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PILLS!
E GREAT CURE
or all the diseases of the
, STOMACH AND BOWELS,
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EEP IN ANY CLIMATE.
are prepared expressly to operate in har-
at greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S
LA, in all cases arising from depraved
pure blood. The most hopeless sufferers
spair. Under the influence of these two
EDIES, maladies, that have heretofore been
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In the following diseases these Pills are
quickest, and the best remedy ever pro-
ould be at once resorted to.
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FILES,
years these PILLS have been used in daily
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confidence they are recommended to the
ey are composed of the most costly, purest
etable Extracts and Balsams, such as are
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BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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LARGE BOTTLES.
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PERMANENT CURE
OF THE
GEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASE
OF
King's Evil, Old Sores, Bad
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Ring Worm, Tetter, Salt Rheum
Swellings and Enlargements, Mercurial
General Debility of the System,
of the Liver, Fever and Ague,
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It is guaranteed to be the
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HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA
And is the only
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Even in its worst forms.
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vitiated or impure state of the blood.
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N OF MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other
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around each bottle; and to guard against
see that the written signature of LAMAN &
the blue label.
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It is the Physician's cure for
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FOR INDIGESTION, &c.
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OMILE PILLS
ONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND
simple but certain remedy for Indigestion
a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are
operation; safe under any circumstances;
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J. ROBERTSON STEWART,
Agent.
et, Victoria, B. C., 1867. aug d&w

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 9. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1868 NO 13.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.
HIGGINS, LONG & CO.

TERMS:

Per Annum, in advance	$6 00
For Six Months	4 00
For Three Months	2 50
Per Week	0 25

PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

OFFICE—Colonist Building, Government and Langley streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

AGENTS.

S. D. Levi	Nanaimo, V. I
Holder & Hart	Comox, do
Sam'l Harris	Cowichan do
Clarkson & Co	New Westminster
Barnard's Express	Quesnella, B C
do do	Lytton
do do	Vanwinkle
do do	Richfield
do do	Barkerville
do do	Cameronton
do do	Clinton
L. P. Fisher	San Francisco
Hudson & McCarty	do
F. Algar	11 Clement's Lane, London
G. Street	30 Cornhill, London

An ill-grounded fear seems to pervade the minds of some of our citizens that an effort is being made to rush the Colony into Confederation without due precaution being taken to conserve the public interests or to stipulate for terms of a liberal and beneficial character. This fear is shared by some good friends of the cause of Confederation, and there are not wanting the usual number of malcontents who avail themselves of the existence of this feeling to attempt to make capital against the movement. We are heartily in favor of Confederation—not because *any* change is desirable—but because we believe it, is a change that will immediately result beneficially to the country and the people. It is no difficult matter to point to Downing Street as the Mecca towards which we should turn to ask for blessings and favors; but Downing Street has never made a change in this Colony that has not proved for the worse. From the day on which two inefficient Governors were appointed and the Colonies practically separated, down to the period when they were again united, we have been asking Downing Street for bread and have invariably handed a stone. The interest [illegible] to remove one evil by the substitution of another. Thus it follows that we find ourselves a thousand times worse off with Union than we were without it. We do not say that it was wise to put ourselves into Mr. Cardwell's hands and ask him to mould us into any shape he pleased. In fact, we now know that the movement was an impolitic one. But "by-gones should be by-gones," and it is not by keeping alive the fires of resentment and raking up political bunders and sins that good can be accomplished in the present crisis. It is only by uniting in a final effort to work out our political regeneration that any favorable result can be brought about. It is not because this man or that man advocates a certain line of policy that it should be applauded or damned—it is not because a very grievous mistake was made upon one occasion that we are wrong in trying to rectify it—or that, because one change brought us degradation, discontent and misery, another change may not secure us liberty, happiness and prosperity. No man more than ourselves would deprecate haste and precipitancy in the present movement. Everything depends upon the exercise of due caution in arranging the preliminaries and in opening negotiations with the Dominional Government; but in the exercise of caution there is nothing to prevent the Union being brought to a speedy consummation. We have the strongest evidence before us that the local Government have taken no steps to lay the matter before the Government of the Confederation—that they have been negligent, perhaps criminally so, in not having carried out the wishes of the Legislative Council. We therefore ask every earnest man—every true lover of this Colony—whether he conscientiously believes there is any hope to be expected from that quarter? We take it all are agreed that Confederation is inevitable. Even the *News*, yesterday, says that Annexation is impossible, and "that the Canadians will gobble us up, quietly if they may, forcibly if they must," at their leisure. How important, then, is it that we should drop all side issues, petty local disputes and jealousies, and set ourselves firmly and earnestly to work in effecting our political regeneration. How much more sensible and honest would it be were the *News* and its writers to cease their opposition to the scheme at a time when favorable conditions are possible, than to insist upon throwing over the question till a time when we shall be gobbled up and gulped down without any conditions at all.

Monday, Feb 3.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas, Capt. Clarke, arrived from Nanaimo and way ports on Saturday evening. Capt. Clarke, owing to the harbor of Comox being reported frozen across, did not proceed above Nanaimo, as was his intention to have done on leaving Victoria, but sent the mail on in a skoon. The Douglas brought down Capt. Franklyn and family, who have taken up their residence in this city. The weather continues severe at Nanaimo and the sleighing is excellent. On Friday night ice formed in the harbor to the thickness of an inch, and the Douglas in coming out the next morning had a portion of the yellow metal stripped from her bottom. At Cowichan the steamer managed to cut through ice and reach the wharf. The freight brought to this place consisted of 20 head of young stock and a small quantity of farm produce. The steamer Otter, for Sitka, sailed at Nanaimo on Friday, and sailed northward the same day.

SUDDEN DEATH ON BOARD THE H. B. CO'S STEAMER OTTER.—On Thursday morning the steamer Otter, Captain Lewis, left this port for Sitka and way ports. Among her passengers was Capt. J. Lawson, an old employee of the Hudson Bay Co., who left here in apparent good health, but who in a few hours afterwards was a corpse. About two o'clock in the afternoon Capt. Lewis observed Lawson lying in his bunk. He shook him, and receiving no answer, supposed him to be asleep and passed on. Some time subsequently one of the hands of the vessel discovered Lawson lying in the bunk on his face, and upon turning him over discovered death from "congestion of the brain, superinduced by excessive drinking." Lawson was aged about 45 years and was well known throughout the Colony.

SAILING OF THE DEL NORTE.—The California, Mexico & Oregon Steamship Co.'s steamer Del Norte went to sea at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, having been detained four hours beyond the advertised time by the low stage of water. She carried away 57 passengers, 40 of whom were in the cabin, and 75 tons of freight. Among those on board were Prince Maximoff, late Governor of Alaska, Hon. A. Richards, late Solicitor-General of Canada; W. H. Oliver, Mrs. D. W. Higgins and two children, Mr and Mrs D. A. Edgar and two children, Mrs. Col. Dodge, from Alaska; R Stark, Misses J and L Pidwell, Mr Smeaton, E Grancini, Col. Reese, U S A; Col Truman, U S Postal Agent; G J Marsh, J S McMillan, J. Bulleo, M R Webb, Mr J Murphy and daughter. The steamer, it is believed, will have a quick and pleasant run to San Francisco.

GEO. WILSON requests us to say that, so far as he and his backers are concerned, there has been no backing down from the proposed 'mill' with Eden. Wilson says he is eager to meet his old actagonist in the field once more, and so confident is he of his ability to thrash his late opponent that he has $2,000 in gold to bet on himself. He says he means fight now and has meant it from the first, and intends to give Eden one more chance in which to "come to time" with his share of the stakes.

FROM BURRARD INLET.—The steamer Isabel arrived from the Inlet yesterday evening having in tow the British bark Mercara, which will sail to-day for a South American port with lumber and spars loaded at Moody & Co's mills. The ship Trabelgan, at Stamp's mills, will complete her cargo for Shanghae on Wednesday; and the ship Dorchester has commenced loading at the same mills for Coquimbo.

WE are pleased to learn that a very liberal subscription for copies of Mr. Harnett's lectures, if published in pamphlet form, has been given these last few days. They will now appear in that shape, enlarged and improved in many ways, as soon as possible, and will no doubt have a good sale. Afterwards Mr H., we understand, goes for a week to Leech River, to see if he can find dirt for hydraulic washing.

BENEFIT OF THE ORPHANS OF ST. ANN'S.—The benefit of the Orphans under the care of the Sisters of St. Ann will come off to-morrow evening at the Theatre under distinguished patronage. The Amateur Dramatic Association, with customary liberality, have consented to perform for the benefit of this most noble charity, and we have full confidence that the appeal made to the public on behalf of the needy little ones will not pass unheeded. The Box Office will be open to-day and to-morrow from 12 till 3, and those who are desirous of securing good seats will do well to book them early. For particulars we refer our readers to the advertisement in another column.

BREAKING AWAY.—Capt. Pamphlet, of the steam tug Isabel, reports meeting in Burrard Inlet on Saturday night a vast field of drift ice, which almost blocked up the entrance to the Inlet, and rendered navigation extremely difficult. From this fact it is inferred that the ice in the Fraser has commenced to break away, and that navigation will be reopened in a few days.

WHISKY SELLING.—A man named Simon Duro, detected in the act of supplying a bottle of spirits to a Siwash, was convicted before Mr. Pemberton on Saturday and fined $100. Refusing to be supported at the Government expense for a few months, Duro paid his fine like a man and was set at liberty.

AMONG the passengers by the Del Norte on her last trip here was Hon. A. Richards. This gentleman was Solicitor General of Canada before the Union, and has come among us to permanently locate with his family, with which object in view he started eastward again on Saturday.

ARRIVAL FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The ship Dublin, 800 tons, bound from San Francisco to load with coal, arrived in the outer harbor yesterday morning, and was towed to her destination last evening by the Isabel.

CHANGING HER NATIONALITY.—The British schooner Gazelle has sailed for Port Madison, where it is the intention of her owners to rebuild and enter her as an American bottom.

THE Fideliter is in port awaiting the [illegible] of the [illegible] of 1500 tons [illegible] is coming up from San Francisco to load with coal at Nanaimo.

FREIGHTS continue to fall rapidly at San Francisco—a fortunate circumstance for our coal and lumber interests.

THE steamer Constantine has been hauled up on Laing's ways for repairs.

A Suggestion.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—With reference to the great meeting of the people on the 29th ult, concerning the Confederation of British Columbia with the Dominion of Canada, upon which subject Mr. DeCosmos spoke at some length, and with much statistical information, and resulted in a majority of hands in favor of the scheme as proposed; might it not also be advisable that whilst this good and mighty effort is in progress, Mr. John Bull's suggestion, that as the British Government had acceded in previous cases to our wishes respecting our government, they might also do so to another application from the people praying for a less expensive government. A committee of intelligent men could be formed here to draw up a statistical account of our financial condition, to be enclosed in a most respectful, loyal, peaceful and prayerful memorial to the proper authorities in England, showing that however willing and loyal we are in submitting to the present taxation, the people have not the means to pay the demands made upon them for the expenses of our present form of government; and that as the whole white population of the colony does not consist of more than 9000, a sum of $500,000 cannot be paid for the large salaries of the Governor, his staff and many other officials who cannot honestly earn their pay, owing to their being so little business for them to do. The aforesaid committee in their memorial could also submit the style of Governor wanted, the number and occupation of the officials required, together with the salaries the people could and would afford to pay them. Praying also to the Home Government for power to the Government to make the most liberal grants, terms, liberties and privileges to the brave and daring poor men who hew by the risk of their lives to develop the resources of the vast place and to the capitalists who assist them in their endeavors by the risk of their money. And that promptness and immediate attention (suspending until we can afford it the use of too much red tape or large envelopes) to their rights, desires and claims. The whole of the greatest part of this community would sign the memorial. By putting this proposition also into operation, if one is unsuccessful the other must be of service to this our depressed population, almost irrevocably immersed in the miseries of hopeless and inextricable bankruptcy but with the most honest, strenuous and praiseworthy efforts to escape from it.

T. J. B.

poor man with a large family.

The rivals claims against the Russian Government.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives a letter from Secretary Seward to Minister Clay, reviewing the facts in relation to the claim by Benjamin W. Perkins against the Russian Government for $600,000, for two alleged breaches of contract, one having been made by Mr Stoeckl, the Russian Minister, in June 1855, for a quantity of powder, and the other by Capt. Lilienfeldt, January 12, 1855, for 25,000 stands of arms. Mr Seward's letter is in reply to a communication from Mr Tolstoy, Russian adjunct Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Hon John Appleton, Mr Clay's predecessor, who had requested a hearing of the claim. The grounds assumed by Mr Tolstoy were not deemed conclusive by our Government. In regard to the powder contract, he objected that was no formal written contract, while, in such a case, verbal contracts are as valid as written ones, the only difference being as to the mode of proof. Indeed, Perkins did write and sign the terms by which he was to be bound, and delivered them to Mr Stoeckl, at his request, as shown by the proofs and the agreement thus made and signed by one party could not well be held by the other to be treated as valid or void at convenience. Mr Seward then sums up the proofs filed by Mr Perkins to show that a contract was made for as much as 150 tons of powder, and says that until successfully rebutted by counter proofs on the part of the Russian Government, he must adhere to the commercial laws of the United States, that the contract was made.

The contract for arms Mr Tolstoy claims was settled in the courts of New York by the acceptance of $200 by Mr Perkins, at his own suggestion, from Mr Lilienfeldt; but in this he must have been misinformed, both as to the law and as to the facts. When a contract is made by any person in behalf of the Government, he is not responsible upon it if he discloses his official relation, and a suit against him, whatever its termination, would not destroy the right of the other party to demand satisfaction of the Government. And in this case it appears conclusively that the sum of $200 was accepted only so far as Lilienfeld was personally concerned, and not to discharge the claim against the Russian Government.

Besides, it appears that the contract for the arms was not sought by Perkins, but was pressed upon him by Lilienfeldt, acting in the name of the Russian Government, and the action against him was brought after he had failed to comply with his contract, and having made a similar contract with Samuel Colt for a part of the same lot of arms, was about to depart from the country, leaving Perkins to get clear of his various agreements for the purchase and alteration of arms as best he could, at the same time studiously avoiding an interview with Perkins.

The Elephant Murder.

We have published an account, says the New York *Herald*, of the killing of W. S. Williams, keeper of the elephant known by the name of *Romeo*. The following account of the former exploits of the dangerous animal is interesting: *Romeo* was christened *Canada*, from the fact that he landed first in the province, and as such was known in Delavan, Wis, where he was an object of terror. He was apparently proud of his great power and supreme strength. Bolts, bars and chains were no hindrance to him. Corn fields, orchards, truck patches, and choice gardens, were sacrificed to his voracity, or his destructive disposition. He gradually grew to be a despot, feared by all, even those who had been specially engaged to handle him. In one of his paroxysms of rage he killed a number of horses, and did other injuries, creating such general consternation that the town authorities, at the instance of the citizens, ordered out the local militia to destroy him. J. Mable, wished to preserve him, (having cost an immense amount of money,) persuaded them to desist and sent for W. S. Williams, who after three days of labor succeeded in weaving a chain work around him. As long as Williams remained with him Romeo was apparently docile, although he would never permit any one else to approach him. Mr Williams, shortly after this event, retired to his farm in Canada.

Romeo was coaxed and driven to Philadelphia in the fall of 1865, where he was placed under the care of a new but inexperienced elephant manager. He was not long, however, in making a lively demonstration. He seceded from his keeper, battered down the walls of the building wherein he was confined, and escaped into the crowded thoroughfares of the city, causing a general panic. He rushed to the outskirts of the city and ensconced himself in a grove, where no one had the foolhardiness or the courage to approach him. People were afraid to walk the streets, and cannon were placed so as to rake him fore and aft. In this dilemma Mr. Williams was again summoned; but before he arrived Romeo was shot by an expert marksman, and deprived of the sight of his left eye. The wound made him furious, the crowd ran from the scene, and the mad elephant was left master of the situation. Mr Williams, with caution approached his place of ambush; the monster knew his voice and permitted him to come up, and with gentle, though firm treatment, he modified him and finally succeeded in getting him to his quarters. Mr. Williams, up to the time of his death had entire control of the animal.

The Pre-emption Claims at Alaska.

The following order has just been made public at New Archangel, Alaska.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF ALASKA, SITKA, A. T.
January 22d, 1868.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 2.

I. For the information and observances of all concerned the following decision in reference to claims of pre-emption and settlements in this Territory and District is published.

(Copy)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON
Nov. 28th, 1868.

TO GEN. U. S. GRANT, Secretary of War, *ad interim*.

GENERAL:—In the absence of specific legislation by Congress for the organization of Land District in Alaska, claims of pre-emption and settlements are not only without the sanction of law, but are in direct violation of laws applicable to the public domain. Military force may be used to remove intruders if necessary.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brevet Major General Davis.

SAMUEL B. MCINTIRE,
1st Lieut. 2 arty. and Bvt. Capt. U.S.A.

Errata--Confederation Meeting.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—Sir:—In the report of my speech at the Confederation meeting, published in to-day's COLONIST, I find a few inaccuracies, which you will oblige me by correcting.

The report says:

"And all acts of the Imperial Government in Parliament must be submitted to Her Majesty and the members of Her Council for approval."

What I said was:

"And all acts of the Dominion Parliament must be submitted for the assent of Her Majesty."

The report says:

"No Judge can be removed except by address of the House of Commons" &c.

What I said was:

"No Judge can be removed except by address from the Senate and Commons" &c.

The report says:

"The speaker alluded to the recent Dominional elections, and said they turned entirely on local and sides issues."

What I said was:

"That the recent Dominional elections demonstrated that the Government of the Dominion was based on the confidence and insured by the support of an overwhelming majority of the people; but that the election in Nova Scotia had turned more on local and sides issues than on the merits of the question of Confederation."

There are other important points in the report that require amplification to make their meaning clear to those not present at the meeting. But I intend to publish some letters in a few days on the matter that will bring my views more clearly before the public than by any attempt at present to explain such parts of the report.

I am, &c.,
A. DE COSMOS.

Friday, Jan. 30th, 1868.

Confederation

The Weekly British Colonist
AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, February 4 1868.

The Meeting.

