and enthusiastic in the matter of making good terms. He would explain the reasons upon which the 120,000 population basis was adopted. The people of this colony are a much larger tax-paying people than any other in the Dominion—one man here paying as much to the revenue as four on the other side. One dollar here was worth no more than a quarter of a dollar in the eastern provinces. The customs revenue paid in British Columbia was equal to that paid by 120,000 people in the Dominion. The rate at which they pay is $2 75 per head. Our revenue, being $330,000, is equal to $2 75 a head on 120,000 people. He believed it a fair basis for a financial scheme. It was no doubt open to logical objection, but yet it was equitable. This is what the estate is worth as we farm it. Canada may manage it differently when she gets it. The debt of Canada amounts to $22 per head on the population, and on a basis of population of 120,000 this colony is entitled to claim a debt of $2,640,000. Our debt when we enter the union will be about $1,000,000 and we still be entitled to an additional debt of $1 640,000.

Mr DeCosmos said in rising to speak to the resolution which he was about to offer that he probably would be wasting his time, but his duty required him to do so. Confederation must have a money value. No government could move without money. The ways and means must be provided for, and the end to be attained in this negotiation should be to secure to the local government of this colony the sum of $200,000 annually. Such a surplus would be about the correct thing. He did not believe in the scheme as proposed as a matter of finance He did not see any necessity for assuming a population of 120,000 instead of 40,000—the real number of consumers. We would not meet the object by resorting to fiction. He thought facts were best. The hon gentleman reviewed at great length the scheme proposed by the Government, showing wherein it would fail to meet the altered condition of the colony under Confederation and a different tariff, when there would be a political as well as a financial equalization. He also objected to the proposition to apply the 'internal resources of the colony to provincial purposes, stating that such taxes were altogether or mainly used for municipal purposes in the provinces. He also instanced, to show the changes which would take place under the equalizing influence of union, the fact that in Canada the tax for a license for selling liquor was $30 per year while in this colony it was $200. He warned hon members against making any mistake so fatal. He then explained at some length a scheme which he had prepared which was not based upon population but upon area of territory. He said when the Confederation delegates first met in London they divided the provinces into three groups—the two Canadas and the maritime provinces. British Columbia in regard to soil, climate, extent of area and its other resources would hold an equality in the division—with its 220 millions of acres of land it was capable of supporting a population equal to that of Upper Canada. He thought it not at all equal to place the subsidy to this colony as low as that proposed for Newfoundland. It ought rather to be equal to that for Ontario, $80,000. We should not be put on a par with New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. We should have a larger subsidy and our *per capita* subsidy should increase until our population reached a million, and we were also entitled to a temporary subsidy of $150 000 a year, to decrease as our population increased.

Dr Helmcken said as a matter of expediency we want $250,000 a year. We do not want to be confederated to Canada, but Canada wants us. [No, no.] Yes, yes; Canada wants us The hon gentleman who had just spoken said Canadian goods will come in free. Will Canada complain of that? If our revenue falls in consequence of goods coming from Canada to this colony free, will not Canada be compensated by way of having a market for her goods and manufactures? Canada will not look at our terms critically or in a serious manner. We want $250,000 and Canada would be getting the colony cheap by giving that amount. He thought the population should not be limited to 40,000, it would make our representation in the Commons too small. 120,000 will give us eight members in the Commons. Canada was getting a good bargain. If 1000 miners go to Peace river this year our revenue will increase, and if Peace river is a success Canada cannot get the colony for $250,000 a year.

Mr Holbrook said he liked the scheme of the government better than that of the hon member for Victoria District. He thought there should be some provision made that we should get back part of our excess of revenue if Peace river turned out well, except the 80 cents per head. He believed that in a short time Canada would draw a million, or a million and a half dollars of revenue from this colony, and he would like to see some member propose a scheme whereby we could get back a part of the increase of revenue, and he would support it; otherwise he would support the government scheme.

Mr Humphreys said his colleague [the hon member for Victoria District] had completely demolished the scheme of the government. He thought it silly to talk about the revenue to be derived from the Peace river mines. The amount of prospecting in that country had been too trifling to afford any data upon which to base an argument in the matter of terms. He wanted to see a scheme proposed that would involve no after reflections and troubles such as they have had in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Mr Barnard said he would like to hear the hon member for Lillooet explain the difference between the terms proposed by the hon member for Victoria District and those of the government.

Mr Humphreys—There is a difference.

Mr Wood said our present revenue-paying population might be reckoned at about 25,000, and if it should increase in ten years to 100,000 the revenue to Canada would be enormous. He did not think any facilities for transport could be had to allow the importation of manufactured goods from Canada, and the customs duties would still continue very large. He thought the population of the colony would number 100,000 before it did a million, and when it did increase to 100 000 the revenue to the Dominion would be from a million to a million and a half. The terms only showed a present advantage at the expense of the future.

Mr Robson said he had followed the hon member for Victoria district through his scheme and he would say that he thought none the less of the government scheme. He would, however, congratulate that hon gentleman on the immense stride which he had taken in two years. He then asked only $142,000 from Canada. He [Mr Robson] thought the government had hit upon the most sound and statesmanlike basis, and he was glad to hear that the hon member of the Executive for Victoria had added so much to its value. He did not think a basis of 120,000 population an entirely fictitious one. The explanation of the Chief Commissioner was fair and satisfactory. It was more business-like than the scheme suggested by the hon member for Victoria district. It was also a basis of representation. If confined to 40,000 of a population we should have a small representation in the Commons. When we put the population at 120,000, it gives us a status in the Dominion. There is another ground which justifies this basis of population. We are on the eve of changes which give us reason to expect our population to double in a short time. The public works which will commence immediately after union will increase it at once, and it is fair to put our population up to meet the increase. He would assure hon gentlemen that as the population of this colony progressed, the policy of the Dominion government would tend toward free trade, and that the internal would soon exceed the external or import revenue, and the customs revenue of this colony would not increase much above its present standard from the reduction of duties and the importation of Canadian goods. Some gentlemen may look surprised at this, but he would tell them that there are large houses in Canada now in negotiation with merchants in this colony, and the year that sees union will see cargoes of Dominion goods landed in our ports. In two or three years more our own customs revenue will almost come to a standstill, and we shall enjoy all the advantages of that reduction of taxation. The bargain about to be made was a good one. We might strengthen the hands of the government by asking more—but let us do nothing to weaken their hands and compel them to take less. He thought the expenses of the local government could be somewhat reduced and thereby a saving made to the colony. The subsidy of $35,000 he thought to small for this colony. He would therefore move that it be increased to $50,000 and that the limit of representation be one million, instead of 400,000. In regard to the mines of the colony he thought they would be more lasting than some hon members predicted; and he also differed with those who think our prosperity depends altogether on the mines. He believed there might be a million of a population in ten years, and that this colony would become of immense importance when the true Northwest Passage became recognized and established.

Dr Carrall said the policy of the Canadian Government was to change the revenue from import to excise duties and gradually approach the principle of free trade. He thought the importation of Canadian goods would reduce the revenue of this colony, but in any case should a surplus of revenue accrue to the Dominion government a proportion of that surplus would revert to us and would be applied to local purposes. He would say in regard to the Indian population of this colony he had learned from good authority that it was full 60,000.

Mr Drake said he thought the subsidy of $35,000 for this colony when compared with Newfoundland was altogether too small, and he would move that $75,000 be substituted.

The Surveyor-General said he would be glad to assist in any alterations in which he thought we might be successful. The increase of subsidy he would not object to, but would let it pass to the Executive for reconsideration. It had been said by an hon. member that the scheme presented a present advantage to a future loss. We overlook the fact that when we are a portion of the Dominion we participate in its prosperity, and any surplus that might accrue to the Dominion would be equally divided. He [Surveyor-General] had carefully listened to the scheme propounded by the hon. member for Victoria District and he must say he was more satisfied with the government scheme now than he was before. He thought the basis proposed by the hon. member for Victoria District defective. We should not depreciate our colony. He thought we were on the eve of prosperity and should Canada gain by our prosperity, we would derive a proportion of that gain.

Mr DeCosmos said he had heard nothing to disturb the solid foundation of his scheme. The whole was a matter of expediency. His scheme gave $165,000 per annum more than the government scheme. He proposed to reduce the internal revenue to $50,000 and increase the subsidies from the Dominion. The hon. member for New Westminster says 'I have made an enormous stride.' He had made no stride at all; he asked $200,000. Around that pivot he had been revolving and that was the sum which he now proposed by his present scheme. He would therefore move:

1 That the Council recommend to His Excellency the Governor the following resolutions for his consideration:

2 The population of British Columbia shall be estimated at 40,000.

3 The following sums shall be paid semi-annually by Canada to British Columbia for the support of the Local Government and Legislature, to wit:—An annual grant of $80,000 and a further sum of 80 cents a head per annum of the population, both payable half-yearly in advance, the population of British Columbia being estimated as aforesaid. Such grant of 80 cents per head to be augmented till the population shall be shown to be One Million, at which number it shall thereafter remain. Canada shall also pay to British Columbia, in semi-annual advances, the sum of $150,000 per annum, which shall from time to time be reduced in proportion as the population may exceed 40,000.

Mr Alston said he would support the Government terms, and he would also support any reasonable amendment. He thought the terms should be based on a real population. He would go for a large subsidy, for he thought in a few years, in consequence of the increase in our revenue, Canada would have very little to pay.

Mr Barnard said he would support the basis of population as adopted by the government. New Brunswick with a population of 250,000 was entitled to 15 members in the Commons of the Dominion and with 40,000 we would be entitled only to two. Eight members standing together could have a great influence in the Dominion Parliament. He thought the Indians were entitled to be represented as well as the white population. The resolution of Mr DeCosmos was put and lost by the following vote: Yeas—Drake, Humphreys, DeCosmos, Wood. Noes—Trutch, Hankin, O'Reilley, Saunders, Dewdney, Holbrook, Barnard, Robson, Helmcken, Carrall, Alston, Pemberton, Bushby, Hamley and Crease.

The amendment of Mr Drake was put and carried without a division.

WEDNESDAY, March 16th, 1870.

Council met at 1 p m.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr Holbrook—To move that Indians receive the same protection from the Dominion as under this colony; and that the local government shall have power over its tariff.

Mr Dewdney—To bring in a bill restricting bulls and entire horses from roaming at large.

Mr Humphreys—To move that the Dominion Government maintain the trunk roads and abolish tolls.

CONFEDERATION.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole on the Confederation Terms and passed clauses 4 5 6 and 7, when the Committee rose and reported progress and asked leave to again.

Council adjourned till one o'clock on Thursday.

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DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Hostilities Commenced at Red River!

CHICAGO, March 5—A special from St Paul says a letter dated Pembina, February 18th, says:—Majors Boulton and Griezels marched on Fort Garry with 200 Canadians, English and half-breeds. Not being strong enough to attack the Fort they encamped near by. Reill collected 500 men and attacked them. Boulton surrendered with 57 of his men who were marched to Fort Garry while the others under Schultz retired to Stone Fort. On the 19th Reill dispatched 100 men to attack Schultz. One of Schultz's servants was captured and shot. Another letter of the same date says Boulton finding the settlers would not rise, became disgusted, left Schultz and started back with 75 men for La Portage, but before reaching there was met by a party of Reill's men, to whom Boulton surrendered without firing a shot. A few hours' later news from Fort Garry is that Boulton is court-martialed and sentenced to be shot.

Canada.

OTTAWA, March 4—In the House of Commons, last night, Langeven said the Government would ask an appropriation for the purpose of completing the Welland Canal. Sir J A Macdonald said it was not the intention of the Government to issue any license to foreign fishermen during the next season. It was the intention of the Government to take steps to protect the rights of the Canadian fishermen in Canadian waters The announcement was received with cheers. Sir Francis Hincks stated that confidential communications were passing between Ottawa and Washington relative to reciprocity, which, in the present unfinished state, would not be laid before the House. There was no difficulty presented to free commercial intercourse with the United States.

Cuba.

HAVANA, March 7—The police arrested last night fifty-one members of the Masonic fraternity who were holding mourning services at the lodge. The arrests were made for violation of the law prohibiting assemblages without the permission of the authorities. Foreigners present were not molested.

The *Voce De Cuba* publishes articles to-day denunciatory of the Masonic Order in Cuba. The Masons lately arrested for holding a meeting contrary to orders of the Captain-General are still in jail.

Europe.

LONDON, March 4—Ottaway, Under Secretary of the Foreign Department, referring to the San Juan boundary question, said ten year's occupancy of the Island of San Juan had cost the Government £22,000, besides salaries and other charges.

LONDON, March 5—The managers of the Inman steamship line has sent out a great many vessels to cruise in search of the City of Boston. There is no further advance of premiums at the underwriters.

The *Saturday Review* says the repression of lawlessness in Ireland should precede any legislation.

The *Spectator* ridicules the choice of the Duke of Richmond as the leader of the tories in the House of Lords.

The *Times* reviews and discourages the attempts to build a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

LONDON, March 6—A project is on foot for laying a new trans-Atlantic cable, smaller and lighter than those heretofore used.

PARIS, March 4—Seven members of the editorial staffs of the reform newspapers have been convicted of violation of the Press Law and received sentences, one to four months imprisonment. In total the fines amount to 10,000 francs.

It is reported that a manifesto from the Emperor will appear on the 16th inst, the birthday of the Prince Imperial.

PARIS, March 5—Bassino, one of the writers employed on the *Marseillaise*, on seeing the Emperor, shouted 'Vive la Republic,' and has been condemned to imprisonment for three months and fined 500 francs.

MADRID, March 5—The Duke de Montpensier arrived yesterday and entered the city amid the firing of guns, ringing of bells and general enthusiasm by the people.

Important changes were made to-day in the administration of affairs in the provinces. Not less than thirty Governors have been removed or transferred.

MADRID, March 6—Official denial is given of the dispatch which appeared in the Paris journals stating that the Duke de Montpensier was received with an ovation on his return to the city.

In the Cortes yesterday Prim positively denied that a *coup d'etat* is intended in favor of the Duke de Montpensier. He says the Cortes alone have the right to decide who should be at the head of the government. He added that there was no reason why the arrival of the Duke de Montpensier should create a sensation.

The elections for members of the Cortes have thus far resulted in favor of the Government.

BRUSSELS, March 5—The new postal treaty between Belgium and the United States, which reduces postage to half the present rates, has been ratified.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 6—The Turkish Government has abolished the collection of tolls from vessels passing through the Bosphorus. Merchantmen are no longer subjected to any delay or visitation during their passage.

LONDON, March 8—John Bright is rusticating in the mountains of Wales. His health is improved.

The German and Austrian Bishops in the Ecumenical Council have agreed on the proposition of infalibility, as well as other new dogmas.

LONDON March 9—The Conservative Association held a banquet to night. Fowler M P from Falmouth, occupied the chair, supported on the right by the Duke of Marlbrough. Lord Hamilton, Sir J Parkington, Hunt Mowbray and Sir J Hays, on the left by the Duke of Abernethy, Sir Stafford Northcote, Syle and others. Four hundred guests were present, including most of the principal men of the Conservative party. Disraeli was present. There is a growing tendency to oppose the Irish education bill, especially by non-conformists. Letters from the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Lennox were read regretting their unavoidable absence. Toasts were responded to by Lord Hamilton, Sir J. Parkington and others, who spoke in condemnation of the policy of reducing the army by 24,000 men, and in terms of hope concerning the influence and final ascendency of the Conservative party.

In the House of Commons, this evening, the bill to establish rates and provide for the maintenance of ministers and manses in Scotland was rejected.