The public gathering at the theatre last evening was almost unanimous in favor of Confederating this Colony with the East. Several excellent addresses were made by friends of the movement. A few political fossils had been unearthed the day before and appeared clean shaven at the meeting, with an organised rabble of noisy supporters at their back, attempting to turn the meeting into a farce. One of their number, who from his proclivities is popularly supposed to have one foot in the grave and the other in a sewer, indulged quite freely in personalities; but his indecency sickened the people and destroyed the little influence that he otherwise might have exerted. When put to vote the resolution in favor of Confederation, with the Overland Wagon Road as an essential condition, was successful amid the wildest enthusiasm. Only about twenty hands were raised in opposition. A resolution appointing a Committee to wait upon the Governor to ascertain what progress had been made in the matter, and to take steps to further negotiations for the Union of this Colony with the Dominion, was unanimously adopted, and the meeting broke up with three cheers for the Mayor.

Thursday, Jan 30.

Municipal Council.

TUESDAY, January 28.

Council met at 7 o'clock, His Worship the Mayor in the chair. Present—Councillors Lewis, Gibbs, Jeffrey, Allatt, Crump and McKay. The minutes of the last meeting of Council were read and adopted.

A communication from W A G Young, advising the approval of the by-laws by His Excellency the Governor, was read and ordered to be placed on file.

A bill from J E McMillan of $40, for printing 1000 blank forms, was presented

granted, subject to the supervision of Street Committee.

The Finance Committee reported a recommendation that Mr. Ring be paid the amount of $50, his fees for legal advice in regard to the Church Reserve. The report was adopted, and that $25 be paid now and the balance be paid by installments as other outstanding accounts.

Councillor Lewis moved that the Finance Committee be authorized to solicit tenders for publishing the by-laws, with power to accept the lowest tender; seconded by Councillor Allatt. His Worship objected to the motion as irregular, inasmuch as it conferred powers that the by-laws did not authorize. The mover pressed the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously.

On motion of Councillor Gibbs, the Finance Committee were instructed to get the necessary forms for returns.

The Finance Committee submitted a report recommending that the sum of $600 be paid to Mr Titus on or before the 28th day of February, and by that time they would be in a position to name the time when the balance might be paid. On motion the report was adopted.

The clerk submitted his bonds, which were accepted by the Council.

Council adjourned to meet on Tuesday next, at 7 o'clock p m.

YOUNG GIRL MURDERED TO OBTAIN A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE.—A despatch dated Hudson, N. Y., December 18th, says: The body of a girl 12 years of age, who was burnt to death by the destruction of a tenement house at Canaan last week, has been exhumed and found to contain marks of violence. She is supposed to have been murdered by her reputed parents, named Brown, to obtain a policy of $5,000 on her life in the Travelers' Company of Hartford. The Browns have been arrested. Reports says the child was not their daughter, but adopted from Ohio some time ago.

MISSING MEN.—Two traders of Big Bend—Messrs. Earles and Ross—are believed to have been lost in the snow while crossing from Columbia River to Seymour Town. They are supposed to have started about the middle of December, having written to a boatman to meet them at Seymour and ferry them across the lakes. The severe weather and ice prevented the boatman filling the engagement, and the men have not since been heard of.

LORD AND LADY AMBERLEY PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT.—Lord and Lady Amberley, who have been here nearly a week and the guests for the past few days of J. V. L. Pruny, of Albany, were presented this morning at eleven o'clock to the President by Secretary Seward. Mr Johnson and his daughter (Mrs Patterson) received them in Red Room. The presentation was followed by half an hour of pleasant conversation, after which the visitors took their departure. Hon. Mr Barrington, Secretary of Legation for Great Britain, took his official leave at the same time, having retired from the Legation, and intending to sail for Europe in a few days. On Monday Lord and Lady Amberley will depart for Richmond, and make a tour of inspection over the battlefields of Virginia, after which they intend to return to New York by way of Baltimore, and leave for England about Christmas. Lady Amberley has created no small impression in Washington society during her brief visit, not so much on account of the exceeding richness of her attire as by her very superior mental accomplishments. She is a lady of unusual attainments, of inquiring and intellectual turn, and in many points resembling a former illustrious visitor, Lady Mary Wortley Montague. While in Boston she visited all the literary people of note, and took an especial interest in observing the working of the school system there. She was quite intimate with the radical philosophers forming the inner circle of the "Hub," and took a marked delight in their abstruse discussions. Her views on American society are intended to assume a printed form.—*Washington Letter.*

THE THEATRE.—On Tuesday night, Mr Marsh gave another entertainment, with the "Rough Diamond" for the first piece, and the "Lottery Ticket" for the conclusion, the house being tolerably well filled. Of the first piece little requires to be said, and we think the selection unfortunate with the material at hand. It is a piece that can only be successful, nay even tolerable, when performed by first class artists. Still it had its merits. Mr. Anderson's Cousin Joe was a good conception of its character, showed a talent which is well worthy of encouragement. Mrs Fowlie, as usual, was all that could be desired; while Miss Yeoman and Messrs Clarke and Tenniel, had no chance to shine. The rendition of the "Lottery Ticket," however, was without fault. March's Wormwood was a splendid piece of acting, and his make-up unexceptionable. He was justly applauded all through. Mr Clarke as Nicholas Cargee was more up to

river was not frozen across—in four days. The snow was a foot deep at Yale. The steamer Emma, with a mail and express, was announced to leave the Inlet at one o'clock yesterday afternoon.

DISMISSED.—The County Court was yesterday occupied in trying a case against Messrs W Ross and E Hudson for cutting spars upon some land at Burrard Inlet, said to belong to Mr R Burnaby of Victoria. Hon H P P Crease for the plaintiff. This case has occupied two days, and after a patient investigation by the magistrate, Hon H M Ball, was dismissed.—*B C Examiner, 22d.*

THERE is a report that the Emperor of the French has discovered, in the person of a surgeon of a regiment, a rival to Mr Beke himself in knowledge of Abyssinia, and that he has placed the services of the French doctor at the disposal of the Government through the British Ambassador at Paris.

COMING.—The U. S. steamer Pensacola, flag-ship of Admiral Thatcher, is expected to sail for this port from San Francisco shortly. At present she is detained there undergoing repairs in consequence of injuries received by being run into by H. M. S. Malacca at Mazatlan, Mexico.

NAVAL.—H M S Cameleon will remain at Honolulu for orders. The Scout has relieved the Malacca at Mazatlan and the latter has sailed for Panama.....In leaving the harbour of Mazatlan the Malacca ran into the U S man-of-war Pensacola, inflicting a great deal of damage to the last-named ship.

THE FETLOWS-MERCARA CASE.—This trial was concluded yesterday evening after occupying two whole days. The jury retired for about half a minute, and returned a unanimous verdict for the defendant.

MADAME FIGARD, condemned to hard labour for life for the murder of Madame Martens in the wood at Fontainebleau, has just been delivered in prison of twins, a boy and a girl.

THE steamer Otter, with a quantity of U. S. military stores, and H. B. Co's freight, sailed for New Archangel and intermediate ports yesterday afternoon.

A FIRST CLASS sailing vessel will positively leave San Francisco five days after the arrival of the mail steamer from Victoria. Millard & Beedy are the agents here.

The Proposed Railway across Nicaragua.

At the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society Mr Collinson read a paper describing his survey of a hitherto unexplored part of Nicaragua, between the lake and the Carribean Sea. His object was to ascertain, on behalf of certain American capitalists, whether it was possible to construct a railway between the Pacific and the Carribean Sea, on the route suggested by Capt. Pim; and the simple question was whether the gradients were practicable and the country sufficiently healthy to permit of a railway being made with a prospect of low tariffs and profit to the contractors. Mr Collinson has answered in the affirmative. That part of the country between Lake Nicaragua and Managua and the Pacific has often been surveyed for railway purposes, and has been reported on favorably; but the tract of land lying between San Miguelito on the lake and Pim's Bay on the Carribean Sea, uninhabited and covered by dense forests and jungle, remained unexplored, even partially, until 1863. In that year Captain Pim and Mr Collinson surveyed thirty miles inland from Monkey Point, and in 1865 an unsuccessful attempt to complete the task was made by an American backwoodsman. In February of this year Mr Collinson again commenced operations, this time from the lake end of unexplored route; he was accompanied by two Englishmen and a dozen natives of Central America. Starting from San Miguelito, he followed the course of the two rivers—the Tule, which rises in the range of hills dividing the lake from the sea and empties itself into the lake, and the Rama which rises on the other side of the hills, and taking a pretty nearly eastern course, empties itself into the sea about eleven miles south of Monkey Point. Working up the valley of the Tule, he came to a pass only 615 feet above the level of the lake, at a distance of thirty-one and three-quarter miles from San Miguelito, and about sixty from the sea. The summit level he found to be only 619 feet above the lake, so that the notion of a mountain range stopping the way has been put an end to.

The route from the pass lay in the valley of the Rama, and after working his way for about thirty miles, making sixty-one and a half altogether from the lake, he came upon his old work of 1863. The route from this point continues by the side of the Rama, the whole distance to within a few miles of the coast. The gradients appear to be very good; the worst is but one in eighty, and that runs for only a short distance. The road, Mr Collinson is confident, could be made without any heavy earthworks. The rock, wherever apparent, is volcanic, basalt, porphyry, and tufa, and, except on the top of hill, it is covered with yellowish earth, sometimes of the consistency of clay. This subsoil is covered by loam, which, being well watered is astonishingly fertile. The proposed terminal ports for the railway are on the Carribean side of a small bay about four miles across, of an average depth of 3½ fathoms, situated under the lee of the Monkey Point, and two small islands; [illegible] Pacific side, either Realejo

together the vilest pa[illegible] can continent;" he also thought the ports not sufficiently good, especially on the eastern coast, in consequence of the frequent gales. Mr J. H. Murchison spoke highly of the climate as compared with the generality of Central America countries, and showed that the Nicaragua route was shorter than either the Panama or Honduras. Among others who endorsed Mr Collinson's conclusions were Admiral Gmmaney, Captain Maury and Captain Peacocke. Captain Pim drew attention to the fact that, with the exception of the Panama Railway, this was the only survey which had been made with the spirit level.

FEARFUL SIGHT—ACCIDENT FROM KEROSENE OIL—A WOMAN BURNING IN THE STREET.—The Buffalo *Express* has to record nother probably fatal accident from the use of Kerosene oil. About seven o'clock last Wednesday night, the denizens of Canal street were startled by the appearance of a burning woman in the street. She ran to the middle of the street where she stopped perfectly enveloped in flames which lit up the street with all the brilliancy of a bonfire, as the fire was at first supposed to be by those who saw the light from a distance. But, horrible to relate, it was a woman, whose inflammable clothing saturated with coal oil was ablaze, the hissing flames reaching far above the heads of the large crowd which quickly assembled. Of course the spectators did not remain inactive. Their united efforts smothered the fire almost instantly, but they came to the rescue too late to save her from the most intense suffering. Her vestments were either entirely burned away, or so charred and crisped as to afford but little protection. The front part of her body from the chin to the ancles was literally broiled by the fire. The cause of the accident was as follows:—The woman, whose name is Margaret Smith, wife of William Smith, a saloon keeper, was sitting at the table sewing, and at her side, in a chair, was a girl from a neighboring house, about eight years of age, called Lizzie, who was playing with a kitten. The girl, in her gambols with the cat, fell upon the leaf of the table, which tipped over, throwing the lamp upon the floor at the feet of the unfortunate woman. The lamp was broken by the fall, and the oil was all on fire in an instant. Mrs Smith attempted to smother it with the lower part of her dress, but in doing so she sealed her own fate. Finding herself in jeopardy, she rushed down stairs, as above stated. The girl escaped unharmed. When our reporter visited her about nine o'clock last evening, she was suffering indescribable agony, and perfectly conscious. Some of her attendants inadvertently stated that she was not expected to live until morning, when she checked them, saying there was no necessity of telling her of it. The event seemed to produce no serious effect upon the people of that district. But such is life in Canal Street.

A WEDDING IN HIGH LIFE UNEXPECTEDLY POSTPONED.—A despatch dated Washington, December 17, says: The great topic of conversation in Washington to-night, to the exclusion of everything else in politics, finance, reconstruction or impeachment, is the disappointment of a fashionable young lady who was to have been married this morning in the presence of the *creme de la creme* of Washington society to no less a personage than the distinguished Colonel Parker of General Grant's staff. Miss Minnie Sacket, the lady thus unpleasantly brought before the public, is one of the most beautiful women in the district, a bright blonde with dark brown hair, and but nineteen years of age. It is stated that Colonel Parker has been paying attentions to Miss Sackett for a period extending over several months, and would have been married long ago had it not been for the objections of Miss Sackett's friends. But finally the happy morn was fixed, several hundred invitations were issued about ten days ago to the friends and acquaintances of both parties, and to-day at the Church of the Epiphany, on G street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, where the event was to have taken place, was filled by an anxious throng who vainly waited and wondered at the delay. General Grant was to have given away the bride to his Aide, and arrayed in his General's uniform, to do honor to the occasion, he left the War Department at an early hour this morning, accompanied by the members of his staff. He arrived in time to witness the posting of a bulletin on the church to the effect that the ceremony for some reason was deferred. Then arose the buzz of eager inquiries; but 'The Colonel' is not here was the only satisfactory answer that anyone could give. Gen. Grant was in complete ignorance of the Colonel's movements, and apparently considerably annoyed at his non-appearance; but he soothed his ruffled feelings with a cigar. Some one suggested that Parker was sick, but his intimate friends laughed at the idea, for Parker was never sick in his life. It may not be generally known that Col. Parker is a full-blooded Indian, a near relative to the famous Red Jacket, and of the present Chief of the six nations of Cherokees. He is about five feet ten inches in height, of strong manly build, and of pure Indian complexion. He served through the war on Gen. Grant's staff, and his position in the army is that of First Lieutenant

the affair, and the latest story is that he is indisposed, and that the happy event will take place in the course of a few weeks.

HORACE GREELY ON 'GOING INTO DEBT.'—In a recent lecture Mr. Horace Greeley said:—"Half the young men in the country, with many old enough to know better, would 'go into business'—that is, go into debt—to-morrow if they could. Most poor men are so ignorant as to envy the merchant or manufacturer whose life is an incessant struggle with pecuniary difficulties, who is driven to constant 'shinning,' and who from month to month barely evades that insolvency which sooner or later overtakes most men in business, so that it has been computed that but one in twenty of them achieve a pecuniary success. For my own part—and I speak from sad experience—I would rather be a convict in a State prison, a slave in a rice swamp, than to pass through life under the harrow of debt. Let no man misjudge himself unfortunate or truly poor, so long as he has the full use of his limbs and faculties and is substantially free from debt. Hunger, cold rags, hard work, contempt, suspicion, unjust reproach, are disagreeable; but debt is infinitely worse than all; and if it had pleased God to spare either or all of my sons to be the support and solace of declining years, the lesson which I should have most earnestly sought to impress upon them is, never run into debt! I repeat, my young friend, avoid pecuniary obligation as you would pestilence and famine. If you have but fifty cents and can't get any more for a week, buy a peck of corn, parch it, and live on it, rather than owe any man a dollar. Of course, I know that some men must do business that involves risks, and must often give notes and other obligations, and I do not consider him really in debt who can lay his hands directly on the means of paying at some little sacrifice all he owes; I speak of real debt—that which involves risk or sacrifice on the one side, obligation and dependence on the other—and I say, from all such, let every youth humbly pray God to preserve him evermore!"

A HORSE dealer in the Athenian city of Oxford, who was familiarly designated Squeaker Dill, made an addition to his stud of two fine horses, to which he assigned the classical cognomina of Xerxes and Artaxerxes. A gentleman commoner having demanded of him his "exquisite reason" for so doing, he replied, "Why, you see, when I drives tandem I makes Xerxes my leader, and puts the other in the shafts, and so I calls him *Arta* Xerxes."

AN icehouse has been built at Government House on the banks of the Fraser. The ice will be required there soon.

A Kentucky Negro is Severe on White Trash.

Rev. Mr. Butler, a colored minister, addressed the Kentucky Colored Convention, at Louisville, recently, as follows:

The future of this country depends, not so much on what party is in power, as it does on the removal of all disabilities; they weigh down its people. Then, and not until then, will the country have peace. We don't ask for social equality. I never saw that white woman yet that looked so well, in my eyes, as a good brown colored woman. And if it wasn't so, we don't need their social equality, because our friends, the white folks, have kindly managed it so that we have every shade to choose from, from the deepest jet black to the purest white. [Laughter.] And, as there are no ladies present, allow me to say that the practice of social equality has not been on our side, but on the part of the whites, who, in their dark and devious ways, were not always able let us charitably suppose, to tell black from white. This social equality has not been sought by us, but they have run after us; and though we are now emancipated and free, they haven't stopped.

A Voice.—We'll stop it when we get the testimony.

Yes, that's so. They'd better not come my way even now. We say to them, let us alone; we don't want any mixture. If they had let me alone I might have known what color I was; but as it is, my greatest trouble is to keep my hair just right. Don't talk about social equality. If I was a white man in Kentucky, I would hide my head; I wouldn't mention it, with so many evidences standing around of my social equality. We don't want any more of it. Keep on your side of the line and we'll keep on our side; and in the course of time we'll get back where God left us. [Cheers and applause.]

Canada and the Northwest.

(From the New York Scotsman.)

The Government of Canada has laid before the Dominion Parliament a series of resolutions pointing to the organization of civil government in the northwestern districts, and their absorption as Provinces into the Confederacy.

The step is taken not one moment too soon. The future of the Dominion as a consolidated British American Power on this continent is in no small degree contingent upon the union of the whole territory now owing allegiance to the Crown. The Dominion must stretch from the At-

[illegible] Pacific, or the proportions which are essential to permanence and strength will be wanting. It is no post[illegible] dim of a northern nationality [illegible] ability which Canadian statesmanship can possibly command. For let the Dominion terminate in the wilderness which forms the western boundary of Ontario, and what distinctive destiny can Canada hope to achieve? On the contrary, let it be extended to the Pacific—one end of the chain resting, as it were, in the magnificent harbor of Halifax and the other rivetted to the foundations of Victoria—what limit can be placed to its internal growth and prosperity?

On every ground, then, it is most important that no further time be lost in consummating plans which ought to have been in operation ten years ago. The consent of the Imperial Authorities is of course requisite in the first instance, but this is a mere formality which in nowise hinders actual work. The adjustment of the Hudson Bay Company's pretensions will be more difficult, though we see in it no insuperable difficulty if approached in the true spirit of statesmen rather than as hucksters intent upon driving a hard bargain. As to the sale of the Company's interests to the Government of the United States, of which mention has been more than once made recently, we may rest assured that the project has no foundation outside of the newsmonger's brain.

AN INGENIOUS SWINDLE.—The distillery of E. F. Dutcher, at Amboy, Ill. was seized on Monday last by collector Little, of that district. The distillery was one of the largest in the country. Its *modus operandi* was about as follows: On inspecting the vat which contained the highwines immediately after distillation, an internal revenue agent found in the cover a round hole about two inches in diameter. An opening of similar dimensions was found in the roof, directly above that in the cover of the vat. A shingle was laid over this opening, so that from the outside the roof appeared as usual, and the hole was bored beside one of the rafters in such a manner that it could never be seen except by special search. The proprietors of the distillery have been in the habit of reporting a given amount of grain each day, and the inspecting officer found the required amount of highwines resulting. But every day it was the custom of the distiller to subject to the process of distillation from 50 to 100 bushels more than he reported, and to draw out at night, with a syphon of rubber tube, through the roof, an amount of highwines warranted by the excess of grain used surreptitiously. In this way large amounts of untaxed wines were sold.

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, February 4, 1868

The mission of Mr Waddington to Canada and England is likely to prove successful, if we may judge from the flattering accounts which we extract from the Ottawa *Times* and produce in this issue of our paper. The large and influential assemblage convened at the capital of the Dominion to hear the "old man eloquent" expatiate upon the inexhaustible mining resources, the great forests, the illimitable fisheries, the temperate and healthful climate, and the unwavering loyalty of our people under a burthen of wrongs any one of which would have bred a revolution long ago in England, was won by the evident sincerity of purpose, and the praiseworthy aim that actuated the speaker. The meeting was composed of Crown Ministers, members of Parliament and influential gentlemen of the Dominion, many of whom have traveled over portions of the route so ably sketched by Mr Waddington, and are well aware of its practicability. The papers—not alone the Government organs, but the opposition journals as well—are unanimous in their praise of our worthy townsman and his project. The exponents of both Government and popular sentiment, unanimous on no other question, unite in demanding that the *road be opened immediately*, so that the object of Confederation may be accomplished, and an unbroken chain of Provinces stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific formed without further delay. The venerable gentleman, when he declared that the people are anxious to link their destinies to those of British North America, represented the true state of popular feeling in this Colony. The people are anxious for a change—a radical and complete change—a change that will insure them cheap government and wise rulers, whose hearts are in their work—a change that will infuse into every vein and fibre of the body-politic a spirit of life and energy. In short, Confederation, they believe, will be the panacea for all our ills. They will demand a solemn pledge that the commencement of work on the overland waggon road shall be coeval with the surrender of the Colony into the hands of the Dominion. Without conditions there should be no Confederation ratified by the people of this Colony. Funds must be voted for the road before the contract will be signed, sealed and delivered. The people of Victoria are called on to-morrow to again ratify the Council resolutions of last year, to show by an expression of sentiment that they are heartily in favor of Confederation and the general plan of Mr Waddington's project for an overland road, and to urge upon the Local Government the necessity of carrying our proposition before the Canadian Government and receiving their reply.

We trust the meeting will be large and unanimous in favor of joining the Confederacy, with conditions that shall carefully guard our interests and restore to us our political liberties.

We observe that the *quidnunc* of the *News* is still hammering away at his scheme to keep the gold in the country. He thinks it is a bad sign to see gold leaving the Colony and believes that if British Columbia produced all the necessaries of life the gold would stay here always. Let us see how it is with California, which has lately become a great agricultural as well as a mining community. In 1866 that State exported $41,365,558 in treasure, and $17,281,848 in grain and general merchandise. In 1867 it exported $47,671,797 in treasure, and $22,421,298 in grain, etc. The exportation of treasure, it will be seen, has kept pace with the increased exportation of the agricultural products of the State. These statistics capsize our contemporary completely. Gold is a product of our country. Like grain it is sent abroad to find a market. If it is worth more in another country than it is worth here it will go there; if worth less there than here it will remain with us. The care of all political economists should be by stimulating the industrial pursuits, to see that on its way down to the final point of shipment the gold passes through as many hands as possible; but to imitate the ancient Chinese policy of making it a penal offence for any person to carry it away, would be a leap backward which we fear even our astute contemporary would not care to make upon mature reflection.

Tuesday, Jan 28.

A Defence of the Hudson Bay Company.

During the debate on the proposition to admit the Northwest Territory into the Confederation, several severe and unjust attacks were made by speakers upon the Hudson Bay Company for their treatment of the native tribes. These attacks were incontrovertibly refuted by Mr Simpson, of Algoma, of whose reply the Quebec *Chronicle* says:

"One of the most remarkable and telling speeches in the debate was that of Mr Simpson, of Algoma, who told us, in a quiet, gentlemanly way, what he knew from a personal experience. All others spoke from book knowledge principally, he from actual observation. He refuted much of the stuff that the Kennedys and Macdonells, Macdougalls, Browns and Howes have said about the old company. If it has been such a tyrant, making slaves of the Indians, where have been the slave insurrections? Such a thing as the murder of a company's servant is well nigh unknown. Was it ever so with the softer black race in the South? Has it ever been so as between the Indians and their Yankee taskmasters? 'The devil,' it is said, 'is not so black as he is painted;' and it is foolish to resort to slander against the company which stubborn facts refute, to make out a case against its existence, which is quite strong enough without that. There is no need to deal in exaggeration or invective, such as Mr Howe and Mr Macdougall used, to convince us that the Company's tenure is noxious and should end. There is no need to preach socialism, like Dr Parker, to prove that the public good requires that good arable lands should no longer be retained as mere hunting grounds. Private possession and gain must yield to public advantage, but no legal right can be disregarded without danger to the framework of society. Neither the House of Commons of Canada, eager to secure this land, nor guerilla bands, such as Mr Howe offers to lead, are fit to decide the grave questions of right involved. I don't believe the Company's charter to be worth very much, but I should be sorry to be an accomplice in its robbery either of narrow rights, or of its chance to maintain large ones.

Mr Simpson has, I believe, been misunderstood and misrepresented also as to what he said about the missionaries. I sat near and heard him distinctly. He did not say they have done no good, but he said that in some villages all was as well ordered as in any village (Indians, I understood) in Canada. But in answer to a charge that the Company had discouraged the presence of missionaries, he declared that they only discouraged the multiplication of them in any one place, citing some almost ludicrous examples of the worthlessness of attempted or professed conversions where Christian teachers were squabbling among themselves and telling the poor bewildered savages that he would go to hell if he believed in and worshipped the Christian's and white man's God after the mother at the other teacher of (nominally) the same faith. Mr Howe subsequently spoke of this, through utter misconception, as State churchism, she let being, as I understood Mr Simpson, that the Company went on the principle of "first come, first served," refusing, as a rule, to allow the good effects of the first missionary's teaching to be dissipated by the polemical discussions of a rival."

A Scottish Arctic Explorer.—From various notices in the Danish and German papers, it appears that the expedition which left last year on the forlorn hope of exploring the frozen interior of Greenland has at last returned to Copenhagen, after having been reported as lost. The members comprise many nationalities, including, of course, the inevitable Scot, who always turned up, like the Wandering Jew, in places the most unexpected. The representative on this occasion was Mr Robert Brown, who, though nominally of Edinburgh, and an alumnus of the University, yet bears the most cosmopolitan of reputations, and is already famous as an explorer of the Rocky Mountain slopes to the shores of the Pacific and of Vancouver Island. From the complimentary accounts which reach us, Mr Brown has not belied the reputation for energy, skill, and courage which he bore among the wild Indians of the Far West. We may expect before long a narrative of the explorers' adventures, as well as Brown's contributions to science.—*The Scotsman.*

Whiskey Selling—John Smith was before the police court yesterday on a charge of selling liquor to Indians. The sale was not denied, but the accused pleaded that he thought the Indian to whom he sold the liquor was a half-breed, he spoke English so fluently. The case was dismissed with a caution from the magistrate.

Horse-breaking Art Theft.—Charley, the Indian who broke the window of Mr Maynard's shoe store and stole therefrom three pairs of shoes, was yesterday fined $20 or in default three months in the chaingang.

Sailings to-day.—The Del Norte for Puget Sound, the Enterprise for Borrard Inlet and the Sir James Douglas for Nanaimo—at 7 o'clock a. m.

The Northwest Territory.

The following letter appears in the Ottawa *Times* of December 10th:

Bay St., Dec. 6, 1867.

Dear Sir,—I extremely regret that I am unable to be present to-day in the Parliamentary Committe Room, when your explanations concerning British Columbia and Vancouver are to be given. Unable at present to leave my lodgings, I can only express to you in this way, as one member of the House of Commons, my sense of the obligation under which you have laid us in coming to Ottawa to afford us information which, in the discharge of our duties to the Dominion, we are all bound to do our best to acquire and to act upon.

As those who possess information are, however, sometimes at a loss to know how much or how little others are in need of it, I beg to ask your answers, *pro bono publico*, to the following points:

I. The extent of your coast, between the admitted American boundaries, north and south of you?

II. The principal harbors and settlements on these coasts?

III. The settlements in the interior. (if any?)

IV. The principal articles of export and import, to and from Vancouver and British Columbia?

V. The population—by origins?

VI. The population—by occupations?

VII. The state of political feeling towards Great Britain, the United States and the Dominion of Canada?

On these subjects the information of which you are known to be possessed, would, undoubtedly, just at present prove of very great interest to the British inhabitants upon this side of the Rocky Mountains; and I trust your meeting of to-day will, on that account, be fully attended, both by members of our Parliament and the gentlemen of our press.

Believe me, with best wishes,

Yours very truly,

T. D. McGEE.

Alfred Waddington, Esq.,
Russell House, Ottawa.

Mr Waddington's Project in Canada.—The Toronto *Globe* of December 13, makes favorable mention of Mr. Waddington's scheme for an overland wagon road. It says the project "is, in the present circumstances of the country rather a formidable one, but at the same time quite practicable. If the new Dominion is to stretch from ocean to ocean in anything but name, such an overland highway must be constructed, and the sooner the better. A railway may not be constructed for some time but nothing short of this is to be kept in view as the ultimate result. The route, Mr Waddington believes, could be opened up so as to be available for traffic in *two* years, and that at an expense of not more than $750,000. From ocean to ocean we should then have a highway of our own, through one of the richest, most beautiful and fertile regions in the world, affording ample facilities for settling a large agricultural population on the wide, extended prairies, which are now ready for the plough, well watered and in many places well wooded, and having as termini two of the finest harbours in the world—Halifax and Esquimalt, with abundance of coal, and in short every advantage for making it the most direct road to China and Japan, if not also to our East Indian possessions. This surely is worth looking at, when an able, practical man like Mr. Waddington says that such a road can be opened up from end to end in such a short time and at such a trifling expense, it would ill become any one laying the slightest claim to being a Canadian statesman, or even a patriot, to turn from it with indifference, or ignore the whole matter with contempt.

Shocking Accident.—San Juan Island, Jan. 27.—A shocking accident occurred here yesterday morning, by which Mr. Wm. Taylor met his death at the hands of his brother. The facts are as follows: Mr. John Taylor went hunting early, leaving William at home in bed, and having wounded a deer, while searching for it saw some object moving in the underbrush. He called aloud, and, receiving no answer, fired and was startled by a cry. Proceeding to the spot he found him lying mortally wounded in the side, and just able to reply that he too was hunting, and had not heard the call. Before Dr. Amberry, who came with all speed from the British camp, could reach the spot the man was dead. The brothers were but a few years from England, in the prime of life, prosperous and respected, and there is a universal feeling of sorrow for the untimely death of the one and pity for the other in his deep affliction.

Vesuvius.—The eruption of Vesuvius continues and increases, so as to awaken considerable apprehension in the villages which surround it. On the 25th ult the shocks at Torre del Greco were so violent that the population were in trembling expectation of a renewal of the disasters of 1861. In Resina on the night following the staircase of a house was thrown down and the other house opened in the middle, so that the inhabitants of that street fled. The spectacle as it is witnessed from Naples has now become magnificent, as a vast stream of lava is flowing down. Strangers are coming in daily to see this rare and grand demonstration of Vesuvius.

Governor Kennedy.—A private letter from London states that Governor Kennedy has been appointed to the Colony of Sierra Leone.

Death.—Wm. Trevane, an inmate of the Royal Hospital, died yesterday.

Canadian News Summary.

[DATES TO DEC. 13TH.]

Quebec, C. E. Dec. 10, 1867.—An ice bridge has been formed between the Island of Orleans and the north shore, and it is expected an ice bridge will also form between Quebec and Point Levi immediately. The thermometer is twenty-five degrees below zero.

Montreal, Dec. 7, 1867.—Captain Crouch, of the 16th regiment, shot himself this afternoon at No. 36 Notre Dame street.

The Welland canal is closed by ice.

The match for the champion's cue was played in Mechanics' Hall here to-night, between James Dion and John McDevitt, of New York. The betting was at first 10 to 3 and finally 10 to 7 on Dion. Dion led throughout, sometimes by 300 points. When Dion had made 1,295 McDevitt tied him, but the former again went away with the lead until he reached 1,488, when he missed, and McDevitt run out with a break at 128, winning by 12 points, amid the wildest excitement. McDevitt's runs were 113, 184, 152, 128. Dion's were 290, 110, 157.

In the House of Commons on the 5th December Dr Tupper presented a petition from the managers of the coal companies in Halifax, praying Parliament to place a duty on American coal equal to that now imposed by the United States on foreign coal entering that country.

In the Senate the Postal bill was amended so as to make prepayment on letters and newspapers optional. The prepaid rate for a letter will be three cents and the unpaid rate five.

Statements were brought down in the House to-day showing that the total receipts of the province of Canada during the year ending the 30th of June, 1867, were $16,400,139; expenditures, $14,720,000; and for the Dominion of Canada, from the last of July to the 30th of November, 1867 the receipts were $7,427,673; expenditures, $5,323,085. The statement of the chartered banks of Quebec and Ontario published in the *Official Gazette*, shows the total liabilities of the banks to be $43,455,209, assets, $78,370,726.

A dreadful affair has occured near Kingston, Ontario. Mr John Waller, a man of 35 years, was the eldest of two brothers living with their father and mother on a farm near Kingston. There was recently one unmarried sister (the deceased) at home, a girl of 27 years of whom John Waller was distractedly fond, and had been so for years, scarcely suffering her to be out of his sight. This attachment was described by the remaining brother as most singular and unaccountable. A Mr. Walter Woollard, who has a farm in the vicinity, had married a deceased sister of the family, and made proposals to marry the other sister. To this marriage John Waller was vehemently opposed, so much so that the girl was obliged to leave her home about a fortnight ago, and was married to Mr Woollard in Kingston. When the knowledge of the marriage reached the ears of John Waller, he became frantic, and in the course of a very short time, had two fits of falling insensible. On Wednesday last there was to have been a sale of stock on the farm and the sister was coming down to it, and was walking with a person in the employ of her husband, Mr Joshua Leaky. At the Toll house on the Cataraqui Bridge they met John Waller waiting in a buggy. When he saw the deceased he greeted her, shook hands and said, "well, my girl I see you once more," and they all got into the buggy, Leaky driving, Mrs Woollard sitting alongside of him, and John Waller kneeling on behind. He talked kindly all the wayhome, and no apprehension was entertained of anything fatal, when just as they reached a little hill, a couple of hundred yards from home, Leaky heard a pistol shot, and the deceased fell backwards and died almost immediately. Leaky turned round and saw John Waller jump off the buggy, put a pistol (a revolver) into his mouth and fire it off. He saw him fall on the roadside, with a revolver in his right hand. Waller was dying at last accounts.

Three Persons Instantly Killed!—The London *Free Press* states that on the evening of the 7th inst a frightful occurrence transpired at Tecumseh Station, on the line of the railway, eight miles from Windsor. The Night Mail Train, leaving Windsor at 7:20, when near that place, ran into a waggon which was occupied by a farmer, his wife, and their son, aged about ten years, smashed the wagon to atoms, and killed all three persons. One of the horses was also killed.

Gold in Nova Scotia.—The Bridgewater *Times* learns that the gold-bearing quartz from the mines at Gold River, Lunenburg County, are exceedingly rich. Fourteen men are employed night and day at the diggings, and a steam crusher is to be erected and in operation by next spring. Silver has also been discovered. It is probable that these mines will rank among the richest in the Province, as it is impossible to break some of the quartz in any direction without finding gold.

Kingston, Dec. 11, 1867.—Saxie Allen, one of the parties connected with the recent murder at Morton's distillery, was executed at a few minutes after eleven o'clock this morning.

At Hamilton, Ontario, on the 1st December, a matrimonial alliance was effected between a pair of gushing lovers, whose united ages amount to one hundred and ninety years. James Hussey, the happy bridegroom, has celebrated the 93d anniversary of his birthday, while Sally Corbett, the blushing bride, exceeds her husband in age by the slight difference of four years, being in the 97th year of her age.

Chas Dickens has refused the offer of $1000, for a single night's reading, made by the Mechanics' Institute of Toronto.

The Halifax Common Council are moving in the matter of providing some means of alleviating the suffering amongst the fishermen caused by the failure in the coast fisheries during the past season. The Provincial Government will also, it is thought, take some steps towards affording relief to the distressed.

Yarmouth, N S, it is said, owns a little over one-nineteenth of the shipping of the British Empire. It has about 18 tons to every person in it, and is consequently the greatest shipping port in the world, in proportion to its population.

A despatch from Gaspe says a timber-laden ship, name unknown, went ashore near Magdalen River last week, and the captain, two mates, and nine seamen were drowned. Two men were saved, but badly frozen.

Two children were seized and eaten by wolves at Saint Malachie on Thursday. The mother of the children had a narrow escape from sharing the same horrible fate. The little ones were in the woods cutting branches from the trees, perhaps for fire wood, at the time.

There is a regular religious crusade in progress at Montreal, an animated has the system of volunteering for the Pope's army in Rome become.