PARIS, March 8—It is understood that the other Catholic powers will join France in her demands for a special representative in the Ecumenical Council. Prince de la Tour D'Auvergne, will probably be appointed one of the representatives.

The Police no longer permit the friends of Rochefort to visit him at prison. Another demonstration was made by the conscripts at Lyons yesterday. The disorder was quelled without serious results.

ROME March 8—The Pope temporises, hoping to obtain a vote on the dogma of Infalibility prior to the arrival of the French Commissioner.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 8—J McLeary Brown has been appointed Cheif of the Chinese Embassy, vice Burlingham, deceased.

PARIS, March 10—Rochefort is ill. His friends who are not yet permitted to see him apprehend that his complaint is small-pox.

Eight hundred conscripts to-day formed in line, and with a crape banner at their head marched through the streets to the publication office of the *Marseillaise*, where they halted and sung the Marseillaise Hymn, after which they quietly dispersed. The police made no attempt to interfere with the proceedings.

PARIS, March 8—The *Marseillaise* this morning publishes a violent letter from Rochefort and the other political prisoners.

A meeting was held last evening for the purpose of organizing a Society called the Friends of Order. Several hundred people assembled; speeches were made and resolutions were adopted denouncing the recent rioting and disorder in Paris.

At a political banquet last night, Ollivier made a remarkable speech. He urged all political parties to give the Ministry their assistance and advice, and not keep aloof because of the errors that had been or might be committed by the Ministry. He closed with the prediction that in spite of the difficulties and accidents unforseen, the Ministry would succeed.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, March 10—The ship Glad Tidings of Glasgow, for this city, arrived last night. She had a hard time between gales and fields of floating ice. She was caught Feb 5th in a terrific south-west gale and lost her foresail, mainsail, foretop-gallant sail, main-top-mast stay-sail, three jibs and cross-jack from the yards. On the 17th she ran into large fields of ice with numerous small bergs. The bergs closed up around her and smaller masses of ice crushed against her hull. Further progress seemed impossible, but she was headed southeast and after hours of sailing in that direction she cleared the ice. Continuing the same course, she passed through another field of broken masses 40 feet high and forced her way slowly through the bergs and so near them that her martingale was carried away. Once through this field of ice they had no further trouble.

A private dispatch is alleged to have been received to-day by an influential house announcing the failure of four or five leading cotton speculators in Liverpool and Manchester, with liabilities estimated at £1,000,000.

NEW YORK March 7—Some further facts have transpired relative to John George Harding, an Englishman who committed suicide in a disreputable house on Twenty-seventh street on Thursday night. He was a man of some literary character and author of a translation of Dante, copies of which were found in his room. He left England and came to this country in consequence of domestic difficulties, squandered all his money in gambling and penniless and miserable he ended all with poison.

NEW YORK, March 6—The *World* has an extraordinary sensation in its Paris letter dated Feb 21st and published to-day. According to the gossip in the French saloons the Emperor Napoleon died on the 9th September last under the knife of surgeon Ricord, in his palace, and the reigning monarch is the Prince Imperial, as Napoleon Fourth, with the Empress Eugenie as regent. The story runs that a near relative of the Emperor, though not in the line of the succession but still bearing a close resemblance to him, appeared in the place of Napoleon on the few occasions on which he is supposed to have appeared in public. The correspondent says the plan originated with the late Emperor who feared European complications, and that before his death he received a promise from England and it is believed from Russia also that they would assist in maintaining the Prince on the throne. The letter gives various reasons for crediting the story. It says it explains the recent remarkable changes in policy on the part of the French government, nevertheless it appears very much like a canard.

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To sufferers from the racking pains 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 lesson inflamation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore natural circulation, and expels the disease. For the above com plaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible spe-

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Dropsical Swellings.

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

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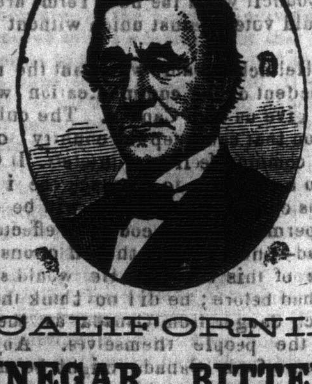
"The Life of all flesh is the Blood thereof."—Purify the blood and the health of the whole system will follow. It a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic.



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Cleanse the vitiated Blood, whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood healthy and all will be well.

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The Weekly British Colonist.
Wednesday March 23, 1870

The Railway and Coach Road.

The discussion upon Section 8 of the Government Confederation Programme occupied the greater part of Wednesday and Thursday. The discussion was not altogether devoid of interest. It was not unmarked by ability. The language of the section is that 'No real union can exist between this colony and Canada without the speedy establishment of communication across the Rocky Mountains by Coach Road and Railway.' On this proposition the House was somewhat divided. The right wing held that although such communication was essential to a prosperous and satisfactory union, yet 'real union' might exist without it; and the case of California and other States and Territories on the Pacific was alluded to in support of the position. The left wing went beyond the language of the section itself, and declared that no union, real or unreal, could exist without railway communication. Representing this view, Mr Wood moved a resolution asking the Governor to make the construction of the railway a *sine qua non* of negotiations, and not to submit any conditions to the people for their acceptance which did not include it. This resolution was objected to upon various grounds; chiefly because it proposed unduly to hamper the Governor in conducting negotiations, and because it was asking a House at best quasi-representative to arrogate to itself the right of pronouncing a verdict which the people alone had the right to pronounce. It was for the Governor to obtain the most favorable terms from Ottawa that would be granted and submit them to the people for their acceptance or rejection; and should these terms not include the immediate construction of the railway—a very improbable contingency, it would be for the people, not the present mongrel Council, to decide whether they would elect to join Canada. The resolution, as it deserved, met with little favor. The amendment moved by Mr DeCosmos caused considerable discussion, but received little support. To make it a condition that an interior section of the railway shall be the initial section, in all likelihood ultimately to bear the relation of a *branch* instead of an integral part of the great trunk railway, was a proposition at once so unreasonable and absurd as to render it difficult to believe that it was made in sober earnest. The single consideration of expense in moving materials from the seaboard to the proposed place of construction would alone put the scheme out of the question. As was so clearly pointed out by the Chief Commissioner, the railway condition was advisedly couched in the most general terms, as it must be left to those who supplied the capital to select the best site for the line as well as for its terminus. The opinion of the Chief Commissioner upon such a subject is entitled to no little weight; and it was most satisfactory to hear that gentleman state that he not only believed the Canadian Pacific Railway to be a Dominion and Imperial necessity, but that he regarded it as an eminently practical undertaking—one which would be pushed to completion much sooner than most persons appeared to think; and, moreover, that the cost of its construction would not exceed two-thirds of that of the Union Pacific. While it was his decided opinion that the railway would follow down the valley of the Fraser, he still held that it would be highly improper to attempt to bind the Dominion Government to any particular route or termination. In these views the house very generally concurred, and hence the section was sustained and passed, accompanied by only one amendment, and that was the recommendation moved by Mr Robson, asking the Governor to have that link of the great trunk road of the colony lying between Yale and New Westminster included in the coach road which the Dominion Government is required to construct within three years from the date of the admission of this colony. That the recommendation will be complied with by the Executive may reasonably be inferred from the large official support it received in the House. Indeed, it is difficult to conceive how so reasonable a proposition can be rejected. It is surely not less important that a wanting link in the very centre of settlement and commercial traffic should be supplied than that the trunk road should be extended beyond the present confines of both. Even now the break in land communication between the seaboard and the interior is a felt evil. How much more would it be so under the new conditions superinduced by impending changes! To supply that wanting link would appear to be a necessity, considered altogether apart from the immense local development which it could not fail to promote. The construction of that section of the great trunk highway would open up and develope a rich agricultural district, capable of contributing greatly towards supplying the demand created by the larger Dominion works on this side of the continent. In no sense should it be regarded in a local light. Essentially a part of the trunk coach road from the seaboard to the other side, it lies, in all probability, on the track of the railway, and it would be a grave mistake to leave it out of the conditions. It must not be forgotten that navigation between Yale and New Westminster is indifferent at best, and is absolutely suspended during four or five months in the year. It would never do, therefore, to be solely dependent upon water communication at a time when large public works are being carried on both on the seaboard and in the interior.

Saturday, March 19

Legislative Council.

THURSDAY, March 17th, 1870

COACH ROAD AND RAILWAY.

Mr DeCosmos in a very elaborate speech reviewed the railroad scheme proposed by the Government, complaining of its indefiniteness and giving it as his opinion that the road would not be built as soon as hoped for, and stating from his knowledge and travel that the route through which this road would pass possessed less favorable facilities for its construction than did the Pacific and Atlantic road constructed through the United States, and that the cost would reach 150 million dollars. He further spoke at some length on his proposition to embrace in the Terms the commencement of a railroad from Yale to Kamloops Lake to be completed in 5 years.

Mr Holbrook supported the motion of the hon member for Victoria District. He thought the expenditure of one million a year on a road east of the Cascades would be of much greater advantage to this Colony than to commence at the seaboard.

Mr Ring said he thought the Council were discussing the desirability of having a railroad from Canada to British Columbia; he was not aware that they were discussing an engineering scheme. He approved of a simultaneous construction at both ends and also a simultaneous survey, but he now apprehended that they were discussing the topography of the route. He thought discussing collateral contingencies a waste of time at the present.

The Chief Commissioner said he thought he had made himself perfectly clear in his statements yesterday. He seemed however to be misunderstood by the hon member for Victoria District No 2. The scheme he proposed was general. Nothing was said of the route. The belt of survey over which the road would pass being four or five hundred miles wide, anything like locality was avoided. He did not expect the Dominion Government would undertake directly its construction. It is not the way such works are now done. The most natural and proper way is to assist a company. Such works by a government were looked upon as a fallacy. Why should we state that the road should commence at Yale when we dont know that the road will come to Yale at all. He would not go so far as the hon member for Victoria City did yesterday in saying that the Government scheme was a railway.

Dr Helmcken—That was my own private opinion.

The Chief Commissioner—I am glad to hear that. It is not the mind of the government. He (the Chief Commissioner) understood that an impression had been made upon the public mind that the paltry sum of one million dollars a year would take a long time to build the railroad. If the road was taken hold of it would not be one million a year but, perhaps, twenty million. Could it be supposed that the parties who undertook to build this road would prolong it a great number of years? The road would not pay anything until it was completed. The one million a year was a mere nominal sum to secure a commencement.

Mr Robson said one objection to commencing the railroad at Yale would be the cost and difficulty of transporting the material from the seaboard. A great portion of the year the navigation of the river would be closed to steamers.

Mr Drake said the clause was the pivot of the whole scheme. He hoped hon members would remember that hereafter. This railroad was a gigantic undertaking and would cost more than the entire debt of Canada at the present time. We are told that we are not to accept union without this condition—[no! no! from several]—Well, that seemed to be the general opinion of this Council. Let us suppose Canada accepts the Terms; what guarantee is there that she will fulfil them? Canada will rule here under the form of government that is to be imposed upon us just as we are now ruled by our present government. If in three years Canada refuses to carry out the conditions how are we to enforce them? Rebellion is not to be thought of, and what other means will we have of getting out of the Confederation? We may suffer from any amount of dissatisfaction, but we cannot get out—we are bound to all eternity. There should be a penalty of $50,000 attached.

A Member—How could we enforce the penalty?

Mr Drake—How can we enforce any of the conditions? The only way is to have some security.

A Member suggested the endorsement of President Grant.

Mr Drake said that would do. He thought Canada was too poor to guarantee such a work as this. She had to go to England for a guarantee for £300,000 to pay for the Northwest Territory. It had been said that the Canadian statesmen were of unbounded ambition, and he did not know how far that unbounded ambition might carry them.

Mr Robson said he would not condescend to reply to the aspersions cast upon Canadian statesmen. Such remarks could only come from those who know least about the men they malign. He was a Canadian, and was proud of being one; but in this matter of making Terms of union he would be as exacting as any member of this Council. He would have all the conditions well understood, and would have them put in black and white; but he would ask no endorsement from any other source. When this agreement is completed between British Columbia and Canada, we would have the endorsement of the Queen by her proclamation. It was not true that if Canada repudiated we would have to remain in the union. The Imperial Government would never permit any such gross wrong and violation of the conditions of its own scheme. If we had not the guarantee of the Imperial and Canadian Governments we might listen to such expressions of doubt. The remarks about Canada seeking England's guarantee for the purchase money of the Red River country, reveal an equal amount of ignorance. The Provinces of Ontario and Quebec alone had over four millions of dollars now lying on deposit; but it pays the government to borrow money from England at a low interest that they may get a larger interest for their own.

Mr Wood said this was, beyond all question, the most important of all the Terms, and it behooved us to be most careful as to the security. He, with much warmth, pointed out the danger of trusting Canada and suggested the probability of a change of government and the possibility of a new Ministry repudiating the acts of their predecessors. That this would be only a colony of Canada and the government influence could at any time get a vote of this legislature to relieve them from the fulfilment of the conditions. He characterized the idea of an Imperial guarantee as ridiculous. This road, in his estimation, could be of no service to England except as a military road, and her people would scout at the idea of guaranteeing such a scheme. He doubted Canada's accepting the terms and thought they would come back to this colony shorn of this most important condition, and of course the government, as it will be constituted, will have power to cause any terms to be accepted. The hon gentleman moved an amendment making the railway a *sine qua non* of union, and concluded his remarks by saying the condition which he most preferred to see was not embraced in the scheme. That was constitutional power. Give us power of legislation and he would accept Confederation to morrow.

Dr Carrall said he would not attempt to reply to the *ignis fatuus* remarks of the hon Mr Wood. He asked pardon for using his name—but he knew of no parliamentary vocabulary in which to address him—but he could not suffer some of his remarks to pass unnoticed. He (Dr Carrall) from time to time, in the Council and elsewhere, found certain gentlemen who endeavored by insinuation and by plain, open slander, to belittle the statesmen of that country which he called his own — questioning not only their ability but their integrity. The versatility of spleen displayed by the hon gentleman who last spoke only shows the bitterness of the mind that conceived it. The statesmen of Canada needed no defender in this Council. Their reputation and name were too well known and acknowledged in England and throughout the world to require his feeble praise in their behalf. He was astonished to hear members talk about insufficiency of guarantee, knowing as they must that in the agreement England becomes responsible. Who, he would ask, ever knew of a ministry in England going back of the plighted faith of the ministry that preceded them? He had yet to learn the first instance of a Tory or a Liberal ministry in England repudiating the solemn engagements of each other when the faith of the country was plighted, and he had yet to learn of a single instance where the fidelity of Canada had been betrayed by any ministry. No pledges of a retiring ministry had ever been cancelled by a succeeding ministry. The history of England and Canada forbade any such imputation. The hon member spoke at some length of the advantage of the terms and of the probability of the fair dealing of Canada towards this colony, and concluded by saying the Governor has told the people they can have responsible government if they want it.

Mr Robson said he should oppose the amendment, as this Council was not the proper body to dictate final terms. This Council was only a quasi-representative body, and did not fairly represent the people. It would ill become this Council, containing members confessedly representing only their own views and interests, to make any condition a test of union in the sense proposed; that is a right belonging to the people, who have not yet been consulted.

Mr Alston said he should oppose the amendment because this Council could not arrogate terms. If he should be a member of a new Council when the final Terms are made he would vote against union without a railroad.