Mr Waddington before the Canadians

The following from the Ottawa *Times* relates to the proposed land and water route to the British Colonies on the Pacific coast:

On Saturday, at 11 o'clock, a large number of gentlemen, including Ministers of the Crown, members of Parliament, and other prominent persons, assembled in the Railway Committee rooms to hear the statement of Mr Waddington, the representative of a Company which is engaged in the construction of a road from Victoria, inland, for a distance of over 200 miles. The interest in this road arose from the bearing it had upon the practical accomplishment of Confederation. Mr Waddington, in introducing his subject, said that he did not come here in any official capacity, but with a map before him he showed the impossibility of many routes of communication which had been projected. He traced the route which he proposed from the Pacific to its extremity, showing that he project was feasible, and was the only one by which, if extended, Canada could be connected with the Pacific. The line he advocated traversed a belt of fertile land, which extended to the late Russian possessions, in which the climate was 11 degrees warmer than that of Canada. He stated that in Canada the average depth of snow was, in winter, 6 feet; at Fort Geary it was 18 inches; in the Valley of the Saskatchewan 14 inches, while at Victoria it could only be reckoned upon for two or three days. On the line which he proposed the furthest Northern point was in latitude 54° 45', and that point the climate was one degree warmer than at Toronto. He contrasted the proposed route with the American Pacific Railroad, showing that the latter could not secure the trade, except passenger traffic and light goods. The route from Victoria to Montreal embraced a total of 3500 and odd miles, 2400 of which would be by steamboat and 462 by rail, from Collingwood to Montreal. Besides the road in which he was at present engaged, he believed that the whole route to Lake Superior could be completed for the sum of £150,000, and this would secure communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific for six or seven months in the year. He showed that on the American Atlantic and Pacific railway there were 32 miles which required to be covered in by what was called barn roofing; and even this would be no protection against the avalanches of snow with which it would be overwhelmed. After giving a vast amount of information as to the geographical and climatic position of British Columbia, Mr Waddington touched upon the condition of that colony in regard to Confederation. He said that the union between it and Vancouver Island, although well intended, had, through the machinations of the Governor, who was in London at the time, been only successful in taking away all the liberties of the people, and reducing the Government to a farce. The hostile tariff which had been introduced had forced upon the people the fact that they must have some change, and under this idea there had been a meeting in Victoria in favor of annexation to the United States. The meeting was principally composed of the bar-room politicians of the place, intermingled with a number of respectable people, but it ended in a perfect fiasco. Deputations had waited upon the Governor, and after being treated with the utmost indignity, had been dismissed without a satisfactory word. After some three months solicitation, he (Mr Waddington) had succeeded in getting a letter from the Governor, and then only at the last moment, when he had determined to sail for England without it, and lay the matter at the foot of the Throne. When he started on his voyage the last cry that he heard was "Confederation or Annexation," and some of his friends had been so hopeful as to anticipate that he would return overland by a carriage. He could not expect so much success as that, but hoped from the feeling which he had seen exhibited in Canada that the day in which that could be done would not be far distant.

On the conclusion of Mr Waddington's statement,

Hon Mr. Macdougall, C.B., said that the gentlemen present and he himself had received a vast deal of information from the statement of Mr Waddington, and he had therefore great pleasure in moving the thanks of the meeting to that gentleman.

The motion was passed amidst the unanimous plaudits of those present.

Mr Waddington is now on his way to England on business connected with his projected road, and there can be no doubt that Canadians are deeply interested in the success of his mission.

The following curious advertisement recently appeared in the columns of a contemporary: "Wanted—A man of strong and robust physical constitution to travel in the tea trade; one not at all of a nervous or susceptible temperament, but capable of standing any quantity of abuse the modern school of grocers and tea dealers may inflict upon him. Address," etc.

The Weekly British Colonist. AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, February 4 1868.

In the management of her Colonies we think in no one particular has England erred so much as in the selection of Governors. The frequent hostilities which occurred between the early Colonies of America and the natives no doubt made the appointment of Military Governors judicious and necessary, and hence the precedent thus established became a permanent custom which almost amounted to law. And against frequent remonstrance, up to the time of Lord Durham's celebrated report, Military men were almost exclusively selected as Governors of the British Colonies. Since that time however, when commenced the era of what is now termed Responsible Government in the North American Provinces, some regard has been had for the necessity of legislative qualification being an essential requisite in a man who undertakes to govern a people understanding the science of self-government, who have the firmness and independence to demand that *their* wishes and interests shall be consulted above those of the Governor, or those who give official sanction to his appointment. So far as the Atlantic Provinces are concerned, they have been relieved from the despotism of a military martinet or an imbecile *protege* of Downing Street, surrounded by a staff of irresponsible officials, who look upon the people over whom they are called to rule as mere creatures to do their bidding, and whose hardest work is to get the most money for the least possible service. Happily, however, the day has dawned when that condition of things must cease. The new order established by the 'British North American Act,' places the appointment of Governors within the Dominion of Canada beyond the possibility of any such contingency. The act of Confederation provides that the Governors for the several Provinces shall be appointed by the Governor General of Canada by and with the advice of his Council. Under the restrictions of Responsible Government that Council can do no act without the consent of Parliament, in which body are the representatives of the Province for which the governor is appointed. There is therefore no possible chance for any appointment to be made without the approval of the entire Dominion. The question however is not wholly, as some seem persistently to assert, do Canadians possess better qualifications for governing a Colony than Englishmen or men who might be sent from England? But it is this—Is the class of men from whom the selections would be made in Canada more or less likely to understand the science of free government than that class from whom such selections are invariably made in England? In Canada there is no privileged class, except that obtained through merit; there are no hereditary rights which claim precedence of intellectual qualification, and no man can there attain to any political position of honor or emolument except it be through the suffrages of the people. In England it is quite the reverse. Men there are born to rank and station, and that position will be preferred and maintained without regard to mental qualification, until the government of the country through increased intelligence, is placed under the control of the entire population. That the Governor of a Colony of Anglo Saxons should be a statesman, few, we think, are prepared to deny; and that no nation on earth can claim to possess better statesmen, or men better qualified for Governors, will hardly be disputed; but such is the relative positions of the statesmen of England and the statesmen of Canada that an appointment which might be considered by one as adding nothing to his emolument or rank, by the other might be esteemed as a great honor, although in point of statesmanship there might be a perfect equality. The leading statesmen of England are either men of great wealth or of such high rank in life that they would not exchange their positions for that of the Governorship of a small Province or Colony, and hence the alternative of substituting official and hereditary rank for intelligence and legislative acquirements in the distribution of Government patronage. How gladly, then, should we in this colony hail and accept a change which it is apparent will be to our advantage; for if, instead of a man to govern us who has no recommendation but family interest, no interest above hereditary rank and aristocratic pride, and no qualification except that borne on his commission, we desire a Governor who, combined with sensible and economical habits, possesses a thorough knowledge of political economy and is well skilled in Colonial legislation, and who regards the wishes of the people as the highest power in the land, then we can only look for such a man from the new Dominion; for the past experience of this Colony, as well as that of every other Colony in North America, should have quite convinced us by this time that the man for whom we look is not likely to be furnished us from Downing Street for many years to come.

Saturday, Feb 1.

HARRIS' POND.—As there is every probability of a change in the present fine weather shortly, we would advise all who have a spare afternoon to enjoy it in the healthy exercise of skating, as we see by advertisement that the ice on Harris pond will be well swept, and is in pretty good order considering the number that has used it.

CONFEDERATION MEETING REPORT.—Extra copies of the daily have been struck off for those who may wish to obtain a report of the speeches and the resolutions passed at the meeting on Confederation on Wednesday night.

JAMES STRUTHERS, for beating a squaw, was yesterday put under bonds to keep the peace for three months by the police magistrate; and a man named Charles Williams, for beating an Indian, was fined $20.

KNOCKED ON THE HEAD.—The promised prize fight between Eden and Wilson has, we hear, fallen through, the friends of the pugilists failing to come to time with the stake money.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr White, of New Westminster will preach sermons in behalf of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in the above Church to-morrow morning and evening.

ARGUMENT in the matter of the estate of Isaac Humphreys, a deceased intestate, will be resumed on Monday next, before Chief Justice Needham.

IMPORTS.—A cargo of hay and [illegible] Whidby Island, was landed yes[illegible] Outer wharf, for Messrs Wallace [illegible]

THE Enterprise will not go a[illegible] and Inlet until the middle of ne[illegible]

THE ship Nightingale will [illegible] taking in cable to morrow.

THE next County Court will be held by Mr Pemberton on the 18th inst.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—Allow me through the medium of your valuable journal to communicate with my fellow shareholders in the Queen Charlotte Coal Mining Co., Limited.

GENTLEMEN:—Some information and advice in the present position of our affairs may not be out of place. Publicity is feared by some as an exposure of mismanagement, and by others under the idea that the value of our venture will be lessened by it. With regard to the last there is this consolation: we cannot stand lower in the estimation of the public than we do. Those that take the trouble to think about us know quite as much about our blunders as we do ourselves, and have a clearer judgment in the matter. As for going lower, I doubt whether we could give a share away that had a twenty cent assessment due on it. I know I can't get half a dollar a share for mine, all calls paid up. I tried to borrow money on them a few days ago but could not get a cent, and this after an expenditure of years of time and thousands of dollars.

We are now well advanced in our fourth year of prospecting for coal, and are still prospecting, for a payable seam, not having made any sensible advance in our enterprise. If I ask any shareholder he will tell me we have a valuable mine and a market ready to take any quantity at highly remunerative prices—the Government have put us in possession of a magnificent property, expecting it would be a public benefit, and there is no real difficulty in carrying out the works necessary to bring the coal into the market. Why, then, are we placed in the wretched position we are now in. Solely from admitting incompetent persons to the management of our affairs. The four long years, the thousands of dollars expended, will be sheer waste unless it has the effect of instructing our Directors,—in fact educating them in the duties of their position. We must consider they are being educated at our expense—and very expensive it is too. To aid in their education reasonable inquiries should be made as to how and why our money is expended in waste, as the proper working of our property does not require it. By inquiring and insisting on intelligible replies you will cause your Directors to think, and in thinking they may probably arrive at some knowledge of what they are doing or going to do. Had you done so a year ago the last tunnel failure would never have occurred. I hope it is the last of the series. The 'going it blind' system ought to be put a stop to. They were shown that to drive the tunnel would be a waste of money—that a much better plan could be gone into. There was a person willing to contract to deliver at the Company's stores, ready for loading into vessels,

5,000 tons of Coal, value when there		$50,000
To open the mine,	$2 500	
To put up screens and shoots	3,000	
Railway, 3 ft 8 in. guage, ballasted or planked,	15,000	
Wagons,	2,000	
Leaving mine in proper working order for a minimum of 50 tons per day,	2,000	
		24 000
Contingencies,		4,900
		$79 400
Total payment to the Contractor,		50,000
Bonus to the Company,		$29,400

The work to be commenced by driving directly into the coal, so that the first stroke of the pick would be the getting of coal.

This was accompanied by a statement showing that the 5000 tons of coal might be got out in six months. The Contractor was willing to bind himself to do it within nine months.

The amount that the Company would be required to furnish in six months was $12,500, to be paid under supervision by the Directors, to secure its being used for the contract and for no other purpose. This money would have been on account thus:

The lumber and iron for Railroad now on the ground, propy of Co.,	$5,000
Cash for wages, provisions, materials, &c.,	7,500
	$12,500

As the contractor offered to get out 1,000 tons of coal before he could make any demand on the Company, and as that coal would have been a property on which money could be raised, there would have been no necessity for drawing on the pockets of the shareholders. Had the Directors accepted the above offer the position of the Company would have been this: The coal mine would have been opened without any risk or expense to the Co., the railway, screens, shoots, wagons, &c., complete and made a present of to the Co., to the value of $30 000. The 5 000 tons of coal would have been worth $50,000 and would have produced the money to pay the Contractor, and only in the event of its being got out.

This offer was made by a man who had been engaged on public works, either as contractor or engineer for upwards of thirty years in England and in Australia, and fifteen years of that time had been at work in a coal country, and who understood perfectly well what he undertook to do—whether the offer was good, bad, or indifferent the Directors did not take the trouble to inquire. After it was presented in writing to the Board, they turned red, white, and blue as it knocked all their pretty schemes on the head, and individually began to sneer at it. One said that, however beneficial the offer might be to the Company he should oppose it. Valuable Director that, of course. The Company must be proud of him. The Board have never made any inquiry on the subject from that day to this. They went to we are forced into admitting the work and granting the money. This we suggest must decidedly put a stop to. We do hear cheering wonderfully. We are dumb before our cheerers.

Contract for all your work—employ men who know their work—avoid tunnelling out of coal—drift and sink in the coal till you are certain—dogs leave the coal till the coal leaves you—prove well before you put in your railroad, &c., and then perhaps your present mismanagement, continually extravagant may

Like a bungler, blundering o'er a doubt
Till blundering long, at last they blunder out—
And find coal to pay.

chance has favored us very much or we must have burst up long ago. Recollect the $50,000 expended and the years gone are utterly and irretrievably wasted. No management can recover that. The waste has been wilful.

EPITAPH.

(On a Queen Charlotte Coal Mine Shareholder. Written by Himself.)

Affections sore
Long time he bore,
Queen Charlottes were his bane;
They tunnelled there,
He drifted here
At last, and died insane.

Your obedient servant,

1t* A SHAREHOLDER.

Our Alaska Letter.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

SITKA, ALASKA TERRITORY, January 23d 1868.

In your travels through the world did you ever find anything more agreeable than to meet, at the time you least expected, an old true and dear friend. On last Saturday, January 18th, like all the Americans in Sitka, I felt very jubilant, and, to use a common expression, I 'don't believe there were more than three persons in the town who were mean enough to go to bed sober. Why? Because the long looked for Fideliter had arrived. She had on board a splendid lot of fellows, a large mail and lots of papers. We can now go in and discuss the affairs of the nation, with as much logic and apparent honesty as most any other number of people you could find anywhere. We will vote for progression. We like to see the nation prosper. We swear by Gen. J. C. Davis and vote the Democratic ticket. Can you wonder at it? The Fideliter brought on the U. S. Paymaster, Col. H. B. Reece. He paid the troops off, and money is now quite plentiful. The greenbacks we take and pass at 70 cts on the dollar. The Fideliter made the trip from Victoria to Sitka in seven days. Hon. Ben Truman, the U. S. postal agent, was a passenger on the Fideliter, and as he has had ample opportunities to see the necessity of at least a monthly mail, it is hoped that he will bring to bear all the influence he can to secure us a regular service. If the owner of the Fideliter, Mr. Keil, would get any reasonable compensation for bringing a mail, there is no man in America who would be more willing to carry it than he. He is now somewhat identified with the country and, I am told, will do what he can to forward the interests of Alaska. Mr. J. H. Kinkead, the newly appointed Sutler, came back on the Fideliter, with a large stock of goods to open a store here. He has rented a very fine building from Mr. C. B. Montague, and expects to open it in a few days. Mr. Kinkead is a gentleman who makes friends wherever he goes and will do well here. To leave out the name of Mr. Thomas Stratton, another of the passengers who arrived by the Fideliter, would be making a big blank. I regret exceedingly we could find nothing here to induce him to remain with us.

On the morning of January 22d, the schooner Growler, under the command of Capt. Coffin, left for Victoria. The weather here for the past six weeks has been very fine.

The Fideliter sails in half an hour from now for Victoria, so I must close. The Russian brig, under command of Capt Book, leaves to-day with all the Russian soldiers, for the Amoor River.

BARNEY O'RAGAN.

Sir Frederick Bruce's Death.

The following is a copy of the letter of Lord Stanley, forwarded to the Mayor of Boston relative to the death of Sir Frederick Bruce:—

FOREIGN OFFICE, LONDON, October 12, 1867.

SIR—I have received your despatch of the 23d ult., confirming the painful news which you had previously conveyed to me by telegraph. I have lost no time in laying before the Queen the address of the City of Boston, and I am commanded by her Majesty to express through me her sincere thanks for the sympathy with her in her bereavement which the address contains.

The loss of her Majesty's minister at Washington at a time like the present is a misfortune which her Majesty's government can only deplore in common with the government and people of the United States. Sir Frederick Bruce had been long and intimately acquainted with the course of events which had led to the present state of things in America, and was in the fullest sense of the word the representative of the views and policy of his government. His death, therefore, at this time, when his services were so valuable to his country, is a loss to his survivors which they may well feel to be irreparable. Sir Frederick Bruce himself was well aware of the high esteem in which his character was held by his sovereign and his country, and he had received from her Majesty and from her Majesty's government every mark of confidence and every testimony to his merits which it was in their power to bestow. He died, as he had lived, in the discharge of his duty, and he left behind him a name which will be long remembered with honor by his friends and by those who have watched the course of events which have been passing in America during the last eight years.

I have to request you to convey to the Mayor and City Council of Boston the expression of my sympathy with them in the loss they have sustained by the death of a citizen whose name was so well known and so highly esteemed in Boston, and to assure them that her Majesty's government will be glad to avail themselves of any opportunity which may arise of showing how they appreciate the feelings which have been manifested by the City of Boston on this occasion.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

STANLEY.

PRINCE NAPOLEON received the Grand Cross of Maria Theresa from the Emperor of Austria. Prince Napoleon put it on at once, and went to the Emperor of Austria, saying, "Sire, I am the most troubled because I have done nothing to deserve it!" an odd way of conveying his thanks. The reply should have been, "Prince, I could not have given it to you for anything you have done!"

myself of the opportunity afforded me in acknowledging the receipt of your despatch, to repeat my instruction, and to desire you to make known to Mr. Seward, and, if you have an opportunity of doing so, directly to the President, the high value set by her Majesty's government on the friendly feelings which they have shown on this occasion, and on the general concern manifested by the public in the United States for the severe loss which her Majesty has sustained by the death of her able and faithful servant. Her Majesty's government are glad to recognize in the feelings which this event has called forth the regard felt by the government and people of the United States, not only for the person and character of the deceased minister, but also for the country which he so ably represented, and whose policy and wishes he so effectually carried out in cultivating the friendship and goodwill of those among whom he was commissioned by her Majesty to dwell. But not only to the government and people of the United States generally are the acknowledgements of her Majesty's government due; they have their special thanks to render, of which they desire you to be their organ, to Mr. Gilpin, the gentleman who so considerately accompanied Sir Frederick Bruce from Narragansett to Boston, and to the numerous gentlemen at Boston whose kindness toward the deceased during the short period which intervened between his arrival at Boston and his death, and whose attendance at the funeral ceremonies with which his remains were honored before their departure from the United States, entitle them to their warmest acknowledgments. To Mr. Sumner, to the Governor of Massachusetts, and to the Mayor of Boston, and other distinguished persons in that city; to the physicians, clergy and others who did honor to the remains of the Queen's late minister, her Majesty's government are sincerely grateful, and you will make known to them in such a manner as you may deem most becoming and best calculated to assure them how deeply it is felt. I am, &c.

STANLEY.

JOURNEYING IN ABYSSINIA.—Laden camels take fifteen days from Zedia to Hurrar, and fifteen from Hurrar to Ankober, but messengers take about eight days for each of the distances. From Ankober to Magdola is six days from Magdala to Debra Tabor five days. From Debra Tabor to Gondar, the chief seat of rule, three days.

A European traveller who had audience of the King, or Emperor, both at Debra Tabor and Magdala, describes him as seen in camp thus:—His look is lively and piercing, the distinct lines of the profile well express the firm will which has enthralled the freest and least docile people of the East. Rigorous towards others in matters of etiquette, the Negus has emancipated himself in matters of costume, and affects a negligence which, however, never becomes bad taste. A simple soldier's coat, a pair of trowsers and a belt from which hang pistols and an English sword, and over all a schama, or embroidered toga—this is his habitual costume. It has sometimes happened that Europeans presented to him have hesitated among the crowd of silk pourpoints (balakamie) which surround him, and committed mistakes which have much diverted him. This disdain of all luxury governs all his acts. The furniture of his tent is of the simplest while his residences at Magdala and Debra Tabor are encumbered with silks and stuffs from France and India. In the field he wears the coarse black infantry buckler, while by his side trots the page charged with his state shield, covered with blue velvet scattered with imperial lilies. That which at first is the most striking in Theodore is a happy combination of suppleness and force, especially of force. Bern proud, violent, and inclined to pleasure, he commands his passions in this sense—that they never make him overstep the limits he has marked out for himself."

The latest mail reports give the following list of names of the prisoners held by Theodorus at Debra Tabor, with their positions in life at the time of arrest:—H Rosenthal, missionary; Mrs Sterne, Mrs Rosenthal, Mr Flad, missionary; Mrs Flad and three children, W Steiger, missionary; T Brandels, missionary; K Schiller, natural history collector; J Easter, natural history collector. One Polish artisan, twelve German artizans (Theodore's artisans for making guns, &c), lately, not imprisoned, but guarded. All these persons were made captive in the year 1864.

A Reformed Prize Fighter.

A New York paper says: Richard Weaver, the converted prize fighter and collier, is one of the most remarkable men in England. Before his conversion he was ignorant, brutal and a terror to his neighborhood. He is now one of the most persuasive and eloquent preachers. Popular alike in the rural districts and in the cities, he can crowd the largest theatres, overflow the largest churches, and among the miners, colliers and operatives in the manufacturing districts he can count on his audiences by thousands, when he preaches through his sermons, very frequently dressed in gay clothes, to please the working classes, who have so long been neglected by the clergy. Weaver is a Congregationalist, and is a preacher of great power. He is now in Scotland, and will return to London in a few days, when he will be met by a deputation from the Tabernacle, Moorfields, who will present him with a purse of money and request him to become their pastor. Mr. Weaver, it is said, has received several flattering offers from the United States, and it is probable that he will accept one of them. Mr. Hoyt, a merchant of New York, who visited England last summer, and who is a member of the Tabernacle, Moorfields, and a gentleman of great wealth, is now in London, and it is said he will use his influence with Weaver to induce him to visit America. Mr. Hoyt is a member of the Fifth Avenue Church, New York, and is a gentleman of great influence. He is also a member of the firm of Lord & Taylor, the great dry goods firm, and is very wealthy. He is now in London for the purpose of bringing Weaver to this country. Weaver is very anxious to visit America, and there is no doubt that between this and next spring he will be the sensation in the Academies of Music in Brooklyn and New York, as well as in the theatres of leading cities. He prefers theatres to preach in to churches.

BREEDING FOWLS.—An intelligent correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writes:

I have been breeding and rearing chickens nearly twenty-five years, and have paid considerable attention to them in every respect, and what I write is altogether my own observation and experience. I have never bred any but the game fowl, and have raised from 400 to 600 every year during the time. I have raised several different breeds, and think that all of them possess more or less good qualities. I have had many of them to change from black, from red and from speckled to pure white, and to change without any cause. I have in my yard, at the present time, two pure white hens, with beak, legs and toes also white, that at one year old were red-breast d brown, the next year speckled red and white, the next year white and continue white. They were by a white legged, black-breasted, red Earl of Derby cock, that I obtained of Sanford Howard, then of Boston, and bred from hens of the same illustrious breed, and very much in color like a cock-robin. I also bred from the same cock and hens a red cock, that at one year became red and white, except the breast, which was black and white. The next Summer he became pure white: afterward he was again a black-breasted red; then again a pure white. We have set numbers of the eggs of the two white Derby hens, and the cocks were always dark red, and the pullets similar in color to a roden, which is near the color of the pure Derby hen. The white cock never bred a white chick. I have set a number of the eggs from the hens that changed color from black to spotless white, and the chicks were almost invariably black or colored after the cock but never a white one. Two years ago I obtained a black-red cock with every feather tipped with white, and a blue hen, from which I raised a blue cock and a blue hen; and from the two I have raised a pure white cock, and what surprises me, he breeds numbers of pure white chicks from hens of the same family as himself, and not one white one, or one that is even light colored, from fowls of a different breed.

IF you wish the very best CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS, you must call on HEADLEY & RULOFSON, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

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ork paper says: Richard converted prize fighter, and of the most remarkable nd. Before his conversion nt, brutal and a terror to ood. He is now one of the ve and eloquent preachers in the rural districts and in

w York, very devoted and thy, has gone to London se of bringing Weaver to Weaver is very anxious to , and there is no doubt this and next spring he will tion in the Academies of oklyn and New York, as theatres of leading cities. heatres to preach in, to

Fowls.—An intelligent cor- the *Country Gentleman* breeding and rearing chickens five years, and have paid ttention to them in every re- at I write is altogether my on and experience. I have y but the game fowl, and have 0 to 600 every year during the raised several different breeds, all of them possess more or lities. I have had many of from black, from red and to pure white, and to change use. I have in my yard, at e two pure white hens, with d toes also white, that at one red-breast d brown, the next red and white, the next year inne white. They were by a black-breasted, red Earl of that I obtained of Sanford of Boston, and bred from me illustrious breed, and very like a cock-robin. I also bred cock and hens a red cock, r became red and white, ex- t, which was black and white. mmer he became pure white: n again a black-breasted red; ure white. We have set num- s of the two white Derby hens, were always dark red, and iles in color to a rodan, which r of the pure Derby hen. The r bred a white chick. I have f the eggs from the hens that from black to spotless white, were almost invariably black the cock but found a white ange I obtained a black-red y feather tipped with white, from which I raised a blue hen and from the two I have hite cock, and what surprises numbers of pure white chicks e same family as himself, and ne, or one that is even light wls of a different breed.

the very best CABINET PHO- n must call on BRADLEY & 29 Montgomery street, San *

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, February 4, 1868

Comment is scarcely necessary upon the report of the proceedings of the meeting on Wednesday at the Theatre. The result of the gathering is such as must delight the heart of all lovers of the country who are not blinded to their own interests by prejudice or personal spleen. That the people of this Colony, from Victoria to the heart of the gold diggings, are in favor of linking their fortunes to those of the Eastern Provinces has now been demonstrated beyond doubt. Two meetings have been held—the one at Cariboo, the centre of the mining interests of the Colony—and the other at Victoria—the seat of commerce of the North Pacific. Both meetings have spoken by large majorities in favor of Confederation upon fair and equitable terms. The opposition the other night amounted to nothing. The gentleman (Mr Bull) who made the only remarks worth listening to in opposition to the first resolution, produced no data in support of his views. All he could do was to protest against "unconditional union," a superfluous task, not a single person in the Theatre wishing for a repetition of the folly of 1865; and, moreover, the very resolution Mr Bull rose to oppose stipulates for conditions, and conditions, too, that are most favorable for us. With the exception of this gentleman, the opposition offered was the offspring of malice or jealousy. There was nothing genuine or manly about it. Some of the opponents would rather sacrifice their chances of future happiness than share it with others. They carry that feeling into every department of life. Instead of discussing a proposition upon its merits, testing its worth and weighing its probable effects, they launch a torrent of personal invective against the promoters and eschew the main issue entirely. The telegram from the Minister of Customs of the Dominion must have convinced the opponents of the meeting, if any, that they were in a minority. Months have elapsed since the Legislative Council passed a resolution recommending the Union of this Colony with the Confederacy, and Mr Tilley telegraphs on the 22d inst. that the Canadian Government "*has no proposition before it from either the Government or people of British Columbia*." And with this evidence of faithlessness on the part of our Government staring us in the face—with a deficiency of $350,000 in the revenue, and an almost certain increase in taxation—we are asked to delay action on this great question. We might as well ask a man whose house is on fire not to throw water upon it until it is wrapped in flames, or a captain might as properly order his sailors not to work the pumps until they saw his ship preparing to settle down.

Friday, Jan 31.

The Great Confederation Meeting.

The People in favor of Union.

The meeting convened at the Theatre on Wednesday night was one of the largest, most respectable and unanimous public gatherings we have ever attended. His Worship Mayor Trimble called the meeting to order shortly before 8 o'clock, and, after having stated the object of the call, W Leigh, Esq, was appointed secretary.

The Mayor requested Hon. Mr DeCosmos to move the first resolution.

Mr. DeCosmos said that he would not have appeared before them to-night had the Executive or the Governor fulfilled his pledge to the Legislative Council in reference to Confederation resolutions passed by that body at its last session. The inaction of the Governor rendered the adoption of active steps on the part of the people necessary in order that their wishes might be carried out. By the Imperial enactments the British character of the Dominion is preserved, the Queen being the head of the Executive, military, navy and militia. The Governor General is surrounded by a Privy Council, and by the advice of that Council he acts. Were this colony confederated with the Eastern Provinces matters affecting the local government which are now referred to Downing Street would be settled at Ottawa; and all Acts of the Imperial Government or Parliament must be submitted to Her Majesty and the Members of her Council for approval. The revenue by the Dominional Parliament was $14,000,000 per annum. Out of this sum it had to pay for the support of the various Provincial Governments about $2,000,000. Contrast this with the system of Government in the United States. The United States pay out nothing from the general revenue for the support of a State Government. Territorial Governments only are supported by the General Government. All the States resort to direct taxation to pay their officials and other expenses. Now, under the Confederation Act, the Province of Ontario receives nearly $80,000; Quebec, $70,000; Nova Scotia, $60,000, and New Brunswick, $50,000; and an annual grant equal to 80 cents per head of the entire population. Besides, such of the local Government officers as are appointed by the Dominion are paid by the General Government. The Dominion is based upon Responsible Government. (Applause.) The Executive power is exercised by the Governor and Council, who are men having the interests of the people at heart. There is no such thing as an irresponsible Government or Legislature under the Dominional Constitution [renewed applause], and no minister can retain his seat after he has lost the confidence of a majority of the representatives of the people [cheers]. The Governor of the Dominion, acting under the advice of a Responsible Ministry, appoints the Governor of each Province. He also appoints the Judges and some inferior officers, and no Judge can be removed except by an address from the House of Commons, so as to insure the independence of the Judiciary. All the officers appointed by the Dominion are paid by the Dominion. The Confederacy now numbers over 4,000,000 of people—1,000,000 more than the United States had when they set up for themselves [applause]. The honorable speaker alluded to the recent Nova Scotia elections, and said that they turned entirely on local and side issues. To show the popularity of the new Government the speaker said that a few days ago a vote of want of confidence in it was proposed in the House of Commons, when only seventeen members voted in favor of it, while there were 115 opposed [great applause]. The Confederacy, which was an honor to the British race, would soon extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific—from the boundary line to the North Pole: The Reciprocity Treaty was abolished because of the lee ing in Canada against the North during the American war; but passion had had time to cool, and at the present time American statesmen were proposing to renew the treaty. The speaker eulogised in glowing terms the inhabitants, the climate, the soil, the natural resources and the institutions of the Eastern Provinces, and added that it was nonsense to term such a country a colony—it was a nation! (applause.) Thirty years from hence the Dominion would contain a population of 12,000,000 souls. At the present moment it had 750,000 fighting men and could send equipped into the field 100,000 men at a day's notice. The debt of the Dominion was 75,000,000; its annual imports $75,000,000, and its annual exports $60,000,000. Its taxation, $3 50 per head per annum [prolonged applause]. To-day the Dominion is our next door neighbor. It has just taken in the Northwest Territory and the whole of Rupert's Land, and it is the 'manifest destiny' that this colony shall within two years become part and parcel of the great Dominion. [Hear, hear.] The Dominion was formed upon the distinct pledge that the Confederation should extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific. [Applause.] We have got to fight our way out of our present difficulties like Englishmen, and in so doing successfully we must ally immediately with the Confederacy. The government members at the last meeting of our Legislative Council voted an immense estimate, and there is a deficiency of $350,000, and we are told that for financial reasons the Legislative Council cannot be convened (laugh). There is no prospect of reduced expenses. There will not be a saving of $25,000 per annum so long as Governor Seymour and his party have control of the finances. The speaker next pointed out that the income of the Province under Confederation would be $125,000 from the Dominional Government alone. We should secure a transcontinental, military, and colonization wagon road. The road should be an essential condition. Our debt of $1,500,000 would be lifted from our shoulders and the Dominional Parliament would be called on to expend annually in the colony nearly $500,000 (applause). The public could easily imagine how great an impetus would be given to trade in the colony by the circulation of so large a sum here every year. We should, besides, secure a lower tariff, and under the improved order of things population would flow in instead of out, and we should have a popular and economical form of Government. (Hear, hear.) To-day what have we? Legislation here is a farce. The people have no voice or confidence in it. Gentlemen may be sent to the Council, but they can only watch—they can do nothing. Confederation was bound to come, and he asked the citizens of Victoria to use their influence to urge upon the Government of this Colony, the Canadian Government, and the Imperial Government that we be admitted to the Dominion, upon fair and equitable terms, without unnecessary delay. [Applause.]

Mr. DeCosmos then offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas we recognize in the successful consolidation of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, into one great government, constituting a New Nationality, the hand of destiny, pointing unerringly to the speedy consolidation of all British North America;

And whereas the recent action of the Canadian Parliament in asking the Imperial Government to transfer the Northwest Territory to the Dominion, making British Columbia its Western Boundary, removes all obstacles of a territorial character to our admission into the Confederacy;

And whereas the Legislative Council at its last session unanimously passed an address to the Governor, asking him to apply to the Government of Canada to admit this Colony into the Dominion, and whereas information respecting such admission has not as yet, been communicated to the public through the Legislative Councillors as was expected;

Resolved—That we deem it expedient that steps should be taken to conclude negotiations with the Government of Canada for the immediate admission of this Colony into the Dominion, on fair and equitable terms; and that an essential condition to such admission should be the construction by the Dominional Government, within two years, of a trans-continental wagon road connecting Lake Superior and the head of navigation on the Lower Fraser.

To show that the Canadian Government was prepared to consider a proposition from British Columbia, Mr DeCosmos said he would read the following telegram. The sender is the Minister of Customs for the Confederacy:

"OTTAWA, January 8, 1868.

"To H. E. SEELYE:—I think the Canadian Parliament will be ready to consider any proposition from British Columbia at once. See Act of Union. S. L. TILLEY."

Mr. DeCosmos retired amid mingled applause and manifestations of impatience. The speech was necessarily a long and dry one, and its delivery was not in the speaker's best style.

Mr Robert Wallace, in the absence of Dr Powell, seconded the resolution. He said it was impossible that the Colony could stand long under its present government. The Colony was in a state of bankruptcy and the Governor was hid on the mainland from the sheriff. [Laughter.] It was high time that something was done. The Governor was afraid to face the people or his Council. This was a much more important question than that of the capital, and he hoped it would receive the earnest attention of all present.

Mr W. K. Bull said that during the 4 or 5 years he had been a resident in Victoria there had been continued expressions of dissatisfaction and grumbling at the want of good government. Resulting from this, there had been continued changes. Every change had brought the promise of relief and improvement, but every such change in reality had only entailed bitter disappointment and a fresh crop of troubles. To-night we were invited to the favorable consideration of a new project of government. Confederation had been put before them as a scheme admirably adapted to ameliorate their condition, to bring back some of their lost prosperity and put Victoria upon her feet, and Mr DeCosmos had been just as sanguine that it would be a good thing for us as some 18 months since he was of "Unconditional Union with British Columbia." He (Mr Bull) was very sceptical as to the advantages that would flow from the establishment of this character of government amongst us. It came too late to be any good, and had it come before it would have been too soon; (laughter.) What we wanted at the present time, with our handful of a population growing small by degrees and beautifully less, was a simple and inexpensive government; but for us with our reduced number, our impoverished and enfeebled condition, to adopt the cumbrous machinery of Confederation, with all its complications, its requirements of adaptation and fitting to suit us—its double system of taxation, local and federal, its payment for travelling expenses of governor, and its travelling expenses and salaries of representatives at Congress—at this particular juncture of our affairs, if introduced would put about the finishing stroke, and as near as possible be the death of us (hisses and applause.) It would be well for them to linger upon the threshold of Confederation, because they may be assured, once enter the door, there would be no return ticket granted. By no possibility could it happen that in some 18 months hence large placards would appear in our streets with "Vote for DeCosmos and secession." Once enter into Union with the Dominion of Canada, we must abide by our bargain, whether it suited us or not; if we don't like it, we might jump. The Hon Amor DeCosmos had been to head-quarters—had gone there, keeping the eye of observation open—had taken copious notes—had filled his portfolio full of them—had returned to them, and had assured them the Confederation was good and worthy of their immediate acceptance. He was the frog that had gone down the well, had tasted the water, had assured them it was sweet, or at any rate that the emoluments of office connected with the new government would be. (Laughter.) But could they rely upon the ipse dixit of Mr DeCosmos? He could not disguise from his mind the feeling that the Confederation scheme commended itself not so much to their notice from its inherent merits, but rather derived its popularity from the obloquy under which the present government labored, and from the fact of their being amongst us a number who hailed from the new Dominion, and were naturally biased in favor of Confederation. He contended that the foundation of the desire for Confederation was based upon the unpopularity of the present government and the disposition of the Canadian residents to be united in government with their old friends and acquaintances; and he further contended that but for these two circumstances Confederation would never have been dreamed of. He objected to Confederation because he considered its advantages were remote, conjectural, and required a tremendous amount of drawing upon the imagination before you could make any good out of it; that the application for immediate admission was premature. That it was a repetition of that hasty and impulsive legislation which had previously plunged us into such a vortex of trouble. If we were so anxious to secure a cheap government and a cheap Governor, why had they not asked the British Government for it? A great deal had been said about the advantages of the overland route. The speaker felt assured that any advantage from these events would in no way affect us of the present day and generation. That even the youngest in the meeting would be gathered to his fathers; that every one of them would be "each in his narrow cell for ever laid," before advantages could be possibly experienced. Besides, where was the money to come from to effect these great achievements? The Canadians were not at present in a position to receive us, we were not in a position to go to them, and there was no necessity for immediate action upon the matter. He reiterated that we should best protect our own interests and preserve our own dignity by patiently waiting the tide of events. He would therefore move this amendment:

That the interests of this community are best served by postponing the consideration of the question of Confederation until we are better informed upon the subject.