Dr Helmcken said we want the railway independent of the communication which it would give us with Canada. The only basis of union that can keep the country together is one common feeling of interest. If Canada will do all she can to advance the interests of this colony, then there will be a union more permanent than could be effected by a railroad—she will gain the affections of the people of this colony. He would say now as he had before; he did not think there was so much danger from Canada as there was from the people themselves. Any terms that came from Canada might be made to appear good or bad by one side. The railway was an essential point—it was essential to Canada and it was essential to us. The Canadian Government could not do a better thing with four millions locked up in their iron chests than to build a railroad from Fraser River to Kamloops.

Mr DeCosmos said he was pleased to hear such remarks from the hon member for Victoria City. He thought we should look at this scheme from a local point. He had one view of opening up this railway and that was the opening up of the country. The road he proposed would cost $7,000,000 and he thought it might be entertained independent of the great overland road.

The Chief Commissioner said the scheme contemplated a grand overland road. He could not stand up and advocate any local measure and ask Canada to enter into so grand a scheme for the local benefit of this Colony. He advocated this scheme as being a grand Imperial necessity to bind together the Dominion. He would not be bound by any special clause in the Terms. He believed that terms could be obtained that the people of this colony would accept. If he could not enter this union feeling that he could heartily co-operate with the people of the Provinces he would not advocate union at all.

Mr. Walkem thought the phraseology of the clause did not carry the meaning attached to it. He thought the language did not imply that the One Million should be expended within this colony. He would strike out the words altogether and make the best bargain we could.

The Attorney General said he would get up to defend his English. He said the language meant that the expenditure should be within this colony and it could mean nothing else. He would oppose any local conditions. He thought the self-interest of Canada would be so identified with this colony that we would require no guarantee. A national sentiment was being developed in Canada that must command influence and respect. He believed if we made terms with Canada she would carry them out with all honor and fidelity.

Mr Robson moved 'That a respectful address be presented to His Excellency recommending that Clause 8 may be so altered as to include the section of the main trunk road of the colony lying between Yale and New Westminster in the coach road which the Dominion Government is to be asked to construct within three years from the date of union.'

The Chief Commissioner moved to amend Clause 8 by inserting the words 'and maintain' between the words 'traffic' and 'such' in the fourth line. Agreed to.

Mr Robson's address regarding the wagon road was agreed to.

Mr Wood's motion to make the railroad a *sine qua non* was lost. Yeas—Dewdney, Holbrook, Drake, Humphreys, DeCosmos, Wood.

Mr DeCosmos' motion to build a railroad from Yale to Kamloops was lost. Yeas—Holbrook Drake, Humphreys, DeCosmos.

Clause 8 was passed as read.

Clauses 9, 10, 11, 12 were passed without amendment.

Clause 13 was passed, the blank being filled with '1891,' and words added by Mr Wood that the number of members to the Commons shall never be less than 8 and to the Senate never less than 4.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1870

Council met at 1 p m. Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr Woods complained that he had been reported incorrectly in the COLONIST newspaper. Words had been attributed to him that he had not used. He disclaimed having used the words 'political dodge.'

ADMIRALTY JUDGES.

Mr Wood gave notice to move on Monday an Address to His Excellency the Governor to insert in clause 4 in the Terms of Union, 'That the Admiralty Judges be paid by salary.'

TARIFF AND EXCISE.

Mr Drake gave notice to move on Monday a resolution regarding the tariff under Union; also a resolution regarding excise under Union.

SCHOOLS.

Mr Alston gave notice to move on Monday the reading of the bill to amend the School Ordinance.

CONFEDERATION.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole on the Terms of Confederation, Mr Ball in the Chair.

CLAUSE 14, ELECTORAL AND SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Mr Holbrook moved to strike out the words 'if any' in the fourth line. Lost.

Mr Humphreys moved that the first senators be nominated by the local Legislature. Lost.

CLAUSE 15, EXECUTIVE CONSTITUTION.

Mr Humphreys moved 'That the Council recommend that simultaneously with admission into the Dominion, Representative Institutions and Responsible Government be inaugurated in the colony.'

Upon which a lengthened debate arose, pending which the committee rose and reported progress.

Council adjourned till 1 p.m. on Monday.

GIVE THEM WORK.—One item in the Estimates recently passed by the Legislative Council is $3000 for the purpose of placing the road between New Westminster and Burrard Inlet in a thorough state of repair. The road stands sadly in need of it. There are now large numbers of men amongst us awaiting the fitting period to leave for our new goldfields, many of whom would most gladly fill up the time by working upon that road, and whose earnings thereon would enable them to do better service in the mines. Could the authorities do a wiser thing than set the work in motion at once with this view? To wait till all that are going to the mines have left will be to do it at increased cost as men will be scarce and wages will be higher. We respectfully recommend the Chief Commissioner to give this suggestion his immediate and favorable attention.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.—A policeman who had been a member of the local force for several years was united a few months ago to a young woman, daughter of a farmer on the Saanich Road. About ten days ago intelligence reached the city that the conservator of the public peace had a wife and two or three children residing in Canada, who, since union has become the order of the day, were preparing to brave the terrors of the Rocky Mountains and reunite themselves to the husband and father. Between two days, therefore, the policeman with his Island wife made himself 'scarce' and has not since been seen.

SNOWBALLING.—Practical jokers generally yesterday received wholesome advice over the shoulders of a snowballing youth who was brought before Mr Pemberton for exercising his throwing power upon a gentleman passing through Fort street. The Magistrate thanked the complainant for lodging the charge and said he should visit severely any boy or man who might be brought before him in future similarly charged. The youth was discharged on payment of cost of summons.

THE FLYING SQUADRON sailed from Sydney, Australia, on the 26th December for New Zealand. The officers and men of the Squadron received much attention from the citizens of Sydney during their stay at that port.

THREATENING.—Peter Scally was charged in the Police Court yesterday with using threatening language toward his father. Mr Bishop appeared for the accused, who was bound over in the sum of $200 to be of good behavior for six months. The difference grew out of an unfortunate domestic trouble, in consequence of which the lad's parents separated.

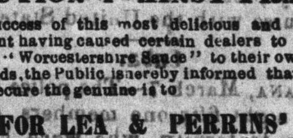
THE masts that formerly supported the telegraph wire across the Snohomish river, were blown down by the late gales. The masts were 150 feet high.

ROYAL INSURANCE ALMANAC.—The Royal Insurance Company's Almanac for 1870 is in town. The book contains some excellent suggestions as to the value of Life Insurance which every father of a family would do well to read and adopt.

THE 17th of March was the day on which it was feared the 'slaughter of the innocent' Chinese was to commence at St Francisco. Bosh!

SIX panthers have been shot by the Weirs of Metchosin, within a week. The Weir boys are mighty Nimrods.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
Worcestershire Sauce,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

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

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

AGENTS FOR VICTORIA—Janion, Green & Rhodes.
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DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
(Ex Army Med staff)
CHLORODYNE,
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION—Vice Chancellor Sir W P Wood stated that Dr COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, being the inventor was deliberately untrue which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr J Collis Browne was the discoverer of chlorodyne, that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr Browne's—See TIMES, July 14, 1864

The Public therefore are cautioned against using any other than

Dr J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne,

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the nervous system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Cramp Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Hysteria, &c

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS

The Right Hon Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J T Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec 31, 1864.

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

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

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

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

Beware of spurious and dangerous compounds sold as CHLORODYNE from which frequent fatal results have followed.

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

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

Sole Manufacturer, J T DAVENPORT,
33 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.
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CAUTION.

Betts's Capsule Patents

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

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Betts's Capsule Patents.

TO PREVENT INFRINGEMENTS, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BETTS' NAME is ON EVERY CAPSULE he makes, for the principal merchants in England and France, thus enabling vendor, purchaser and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment, on the 8th February, 1866, said that the Capsules are not used merely for the purpose of the ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury and insuring its genuineness.

MANUFACTORIES:—1 WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON, AND BORDEAUX, FRANCE.
mar16 aitw

The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday March 23, 1870.

The Incoming Population—The Duty of Government.

The cry for population has gone up from this community for years. When population does come what effort is made to retain it? Here is the great evil. Had reasonable effort been put forth to retain population in this colony it is not unreasonable to assume that we should have had double of what we now have. What attempt, for instance, has ever been made with a view to promoting agricultural settlement? Has there ever been any organized effort, great or small, to colonize the country? People have been permitted to come to the country, and they have been equally free to leave it. No hand has been put forth, no voice has been raised with a view to making them feel that they were not really unwelcome intruders. Once more has the tide set in to our long neglected shores. Peace and Omineca are the attraction; but, rich and extensive as these goldfields are, they cannot be presumed to present a magnetic power of sufficient strength to retain all who come. A percentage will never penetrate these distant goldfields. Another percentage, having reached there, will never take root. The duty of the Government is plain. Let there be at once perfected an organized scheme for establishing all who are willing to settle, upon free homesteads. There are about $75,000 appropriated for public works during the present year. Let it, as far as is consistent with the public interest, be expended in that manner and time best calculated to aid and encourage the fresh comers. Every *bona fide* settler is worth $1000 to the country. Is it not worth a hundred dollars to secure them? It is anything but agreeable to be continually finding fault with the Government; but, regarding them as the guardians of the people's interests, we would be wanting in our duty did we fail to point out the importance of making the most of the present influx of that which constitutes the colony's greatest want—Population. This will be our most critical year. Once admitted into the Dominion, public works of ample magnitude both to attract and retain population will be undertaken. It is, therefore, to present duty we now urge the Executive. As a first step we pointed out yesterday the desirability of at once commencing operations on the road between Burrard Inlet and New Westminster. As a second, let repairs on the main trunk road of the colony be commenced as soon as the state of the weather will permit.

Legislative Council.

FRIDAY, March 18.

Mr Humphreys moved "That the Council recommend that simultaneously with admission into the Dominion Representative Institutions and Responsible Government be inaugurated in the colony."

The hon mover said the British population of this country had been for years fighting for responsible government. They had signed petitions and in every constitutional way tried to obtain this just and natural right. As a student of history he had begun to realise one great fact—there is no hope of any great political improvement in times of tranquility without responsible government. He held that the question of the form of government which we are to possess when in the union should now be settled in this house. The time of members should be occupied in legislating to develop the industries of the country. It is said by some that the people of the colony are not in favor of it. But he would say to hon gentlemen in this House, if there is no responsible government there will be no Confederation. No Confederation, no pensions! He believed if this was not granted those in power would lose what power they had at present. A mightier nation would have the care of us. Those who oppose this measure will make a great mistake, and when we lose Confederation we lose this colony. His desire was for the welfare of the colony and he believed if we had a good form of government when united we would progress. He did not agree with that portion of the Governor's message relating to the matter of the form of government suitable for this colony. He believed any community were able to govern themselves. Government was not a complicated matter. He believed the misfortunes of the colony were attributable to bad government. He compared the financial management of a government with that of a mercantile firm and submitted the question, if any one could believe that the business of a firm could be conducted as well under the management of hired clerks who were permitted to fix their own salaries and limit their hours of service, as it could by the members of the firm themselves? How long he would ask, would such a firm remain solvent? He again assured the House that the people of the colony were exceedingly desirous for responsible government and also in *earnest*. As an evidence of this he produced a petition very largely signed by his constituents asking Her Majesty the Queen to grant to this colony, with or without union, responsible government.

Mr Robson—Profoundly impressed, as I am, with the gravity of the subject we are now called upon to consider, any remarks I may be enabled to offer will proceed rather from a sense of duty to my constituents and to my country than from any hope of changing the views or influencing the votes of any honorable members. What is responsible Government? I have been led to believe that considerable confusion of ideas exists upon this point; and I was the more impressed with this upon listening to the remarks of the hon member for Cariboo, a few days ago. That hon gentleman compared the introduction of Responsible Government into this colony to applying the machinery of the '*Great Eastern* to a dairy-churn'! Now, sir, Responsible Government is a *principle*; and, as such, it is applicable to the Great Eastern or to a dairy-churn—capable of being applied to a tiny lady's watch. It is a principle admirably adapted to the largest communities in the Old World; it is a principle which may be adapted to the smallest communities in the new world. It is a principle which may be worked out in a Cabinet of a hundred. It is a principle which may be successfully worked out in a Cabinet of *three*. Without it no government can, in the true sense, be called a People's Government. All true governments derive their power from the people. All true governments must be responsible to the people. Responsible Government is, then, a principle which may be adapted to, and successfully worked out in this community. What would it have to do here? In dealing with this question I, of course, assume British Columbia to be a Province of the Dominion and I confess that, were it otherwise, were it proposed to remain a separate colony, the case would be different. I do not say that even then I would not advocate the introduction of Responsible Government; but that advocacy might be less hearty and less firm. Regarding British Columbia as a Province of the Dominion, the chief objections are removed by the removal to Ottawa of all those larger and more complex questions of legislation which might threaten to crack the brain of our embryo statesmen. The local government would alone have to deal with local questions, and thus it would have very simple duties to discharge, scarcely more difficult, in fact, than those falling within the functions of a large municipality in Canada. Are the people of British Columbia fit for it? And, here I would express my sincere regret that the Representative of Her Majesty in this colony has felt it to be his duty to pronounce an adverse opinion. I will yield to no one, either in this House or out of it, in entertaining a high respect for His Excellency, for his talents, experience, and honesty of purpose. But I do say, and I say it with respect, more in sorrow than in anger, that I cannot think his knowledge of the people of this colony was such as to justify him in so early pronouncing upon their fitness for self-government.

Attorney General—The hon member for New Westminster will, I am sure, pardon the interruption; but I feel it my duty to deny that the Governor ever said, or that any member of the government has said, that the people of British Columbia are unfit for self-government.