Mr Bull resumed his seat amid acclamations of approbation and hisses.

Mr C B Young was called for and came on the platform to second the amendment, amid hisses and applause. He said if he thought Confederation would benefit the colony he would support it. He alluded to the various changes that had taken place through "Mr DeCosmos' Bills." [Laughter.] Political quacks, like medical quacks, did damage to the country. Would they trust the physician who had once injured their constitution again? He saw nothing in the scheme but a movement to advance the self-interest of the promoters. Mr Tilley wanted to be Lieutenant Governor, with Mr DeCosmos as chief cook and bottle washer, Mr Seelye as Colonial Secretary, and Mr Higgins as Queen's Printer. The aerial transit road was the only one that would be built for many years, and if British Columbians wanted to go to Canada overland, they would have to do so in a balloon. [Laughter.] When a gentleman had been as often wrong as Mr DeCosmos, would they trust him again? The project smelt very fishy—he had been in the codfishing business himself and was acquainted with the smell. We had only heard of this scheme through Mr DeCosmos and his organ. Were they satisfied with that? [Yes, 'No.'] The Canadians would give none of the advantages which it was said they would—they were not in the habit of giving away anything. Let the people ponder this question well and bear in mind the results of unconditional union. [Hisses and cheers.]

Rev Mr Somerville was called for, but declined to make a speech. He said, however, that when he came to an assemblage like this he did not expect to hear men indulge in personalities. The building might be a place for quirks and jokes ordinarily, but when a question of grave importance affecting the welfare of the whole people was brought forward for discussion within its walls, he thought small jokes and personalities were out of place. (prolonged applause.)

Mr H E Seelye replied to the remarks of Messrs. Bull and Young. He deprecated delay, there had been too much of it already. He was surprised to hear such trash from a man as old as Mr Young, who had advanced no argument in opposition to the adoption of the resolution. Why did he not come here with his head stored with useful knowledge instead of such balderdash as he had indulged in? [Mr Young—Question.] To show how necessary it was to take immediate action, Mr Seelye read the following telegram which he had just received from Ottawa, from the Minister of Customs, Mr Tilley:

OTTAWA, C. W., Jan 22, 1868.

H E SEELYE—Your letter received. Remember, the Government of the Dominion have received no expression of opinion from the Government or the people of British Columbia."

Mr Seelye continued his remarks for a few moments and was frequently interrupted by W Farron, who was finally called to order.

Mr DeCosmos replied to the remarks of Messrs. Bull and Young respecting himself. He claimed that nothing had been put before the meeting in opposition to the scheme. As for his old friend, Mr Young—

Mr Young—Oh! for God's sake, don't call me your friend! [Laughter.]

Mr DeCosmos—I call him my friend because he has never spoken to me since I beat him at the election in 1865. [Laughter.] There is really not a grain of wheat to a bushel of his chaff.

Mr Young—(Question, question.)

Mr DeCosmos appealed to the audience as sensible men—not as men who possessed such crotchety minds as Mr Young, or such idle wits as Mr Bull—but as men of sense (great confusion) to ponder well this question. He for one would not consent to the adoption of this scheme except on fair and equitable terms. All the resolution did was to urge the Government to press the matter upon the Dominional Government, and provided as an essential condition the immediate construction of an overland wagon road.

The Chairman put the amendment, but only about twenty hands were raised in favor of it, while a perfect forest appeared against it. The original resolution was then put and carried almost unanimously, amid wild cheering.

Mr Harrett, being called for, made a short and eloquent address in favor of the maintenance of British interests in North America.

Mr Seelye offered the following resolution, which was seconded and carried unanimously:

Resolved—That a Committee of Six, including the Mayor, be appointed by the Chair to wait on His Excellency the Governor and urge the adoption and carrying out of the views of this meeting, and that such Committee be authorised to transact any other business that they may deem expedient to further the cause of Confederation.

The Mayor appointed Messrs Lumley Franklin, A. DeCosmos, Dr Powell, H E Seelye, Robert Wallace and G J Findley, who, with His Worship added, completes the number called for in the resolution.

Three cheers were given for the Mayor and three for Confederation, after which the vast assemblage separated, and thus ended the most enthusiastic meeting in favor of Confederation ever held here.

FROM CARIBOO.—Late arrivals report that times are brisk on William Creek. Every one has employment, flour has gone down to 22 cents, and there is a large stock on hand. All the claims tapped by the Red Rock Drain are being worked, but they have not been got into the same condition as they were when the accident to the Drain occurred, so that no gold up to Jan. 3d had been taken out. There are several cases of frost-bite at the houses on the road. One poor fellow has lost his feet. Mr E. Greig, late agent for the Bank of British Columbia, is this city, is laid up at Quesnelle, having been badly frost-bitten in the nose, ears, and hands on the way down. There is very little snow upon the road. It was reported at William Creek that a rich strike had been made on Keithley Creek. It is expected that at least 400 miners will be located on Mosquito Gulch next summer. The Minnehaha claim was paying well.—*British Columbia Examiner.*

THE bark Vittoria, reported ashore at Point Wilson on Monday, was got off without damage.

GOVERNOR KENNEDY has been made a K C. B. He is Governor-General of the British Colonies on the coast of Africa.

THE Fly brought a cargo of 25 tons of hay from Sooke yesterday, for Wallace & Stewart.

FROM ALASKA.—The U S mail steamer Fideliter, Capt. Erskine, arrived yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, from New Archangel, Alaska, having left that port on the 22d January, and made a splendid run down. The schooner Growler sailed on the 22d for Port Townsend. The weather at Alaska was delightful—only one day's rain having fallen. The inhabitants were all well and contented with their prospects. The Fideliter made the run up in 8 days and came down in five days, including several hours detention at Nanaimo.

NEARLY A FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon it was observed that a hole four feet in length and two in breadth had been burned in the roof of Mr Campbell's house across James' Bay. The fire had burned itself out and the occupants were not aware there was a hole in the roof until a passer by called their attention to it. The escape of the house from destruction seems almost providential.

DEATH.—The flags in town were placed at half mast on Saturday and Monday last out of respect to the memory of Mr W. Woodman, whose death on Saturday was regretted by every one who was aware of it. Mr W. has been in business here for many years, and was respected by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and two daughters.—*British Columbia Examiner.*

THE DEL NORTE.—This steamship returned from Puget Sound yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock and ran into Esquimalt harbor, where she took aboard 100 tons of coal. This morning early she will come to Brodrick's wharf to complete coaling and receive freight. To-morrow, at 4 o'clock, p. m., she will sail for San Francisco direct.

THEATRE ROYAL.—The Amateur Dramatic Club will give a performance on Tuesday next in aid of the St. Ann's Orphans. The piece selected for the occasion is "The Heir at Law." His Excellency the Governor and Lady Seymour have signified by telegraph their intention of honoring the occasion by their attendance.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—Some mischievous fellow unscrewed the letter-box at the entrance of the Mechanic's Institute the other night. For better security the box is now attached to the door of the library, second floor.

BOUND OVER—James Strathern, for assaulting his klootchman Sarah and turning her out of doors, was yesterday brought before the Police Court on remand, and placed under bonds for $50 to keep the peace for three months.

TAXES.—The Rate-payers to the Municipal Corporation of New Westminster will observe by the advertisement in another column that the time for paying in their rates will expire on the first day of February.

RUNAWAY—Yesterday afternoon the horse attached to Murray's bread-wagon ran off, upset the vehicle and caused a fall in bread. He was secured before much damage had been done.

THE LAST DAY.—This is the last day upon which rates due the municipality can be paid into the treasury without additional expense being incurred by delinquents.

FROM THE MAINLAND.—The Emma arrived at nine o'clock yesterday morning from Burrard Inlet. She brought a mail and express, and also several passengers.

ASSAULT—Edward Williams, for assaulting Charley, a Fort Rupert Indian, was yesterday fined $20 by the Stipendiary Magistrate.

A Colored Delegate Visits Grant.

WASHINGTON, December 24th, 1867.

General Grant had a novel sort of an applicant for admittance to his presence this morning. About half past ten o'clock a respectable looking sable citizen made his appearance and asked to have an interview with the General of the Armies. He was told that he must send in his name, whereupon the colored citizen sat down and indited a letter to General Grant, in which he explained that he was a representative of his African brethren of the South, and came on their part to discover Grant's views on the topics of the day, and more especially regarding the right of the negro. The letter was taken to General Grant, who sent back an answer that he was a military officer and did not desire any conversation on political topics. The colored delegate, however, refused to be snubbed in this way and entered into an argument with General Dent on the subject. He told Dent he wanted merely to take back with him some comforting assurance that Grant was the friend of the negroes and that he deserved their support. Dent informed him that when Senator Wade called on Grant the conversation was devoted mainly to horses and not to politics. The colored citizen said he did not want to talk horse—that he took no interest in that subject, but in others of more use to general humanity and great political rights. Dent, however, was almost as reticent on these matters as Grant himself, and so the African delegate, after repeated efforts at pumping, retired disappointed.

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EMIL FRESE, Wholesale Druggist, Sole Agent, 410 Clay st., San Francisco.

The Weekly British Colonist. AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, February 4 1868.

At the meeting called for this evening we hope to hear the question of Confederation discussed in a spirit of moderation and fairness, the views of the various speakers fully ventilated, and the project placed before the public in so lucid a manner that there will be hereafter no excuse for any intelligent person saying he does not understand the question. All the friends of the movement ask is the calm and dispassionate attention of the audience. At present we know the Canadian Government is willing to take us over *on fair and equitable terms*, notwithstanding our (for us) formidable and rapidly increasing debt. How long they may continue as favorably disposed towards us it is impossible to conjecture. It is very easy for gentlemen to ask for further delay in this matter, but what has the delay on the part of the Government on this very question during the past twelve months brought upon us? An increase of the Colonial debt from $1,200,000 to nearly $1,500,000. Another year of such government as the last will swell the figures to nearly $2,000,000. And how is this enormous indebtedness to be cleared off? If we receive an Imperial guarantee for a new loan it will be upon the security of the revenue of the Colony; but as that revenue is insufficient to meet even the current expenses of Government, to say nothing of the interest on the old debt and the debentures continually falling due, there will be but one course for the local Government to pursue, viz: to increase the Customs duties in a desperate effort to make both ends meet. Of course every business man is aware that the effect of such a policy would be disastrous to the commercial interests of the Colony, and must result in its ruin. But "necessity knows no law," and as there is no loophole so small through which the Government will not endeavor to squeeze its attenuated frame in the vain effort to extricate itself from financial embarrassment and replenish its lank purse, we may expect the "desperate man at war with fortune" who domiciles at New Westminster to adopt even this scheme to tide him over his difficulties until his term of office shall have expired. By Confederation the debt would be assumed by the Confederacy, and the Canadian scale of Customs dues (which we publish to-day in another article) coming at once in force, would ensure our merchants a lighter tariff than they now pay. One of the reasons we have heard advanced why we should not join the Confederation is that "Canada will take all our Customs Dues and Postal Revenue." That is true. But what will she do for us in return? She will assume our debt, pay the salaries of our Governor and Judges, our custom-house officers, postmasters, and all other officials engaged in the collection of revenues paid over to the General Government. She will make us a yearly grant from her treasury of at least $80,000 to defray the expenses of our local government, besides paying us eighty cents for every inhabitant of the Colony. As the system of taxation is indirect, every Indian in the Colony contributes his *quota* towards the revenues drawn hence by the General Government, and, estimating the entire white and native population at 80,000, we should be entitled to $64,000 under the *per capita* arrangement. This is the course pursued towards Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; and British Columbia, forming as she will the pediment of the grand structure of Confederation, will be satisfied with no less. In this connection it may be as well to state that the annual grant from the General Government to the Province of Ontario defrays all the expenses of her local Government. The people of that Province are not called on to bear a single dollar of taxation in addition to that raised for the purposes of the General Government. Of other provinces we have no information regarding taxation for the support of the local governments; but we think that little if anything is required for that purpose beyond what is paid over by the General Government. In addition to the advantages we have already named, we shall have a title in fee simple to all the Crown lands, minerals, &c., in the Colony; a Responsible Ministry; Free Education, and *an Overland Wagon-road*, by means of which the hardy sons and daughters of Canada, attracted by our genial climate, may cross the Rocky Mountains and settle down in the fertile plains and valleys of the mainland, and over which we may send the gold of the West in exchange for the products and manufactures of the East. The people of Canada to-day—we say it advisedly—are the freest, the best governed, the lightest taxed and the happiest community, outside of Great Britain, on the face of the earth. By the admirable constitution under which the Dominion has an existence, all the liberty that can be desired by man is secured and guaranteed with out that license which is too often mistaken for freedom in other countries. The Governor is ruled by his Ministry. The Ministry is essentially a Ministry of the people; if they lose the confidence of those they represent, they must make way for others. Give the people of this Colony such a Government—a Government which every elector will feel a direct interest in having efficiently, honestly and economically administered—give them such a Government, we say, and with all the splendid resources nature has placed at their command, it will be their own fault if an unexampled era of prosperity does not soon dawn upon this misgoverned and despondent land. Continue the present system a twelvemonth longer and the country will sink into a slough of misery from which it will with difficulty be extricated. We therefore earnestly advise our readers to go to the meeting to-night, to listen attentively to any remarks that may be made, and, setting aside prejudice and passion, to vote for Confederation upon terms of equality and fairness.

During the debate in the Dominional Parliament over the Northwest Territory resolutions, great stress was laid upon the report of Lieut. Gen. Michel as to the possibility of defending that territory from invasion by a hostile army from the United States. The General [illegible] ion that in case of a war th[illegible] could be easily cut off from [illegible] tion with Canada by any [illegible] known or travelled. He add[illegible] that surveys required to be [illegible] monstrate the practicability [illegible] a road through British territo[illegible] not lie in close proximity to [illegible] can border. The General deprecated the proposition of throwing open the territory to settlement at present, and eulogized warmly the just and honorable policy of the Hudson Bay Company in dealing with the Indians. The opposition, as we have stated, quoted plentifully from this report; but it was successfully shown by the Government members that explorations made subsequent to the handing in of the report established the fact that a practicable and defensible route to Red River does exist, and that the country can be successfully held against any assault that may be made upon it from without. Mr. Simpson, who represents Algoma in the House of Commons, and is a member of the Hudson Bay Company, in the course of his able speech on those resolutions, defended the conduct of the Hudson's Bay Company, and thought their rights should be respected. He gave them great praise for their dealings with the Indians, and contrasted the feelings the Indians entertained towards them with the feelings they entertained towards the subjects of the United States. He spoke of the fertility of the soil and the mildness of the climate. Cattle required no shelter in winter, they being fed in yards. It was of the greatest importance that we should go in and possess that country. If we did not, before five years the stars and stripes of the United States would be floating there. The resolutions annexing the territory were carried by a majority of three-fourths, and the Red River settlement is now a member of the Confederacy.

The New Canadian Tariff came into force on the 13th inst., and the Customs Duties are now collected under it for the entire Dominion of Canada. The following are its leading features: All Spirits per gallon, proof, 80c; cordials and perfumed spirits per gallon, proof, $1 25; malt liquors, in wood, per gallon, 6c; do. do. in bottles, 7c; crude Petroleum, per gallon, 6; Coal, Kerosene, distilled, purified and refined, and products of petroleum, coal, shale and lignite, per gallon, 10c; naptha, benzole and refined petroleum, per gallon, 5c; sugar, brown, or white refined, or equal thereto, per hundred lbs., $3; do. white clayed, or equal thereto per hundred lbs, $2 60; yellow Muscovado and brown clayed, or equal thereto, per hundred lbs, $2 25; brown Muscovado, or equal thereto, per hundred lbs, $1 90; any other not equal thereto, per hundred lbs, $1; cane juice and syrups, or concentrated molasses, per hundred lbs, $1 37; molasses, for refining or manufacturing sugar, per hundred lbs, 75c; for ordinary use, per hundred lbs, 55c; coffee and chickory (green) per lb, 3c; do. (roasted) per lb, 4c; soap, common, per hundred lbs, $1; starch, per hundred lbs, $2; cigars, value not over $10 per M., $3; do. value not over $20, $4; do. value not over $40, $6; malt per bushel, 40c; butter per lb, 4c; cheese per lb, 3c; lard and tallow per lb, 1c; fish, salted or smoked, per lb, 1c; flour and meal, of all kinds, per bbl 25c; grain, all kinds, (except wheat) per bushel, 10c; meal, of all kinds, per lb, 1c; wine, in wood, except Sparkling, not over twenty-six proof, per gallon, 5c; over twenty-six and not more than forty-two proof, per gallon, 5c; wine, in bottles, not more than forty-two proof, quarts, per dozen, $1 50; do. pints, 75c; wine, Sparkling, in bottles, growth certified, quarts, per dozen, $3; do. not certified, additional duty, quarts, per doz., $1; do. pints, 75c; ground spices, mace, nutmegs, perfumery, playing cards and patent medicines, for every hundred dollars of value, twenty-five per cent.; sole and upper leather, for every hundred dollars of value, $10; tea, black, specific duty per lb, 3½c; do. green, including Japan, specific duty per lb, 3½c; do. do. ad val., fifteen per cent.; tobacco, manufactured, specific duty per lb, 15c; do. do. ad val., five per cent; unenumerated articles, fifteen per cent. ad valorem. Free [illegible]

[illegible] P. Davies, Johnson and McNeil.

This was an action brought to recover damages for injury done to iron in consequence of bad stowage, being placed contiguous to a quantity of salt.

Mr McCreight, instructed by Messrs Drake & Jackson, for the plaintiff, and Mr Wood, instructed by Mr Bishop, for the defendant.

By request of plaintiff's counsel, the witnesses were ordered to retire from the Court.

The examination of Mr. Fellows occupied nearly the whole day, and the case was adjourned till to-day.

Bank of British North America.—A general meeting of the proprietors of the above Bank was held at the London Tavern on the 2d December, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors for the current half year. The report was most gratifying and attributed in a large degree the encouraging prospects of the Bank to good harvests in Canada and California, and the large shipments of grain therefrom to England. The report was adopted unanimously and a half-yearly dividend of 6 per cent per annum was declared free of income tax. The meeting was then made special for the purpose of making alterations in the deed of settlement which would enlarge the liberties of the directors in the mode of investing surplus funds. A question arose as to the legality of such alterations, the resolutions proposed to that effect having a retrospective character. The chairman said there was no doubt about the legality of the act, and a series of resolutions authorizing investment in foreign stocks were carried unanimously.

The Assize Court of the Bouches-du-Rhone has just sentenced to hard labor for life an American named Brown, a young man of 25, for having murdered a young Irishman named Rogers in the streets of Marseilles. They had a fight with their fists, but the Irishman, being much more delicate in frame, had the worst of it and tried to escape. The American, however, pursued him, stabbed him in the stomach with a knife, and, to make the blow doubly sure turned the blade of the knife round and round in the wound, and even cut out a piece of the flesh. It was after some difficulty that he was arrested, for he threatened to stab the first who touched him. Drunkenness was pleaded in his defence, but the jury brought in a verdict without extenuating circumstances.

Pacific Insurance Company.—The annual statement of the Pacific (Fire and Marine) Insurance Company of San Francisco, has been handed us by Mr J Robertson Stewart, agent for this Colony. The amount of capital stock is $1,000,000; amount of assets in excess of capital, $209,818 09; liabilities (losses in process of adjustment), $36,067. The income of the company in 1867 was $708,003 70, and the disbursements $633,985 15.

It is a fact worthy of note that while we of Victoria are enjoying the most delightful weather—clear sky, with bright, warm sun every day, and not a particle of snow to be seen except upon the mountain-tops—that San Franciscans are suffering severely from the severity of the season. A great deal of rain has fallen there and the ground has been white with snow on at least one occasion.

The Quickest Passage across the Atlantic.—The steamer City of Paris, Captain Kennedy, recently made the run from Queenstown to Sandy Hook in seven days, twenty-three hours and four minutes, which is four hours shorter than the quickest passage ever made by the Cunard steamer Scotia. The City of Paris is owned by the "Inman Line."

Putnam's Monthly Magazine.—We have received the first number of this interesting periodical, which is published on the coast by Bancroft & Co. San Francisco. The magazine contains several good articles on political topics, as well as lighter reading. Its typographical appearance is handsome. For sale by T N Hibben & Co. Victoria.

The Occident is the name of a new weekly journal published at San Francisco, devoted to advancing the interests of the Presbyterian Church. It is edited by Revs Eells and Wadsworth, and published by Bancroft & Co. The articles are wanting in vigor and originality of idea. For sale by T N Hibben & Co.

Fire—On Monday afternoon smoke was discovered issuing from a small house on Store street, and upon the door being burst open the place was discovered to be on fire. A few buckets of water extinguished the flames. The occupant had piled a quantity of wet wood in front of the fireplace, and during his absence it ignited.

Bark Ashore.—The Italian bark Vittoria laden with lumber and bound for Callao, [illegible] freight.

The Isabel arrived from Nanaimo yesterday afternoon. She towed down the bark Fanny, coal laden for San Francisco. The schooners Crosby and Black Diamond were loading coal. The harbor of Nanaimo is still frozen over.

The wires continued down on Scott Mountain, Siskiyou County, California, where deep snows have fallen and heavy windstorms still prevail.

The Del Norte is announced to sail for San Francisco on Saturday—hour not known.

The report of the meeting of the City Council will appear to-morrow.

Hudson Bay Shares.

The following paragraph, in the city news of the London *Daily News* of the 21st ult., is no doubt inspired by some friend of the company:—

"This rise in Hudson's Bay shares was caused by the speech of Lord Monck to the Canadian parliament, in which he alludes to the Canadian dominion, under the act of union, as founding a new nationality 'that will ere long extend its bounds from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans,' and 'invites the consideration' of the two houses to the important subject of the western territory extension. The fertile western territory of the Hudson's Bay Company intervenes between Canada West and British Columbia; and the supposition, founded both on geography and on the views of the Canadian delegates when they were here in the spring, is that Canada would purchase this vast and naturally productive district, embracing the Red River Settlement, the Fertile Belt, and the Valley of the Saskatchewan, leaving, at the same time, to the Hudson's Bay Company the watershed of the Bay, with their settlements and the hunting grounds, which are the haunt of the fur bearing animals, so as to maintain that trade as heretofore. It will have been observed also that the chairman of the Hudson's Bay Company yesterday alluded to the sale of Russian America to the United States, and to the signs of immigration from Canada to the Red River, as likely to necessitate the purchase of Rupert's Land."

The Provinces on the Pacific.

MR. WADDINGTON'S WAGGON ROAD TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(From the Ottawa *Times*.)

Mr. Alfred Waddington, of Victoria, Vancouver Island, who left that city on the 19th of October last, is now in this city, *en route* for England, on business connected with a subject of vast importance to this Dominion, the consideration of which is very appropriately suggested by the fact that the resolutions proposing the incorporation of the North West Territory with Canada, are now under the consideration of Parliament and engaging the earnest attention of the press and the public. 'Northwest extension' is an old project in Canada, and its realisation in the early future is one of the essentials to the success of Confederation. Mr. Waddington is the representative of an enterprise of a most important character, bearing directly upon the establishment of a direct communication between the Pacific Provinces and Canada, and we shall, therefore, embrace the opportunity to make our readers acquainted with some of its main features. From the *Morning News* and British Colonist of Victoria we gather that Mr. Waddington, at great sacrifice of time and capital, has projected, and to a considerable extent carried out, the establishment of a waggon road from Bute Inlet to Cariboo. The *Colonist*, after reciting many of his public services to the colony, says: 'Years ago, before even the boldest of Canadian statesmen had fairly entertained the scheme of confederating the N. A. colonies under one strong central government, the projector of the Bute Inlet Waggon Road was employed at his own expense in equipping and despatching bodies of explorers, who were charged with the duty of examining and reporting upon the practicability of constructing a road through the coast range of mountains to Cariboo. After a considerable outlay of time and money, the idea became a reality.....A feasible pass to the open country was discovered lying at the head of Bute Inlet, and the Inlet was ascertained to be the best natural harbor on the mainland between San Francisco and the North Pole. Mr. Waddington thereupon started a working party, who, after making considerable progress, were set upon and murdered by Indians in April, 1864. Though this melancholy mishap retarded the progress of the work for a time, he did not abandon the object; he has since obtained a new charter, with power to extend communication to the base of the Rocky Mountains, where it is to be hoped the work will be met by Canadian enterprise through the northwest, so that an uninterrupted chain of land and water communication may be fairly established from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the travel route established for the railway line which must at no very distant time be extended to the shores of the further ocean.

The mere fact that a project is on foot with excellent prospects of being carried to completion, of establishing a practicable line [illegible] Pacific Ocean, ought to stimulate the Government and people of Canada to push on the 'Western extension' to make the connection from this side, and, with not permit us to enter [illegible] a project, [illegible] portunity, at a comparatively small cost, direct, and easy [illegible] this country and the [illegible] that every possible encouragement should be extended to Mr. Waddington's enterprise by the Government and the public of this country, as its complete success will have an important influence in paving the way for the consolidation of the whole of British North America under one Government, and convincing the world of the practicability of making, through British territory, a highway for the world's traffic between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans.

A Scene in the Italian Parliament.

(From the Scottish American Journal, Dec. 7th.)

During the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, December 5th, General Menabrea, in the course of his statement, said in regard to the subscription of 50,000 lire for the wounded Garibaldians:—

We gave this subscription from a sentiment of humanity, in order to assuage the sufferings of those who shed their blood for a noble object, and whom the Government can distinguish from those who conspired to destroy the present order of things. (Cries of 'Who are these?' 'Name, name.')

A Member—The Chamber is not to be insulted.

Another Member—The Minister who insults the Chamber should not be allowed to address it. (Noise.)

The President (Restelli)—You can speak in your turn. At present the President of the Council is in possession of the house.

A member on the left—But not to insult: ('Silence, silence' on the right.)

General Menabrea—I am too well acquainted with parliamentary life to be led astray by insinuations. I have said that which I can and which I ought to say, and now I am content to declare that the Government has resolved to give an amnesty for the political offences which were committed in the Roman territory. With regard to the Roman question, the pontifical territory being in the centre of Italy, is a great obstacle to commercial intercourse. Rome is the natural capital of Italy, and it is strange that any person should be surprised at Italians wishing for and demanding Rome as their capital. Frenchmen would feel the same if Paris was in the hands of the English. (Hear, hear.) Therefore our aspiration is logical and indisputable. The Minister proceeded to remark that Rome was also the central of Catholicity, and though weak in itself was strong by foreign support. Consequently Italy must get to Rome by moral means, and in accord with France.

Cicaiera said that there was only one standard raised in the Roman territory. (Loud applause in the tribunes, and cries of 'Evviva Garibaldi!')

The President threatened to have the tribunes cleared.

The Supreme Court will sit this morning to try the case of Fellows vs. bark Mercara.

By Electric T[illegible]

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BR[illegible]

United Sta[illegible]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 [illegible] report from the Commit[illegible] Relations says the last [illegible] with Great Britain left [illegible] questions unsettled:

1st. The impressment [illegible]

2d. The right of searc[illegible]

3d. The question of ex[illegible]

The last question is th[illegible] and upon which both the [illegible]

The President has no[illegible] Browne as Minister to [illegible] Senate has confirmed the [illegible]

Mr. Henderson int[illegible] Senate a bill to fund t[illegible] which provides for the iss[illegible] bonds to cover the entire [illegible] fifty years, redeemable i[illegible] cipal and interest, paya[illegible] est not to be more than t[illegible] per cent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—A[illegible] says it is authorised to sta[illegible] that the litigate demands [illegible] which have been too meek[illegible] tary Seward, are about bei[illegible] ever cost or hazard. Th[illegible] will be presented on Tuesd[illegible] the speeches may be guar[illegible] mains that a speedy an[illegible] sponse must be made by th[illegible] ment to the President's de[illegible] ation of war will immedia[illegible]

A *Tribune*'s special ma[illegible] the same assertion.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—I[illegible] the refusal of England to [illegible] scrutiny of conduct in th[illegible] our Government has de[illegible] positively that our claims [illegible]

The President entirel[illegible] views of Banks' report, [illegible] speedy action in the case [illegible] zens now detained in Bri[illegible]

CHICAGO, Feb. 3—A *Re*[illegible] President positively denie[illegible] statement that he will m[illegible] demand on England to [illegible] claims.

Europe

ON, Feb 3—The [illegible] nd on Saturday [illegible] life and pr[illegible] Chi[illegible] houses [illegible] by falli[illegible]

whom Farragut holds [illegible] The *Courier* says the adm[illegible] rs promises of support [illegible] reply of Garibaldi.

CADIZ, Feb 1—Reports [illegible] Tunis say that famine p[illegible] and Tentane.

FLORENCE, Feb 1—It [illegible] both houses of Parliame[illegible] the Crown Prince Hum[illegible] trothed to the Princess M[illegible]

Another Great Robber[illegible] New York—$3,20[illegible]

The N. Y. *Tribune* c[illegible] has the following: At [illegible] yesterday morning, L[illegible] employed as clerk in [illegible] State of New York, wa[illegible] the Clearing House wi[illegible] bag, containing $3,20[illegible] checks and $500 in ban[illegible] near the intersection [illegible] Wall streets, his attent[illegible] by a handsome Portland [illegible] mare which faced the [illegible] being drawn up beside [illegible] young man came abreast [illegible] known person struck hi[illegible] the head, seized the bag [illegible] the sleigh, was at once [illegible] speed by one of the two [illegible] pied it. Kingsley, still [illegible] the bag with one hand, [illegible] the sleigh, was dragged [illegible] past the bank building [illegible] ployed, his assailant all [illegible] him on the head, face a[illegible] him off. At length h[illegible] hold, and the party, afte[illegible] several of the down tow[illegible] up Pearl street and [illegible] the boy nor any of thos[illegible] the assault can positiv[illegible] the perpetrator of th[illegible] abettors, so rapidly was [illegible] the fellows in his figh[illegible] this may possibly lead t[illegible] the owner and his acc[illegible] Kingsley suffered sev[illegible] tusions, on the face an[illegible] seriously injured. He [illegible] Clearing House abou[illegible] checks upon various ba[illegible] erable sum in bank note[illegible] received by him in [illegible] were certified, and th[illegible] certified. Had the ro[illegible]

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Gen. Banks' report from the Committee on Foreign Relatfons says the last treaty of peace with Great Britain left three important questions unsettled:

1st. The impressment of seamen.

2d. The right of search.

3d. The question of expatriation.

The last question is the most important, and upon which both the powers rest.

The President has nominated J. Ross Browne as Minister to China, and the Senate has confirmed the nomination.

Mr. Henderson introduced in the Senate a bill to fund the national debt, which provides for the issue of registered bonds to cover the entire debt, payable in fifty years, redeemable in ten years, principal and interest, payable in coin, interest not to be more than three and one-ha per cent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—A *World's* special says it is authorised to state most confidently that the litigate demands on Great Britain, which have been too meekly urged by Secretary Seward, are about being forced at whatever cost or hazard. The British Minister will be presented on Tuesday; and although the speeches may be guarded, the fact re mains that a speedy and satisfactory response must be made by the British Government to the President's demand or a declaration of war will immediately ensue.

A *Tribune's* special makes substantially the same assertion.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—In consequence of the refusal of England to allow the slightest scrutiny of conduct in the Alabama claims our Government has determined to assert positively that our claims must be paid.

The President entirely concurs in the views of Banks' report, and intends to take speedy action in the case of American citizens now detained in British prisons.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3—A *Republican* says the President positively denies the truth of the statement that he will make an imperative demand on England to pay the Alabama claims.

Europe.

ON, Feb 3—The gale which passed nd on Saturday last was very des- life and property in this city ol. Chi. eys and signs were houses u roofed and m by falli

whom Farragut holds intimate relations. The *Courier* says the admiral sent to Caprera promises of support and only awaits the reply of Garibaldi.

CADIZ, Feb 1—Reports from Morocco and Tunis say that famine prevails at Tangiers and Tentane.

FLORENCE, Feb 1—It was announced in both houses of Parliament yesterday that the Crown Prince Humbert is formally betrothed to the Princess Margaretta of Genoa.

Another Great Robbery in Wall Street, New York—$3,200,000 Stolen.

The N. Y. *Tribune* of December 14th has the following: At about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Louis J. Kingsley, employed as clerk in the Bank of the State of New York, was returning from the Clearing House with a black leather bag, containing $3,200,000 worth of checks and $500 in bank notes, and when near the intersection of William and Wall streets, his attention was attracted by a handsome Portland sleigh and bay mare which faced the street, instead of being drawn up beside the walk. As the young man came abreast the sleigh an unknown person struck him on the side of the head, seized the bag and, jumping into the sleigh, was at once driven off at high speed by one of the two men who occupied it. Kingsley, still holding fast to the bag with one hand, and clinging to the sleigh, was dragged nearly a block past the bank building in which he is employed, his assailant all this time striking him on the head, face and hands to get him off. At length he relinquished his hold, and the party, after driving through several of the down town streets, dashed up Pearl street and vanished. Neither the boy nor any of those who witnessed the assault can positively identify either the perpetrator of the outrage or his abettors, so rapidly was it done. One of the fellows in his flight lost his hat, and this may possibly lead to the detection of the owner and his accomplices. Young Kingsley suffered several painful contusions on the face and head, but is not seriously injured. He had taken to the Clearing House about $5,000,000 in checks upon various banks, and a considerable sum in bank notes. Of the checks received by him in return $3,200,000 were certified, and the remainder non certified. Had the robbers committed the assault when the messenger returned from the bank in the afternoon, they migh have secured a very large amount of money in bank notes, as the bank differences are then paid in cash. The robbery having been committed, every known detail was then at once telegraphed to the Police Central office, and thence communicated to all the precincts and to the police of the country; but up to a late hour last night no arrests had been made.

THE CHEMISTRY OF MEDICINE—Among the special delights which have so richly repaid our visit to New England was the inspection, it was our privilege to make of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s Laboratory, at Lowell. Although we know by hearsay, that it was large, yet we were surprise when we came into view of its real magnitude and still more by the extent and and complication of its truly immense business. The whole massive structure is in fact one vast chemical laboratory. in which the processes of this wonderful art are constantly going on. Medico-chemical science has found that the curative properties of any substance exist in some one or more of its component parts. Thus the remedial effects of opium are due solely to the morphia it contains, although this is but one-eighteenth part of its weight; the other seventeen parts are gum, extractive and inert or offensive matter. Dr. Ayer's system separates the medical properties of each substance employed and we are here shown the processes by which the *virtues* of each remedial agent are chased through the alembics until they come out completely pure at last. These concentrated, purified medical properties, or virtues, are finally combined together to produce the remedies which have made themselves a reputation for unrivalled excellence all over the world. Not only does the Doctor disclaim all secrecy in his art but explains every process by which by which the people can be supplied with the best possible remedies for the treatment of disease.—The Formula by which his remedies are made are published in th medical journals and have been presented to a large part of the medical Faculty of the United States, and are constantly sent by male to such physicians as apply for them.—*Daily Chronicle*, San Francisco.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of a lits pleasures. The first irregularity of any function should be checked and set ri t by late these fine purifying Pills, m by thoroughly they

rt of so wonderful nence as a remedy and derangements of is no longer a matter of dispute doubt. In these diseases the beneficial effects of Holloway's invaluable Pills are so permanent and extensive that the whole system is renovated, the organs of digestion strengthened, and full and easy assimilation promoted, so that both physical and moral energy are increased.