Mr Robson—I thank the hon and learned Attorney General, and I appreciate his motives. There is no one less disposed than myself to speak or write one word calculated to weaken the hands of the government, or cause the well deserved popularity of His Excellency to wane; but yet I cannot conceal from myself the fact that a mere play upon words will not mend matters. Whether it is the colony or its inhabitants that has been pronounced unfit for self-government, the practical result remains the same; and it is with these we alone are concerned. From my own knowledge of the people, and it is the result of eleven years constant contact with them, I have no hesitation in saying they are pre-eminently fitted for self-government. There are scores of men in the country with calloused palms and patched garments well fitted by natural endowments, education, and practical experience in the working of Responsible Government in other colonies, to occupy seats either in the Legislative Assembly or in the Cabinet of British Columbia. He who would judge of the intelligence and mental acquirements of men in this colony by outward appearance and by present occupation certainly would not judge righteous judgment. The opinion of His Excellency the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding, I boldly assert that the people of British Columbia are fit for Responsible Government. Do they want it? Doubtless there are those in this House, possibly even in the unofficial ranks, who will deny that the people of British Columbia really desire to have Responsible Government under Confederation. It is sometimes difficult to account for divergence of opinion; but I venture to think that I have the weight of both argument and evidence on my side when I assert as I do, that the great body of the people, certainly an overwhelming majority, do earnestly and intelligently desire that form of government. It is difficult to believe that any man who has given due thought to the subject can possibly hesitate. Look at the position this colony would occupy under Confederation, without the full control of its own local affairs—a condition alone attainable by means of responsible government. While the other Provinces only surrender Federal questions to the central government, we would surrender ALL. While the other Provinces with which it is proposed to confederate upon equal and equitable terms retain the fullest power to manage all provincial matters, British Columbia would surrender that power—her local as well as her national affairs would virtually be managed at Ottawa. Could a union so unequal be a happy and enduring one? The compact we are about to form is FOR LIFE. Shall we take into it the germ of discord and disruption? The people desire change; but they have no desire to exchange the Imperial heel for the Canadian heel. They desire political manumission. I stand here, and in the name of my ancestors, protest before Heaven against the surrender of constitutional rights purchased by the best blood of our race—a priceless legacy we have no right to barter away, even if we would. We owe it to our ancestors to preserve entire those rights which they have delivered to our care. We owe it to posterity not to suffer their dearest inheritance to be destroyed. But, if it were possible for us to be insensible of these sacred claims, there is yet an obligation binding upon ourselves; from which nothing can acquit us; a personal interest which we cannot surrender. To alienate even our own rights would be a crime as much more enormous than suicide, as a life of civil security and political freedom is superior to a condition of serfdom; and if life be the bounty of Heaven, we scornfully reject the noblest part of the gift if we consent to surrender that certain rule of living and those constitutional rights, without which the condition of human nature is not only miserable but contemptible. I know but too well that the people of this colony have during these years past, been unjustly and unconstitutionally deprived of their rights; but the perpetration of a wrong in the past can constitute no argument for perpetuating that wrong in the future; and it would appear a most fitting moment, when a new constitution is about to be offered, to demand the full restoration of political rights, of which we have been for some time so unjustly deprived. A word about the constitution which the Governor proposes to confer upon this colony. Regarding it in the dim light shed upon it by the Executive, it is not unfair to assume that there will be one more popular member taken into the Executive, and that the people will have a majority of two in the Legislature. Let us suppose that the Legislative Council has 20 members, 11 elected by the people and 9 appointed by the Governor. Three are taken from the 11 into the mysterious chamber of the Executive, where they become—I will not say corrupted—manipulated, educated to see things somewhat differently from what they saw them before. In a House so constituted, is it unfair, is it uncharitable to conclude that, on all government measures at least the government would command a majority? Take 3 from 11 and 8 remain. Take 8 from 20 and how many remain to the government? Is it not 12? Where, then, is the people's majority under the proposed constitution? And yet I am constantly told that this is not the proper time to ask for Responsible Government—that if the people want it, they will possess, under the new constitution the ready means of obtaining it. Sir, I do not see the matter in that light. I see in the proposed constitution a condition of things which promises a five years', possibly a ten years' agitation for what the people are prepared for now, desire now, are entitled to now. All governments are naturally conservative. All persons holding positions of honor, power or emolument are conservative. Think you those holding office by appointment, will favor or promote a change which would make them responsible to the people—exchange their commission from the Crown for the more brittle tenure of 'public opinion'? On the contrary we should find those in power opposed to the people in their struggle for responsible government, and how long the struggle might last it would be idle to predict. Besides, the people of Canada do not desire to see British Columbia occupying any such false position. They know too well the value of free institutions, and their adaptation to new countries to think of withholding them from us. These institutions were not won without a long and bloody struggle, even in Canada; and the prosperity and contentment of that people date from the inauguration of responsible government. The failure of Representative Institutions formerly enjoyed upon this island is frequently cited as an argument against responsible government being introduced here. I admit the partial failure of these institutions. That failure was not, however, on account of the institutions being 'Representative' but because they were not 'Responsible.' The essential principle was wanting. There was no constitutional connecting link—no bond of sympathy between those who sat by the will of the people and those who sat contrary to, and in defiance of, that will. The system, painted though it was, in popular dress, was rotten at the core—proved a delusion and a sham. The people, sometimes in indifference and contempt, permitted unsuitable men to be elected, and the whole thing came to rack and ruin. It is to avoid a repetition of that unseemly farce that the people demand that any new constitution which may be conferred upon this colony shall be based upon the only true principle of responsibility. This question should be finally settled now. The colony desires political rest. To inaugurate a fresh political agitation with union is most undesirable and might lead to disastrous results. The possible consequences of a refusal to grant responsible government coincident with Confederation is a part of the subject I almost hesitate to touch. I would neither prophecy, predict nor threaten; but I would ask the Government to read well and carefully the lessons written in blood in other countries. Human nature is much the same on both sides of this great continent. Has the Anglo-Saxon race become so utterly degenerate here that it is prepared to barter away for mere money subsidies those rights which were purchased with so much blood elsewhere? I utterly refuse to think so meanly of this people. We have seen that even the half-breeds at Red River have too much of the old blood in their veins to permit a fancied political wrong. I am not going to predict a rebellion here; Heaven grant there may be none. But I do feel it my duty to warn the Government against unnecessarily provoking such a possible contingency. Why should there be such an unaccountable antipathy to investing the people of British Columbia with those political powers enjoyed under the British Constitution? Why is the present form of Government so unpopular with the people? I will tell you why. It is just because it is not a people's government. They had no hand in making it. They have none in working it. They can have none in unmaking it. Only let the people have a hand in forming the Government—in selecting men of their own choice to rule over them, and we would find a popular government, a strong government, strong in the heart and confidence of the people. The very same gentlemen who are unpopular now, because ruling without the consent of the people, would be popular then, because ruling by the act and with the consent of the people. The people of British Columbia are naturally a conservative people. Restore to them their political rights, and no Government would need to fear an undue desire for change. The people know best how to manage their own local affairs. Depend upon it, sir, the people are seldom wrong in their opinions; in their sentiments they are never mistaken. Those now in power have a great responsibility resting upon them. Upon the manner in which they acquit themselves in regard to this very question may hang the most momentuous consequences. Will they promote everlasting well-being? or precipitate untold evil? Heaven grant that they may do the right. I stand here to day to advise and warn; not to threaten and predict.

I beg to move the following amendment, as meeting the case more fully than the resolution offered by the hon member for Lillooet:—

"Whereas no union can be either acceptable or satisfactory which does not confer upon the people of British Columbia as full control over their own local affairs as is enjoyed in the other Provinces with which it is proposed to confederate, therefore—

RESOLVED, That an humble address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, earnestly recommending that a Constitution, based upon the principle of Responsible Government as existing in the Province of Ontario, may be conferred upon this colony, coincident with its admission into the Dominion of Canada."

Mr DeCosmos said he agreed with the resolution and also with the latter part of the amendment. He proposed the former because he wanted responsible government whether in or out of the union. The amendment is confined to Confederation only. Any one who knows anything of Municipal Law knows that municipalities were based upon three principles: Territory, authority and responsibility. All colonies are mere municipalities. This colony has the two first—what was now wanted was the third, responsibility of the Executive to the people. The people want responsible Government, and those who withhold that right were wrongfully withholding it. He should not trouble the House with a long speech upon this matter, as he considered it of little use. He would refer to his constituents.

Dr Carrall would ask what all this breeze was about? If the people of British Columbia want responsible government there is no power on earth can prevent them. The British North American Act gives the power after union, and what easier way was there to get it? They need not remain without it a day after they are in the union. Individually he was opposed to the adaptation of that form of government to this colony. He had given his reasons once to this House, and it was not necessary to go over the ground again. The peculiar condition of the colony made it less favorable to such a form of government than anyother. The great bulk of the people resided in Victoria and the balance were scattered over a large colony in scattered centres. They were persons chiefly who cared little about the interests of the colony—their minds were directed mainly to making money; and under representative institutions legislation would fall into the hands of the people of Victoria, or of individuals who were not qualified. The Executive Council had taken this view of the matter. The ground he took was—Do you want to place all the power in the hands of those who have never asked for it? He would advise his Excellency not to grant it until the people ask for it. Responsible government is a difficult thing—many people may no understand it. It has not always worked well where it has been tried. Some colonies have tried it and given it up; among them was Jamaica. Where petty interest is concerned it has proved not to work so efficiently in small communities as in large ones—England, for instance. The responsibilities would be so small here, after union, that the interest of the people could be more satisfactorily managed by a permanent government. The hon member, in a somewhat humerous style, portrayed the uncertain state of affairs in the Land Office under responsible government, by persons requiring information, seeking the heads of Department of yesterday. The members of the Council must understand that he was free to vote on this question as he pleased, uninfluenced by the government. He wished them to know that he was acting upon his own convictions, and thought the government was to some extent influenced by his voice in this matter, when the Terms were under consideration. He could give no further information regarding the form of government proposed than was indicated by the Governor's speech.

If the people of British Columbia are so strongly in favor of responsible government as the hon member for New Westminster says they are, there will be no trouble for them to get it under the form of government proposed by his Excellency. Gov Musgrave has never, by word or implication, intimated that the people of this colony are incapable of self-government. The view taken is this: With scattered centres of population, isolated as they are, the people do not take that care, they do not feel as interested as many say they do—they only want to be governed economically, and they do not care who holds the reins of government. There was a large and respectable minority who had wealth and interest at stake, who were opposed to responsible government, and that interest should be regarded. He disclaimed speaking in the interest of the officials who held their appointment from Downing street; they will be provided for—and as for the under-officials, their services could be utilized under union. Personally, he was entirely disinterested—he had neither office nor property. If he were a large property holder he would take a great interest in trying to prevent the introduction of responsible government into this colony. The best men did not come here to represent the interests of the country—only the chaff was blown hither.

The committee rose and reported progress.

SUNDAY, March 20.

THREATS AGAINST LIFE.—George Beaman, who some ten days ago threatened to take the life of P McTeirnan, and who managed to elude the police at the time, was arrested in the Royal Hotel at a late hour on Friday night, by Inspector Bowden, who like a Nemesis tracked him step by step to his lair. Yesterday morning Beaman was brought before Mr Pemberton for trial. Mr Aikman (Drake, Jackson & Aikman) appeared for the defence. The first witness called was Mr McTeirnan, who deposed that prisoner came into his store on the 16th inst and threatened to shoot him for talking against Mrs O'Dwyer—'which,' said the witness, 'I did not do.' Witness ordered Beaman outside when he threatened to shoot witness from his coat pocket. Witness seized Beaman's hand and distinctly felt a pistol in his pocket. On the sidewalk the accused made a similar demonstration, but finally went away. Mr Birstow corroborated this testimony as to what occurred on the sidewalk. The defence called no witnesses, but Mr Aikman addressed the Court, claiming that his client had exhibited no pistol and that the article McTeirnan felt in the pocket might have been a pipe. The prisoner was remanded to gaol until Monday, failing substantial security for his appearance. It is understood Beaman will leave the colony on Tuesday.

THE FIRE TAX.—By a Colonial Ordinance the Corporation of Victoria is permitted to and do levy a tax of ¼ of 1 per cent. on the value of uninsured property and ⅛ of 1 per cent. on the value of insured property within the city limits, the proceeds of which are devoted to the maintenance of the Fire Department. By this system A, holding property upon which no insurance Company will take a risk, pays just double the amount of tax that B, whose property is insurable, pays, while C, who is imprudent or believes that to insure is to invoke a fiery visitation, and won't do it at any rate, pays no more than A. Thus we find the provident man, who *can't* comply with the law, taxed for his inability, whilst C, who *won't* obey it, pays no more! The rate ought to be uniform, so that all should pay alike, or some other and more equitable mode should be devised for raising the necessary monies.

CHIEF ENGINEER KRIEMLER'S REPORT.—The annual report of Chief Engineer Kriemler to the City Council was submitted at a recent meeting. During 1869 there were seven fires in the city. The department at present numbers 117 active members. There are 1950 feet of serviceable hose, and he recommends the purchase of some more as this is not sufficient in case of a large fire. He also recommends the removal of the Union Hook & Ladder Company's truck house to a more convenient locality. He further recommends the building of three new cisterns in the following places—At the corner of Douglas and Fort streets, corner of Blanchard and Cormorant and at the corner of Government and Cormorant streets. The cost of maintaining the department in a state of efficiency is $3000 per annum.

GOLD STREAM QUARTZ LEADS.—There is at last, we learn, strong probability of the quartz leads on Gold Stream being thoroughly prospected. Within the last few days the Lands and Works Office has granted a right to a company, under the Mineral Lands Ordinance, to locate the legal number of feet along the lode. Specimens of the rock were assayed at San Francisco in 1864 and found to be rich, but the 'bottom' fell out of the country in that and succeeding years, and quartz mining, with every other interest, had to succumb.

SUMASS FENCE DISTRICT.—Under the provisions of an Ordinance passed last session, His Excellency the Governor has issued a Proclamation erecting what is commonly known as the Sumass and Chilliwhack settlements into a Fence District. The district lies on the left or south bank of the Lower Fraser, and extends from a point four miles below St. Mary's Mission to the Indian village of Sheam, running back as far as the international boundary.

GOVERNOR MUSGRAVE.—The health of His Excellency the Governor is so far re-established that yesterday he was driven out in an open barouche, accompanied by Miss Musgrave. His Excellency was driven through the city and some distance into the country before turning homeward.

THE Schooner A P Jordan, from San Francisco, consigned to Millard & Beedy with a full cargo has been out a month.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The time has not long passed when chronic ulcers consigned their victims to a bed of suffering for weeks or months. The discovery of the above remedies however, dispensed with this sore trial to both temper and constitution. By our ful attention and implicit obedience to the 'instructions' folded round every pot of Ointment box, legs, can now be healed by these well-known medicaments without a day's withdrawal from accustomed duties, and every person thus afflicted may with certainty ensure a complete, economical and rapid recovery. If the patient aid the Ointment by proper doses of Holloway's purifying Pills his improvement will be hastened and he should preserve without losing courage or confidence till soundness returns. 21°

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

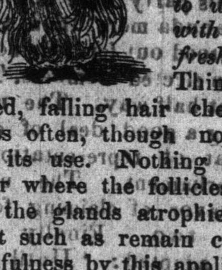
For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

JUDSON'S Simple Dyes for ...

... are undoubted ... article eve... public.

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Anyone can Use them.

Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless, may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLORS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Blac[k]

PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world; or wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,

19a Coleman street, London.

N.B.—A small bottle of color will dye 12 yards of bonnet ribbon.

SEE THAT YOU GET JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES

the wonderful popularity of which has caused numerous inferior imitations, which are calculated to injure both buyers and sellers.

... instructions how ... use the ... for twenty different purposes ...

"JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES."

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Notice of Removal.

DR. DAVIE HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE to the rear of the Colonist Building, Langley street. Office hours from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. Residence as before.

ja6 3m

The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday March 23, 1870

The Red River Council.

While our own Legislature is engaged in arranging a basis of union with Canada our intermediate fellow-colonists have been similarly employed. We have before us a copy of the *New Nation*, of the 4th February, containing an extended report of the proceedings of the national Council then sitting at Fort Garry, and although the paper only contains the report of the fifth, sixth, and seventh days' proceedings, yet a comparison of results may not be wholly devoid of interest. The debates are very fully reported, and one cannot but be struck with the similarity of the position taken by what may, perhaps, be called the anti Canadian party there and here: yet we must be permitted to say that the utterances of even Riel and O'Donoghue are characterized by a moderation and honesty of purpose which would contrast favorably with those of some anti-unionists in our own colony. At Fort Garry the unanimous wish and purpose is for union; terms forming the sole matter of discussion. And while one party would regard Canada as acting in good faith, totally incapable of adopting a perverse and injurious policy towards the Territory, there is another section in the Council disposed to regard her as grasping, selfish and devoid of principle. The former is willing to leave great latitude to the Ottawa Government; the latter, conceiving that it is dealing with a rogue, is disposed to tie that Government hand and foot. The former, in a spirit of fairness, recognizes the right of the Dominion Government to large powers in administering the affairs of a new Territory in which it is asked to expend large sums of money; the latter, unreasonable and unreasoning, would take all and yield nothing. It is proposed to enter the Dominion as a Territory, to be governed under a Lieut Governor appointed from Ottawa and a Legislature composed of twenty members, three of whom, being heads of government departments, shall be nominated by the Governor General of Canada, the other seventeen members being elected by the people. On this point there was a very lengthy discussion. Riel and his party were not disposed to give Canada more than two; the other party stood out for four nominated and sixteen elected members. The two parties met half way. The next point occasioning a good deal of discussion was that of representation in the Federal Parliament. The ultra party were in favor of claiming four; the moderates two. Finally the following was adopted: 'Until the population of the country entitles us to more, we have three representatives in the Canadian Parliament—one in the Senate and two in the Legislative Assembly' (House of Commons?) Perhaps the most objectionable article adopted by the Council, and one the unconstitutionality of which was very ably pointed out by the Chairman, was the following: 'That while the Northwest remains a Territory the Legislature have a right to pass all laws local to the Territory, over the veto of the Lieut-Governor, by a two thirds vote.' Such being the form of government asked for during the period the country shall occupy the position of a Territory, the following article looks to the future: 'That after the expiration of this exceptional period, the country shall be governed as regards its local affairs, as the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec are now governed, by a Legislature by the people and a ministry responsible to it, under a Lieut-Governor appointed by the Governor-General of Canada.' In their financial demands 'Winnipeggers' appear to be much the more modest then our own Council, the following article expressing the sum total of their expectations: 'That while the Northwest remains a Territory, the sum of $25,000 a year be appropriated for schools, roads and bridges.' In addition to this, however, they require that all public buildings, military and civil expenses shall be a Federal charge, while the country remains a Territory. One article provides 'That there shall be no interference by the Dominion Parliament in the local affairs of this Territory other than is allowed in the other Provinces; and that this Territory shall have and enjoy in all respects the same privileges, advantages and aids in meeting the public expenses of this Territory, as the Province of Ontario may enjoy.' In regard to opening up communication with the settlement it is provided 'That there shall be guaranteed uninterrupted steam communication to Lake Superior within five years, and all the machinery by rail of a connection with the American railway, as soon as it reaches the International line.' Canada is asked to leave the Customs Tariff of the Territory undisturbed until such time as the above-mentioned means of communication exists, at which period the Dominion Tariff is to extend over the Territory. A Homestead and Pre-emption law is asked for. Articles thirteen and fourteen provide for the public business being transacted in the English and French languages and for the Judge of the Supreme Court speaking both languages. Such is an imperfect outline of the deliberations at Fort Garry, so far as the report of proceedings has come to hand; and we must admit that we feel favorably impressed. It will have been seen by later information received by telegraph and published yesterday, that the Council had concluded its business by confirming Louis Riel President of the Provisional Government; James Ross has also been elected Chief Justice; Thomas Bunn Secretary of State; W B O'Donoghue Secretary of Treasury. A Provisional Governor was to be elected. We are disposed to think the people of the North-West have at last assumed an attitude which will enable the Dominion Government to treat successfully with them, although it may not be able to accede to all their demands. It will be seen by reference to an extract from the opening speech of the Governor-General that the Red River 'Bill of Rights,' as it is termed, will reach Ottawa at a most opportune moment, as Parliament will have submitted to it a measure providing for the government of the territory, the Act for its temporary Government having about expired.

Wednesday, March 16

A Serious Affray.—If the dispatch which we publish this morning can be relied upon a very serious and fatal blunder has been made in the Red River settlement. What could have induced this Major Boulton to attempt a military exploit at a time when the Dominion Government was pursuing so successfully a conciliatory policy, and when matters were assuming a form so favorable to amicable settlement, it is difficult to conceive. A dash of the kind made at an earlier stage of the revolt might have been pardoned, if not approved; but coming, as it does, too late, it must be condemned in the severest terms. It is to be feared that Dr Schultz who appears to have taken an active lead in this unfortunate affair, is one of those restless and indiscreet spirits who have originated the trouble. On the other hand, should the so-called authorities execute the sentence of the Court martial against Boulton, serious results may follow.

Climatic.—Yesterday the merry jingle of sleighbells awoke the echoes in our streets for the first time in two years and two months to a day. Just think of it! sleighing and skating at Victoria in March—the month in which we usually put our gardens in order, sow our seeds and set out bees. A writer in an Eastern paper declares that the climate of the Plains has become more moderate since the Pacific Railroad was laid across the continent. He accounts for his theory upon 'scientific principles.' If our climate is changing for the worse is it because we have no railroad, or is it because we *have* a telegraph line? Egad, we shouldn't wonder if one assumption be as correct as the other

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Reciprocity.—It will be seen that confidential communications are passing between Washington and Ottawa with reference to the resumption of reciprocal commercial relations between the two countries; and the public statement made by Sir Francis Hincks that 'There is no difficulty presented to free commercial intercourse with the United States' is not without importance; nor should it be without its due share of influence in considering the question of Confederation here. We have never permitted ourselves to doubt the early resumption of reciprocal relations.

The Dominion Fisheries.—The announcement made by Sir J A McDonald in the Canadian House of Commons on the 4th inst, to the effect that foreign fishermen are to be excluded from Canadian fishing grounds, is highly important, involving, as it does, large and serious consequences. It is only by adopting a firm and decided policy in regard to that and one or two other matters that the Canadian Government will command the respect of and extort justice from the authorities at Washington. The easy, generous, good-natured policy has been tried long enough.

The Phantom Ship.—The Constantine, from Sitka, brings intelligence that the derelict bark Maria J Smith has been found by Indians near Bella Bella and is now in the possession of Mr Moss. The waif has sailed without aid of helmsman or compass nearly 500 miles from the point where she was abandoned, threading her way through intricate channels and dangerous rideips to her present harbor of refuge. Twice this remarkable bark was abandoned and twice she has saved herself. Marryat's Phantom Ship is not to be thought of at the same moment with the Maria J Smith.

Snowballing was extensively indulged in yesterday by the rising generation as well as by 'children of a larger growth.' Tall hats formed a conspicuous mark for the missiles, which flew thick and fast about the ears of pedestrians. Decidedly it was dangerous to be safe on the streets yesterday. A thaw set in last evening. May it continue until it melts the heart of that obstinate old tyrant John Frost, Esq.

The St John's Masonic Lodge, No 3, of Glasgow, Scotland, lately celebrated the eight hundred and twelfth anniversary of its existence. It was founded by King Malcolm, in the year 1059, nine years previous to the Norman conquest of England.

Twelve ships of war will rendezvous at Esquimalt in May.

The Anderson left an English mail-bag at Olympia. What's the matter *now?*

Dominion Mail Summary.

Nothwithstanding the impediment to speedy communication presented by the deep snows of the Sierra Nevadas, we have Canadian exchanges to the 23d ultimo. The Dominion Parliament was opened on the 15th by Sir John Young, in a speech for the most part congratulatory. Referring to his tour of the Provinces he says, 'Everywhere the great capability of the country and the proofs of vigorous industry made themselves apparent, and it became my pleasing duty to report to Her Majesty's Government, as the result of my observations that the inhabitants of the Dominion are well contented with their position and prospects, and that the wish nearest their hearts is to avail themselves of the franchise and full powers of legislation which they possess, in order to build up as a portion of the British Empire, institutions of their own choice, and by laws of their own making.' Prominent allusion is made to the difficulty in the Northwest territory. The difficulty is wholly attributed to misapprehensions regarding the policy and intentions of the Dominion authorities, and it is added, 'Efforts made in the spirit which has animated my Government throughout can scarcely fail to accomplish an equitable and peaceful solution of the existing difficulty, and thereby secure the speedy incorporation of the Northwest Territories with Canada, an object so earnestly desired by the Empire and the Dominion. As the Act for the temporary Government of the Northwest Territories when united with Canada will expire at the close of the present session, a measure providing for their government will be submitted for your consideration.' It is intended that a census upon one system will be taken simultaneously in all Her Majesty's British North American Possessions. 'I need not,' says His Excellency, 'expatiate on the importance of the information which the tables of the census are calculated to afford, as in addition to their interest and value on general grounds, it must be recollected that upon them depends the readjustment of the Parliamentary representation.' The thanksgiving clause in the speech runs as follows: 'The circumstances under which we meet are in many respects auspicious. The bounty of Providence crowned the harvest with abundance, and made fisheries unusually productive. In many districts existing industries have been enlarged and new enterprises have started into activity, furnishing fresh avenues for commerce and additional employment for our people, whilst every day new sections of the country are being opened to the labors of the husbandman. The trade and wealth of the Dominion are on the increase and the equal administration of the laws maintaining as heretofore, the enjoyment of a general sense of security.' When the House met on the 16th, Sir J A McDonald made a statement respecting the position of the Hon Wm McDougall. He said it was his opinion, and he thought that opinion was largely shared in by the House, that Mr McDougall's seat had not been rendered vacant by anything which had transpired; but the whole matter would be referred to the Committee on Privileges, and he thought that any discussion upon the subject would be unwise until that committee had pronounced upon it. On the 17th Prince Arthur was present in the House. In reply to objections raised against the presence of Sir Francis Hincks in the Cabinet and in the House, Sir J A McDonald stated that the present Minister of Finance believed that Sir A T Galt was the proper man for the position; but that gentleman having declined to accept the position, Sir Francis Hincks had finally consented to take it. He maintained that Sir Francis, the leading shoulder of the Reform party, was as good a Reformer when he came back to Canada as when he left it, and was in no way unfitted to occupy the position. Sir A T Galt replied, generally expressing want of confidence in the Government and announced his intention of going into opposition. On the 18th very little business was transacted, the House adjourning early on account of the Ball given in honor of Prince Arthur by the citizens of Ottawa. On the 21st a lengthy debate arose out of personal explanations between the Hon J Howe and the Hon Wm McDougall, in connection with the Red River troubles. The former gentleman having been represented as speaking contemptuously of Canada and otherwise encouraging a spirit of revolt while in that settlement to the prejudice of Mr McDougall and of the general interests and authority of the Dominion, vindicated himself in a way which appears to have carried the House and the country with him. He thought the territory ought to have been formed into a series of Crown colonies.

As our readers were long since informed by telegraph, the wretched man, John A Munroe, of St John, N B, was hanged on the 15th ult. On the day previous he made and affixed his name to the following confession:—'The first time I went out with Miss Vail it was only for a ride—we had no quarrel and our going out was at her wish. When we got out of the coach at or near the place described at the trial, she had a satchel, and we walked along the road—I can not say how far. We sat down and had a little to eat. We both fired at a mark, she using a pistol I had given her—one of a pair, a breach-loader, the same as my own the mate of it I gave to a friend. I had taught her to use it. There was no intention on my part to harm her at that time. We came back and I left her at Lake's. She was to have gone to Boston on the Thursday after the first going out, but it was too stormy; and I went with my wife to Fredericton on that day and came down again on Friday night. In was during that trip to Fredericton I first thought that the spot I had visited with Miss Vail on the Monday previous was a suitable spot to commit a bad act. I went out again with Miss Vail on the Saturday following. We went the same road as before, and to about the same place. The morning was frosty, the moss was crisp and hard. There was no wet on the barren. The road was a little muddy. We went on the road a little way together and sat down. I went into the bushes. The child cried. I came on again, was angry, I strangled the child. I do not know that it was actually dead. As she was rising up I shot her (Miss Vail) in the head. I do not think on the same side as shown in the court. I threw the brush over her face, and some over her hands. I found the pistol in her pocket, or just fallen out of it, and a common handkerchief and a wallet, with only a few dollars in it. I threw the wallet and handkerchief away, and left at once, and have never been back since. I previously had some of her money. I could not say how much; perhaps half or a little more. I cannot say that the money was not one of the motives for the act committed, I do not say it was in self-defence I killed Miss Vail. It was the money, my anger with her at the time, and my bad thoughts on and after the trip to Fredericton, working together, caused me to do the bad act. The letter written to Mrs Crear was written by me and mailed in Boston by a friend of mine living in or near Boston. I never killed any other person or child.' The confession is generally regarded in New Brunswick as unsatisfactory. The new Government of Newfoundland had been sworn in. The Hon C F Bennett is Premier without office. Hon R Alsop, Colonial Secretary. Hon J I Little, Attorney-General. Hon Major Renouf, Surveyor-General and Chairman of the Board of Works. The offices of Solicitor General and Financial Secretary are abolished. Much satisfaction is felt with the Government appointments. The appointments to the Legislative Council, are R Thorburn, Esq., of W Grieve & Co., and A W Harvey, of Harvey & Co. In New Brunswick there was little progress being made in legislation. The government were at a dead-lock with the Legislative Council, owing to the former having dismissed Mr Botsford, for many years Clerk to the Council. The Council refused to recognize the right of the Government to dismiss their officers and retain Mr Botsford in his position. The Government accused Mr Botsford of Annexation sentiments, and stated that he owes the Provincial Treasury a large sum of money. The Committee of the Legislative Council considered the Governor-General the only Representative of Her Majesty in the Dominion, and as Mr Botsford held his commission direct from the Crown, the action of the Government, they say, was illegal.

Thursday March 17

Departure of the Active.—The steamship Active sailed for San Francisco direct at 10½ o'clock yesterday morning. As she moved off from the wharf a perfect fusilade of snowballs were exchanged between those on board and the crowds on shore. It was a parting *feu de joie*—cold in the character of the missiles, but as warm and hearty in intention as if it were a salvo of artillery. After the steamer had got beyond reach the crowd on the wharf pelted each other for a long time. Tall hats formed the special object of dislike. The steamer carried away 41 passengers in the cabin and 17 in the steerage. Among the passengers were Chief Justice Needham and family, Mrs P C Baker and son, Mrs Hankin, R H Adams and family, Mrs Lang and children, Mrs Redfield and child, Mrs *McGee*, Captain Stamp, J P Davies, Captain Smith and family, Jacob Sehl and Mrs *Colledge*. The wind was favoring as the steamer moved off and a short and pleasant run is anticipated.

Shock of Earthquake.—At 3 minutes past 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a shock of earthquake, accompanied by a loud subterranean report, was experienced in this city and environs. The movement was from east to west and the tremor lasted for about 6 seconds. Many sleepers were awakened by the shock, which caused the frame buildings to rock violently and bricks to grate and grind as if they were so many bones undergoing the crunching process between the jaws of some great monster. To some the report sounded like that of a heavy gun discharged from some vessel in the harbor. No damage was caused by the quake. We remember that in 1865, about 9 o'clock in the evening, a similar report and tremor were felt in this city. The California steamer was due at the time and hundreds of persons hurried to the wharves, under the impression that the phenomenon they had noticed was the result of the firing of her a rival gun.

The Sister Rocks.—The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works calls for tenders for the removal of the rock in Fraser River known as the Port Sister, which forms, at present, a very serious obstacle to the navigation of that stream between Fort Hope and Yale. A low stage of water is necessary to the successful prosecution of the work; so the time during which tenders will be received is limited to Saturday next, 19th inst. Specifications of the work to be done may be seen at the Lands and Works Office.

Nil Desperandum.—The Queen Charlotte Coal Mining Company have engaged the H B Co's steamer Otter to proceed to Skidegate Bay with Mr Fawcett, one of the coal company's directors, 14 miners and a quantity of lumber and supplies for the men. Upon returning the Otter will touch again at Skidegate and take aboard 120 tons of anthracite coal for this market. It is believed that the wharf and tramway are now completed and that at least 1600 tons of coal are ready for shipment.

For Omineca.—A number of miners will leave for Omineca *via* Nass or Stseene River this morning. We warn them that they are leaving comfortable quarters at least a month or six weeks too soon, and that should they reach the new diggings it will be only after enduring great hardships, and at the risk, perhaps, of their lives.

The late British gunboat Forward has been converted into a man-of-war for a Central American republic. It is the *only* man-of-war the pretentious little Power possesses, but as its neighboring republics have, even a gunboat to protect their interests against the combined navies of the world, the jealousy that has been stirred by the acquisition may be easily imagined.

The Phantom Ship.—We have probably heard the last of the Maria J Smith. When last seen she was going to pieces upon the rocky shore of an island north of Millbank Sound.

The Mordaunt divorce case, in London, has been concluded, the jury rendering a verdict that Lady Mordaunt is insane.

Letter from San Francisco.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

Editor British Colonist—I see in your issue of January 26th that a quartz mill has been erected in Cariboo by a company and is ready to crush rock at from $25 to $50 per ton, which appears to me to be a very high price. I know that labor and freight are high; but still the price, I should think, is unreasonable, and rock must be very rich to pay it. The price of crushing here and in the mining districts of California ranges from $3 to $10 per ton of 2000 pounds, so that rock paying from $15 to $30 is called rich where it can be got out within reasonable distance of a mill. You see such rock in Cariboo would not pay for the crushing, leaving out the mining altogether. It is to be hoped that the company can and will lower their prices soon, as quartz mining will in time be a great resource of British Columbia and employ some thousands of men.

I am surprised to see a communication in your issue of the 2nd February, almost, I might say, advocating Annexation. I had hoped that a gentleman of the correspondent's known abilities would be among the most ardent of Confederationists. I cannot conceive how a loyal citizen of British Columbia can consistently oppose Confederation. Of local interest we may be tenacious; but when those interests conflict with the national will and the welfare of the whole Empire they should be cast aside. He seems to think that our mother country would not guarantee a small interest on the amount of money required to build the Pacific Railroad, also, that the road would not pay, there being no population on the proposed route. Now, sir, I contend that there is public land enough along the route that can be sold [as soon as the railway is built] as low as one dollar per acre, to pay for the whole of the road, and until that road is built that land will be as valueless as it is now on account of the inability of actual settlers to reach it. But, as Mr P. has been so ably answered by yourself and Messrs Beaven, Wallace and Powell, I shall dismiss the subject. In a late issue of your valuable newspaper, you suggested the propriety of petitioning the Legislature to open correspondence with some of the steamship owners in England for a suitable vessel to carry your mails and passengers between Victoria and San Francisco. The suggestion is a good one, and well worthy attention. In view of the new mining ground being opened up this summer, and the large amount of goods that will be required to be laid down in your city in the shortest possible time, would it not be well to hold a public meeting and devise means, so that a steamship could be laid on from some port in Britain to Victoria to load with merchandise and passengers in connection with the Colonial Emigration Society, and to consist of the Assisted and Paying Emigrants. Such plans have worked well in other colonies and I see no reason why they should not in your own. Or, failing in the free portion of them, [for whom, by the way, the colony could find work on the roads or other public works at regular wages, retaining a part to pay the cost of their passage,] I think the vessel could get a fair complement of paying passengers if the price was put at about £20. I will guarantee four adult passengers at that price. Who will follow? G. W. A.

Barnard's Express

LINE STAGES

On the Opening of Navigation, the stages of this line will be placed on the road and leave

Yale for Soda Creek

On Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays,

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails, Barnard's Express and Passengers, connecting at Soda Creek with the

Steamer Victoria

For Quesnelle and Cottonwood Canon, which in turn connects with the

Steamer Enterprise,

Thence to Fort George, making the trip from Yale to Fort George in 8 Days.

Through Fare [including First Class Passage on Steamers] Victoria to Fort George, $86 00.

Stages will leave Quesnelle every Friday Evening for Barkerville.

Fast Freight contracted for.

Ticket Office, Yates Street.

Victoria, B C, Feb 16, 1870. F J BARNARD. fo22dw

PEACE RIVER MINES.

On the Opening of Navigation

BARNARD'S BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS

Will extend its operations to the newly discovered mines in the Omineca country.

Regular messengers will be placed on the route, who will visit the various mining camps and undertake transactions in every department of the Express business.

Parties wishing to have their letters forwarded will please register their names at any of Barnard' Offices in British Columbia and of Wells, Fargo & Co., in California.

F J. BARNARD.

fo22d&w

For Peace River Gold Mines.

NOTICE.

On the Opening of Navigation on the Fraser River, the subscribers will commence their trips in connection with

VICTORIA and ENTERPRISE

Barnard's Express and Mail Line of Stages.

THE STEAMER VICTORIA

Will run from Soda Creek to the Canon at Cottonwood, there meeting with the

ENTERPRISE

Which will be placed on the route from the Canon to Fort George.

Victoria, B C, Feb 16, 1870. fo22 3mw

Call and see samples of Wedding and Visiting Cards at the British Colonist Printing Office.

The Weekly British Colon

Wednesday March 23, 1870.

Facts and Figures.

Notwithstanding the existence deeprooted and widespread conac ness of the fact that the foreign t of Victoria has suffered material account of the abolition of the port, we are persuaded that bu persons fully realize the extent of injury. Without complete statistic carry us beyond the year 1864, taking that as the initial point, we that the export of foreign merchan rose from $169,977 in 1864 to $341 in 1866, the last [year of the exist of the free port. It will hardly b cessary to state that the term 'ex of foreign merchandize' is confin such goods as, having been imp into the colony, were subsequently ported for foreign consumption. T figures show that the export trad more than doubled during the last years of the existence of the free We leave it to the reader to esti the probable increase which would taken place by this time, had the error of abolishing the free port been committed. It is fair to ass that the ratio of increase would have been less, inasmuch as the rounding markets have been ra expanding. Nor are we left altoge in the dark respecting the descrip of goods entering most largely int foreign trade of that period. In the item of dry goods amounted to 018; iron, $30,990; spirits and w $21,012; ale and porter, $9,952 would be a great mistake to ima that these figures represent the w foreign trade of that period. The present what might be designate the wholesale part of it only. We s probably be borne out by the merch most familiar with that branch of nese in asserting that the retail amounted to quite as much. In those who remember how largely people of Puget Sound traded with retail dealers during the free port will agree with us that the estime a very moderate one. Thus, the have $683,836 as representing the eign trade of Victoria during the 1866. Assuming that the same of increase would have marked the subsequent years, had the free port continued, the foreign trade o place would have, by the close o last year, reached the handsome $1,367,672. But what is the fact same statistics tell us that it fell to 635 in 1869! Alas! What have Protectionists wrought!! The exp dry goods fell from $59 018 in 186 $7,108 in 1869. But the importa the free port must not be gauged by the supposititious figures we given as representing the incre our foreign trade, had it been cont Victoria was only in its infancy cheap mart of commerce. It was beginning to be known as a dis and would in course of time have be the resort of all the peoples on the Pacific, as well as of many be Nor should it be forgotten tha amount of goods exported does no represent the real value of the Every ship thus attracted to our left more or less money in the co Every customer, whether a whole retail purchaser, spent more or the place, and in many ways w colony benefitted thereby. Indee the withdrawal of that trade, th the stupid policy of the people, th counts for the notices 'To Let' meet the eye at every turn. I loss of that trade which caused merchants, hotel-keepers, trade and mechanics to cry out about times'. It is the loss of that trade has, in a great measure, tended every berth is departing steamer some the loss of a million and a foreign trade may appear but a affair; but to increase the trade community by a million and would be to cause a return of pr ity. There is this feature abo foreign trade which should n lost sight of: Domestic trade money to change hands. Foreign *brings money into the country.* restoration of the free port de under Confederation? Is it practi Could a more auspicious oppo for obtaining it be presented tha we are freming the basis upon wh are willing to become a part Dominion?

Friday, Mar

No Doubt.—The late snowstorm had at least one good effect. They had dered a drought at Cariboo highly able during the approaching season. winters of '67 8 and '68 9 very litt fall, hence the supply of water in ceeding summers for mining purpo light.

The steamship California is exp arrive here on Saturday evening fro land.

Accident.—The arm of a young la broken by the upsetting of a sleigh o nesday night.

The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday March 23, 1870.

Facts and Figures.

Notwithstanding the existence of a deeprooted and widespread consciousness of the fact that the foreign trade of Victoria has suffered materially on account of the abolition of the free port, we are persuaded that but few persons fully realize the extent of that injury. Without complete statistics to carry us beyond the year 1864, and taking that as the initial point, we find that the export of foreign merchandise rose from $169,977 in 1864 to $341,918 in 1866, the last year of the existence of the free port. It will hardly be necessary to state that the term 'export of foreign merchandize' is confined to such goods as, having been imported into the colony, were subsequently exported for foreign consumption. These figures show that the export trade was more than doubled during the last three years of the existence of the free port. We leave it to the reader to estimate the probable increase which would have taken place by this time, had the fatal error of abolishing the free port never been committed. It is fair to assume that the ratio of increase would not have been less, inasmuch as the surrounding markets have been rapidly expanding. Nor are we left altogether in the dark respecting the description of goods entering most largely into the foreign trade of that period. In 1865 the item of dry goods amounted to $59,018; iron, $30,990; spirits and wines, $21,012; ale and porter, $9,952. It would be a great mistake to imagine that these figures represent the whole foreign trade of that period. They represent what might be designated as the wholesale part of it only. We should probably be borne out by the merchants most familiar with that branch of business in asserting that the retail trade amounted to quite as much. Indeed those who remember how largely the people of Puget Sound traded with our retail dealers during the free port days will agree with us that the estimate is a very moderate one. Thus, then, we have $683,836 as representing the foreign trade of Victoria during the year 1866. Assuming that the same ratio of increase would have marked the three subsequent years, had the free port been continued, the foreign trade of the place would have, by the close of the last year, reached the handsome sum of $1,367,672. But what is the fact? The same statistics tell us that it fell to $67,635 in 1869! Alas! What have the Protectionists wrought!! The export of dry goods fell from $59,018 in 1866 to $7,108 in 1869. But the importance of the free port must not be guaged even by the supposititious figures we have given as representing the increase of our foreign trade, had it been continued, Victoria was only in its infancy as a cheap mart of commerce. It was only beginning to be known at a distance, and would in course of time have become the resort of all the peoples on the North Pacific, as well as of many beyond. Nor should it be forgotten that the amount of goods exported does not fully represent the real value of the trade. Every ship thus attracted to our shores left more or less money in the country. Every customer, whether a wholesale or retail purchaser, spent more or less in the place, and in many ways was the colony benefitted thereby. Indeed it is the withdrawal of that trade, through the stupid policy of the people, that accounts for the notices 'To Let' which meet the eye at every turn. It is the loss of that trade which causes our merchants, hotel-keepers, tradespeople and mechanics to cry out about 'hard times'. It is the loss of that trade which has, in a great measure, tended to fill every berth in departing steamers To some the loss of a million and a half of foreign trade may appear but a trifling affair; but to increase the trade of this community by a million and a half would be to cause a return of prosperity. There is this feature about our foreign trade which should never be lost sight of: Domestic trade causes money to change hands. Foreign trade *brings money into the country.* Is the restoration of the free port desirable under Confederation? Is it practicable? Could a more auspicious opportunity for obtaining it be presented than when we are framing the basis upon which we are willing to become a part of the Dominion?

Friday, March 18

No Drought.—The late snowstorms have had at least one good effect. They have rendered a drought at Cariboo highly improbable during the approaching season. In the winters of '67 8 and '68 9 very little snow fell, hence the supply of water in the succeeding summers for mining purposes was light.

The steamship California is expected to arrive here on Saturday evening from Portland.

Accident.—The arm of a young lady was broken by the upsetting of a sleigh on Wednesday night.

Legislative Council.

Wednesday, March 16.

The debate in Committee on the Terms of Confederation was resumed.

GRAVING DOCK AT ESQUIMALT.

The Attorney General in moving Section 4, after alluding to an attempt to build a dock at Esquimalt which had failed, said that the provision now proposed for this great public work he thought quite ample to secure it. That from the estimates made the sum of £100,000 with other aid that might be obtained would build it. As regarded the selection of Esquimalt all the commanding officers of the navy had reported in favor of Esquimalt, and without the patronage of the Admiralty he thought that it could not be built. It was, therefore, on public grounds he supported the selection of Esquimalt, as being the most proper place. He thought the Great White Elephant could be utilized in this work. He thought no jealousy should be entertained by those on the Mainland on account of this local selection. He thought the railway terminus would be at New Westministerr.

Mr Holbrook opposed the clause as being sectional. He thought the locality should be left out and the question decided hereafter. He had been asked by the New Westminster people to move that Burrard Inlet be substituted for Esquimalt, but he would not do so—he would oppose naming any locality.

Mr Humphreys could not understand why there should be opposition to this measure. It was an understood benefit. He thought it would be better, however, to leave the question of locality to a committee.

Mr Robson said he did not intend to let his sectional feelings influence him. He thought it would have been better had the locality not been named. He did not think that naming the spot would decide the question of location. The Dock would be built in the most suitable place.

Mr Wood moved that the word 'Esquimal' be struck out and such place as the Dominion Government may select be inserted. He said the naming of Esquimalt was to gain popular favor—a bid for the Victoria vote. The hon gentleman, at some length and with considerable warmth, characterised the thing as a political dodge—

Several Members—No! no!

Mr Wood—Yes! yes! He had felt the influence on himself. The people don't want Confederation: they want money, and this is a bid to get their consent.

The Surveyor General expressed regret that such remarks should fall from any hon member as had fallen from the lips of Mr Wood, not only upon this but upon other occasions. He spurned with contempt such insinuations. The main reason for naming Esquimalt was to secure with the Dry Dock the head quarters of the British fleet. He hoped the assistance of the Imperial Government would be obtained to accomplish this work. He could also give good reasons why Esquimalt was the best place in a commercial point of view. The late Governor and the commander of the fleet had both reported in favor of Esquimalt. He was surprised to see any feeling against the proposition from the Mainland, as that portion of the colony would reap the greatest benefit from the railroad, which he thought would probably come down the Fraser River.

Mr Wood reiterated what he had said in regard to the selection of Esquimalt by the members of the Executive as an electioneering dodge.

The Surveyor General would assure the hon gentleman that had any such motives actuated the Executive they could have prepared a much more palatable and attractive dish.

Dr Helmcken would ask what right the hon gentleman had to find fault even if the Executive had framed the scheme with a view to gaining the support of Victoria? Confederation meant Terms, and it was only the Terms that could secure the people's consent to it. It was for the interest of the Canadian Government to build this Dock. The people of Victoria did not come here to found empires, but to make money; and it might remain for their children to build empires and make kingdoms.

Dr Carrall said it was the intention and object of the government that the scheme should benefit the whole colony, and on its popularity they based its success.

Mr DeCosmos said he was one of those who thought the clause a proper one. He thought it would have been a great blunder to have left out the word 'Esquimalt.' He condemned the idea of framing the Terms to catch the popular vote. He at some length gave his views in regard to the relative merits of docks and patent slips, and would ask the hon Surveyor General what description of dock was in contemplation, adding that a dock or slip would attract a large amount of shipping from Puget Sound.

The Surveyor-General said it was most certainly a matter of consideration as to what description of dock would be most expedient. He thought to build a cut stone dock of sufficient capacity to accommodate the largest size ship would require a larger sum than £100,000. The advantage there would be in building such a dock over a patent slip would be the expenditure of all the money in the Colony, whereas a patent slip would cause the greater portion to be expended in England or elsewhere for machinery.

Mr Drake said the sum named was too small; it was not more than half enough, and he would therefore move that the sum of £150,000 be substituted for £100,000.

Amendment lost 10 to 8.

Mr Wood's amendment to strike out the word Esquimalt lost. Yeas—Wood Humphreys

Clause 5 section B. Salaries and allowances of the judges and officers of the Supreme Courts and County Courts.

Quite a long discussion was had on this section. On a motion by Mr Wood to add the judges of the Admiralty Court, during which it was charged by Messrs Wood, DeCosmos and Humphreys against the members of government that they were unwilling that any suggestion of the Council should be made that did not endorse the Government scheme.

Mr Humphreys said he thought the representative members had better withdraw in a body, than to occupy so mean and contemptible a position.

Mr DeCosmos said the elected members were as men of straw.

Mr Robson said he thought the position taken by some members was most unfair towards the members of the government. Any member had the right to make any suggestion and the assurance had been given that the greater consideration would be given by the Government to any suggestions made by the Council. In how many cases were the members of the Executive divided in their votes?—and that he thought was an evidence of their sincerity. No member should suppose that when his resolution failed he was treated with disrespect. He felt fearful for the scheme when he saw too much willingness on the part of the government to accept suggestions from the Council. He felt the danger in raising the expectations of the people too high by suggesting extravagant terms whereby the whole scheme might be imperilled both with the Dominion Government and at the polls. He would ask the friends of Union to exercise great caution in asking changes in the scheme that would raise expectations too high and cause a disappointment to the people,

The clause passed.

Clause 6—Pensions for Her Majesty's servants in the Colony.

Mr Humphreys said he could understand how a man coming from England under a promise that he should hold offices perpetually would be provided for, but he could not understand why men who came to this country as he did, a needy adventurer, should be entitled to a pension. He thought the present officials had had a good thing already, and before a pension was given it should be shown that the person to whom it was given had done the state a service. He knew it was a good thing, but he did not see any fun in voting for it without being himself included in its benefits.

Mr DeCosmos said we had now arrived at the true secret of the government opposition hitherto to Confederation. This, however, was a cheap way of getting rid of their opposition, and he would not oppose the measure.

Dr Carrall said the framers of the scheme had two objects in view: first, that the colony should be benefitted; and secondly, that no vested rights should suffer. He referred to the provinces and colonies to show how this principle had been adopted by them, and he had as much pleasure in voting for this clause as for any other in the scheme. Carried.

CLAUSE 7—STEAM SUBSIDY.

Mr DeCosmos said he considered this a make-weight. It was not an essential condition. It was provided for in the British North American Act.

Mr Trutch said the British North American Act only provided for such a service generally, but it remained for the Provinces each to specify how that service should be applied.

This clause, after some slight discussion, passed without a division.

CLAUSE 8—COACH ROAD AND RAILWAY.

The hon Attorney General, in moving this clause, said this was the real bond of union, as without direct overland communication there could be no real union between Canada and British Columbia.

Mr DeCosmos said there could be a real union without a railroad. Was there not union between this colony and England? As a proof of which he instanced the case of the San Juan difficulty. He claimed not the honor of building this railroad; he would award to other hon gentlemen the honor of originating the scheme. A quarter of a century ago the scheme of a Pacific Railway was propounded in England. Mr Waddington also had proposed a scheme, but it only took practical form with Earl Granville's dispatch. He (Mr DeCosmos) quoted from remarks of English statesmen to show the rapid strides the idea had taken, and he expected in ten years to take a ride across the continent in a railway through British territory. He thought the provision for a coach road in three years a good one, as it will cause the country to be settled up. He spoke of the valuable country up the Thompson and Kamloops and thought there ought to have been a provision in this clause to have a railroad through that country. He did not mean that it should necessarily be a part of the great overland road, but that it might be embraced in the scheme. He would therefore move an address to his Excellency that the construction of a railway from steamboat navigation on the Fraser river to Kamloops Lake be embraced in the terms of this clause.

The hon Surveyor General said this was a work of such magnitude that he approached it with much interest. The necessity for such a railroad was so apparent that he looked upon it as one of the things that must be done. He considered the route practicable, much more so than the route across the Sierra Nevadas. He considered the proportion at cost not more than two thirds of that of the California road. He knew there was a desire on the part of Canada to forward the measure and he felt that we could rely on them. He thought three years as early as the road could be commenced owing to the time necessary to make proper surveys. He would suggest the manner in which the road would be constructed. He thought it would be by private enterprise, with a guarantee of interest, and the policy of England being so clearly expressed in the matter, he thought Imperial assistance would be given in the shape of a guarantee. He thought it would have been unwise to have named an earlier period than three years for the construction to commence. Two seasons at least should be allowed for a proper location. The reason why so small a sum as one million is named to be expended annually in British Columbia, was to give to the people an earnest that the scheme would be accepted. He thought the expenditure of one million would add five or ten thousand to our population, and the expenditure being made at each end simultaneously it will be found when the road is completed that nuclei would be formed for settlements throughout the entire line. He felt confident that a much larger sum than one million a year would be spent in this colony during the construction of the road. The cost of the road would be twenty millions sterling, and it might appear that there would be no profit in the enterprise for a number of years. It would, however, develope the estate of the Dominion, and if they value it as we value it they should make an effort to open it at the earliest day. He would say before closing his remarks that there was an intention, though not expressed, in the terms, to apply any reasonable amount of land that might be thought advisable throughout the colony to aid the scheme.

Mr Humphreys said that unless a railroad was guaranteed no union could take place. He thought there was no necessity to insert one million to be expended on the seaboard, which would only bring a floating population that we do not want—but if the road was commenced in the centre or agricultural portion of the colony it would cause a permanent benefit.

The Surveyor General said he thought it was not well to discuss the details of the scheme—it would only embarrass and retard the whole thing. If the road was accepted he believed the probability was that three times the amount of money named would be expended, and that the road would be built in a shorter time than many anticipated.

Mr De Cosmos asked what was the seaboard—was it Barclay Sound?

The Surveyor General — Certainly. He did not know but it might be Bute Inlet or Bentinck Arm His private opinion, however, was that it would come down the Fraser river. Of one thing we might be certain—Canada will build the road as soon as she can.

Mr Robson said we had now come to the vital part of the scheme. No real union can exist without a railway, and if this particular clause in the scheme was not carried out he could not believe that any union would take place between British Columbia and Canada. To build up a Dominion alongside of a great English-speaking nation great haste was necessary—and if that road was not built within ten years there would be no British territory on the Pacific. And in order to sustain British empire on this coast England and Canada must push the road through at once. The one million was a mere nominal figure. Whoever undertakes to build the road will find it to their interest to complete it as soon as possible. The question of route and terminus should be left to the parties building it. No matter where the terminus was, it would be in the colony and the colony would be benefitted. Don't let us fall into the mistake of saying where the work shall commence where it shall be located, or where shall be the terminus. He had some doubt about the condition requiring a coach road. The day of coach roads had gone by, and he would rather remove that from the clause if an equivalent advantage could be obtained in some other way.

Dr Helmcken said Canada wanted this colony so much that she would build a railway—and if Canada did not build a railroad no union could be had. He hoped the people would take that stand with determination. Without a railway this colony would be just as isolated after union as at present. We are a colony of England, and he did not object to it; but the people of this colony will never consent to be a colony of Canada. We have the privilege of making our own terms. If we become a colony of Canada the power of making terms regulating our commerce will be taken from us and we will have only the power to make our local laws. And without telegraphic or railway communication laws might be made in Ottawa ruinous to this colony without our knowledge. The railway could not be looked upon as a paying institution—its great advantage will be by its being the highway to Asia. Canada can influence Great Britain to guarantee the loan, but England will not guarantee the loan for Canadian purposes. The people of England would not tolerate such a thing; but Imperial interests demand the road and such a guarantee will be given. The railroad is an essential condition and without that union must not take place. Why should this colony join with Canada without a mutual benefit? He would sooner stand alone and take the chances rather than risk everything without the guarantee that that road should be built. What benefit will this colony be to Canada without a railroad? The idea of a railway has come from Canada—it has been used by Canada to promote union, and we should demand it, and if that million was not spent we should require that 10 per cent. of that amount should be forfeited to the local government of this colony. In his opinion there was more likelihood of the people of British Columbia cheating themselves than that they should be cheated by the Dominion. A wagon road would be an immediate benefit and would benefit those who do not reside on the coast.

Dr Carrall briefly replied to the hon member for Victoria city and said that a union could exist without a railway; that it had existed between San Francisco and the United States for twenty years. He regretted that the Crown lands of this colony had not been embraced in this scheme for the construction of the railway.

The committee then rose and reported progress.

Thursday, March 17.

The Council met at 1 p.m.

Mr DeCosmos rose to a question of privilege. He said he was sorry that he was placed unde the necessity of declaring that the report of his speech on the subsidies proposed to be given by the Dominion to this colony was so grievously misreported in the Colonist of to-day that it duty to himself and the country he was compelled to declare the report unworthy of belief. In a short time he hoped, through the press and public meetings, to neutralize the falsehoods against himself that the Colonist was engaged in sowing broadcast throughout the colony.

Mr Robson invited the hon gentleman to point out some of the inaccuracies. [Hear, hear.]

Mr DeCosmos made no reply.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole on the terms of Confederation, Mr. Ball in the Chair.

COACH AND RAILWAY.

Mr. DeCosmos moved an amendment recommending that the just appropriation should be toward building a railroad from the navigable waters of the Fraser to Kamloops lake, which was lost.

Mr. Robson moved an amendment to include the road between Yale and New Westminster in the coach road to be built and maintained by the Dominion. Carried.

Clauses 9, 10, 11 and 12 were carried without amendment.

Clause 13 was amended by Mr Wood by a clause providing that the number of the representatives from this colony should be no less than 8 to the Commons and 4 to the Senate; and by a motion of Mr Drake that the number named in the Terms continue until 1891.

The committee rose and reported progress.

Council adjourned to meet on Friday at 1 o'clock.

From the Mainland.

The steamer Enterprise, Capt Swanson, arrived at 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon from New Westminster, bringing as passengers Chief Justice Begbie, Hon F J Barnard, C A Pooley and wife, Mrs Black, Mrs Saunders, Mrs Jolly, Mrs Thistleton, Mr Pagden and several others ......Mr Harnett has made a critical examination of the Howe Sound Copper lead, tracing up the old vein and discovering a new vein nearly twenty feet in width......The *Mainland Guardian* says a Harbormaster is needed for Burrard Inlet......The weather was warm and very little snow or ice remained at New Westminster when the Enterprise sailed......*Mrs* Woodman, a much respected resident of New Westminster, died on the 12th inst at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr J Cunningham. Mrs Woodman was a native of Oxfordshire, England, aged 69 years......The *Guardian* gives a kind word, and says it neatly, upon the departure of Chief Justice Begbie for the Island.

From Nanaimo.—The steamer Sir James Douglas, Capt Clarke, arrived at 5 o'clock last evening from Nanaimo and way-ports, bringing a few passengers and a quantity of freight. Among the passengers was a Mr Gray, sent to the Hospital from Nanaimo for treatment......The ship Shooting Star has arrived at Nanaimo in 8 days from San Francisco. She passed this harbor on Monday last. ......The ship Atalanta will sail on Monday for San Francisco with a full cargo of coal.

Immunity.—The storms of wind and snow which prevailed here for a week were not felt at New Westminster at all. Passengers hence by the Enterprise on Wednesday found no snow at New Westminster; but discovering a quantity in the steamer's boats they prepared a number of snowballs and pelted the New Westminsterians, who approached the wharf, without mercy, much to the amusement of all parties concerned.

The Thaw.—The warm rays of old Sol yesterday dissipated the snow and put an end to sleighriding for the season. The bullfrogs, which just before the cold snap set in ceased to croak, recommenced their aqueous concert last night.

For Knight's Inlet.—H M S Sparrowhawk, Captain Mist, sailed yesterday morning for a trip along the East coast of the Island and to Knight's Inlet, on the Mainland, where the murders and piracies by natives took place in 1868.

Coastward.—The steamer Otter sailed at 7 o'clock yesterday morning with 15 passengers for Skeena river and 14 for Queen Charlotte Island, and a small number for way-ports. She also carried a full freight.

Snowballing.—A young man has been summonsed for pelting a citizen with snowballs. The Police have also in their black-book for future reference the names of many lads and men who gave a practical illustration of the fable of the boy and the frogs.

St. Patrick's Day.—Yesterday every true son of Ireland's Patron Saint appeared on the streets with a bit of green leaf in his hat. Services were held at the Catholic Cathedral in the morning.

The late storms raged with great fury along the East Coast of this island. At Cowichan much snow fell.

Two men have been sent to the Musgrave copper lead. They sailed in the schooner Alpha, a few days ago.

Coast Route.—The schooner Carolena will sail for Skeena River on the 23d.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

TAYLOR BROTHERS,

LONDON.

THE COCOA (OR CACAO) OF MARAVILLA is the true THEOBROMA LINNÆI. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favored portion. TAYLOR BROTHERS having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homœopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"AN UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS."

See following Extract from the Globe of May 14, 1868.

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa.

Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this the finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate.

Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London.

FRAUD

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

LABELS

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

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK SACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

CAUTION.—Anyone SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE manufactures of Messrs Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER on Vancouver Island.

By Electric Telegraph.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

LONDON, March 14—John Brougham, the dramatist, is dead.

Stephen Gladstone, son of W E Gladstone, was ordained at Lambeth to-day by the Bishop of Winchester.

Fortesque, Chief Secretary for Ireland presented imperative reasons why the Government had, up to the present time, preferred to adhere to the letter of the law in dealing with Ireland, rather than resort to another suspension of the *habeas corpus* act. A lively debate followed on Irish affairs in general. Complaints were made of the frequency of political juries in Ireland, and the Government indignantly repelled the charge of 'packing' them.

LONDON, March 15—Vernon Harcourt and others denounce Foster's education bill, because it refers religious difficulties to the local bodies for settlement.

English journals almost unanimously denounce the present postal rate on newspapers, and characterized it as an unjustifiable tax on knowledge. They demand that as the times are so easy the tax should be reduced or totally repealed.

The *Times* expresses confidence in the belief that the House of Commons will exclude sectarianism, but not religion from the educational bill that is now before them.

Letters from Zanzibar mention the prevalence of cholera.

Divers movements and expeditions have recently started to ascertain the whereabouts of Dr Livingstone.

Gladstone promised that the bill for enforcing the laws in Ireland would be introduced on Thursday of this week, that it would contain the provisions of several acts passed in former cases for the preservation of the public peace. It would empower the Lord Lieut of Ireland to suspend the *habeas corpus;* provides for summary trial without jury, of certain offences created by the bill, such as the possession of powder, of prowling by night or traveling without a destination or purpose; it would compensate the victims of violence and increase the powers of the officers of justice for obtaining evidence. The bill was to remain in force for a limited time and could be applied only to districts in which the Lord Lieut. had proclaimed the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. The press in the districts under the operation of the law would be held answerable for offenses against order. The statement was received with uproarous applause from both sides. Gladstone said this brief announcement was thought expedient to be made.

LONDON, March 12—The *Saturday Review*, in reviewing the recent debate on the Irish Land Bill, thinks the difficulties of the measure are fast vanishing before the earnest purposes of both political parties.

The journals concur in pronouncing the French note to Rome a diplomatic blunder, to which Ollivier was led by following the advice of Jules Favre.

LONDON, March 13—The *Economist* reckons that the Chancellor's exchequer will have a surplus of £4,500,000 to dispose of.

The English Board of Trade returns for the year 1869 show an increase of exports of over £10,000,000 as compared with the year previous.

The receipts of the Suez Canal, from the 17th of November to February 1st are about £23,000.

The French Budget for 1871 estimates the receipts at about £71,000,000, including £14,000,000 from direct tax. The expense at £67,000,00. The army contingent fund for 1871 was originally fixed at £1,000,000, but has been reduced by £10,000 or £15,000.

The Pope has issued this indulgence: "And whoever, while confessing and receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, shall repeat an ave fifty times and the Lord's Prayer five times a day for a week, in the hope that the Council may bring about a successful issue, is to receive full absolution for his sins, or those of any dead person whom he may wish to benefit."

PARIS, March 13—Count Montalebert, Chief of the Liberal Catholic Party, is dead. All the journals appear in mourning. The Count was in his 60th year.

It is reported that Count Daru will shortly issue a manifesto in explanation of the policy of France towards the Ecumenical Council. The Count has demanded that France shall have representation in the Council, not because of the proposed introduction of the dogma of Infallibility, but on account of the publication of a scheme which seems to touch the question of a Church estate.

The official journals say it is not the intention to withdraw the French troops from Rome. They are there to defend the territorial rights and religious claims of the Holy See.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—The bark Mary Jobnat, from Bahia, Brazil, arrived to-day. She reports that on the 13th of February in lattitude 50° north and longitude 24° west, she passed a large steamer which was heading northeast, displaying British colors and a signal to denote that her machinery was broken down. It is thought she may have been the City of Boston. The gale was very heavy, and the Johnston was unable to stop or get near enough to make any other observations.

Later dispatches from Hong Kong announce that the captain of the Bombay has been suspended, not on account of the collission with the Oneida, but because he neglected to inform himself of the seriousness of the damage entailed, and because he took no measures to preserve the lives of the drowning crew.

A vessel from Fayal, on the 26th of February, reports that up to that date nothing was heard of the City of Boston. Public confidence in the safety of the ship was seriously shaken by this unfavorable intelligence from the Azores which is regarded in some quarters as the last hope.

LONDON, March 16—The union of the English and Scottish Presbyterian bodies approaches realization.

The government has caused search to be made in Belgium for the author of the anonymous letter threatening the life of Gladstone.

PARIS, March 14—A correspondent of the London morning *Telegraph* says: M. Ollivier announces, unofficially, the immediate liberalization of the Imperial policy.

A Rome dispatch to-day states that 601 votes are now certain for the Papal infallibility dogma in the Council.

Smallpox still prevails in different quarters of Paris.

MADRID, March 14—The duel between the Duke de Montpensier and Prince Henri de Bourbon creates immense excitement. It was caused by an insulting letter written by the latter, branding Montpensier as a conspirator and calling him a bloated French pastry cook. Generals Alamon and Cordova and Colonel Soles acted as seconds to the Duke, and three Republican Deputies to the Cortes performed the same service for De Bourbon. The Prince won the choice of weapons and the ground, and the right to the first shot. The distance was ten paces, the combatants firing alternately; weapons, revolvers. The first and second shots of the Prince missed, his third bullet grazed the cheek of the Duke, causing a slight wound. Montpensier's first shot missed, the second slightly wounded the Prince, the third proved fatal, the ball entering the forehead of the Prince and killing him instantly. The Duke exclaimed—'My God, what have I done?' and swore to protect the Prince's children. Montpensier and his seconds are in Madrid. They have not been arrested. It is said that the affair will injure the Duke's chances for the throne. When the Duke had fired twice the seconds endeavored to effect a reconciliation, but the Prince was furious and refused all offers. It is rumored that French intrigue is at the bottom of the duel. The funeral of Prince Henri de Bourbon occurred to-day. There was no public demonstration.

MADRID, March 16—A fierce controversy is in progress on the best method of disposing of the Cuban question. Some journals are bold enough to argue in favor of abandoning the island to the United States. This proposition is bitterly opposed by the majority of the press as cowardly and unpatriotic.

In the Cortes yesterday General Prim, in answer to an enquiry as to the circumstances of the attack on him in the streets, said the mob surrounded him, shouting 'Down with conscription.' They threw stones at him. He declared in the future government would deal summarily with such disorder.

The funeral of Prince Henri de Bourbon was conducted by the free masons. When the remains were brought to the church the officiating priest seeing masonic emblems on the coffin, withdrew the insignia of the church and refused to perform the religious ceremonies. Troops took part in the procession which followed the remains to the grave.

LONDON, March 17—In the House of Commons last night Latham moved a section relative to the ballot bill. He said it was the only remedy for a great evil, and especially in cases where it was indispensable for the protection of voters against landlords and priests.

Osborn spoke eloquently in favor of the ballot. He provoked mirth by giving an account of his last experience as a candidate for Waterford, his hairbreadth escapes, &c. The dark ages still continued in some parts of Ireland, and there was no freedom or security at elections. Every one went armed to the polls. They were torn from their beds and compelled to vote and returned home to find their houses burned down by the opposition party.

The Marquis of Huntington said he had more than he could manage in the telegraph and letter box and he felt inclined to let the ballot box alone, but he found that reform demanded the ballot, the abolition of formal canvassing and nominations and that incentive to riot moved by a formal declaration of the poll. After remarks from Torrens, Grey and Northcote the House divided on a motion to adjourn the debate, which was defeated by ten majority. It was then agreed that the House go into committee on the bill on the 3d of May.

PARIS, March 16—A fete was given at the Tuilleries to-day on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the Prince Imperial. The *Journal Officiel* does not contain the decree of amnesty expected to mark the day. A manifesto of Imperial policy was also looked for but it has not appeared.

ST PETERSBURG, March 16—Ice in the Baltic is breaking up and navigation will soon be completely reopened.

EDINBURG, March 17—The Court of Sessions lays a perpetual injunction on the sale of the American edition of Tennyson's poems in England.

PARIS, March 16—It is again reported that the Pope is very ill and weak.

The report that Austria endorses the demand of France on the Vatican [illegible], it is said, on good authority.

A meeting was held in the American Chapel last night in honor of Anson Burlingame. It was largely attended by American residents and visitors. Some distinguished Frenchmen were also present. Minister Washburn presided and made a speech, paying a tribute to the political and social qualities of Burlingame. Ex-Governor Bullock and others made speeches. Appropriate resolutions were also adopted.

PARIS, March 17—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 9,900,000 francs.

Rochefort has been taken to Tours as a witness in the BonaparteNoire homicide case.

LONDON, March 17—In the House of Commons, Gladstone, replying to Moore, said the Fenian prisoners are all well treated by the Government. They courted inquiry on the subject. Two prisoners had certainly gone mad and been released. One of these, Bourke, concerned in the Clerkenwell affair, was slowly recovering at the Asylum.

Fortesque, Chief Secretary for Ireland, gave notice of a bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland. In his remarks he recapitulated the outrages there. Nine cold-blooded murders have been committed, yet only two of the murderers have been brought to justice. Since then the outrages have aggregated about 1,800, mainly in threatening letters and unlawful oaths. The government needed more power to suppress lawlessness in the island, which was mainly due to the Fenians. The bill limits the possession of arms to holders of the game licenses, and provides for imprisonment and hard labor for two years for unlawfully having possession of arms in the proclaimed districts. It is proposed that the sexless of threatening letters shall be searched and night travelers will be subjected to imprisonment. The inns will be closed at sunset, etc.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED

March 15—Schr Eliza, Middleton, Saanich
Schr Favorite, McKay, Burrard Inlet
Stmr E Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend
March 16—Stmr Otter, Lewis, N W Coast
March 17—Slp Invincible, Coffee, San Juan
Slp Ringleader, Duke, San Juan
Slp Alarm, Dwyer, San Juan
March 18—Stmr Emma, Ettershank, Burrard Inlet
Mar 19—Slp Alarm, Dwyer, San Juan
Schr Lodfish, Vine, Sooke
Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster
Schr Industry, Huller, Nanaimo
March 21—Bark Alpaca, Clements, London
Slp Random, Mitchell, Sooke
Schr A P Jordan, Perry, San Francisco
Slp Francis, Bynum, Port Townsend
Slp Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan
Schr Gen. Harney, Roeder, Port Townsend

CLEARED

March 15—Stmr Active, Sherwood, San Francisco
Stmr E Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend
Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster
March 16—None
March 17—Slp Invincible, Coffee, San Juan
Slp Ringleader, Duke, San Juan
Slp Alarm, Dwyer, San Juan
March 18—Stmr Emma, Ettershank, Burrard Inlet
Mar 19—Slp Alarm, Dwyer, San Juan
Schr Codfish, Vine, Sooke
March 21—Slp Random, Mitchell, San Juan
Slp Francis, Bynum, Port Townsend
Slp Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan
Schr Favorite, McKay, N W Coast

PASSENGERS.

Per stmr CALIFORNIA from Portland—J M Watson, Robert White, C S Mann, Mrs Byron Barlow, Mrs Cornwell, Mrs Peters and child, Oscar Savies, Col Gibson USA, D E Kidder, Col R S Pardee, N G Tenney, Mrs Jordan, A Sunderland, Miss J E Fulkerson, Samuel Denny and wife, Josephine Denney, Samuel T Denney, E T Warren wife and 3 children, J H M Swafford, M Barnes, S Whittemore and wife, A Rice, John Ross, H Davis, E Kain, J W Law, Robert Urquhart, John Dowd, H W Sill, D Parsons, Capt. R I Eskridge USA and 22 U S soldiers, 3 Chinamen.

Per schr A P JORDAN from San Francisco—C W Shuttack.

CONSIGNEES.

Per bark ALPACA from London—T L Stahlschmidt, W Hamley, P McQuade, H Holbrook, A Fellows, Holbrook, Fisher & Co, Findlay & Durham, Janion, Rhodes & Co G Hamilton, N M, Guy Huston, Hibben & Co, Wm Fisher, H [illegible], J J R & Co, C I S, W Holroyd, J Pawson, Wm Wilson, Wm Jones, B W Duncan, J C Nelson, M H 7322, M S, Roscoe, Tye & Co, T Sea, W Wing, A B, Henry Nathan, Vancouver Coal Co, Langley & Co, Moore & Co, J Wilkie & Co, J H Turner & Co, W A D, Government Stores.

Per Schr A P JORDAN from San Francisco—S S, A & Co Henry Nathan jr & Co, Roscoe Tye & Co, Lowe Bros, V & C, J Dickson, L Franklin, Moore & Co, H, D C, E O N, W Y, U S, J Sehl, A Phillips, Burns & Edwards, P McQuade, A Casamayou, J C, P & C, B F & Co, Adams & Co, C Bossi Langley & Co, Caire & Grancini, G F Barnard's Express, Millard & Beedy, E Marvin, T J, J Rueff, F & Co, C, B H, Adams & Beaven, Kwong Lee, Kon, L K, Q, S T, Tai Soong & Co, Stuart & Co.

Per stmr CALIFORNIA from Portland—A C & Co, A H L, E M, F & D, H F & Co, H B Co, J K, J G, J C New Westminster, J C, J R S, J P D, Lowe Bros, M & S, Mrs McGreavy, P & S, R C in dia, R C, S, T L S, V & Co, Y & W, W F & Co.

Per schr HARNEY from Port Townsend—John Murray M T Johnston.

IMPORTS

Per schr HARNEY from Port Townsend—[illegible] sheep, 5 cattle, 3 horses, 9 bales hay. Value $1265.

Per schr A P JORDAN from San Francisco—9 pkgs Agricultural impits, 32 sks beans, 30 cs bitters, 218 sks bran, 12 cs butter, 70 sks coffee, 51 coils cordage, 7 pkgs crockery, 11 pkgs drugs, 20 pkgs furniture, 174 pkgs groceries, 82 pkgs hardware, 184 sks middlings, 100 bbls molasses, 13 kegs nails, 245 cs coal oil, 50 bxs China oil, 20 doz pails, 60 bxs raisins, 2000 mats rice, 5 bbls rosin, 30 bales salt, 20 cs sardines, 275 bxs soap, 3 cs turpentine 48 bbls 147 kegs 50 bxs sugar, 400 bxs 50 chests tea, 23 cs tobacco, 25 bkts 15 cs 10 jars wine. Value $21,558.

FIRST PREMIUM
COLONIAL MADE
WROUGHT IRON PLOWS
After the Scotch Style,
Universally acknowledged to be the
BEST IN USE.
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THE FIRST PREMIUM WAS AWARDED these Celebrated Plows at the recent Plowing match at Saanich.

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VICTORIA, V.I.
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The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land
The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for General Purposes.
The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for Light Land.
The First Prize for the Best Subsoil Plough.
The First Prize for the Best Harrows for Horse Power.
The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Cultivating Apparatus for Farms of moderate size.
The First and Only Prize for the Best 5-tined Steam Cultivator.
The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Harrow
The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Windlass.
The Silver Medal for their Patent Safety Boiler.

J & F. HOWARD thus received
TEN FIRST PRIZES, ONE SECOND PRIZE
AND A SILVER MEDAL.
Carrying off almost every Prize for which they competed, and this after all the most severe and prolonged ever known. oc2

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HER MAJESTY'S GUNBOAT "NETLEY,"
WICK, N.B. COAST OF SCOTLAND,
September 7th, 1868.

DEAR SIR,
Having had a most distressing cough, which caused me many sleepless nights and restless days, I was recommended by His Lordship the Earl of Caithness to try your invaluable BALSAM OF ANISEED, and I can assure you with the first dose I found immediate relief, even without having to suspend my various duties; and the first small bottle completely cured me, therefore I have the greatest confidence in recommending it to the million.
Most respectfully yours,
TO MR POWELL. W. LINZELL, H.M.G.B. Netley.

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The large sales and increased demand for this excellent and elegant preparation, which has followed its introduction into Australia, New Zealand and nearly all the British Colonies, has induced the Proprietor to still further extend the beneficial results of its use, and he begs to announce that he is now introducing it for sale into Victoria, B. C., and has appointed Messrs Millard & Beedy Wholesale Agents, through whom Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain a supply.

THE PRICE IS WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL CLASSES.

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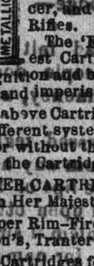

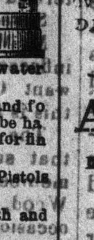

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The 'ELEY BOXER' are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition and being made entirely of metal, are water proof and imperishable in any climate.

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

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Double Waterproof and E P Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

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au3

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Any information concerning him or Mr Parsons from any other party will confer a great favor.

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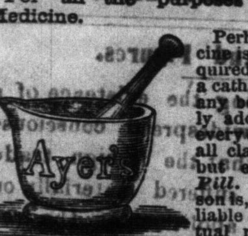
For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

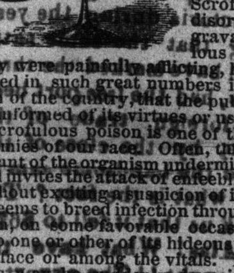
As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes himself decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., *Practical Chemists,* LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless,* and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears,* or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness,* will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
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HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality. my19 1 aw

When all employment becomes irksome and the mind incapable of continued application to any subject through weariness and exhaustion of the body, then some healthful stimulating gently but surely upon the liver and stomach, and gradually increasing the force of the circulation, and of the digestive system will be found to remove the difficulty. Such a medicine is DR WALKER'S VEGETABLE VINEGAR BITTERS, which, in purifying the blood renovates the system giving it renewed vitality and force and youth again. 19a