Determination of Blood to the Head.

This is generally occasioned by some irregularity o stomach and bowels, which, if not quickly attend d to, frequently terminates fatally. A few doses of th e famous Pills never fail to give tone to the stomach regularity to the secretions, and purity to the fluids. Vertigo dimness of sight and other indications of approaching apoplexy, are en irely dissipated by a course of this admirable medicine.

The Female's Best Friend

For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the ex and in every contingency perilous to the life of women, yo th ful or aged, married or single, this mild but speedy remedy is recommended with friendly e rnestness. It will correct all functional derangements to which they are subject.

Scrofula and all Skin Diseases.

For all skin diseases, howeve inveterate, these medicines are a sovereign remedy While the Pills act upon the blood, which they pu ify, the ointment passes through the pores of the s in, and cleanses every structure, as water saturates he soil or as salt penetrates meat. The whole physical machinery is thus rendered healthy, regular and vigorous

Coughs, Colds and Asthmas.

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

Indigestion—Billious Headache.

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

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

Acne	Female Irregularities	Scrofula King, Evil
Asthma	Fevers of all kinds	Sore Thr
Bilious Complaints	Fits	Stone and Gravel
Blotches on the Skin	Gout	Secondary Symptoms
Bowel Complaints	Headache	Tic-Doulourenx
Colics	Indigestion	Tumours
Constipation the Bowels	Inflammation	Ulcers
Consumption	Jaundice	Venereal Affections
Debility	Liver Complaints	Worms of all k
Dropsy	Lumbago	Weakness, fr whatever caus
Dysentery	Piles	
Erysipelas	Rheumatism	
&c.	Retention of Urine	&c

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respect Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civil orld, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

*** There is considerable saving by taking the ues.

Full directions for the guidance of patients in ever disease affixed to each Box oc31-W

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DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, &C

CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been worn to. See the TIMES, July 13th, 1864.

Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—The Right Hon Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and JT Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service for Cholera was Chlorodyne. See LANCET, Dec. 31, 1864.

Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—Extract from MEDICAL TIMES, Jan 12th, 1866—Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place.'

Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure in Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.

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

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.—CAUTION—None genuine without the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne' on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole Manufacturer J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles is 1½; 2s 9d; 4s 6d and 11s.

AGENTS IN NEW YORK—I. Aspinwall, William street; F. C. Wells & Co., 115 Franklin street. ja26

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 "Worcestersh 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 on 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. ja14 1y 1a w

Three Prize Medals. Paris, 1867

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS

&c., &c.;

(*Free from Adulteration.*

Manufactured by

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Well known Manufacturers are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers i every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality. my29 1aw

BRISTOL'S

Sarsaparilla

IN LARGE BOTTLES.

when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and th humours of the body rendered unhealthy by the gros and greasy secretions of the winter months. This goo though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of th system, and should be used daily as

A DIET DRINK

by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. I is the only genuine and original preparation for

THE PERMANENT CURE

OF THE

MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASE

OF

Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boi Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers,

And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions.

It is also a sure and reliable remedy for

Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Tetter, Scald Head, Scurvy, White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Ner vous and General Debility of the System, Loss of Appetite, Langour, Dizziness, and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice.

It is guaranteed to be the

Purest and Most Powerful Preparation

OF

GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA

And is the only

TRUE AND RELIABLE CURE FOR SYPHILIS, Even in its worst forms.

It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated o impure state of the blood.

The afflicted may rest assured that there is NOT THE LEAST PARTICLE OF MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants, without doing the least injury.

Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle; and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Hostetter, Smith & Dean,

m18 d & w 1y San Francisco.

THE LEADING PERFUME OF THE AGE!

From Fresh Culled Flowers.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

CELEBRATED

Florida Water.

This exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from Blooming Tropical Flowers, of surpassing fragrance. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible; while its influence on the SKIN is most refreshing, imparting a Delightful Buoancy to the overtaxed Body and Mind, particularly when mixed with the water of the Bath. For

Fainting Turns,
Nervousness,
Headache,
Debility,
And Hysteria!

It is a sure and speedy relief with the very ELITE Fashion; it has for 25 years maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies Cuba, Mexico and Central and South America, and w confidently recommend it as an article which, for delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and perman has no equal. It will also remove from the skin

Roughness,
Blotches,
Sun Burn,
Freckles,
And Pimples.

It is as delicious as the OTTO OF ROSES and lends freshness and beautiful transparency to the complexion. Diluted with water it makes the best dentifrice, imparting a pearly whiteness to the teeth; it also removes al smarting or pain after shaving.

COUNTERFEITS,

Beware of imitations. Look for the name of MURRAY LANMAN on the bottle Wrapper and ornamental label.

Prepared only by

LANMAN & KEMP,

Wholesale Druggists,

70, 71 & 73 Water Street, New York.

AND FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

m18 d & w 1y

SILVER MEDAL.

PARIS EXHIBITION 1867.

PEPSINE.

Morson's Pepsine Wine, Lozenges and Globules,

These preparations are perfect palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion. In bottles and boxes, from 2s.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES,

Dietetic Preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the Food of Invalids and Children, in packets

GELATINE and CREOSOTE (Morson's).

CHLORODYNE, in Bottles and Globules, (Morson's)

PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PREPARATIONS.

*** See Name, Address and Trade Mark.

T. MORSON & SON,

31, 33, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

Orders to be made payable through Agents or by English drafts.

SHIPPING ORDERS CAREFULLY PACKED.

BRISTOL'S

(Vegetable)

SUGAR-COATED

PILLS!

THE GREAT CURE

For all the diseases of the

LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS,

Put up in Glass Phials, warranted

KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with that greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved humours or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills are the safest, the quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to.

DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION
LIVER COMPLAINTS
CONSTIPATION,
HEADACHE
DROPSY
PILES,

For many years these PILLS have been used in daily practice, always with the best results and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable Extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost, and the combination of rare medicinal properties is such that in long standing and difficult diseases where other medicines have completely failed, these extraordinary PILLS have effected speedy and thorough cures.

Only 25 cts per Phial.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

m18 d & w 1y Hostetter, Smith & Dean.

LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS

OR

Concentrated Alcoholic Solution of the Constituents of COAL TAR

PERSEVERANDO VINCES. W.V.W. & Co. TRADE MARK.

[Extract from the Lancet, Dec. 22, 1866.

LIQ. CARBONIS DETERGENS—We are very sceptical of the value of new remedies, and it was in a spirit of scepticism that we tried the liq. carbonis detergens. It is represented to be a concentrated alcoholic solution of the constituents of coal tar, and to contain all the active ingredients of the tar, to wit, benzine, naphthaline, and phenic acid. The addition of water, with agitation, makes a durable emulsion, in which the tar remains in a state of fine suspension, almost equivalent to solution. Our therapeutical experience of the preparation is very satisfactory indeed. In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of psoriasis which had resisted all other kinds of treatment speedily got well under the application of the liq. carbonis detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as fetid ulcers, etc., the preparation is put into the form of soap.

PURE COAL TAR SOAP

(Registered as Sapo Carbonis Detergens.)

[This Soap is unrivalled as a

Skin Soap

as proved by abundant medical testimony. By daily use infectious diseases are prevented, and a clear and healthy appearance imparted to the skin.

Sold in tablets at 6d and 1s each, by all Chemists.

The above are manufactured by the Sole Proprietors,

W. V. WRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGISTS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, &c.,

SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

Removed from No 11 Old Fish Street, E.C. Established 1667.

Messrs W. V. WRIGHT & Company. will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a Monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their especial manufacture, of guaranteed purity. au26 1y law

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness

PEPSINE.

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for weak an impaired digestion, may be had in the form o POWDER, PEPSINE GLOBULES IN BOTTLES on order, WINE, and LOZENGES. The POWDER is PURE, the WINE UNALTERABLE, and the LOZENGES a NEW, AGREEABLE, and convenient manner of taking the medicine. Manufactured by

T. MORSON & SON,

31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russe Square, London.

And may be obtained of all respectable Chemis and Storekeepers.

GELATINE (Morson's Patent) MORSON'S KREOSOTE,

And every description of Chemicals, and all new Preparations carefully packed for shipment.

*** See their Name and Trade Mark on all Preparations.

Orders to be made payable in London. m1

LANGLEY & CO.,

Wholesale Agents for British Columbi

THE BEST REMEDY

FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS

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

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 11s each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World.

*** Orders to be made payable by London Houses. m11 1y law

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Dispatches giving account of the caving in of the side of Mount Vesusius, causing loss of life, are unfounded. No such accident occurred.

Dispatches from Florence allege that the Italian Government is about to send a naval expedition to the Rio de la Platta. Nothing is known of this movement, and Menabrea declines to give an explanation.

It is reported that the Italian fleet now lying in the Bay of Naples is preparing to sail for South America.

Dr Americus Nambrey, a well known traveller in Central Asia, in a letter to the *Times* proves the absurdity of the reports that the Chinese Government is preparing a hostile movement against Russia.

NAPLES, Jan. 31.—The Italian fleet now in the harbor has received orders to sail forthwith to the Rio Parana in Paraguay; all information in regard to the expedition is vigorously withheld by the Government.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Killarney letters say that the clergy of that town who refused to say mass for the souls of Allen, Larkin and Gould, executed at Manchester, have ceased to receive money for the support of the Church.

A terrific gale prevailed throughout England to-night, and much damage by sea and land is apprehended.

MADRID, Feb. 1.—In accordance with the expressed determination of the Government to support the temporal power of the Holy Father, steps have been taken for the formation of a corps, to be known as the Papal Legion.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—In accordance with the request of Lord Stanley, the Pasha of Egypt has recalled the auxillary troops of Egyptians sent to join the British and Egyptians for Abyssinia.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—The bill introduced by Government, granting indemnities [illegible] the King of Nassau, passed the [illegible] Much opposition was shown to granting these appropriations. The bill only passed by the urgent efforts of Bismarck.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The debate in the Corps Legislatif on the bill for the government of the press continues. It is reported that the Government is likely to withdraw the new bill for the regulation of the press, in consequence of the opposition to the measure by the Liberal party.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—At a great meeting at Birmingham yesterday, John Bright made a speech in which he pleaded the wrongs of Ireland in part extenuation of the Fenian outrages. They only begged for a church reform. He said there was nothing the United States could do i Ireland were part and parcel of that country which England might not do also if she would.

The *Times* has an editorial on the arrest of Irish Americans and their imprisonment. Train's arrest was a mistake. It says it should be distinguished from the arrests of Irishmen who come over with the secret intention to create a revolt against the Government.

CORK, Feb. 4.—A considerable body of men supposed to be Fenians were discovered early this morning in the vicinity of the castle twenty miles west of this city. They appeared to be preparing to make an attack. A strong police force was ordered to the ground when the assemblage dispersed.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.—The strike of cabmen still continue to the great annoyance of all classes. There is no prospect of compliance,

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The *Moniteur* gives an account of the reception of the new Italian Minister by the King of Prussia, who warmly welcomed him as the first Embassador from Italy to the North German Confederation, and declared it to be a new pledge of peace.

FLORENCE, Feb, 4.—The Pope recently ordered that the Catholic clergy have a Te Deum sung in all the churches of Italy, in honor of the victory of the Papal arms.

Victor Emmanuel has issued a proclamation prohibiting the holding of religious ceremonies for such a purpose within the Kingdom.

Advices from Crete state that the Turks acknowledge that Ali Pacha has entirely failed in his mission. Many leading Turks are beginning to favor annexation to Greece. Seven more provinces have voted in favor of annexation to Greece. The Cretans have declared themselves by a majority of 29,000 free from the Sultan and in favor of Crete forming a part of the dominion of the King of Greece.

PARIS, Feb 4—The debate on regulating the press is continued. Minister Rouher made a speech urging the passage of the law. He said he was unwilling to oppose liberal tendencies, but the Empire and people alike demand some restraint on the press. The clause in the bill abolishing the preliminary license to publish was adopted by an unanimous vote.

It is reported that the Pope is willing to resume negotiations with Austria for reviving the Concordat.

LONDON, Feb 4—The last despatches from Abyssinia represent the prospects of the expedition as favorable. The army was well supplied.

No marine disasters are reported from the late storm.

It is reported that the Italian Finance Minister will place forty million livres of the Italian loan to be negotiated in this market.

CORK, Feb 4—One of the gates of the city was undermined last night and blown up; at the same time all the telegraph lines in the city were cut. The prompt action of the police prevented further demonstration. Several arrests have been made.

FLORENCE, Feb 4—The *Nai Vaini* asserts that no negotiations are pending for a new convention between France and Italy. Menabrea prefers the September treaty. Garibaldi has written an eloquent and enthusiastic letter to Admiral Farragut. He congratulates him on encouraging by the presence of an American fleet the national aspirations of Italy.

WASHINGTON, Feb 7—The new British Minister was presented to-day. Seward refused to allow the reporters to be present. The President said the people of the United States will believe Her Majesty entirely sincere in the kindly message which under her command has been delivered, and this belief will encourage them to hope for the speedy and amicable adjustment of the matters in difference between the two Governments.

LONDON, Feb 7—Later advices from the British expedition to Abyssinia are very discouraging and forbid the hope of a successful or safe move this season.

United States.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—The *Republican's* special to-night says the President will nominate Seward as Minister to England in place of Adams, resigned. Seward's friends say he will accept. Radical Senators promise to confirm him if he will agree not to meddle with politics, but leave the country immediately.

Seward officially announces that the act to suspend the further reduction of the currency has become a law, notwithstanding the President failed to return it to Congress.

RICHMOND, Feb 6—Convention has adopted the clause requiring the Governor to be a ci[illegible] of the country for ten years and of State of Virginia for three years. An amendment declaring ineligible to the office any person who aided rebellion was defeated by a decided majority.

RALEIGH, Feb 6—The Convention passed a resolution requesting Gen Canby to issue orders prohibiting the sale and sacrifice of property under execution.

TALLAHASSE, Feb 6—Convention completed the constitution and will adjourn tomorrow.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb.—About half past ten o'clock last night the telegraph wires from San Francisco, via New York to Heart's Content, Newfoundland, were connected through, and dispatches were sent and received direct over a length of six thousand miles of wire. Heart's Content being the connecting point for the Atlantic Cable. A message was transmitted from Valencia, Ireland, repeated at Heart's Content, and received in San Francisco in less than two (2) minutes, arriving here eight hours and ten minutes ahead of Valencia time. The San Francisco operator sent seventy-seven words to Heart's Content direct in three minutes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—Just before arrival in this harbor yesterday, the bark Caroline Read went ashore on Fort Point. The tug boat St. Thomas succeeded in towing her off. Her damage is supposed to be slight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 6—The steamship Del Norte, 4½ days from Victoria, arrived here this noon.

Canada.

MONTREAL, Feb 4—It is reported that a crisis is imminent in the Dominion Cabinet. Places will be offered Mr Howe and other Nova Scotian leaders.

A telegram from the Mayor of Halfax says great want prevails among the fishermen.

GREAT GLACIER OF NEW ZEALAND.—The Westland (England) *Observer* has an account of a visit paid recently by the chief officers of the geological department to the great glacier on the west side of Mount Cook. The foot of the glacier, which is about 13 miles from the sea, is 1,900 feet wide. Neither the glacier nor the immense field of snow which feeds it is visible from the river until within a quarter of a mile of it, when the stupendous masses of snow and ice at once breaks upon the view. Below the glacier a recent moraine extends for several hundred yards, consisting of the debris of the rock, 20 feet deep, underlain by ice and snow, through which considerable streams of water runs, which are rendered visible in round holes, caused by the giving way of the ice and by cracks in the surface. On the southern side there has recently been a great fracture of the ice and breach of the rock, which had fallen in immense masses. The party ascended on the northern side, where the snow or ice formed rounded hills, undisturbed by any cracks or fissures. The glacier matter is porous, and presents tolerable footing; it is of a gray color, full of small dirt with occasional stones, which had evidently fallen from the surrounding hills. The great peculiarity of this glacier is not only its immense size but the consequent fact of its descending to so low a level —640 feet above the sea level—instead of ending, as is usually the case, at an altitude of some 3,000 or 4,000 feet, close to he limit of perpetual snow, among Alpine vegetation. Here the green bush extends some thousands of feet above the glacier, on the steep side of the range in which the glacier has cut the deep narrow gorge. Not a single Alpine plant rewarded the research of the party, and the temperature on the glacier was scarcely below that on the flat below. With some ceremony the party named it the Victoria Glacier. The height of the peak of Mount Cook is found to be 12,632 feet.

THE CUNARD LINE—WITHDRAWAL OF THE STEAMSHIPS FROM BOSTON.—The following letter, says the New York *Times* of December 19th, is Cunard's reply to a communication from a native and citizen of Boston, who, at the request of several prominent merchants of that city, has recently visited the Provinces of Canada for the purpose of ascertaining the direction in which the great volume of American produce, increasing year by year and destined for European markets, can most satisfactorily be turned in order to insure to the shippers the greatest degree of despatch:

DEAR SIR.—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication on the subject of trans-Atlantic transportation, from which I gather that it is the general impression that if the proper inducements had been offered by our line of steamships vast quantities of produce would have gone to Boston for shipment, which port, with the proper inducements, you say shippers would prefer to any other. I must confess I am at a loss to know what is meant by proper inducements. We do not require in New York to make arrangements in Canada, or in the Far West, for freight, and during this last autumn, when we have been sending an average of 2,500 tons of freight every week, for 10,000 tons per month, in our ships rrom this port, we have been unable to get 500 or 600 tons once a fortnight in Boston at one-half the rate we are getting here and tha was not considered sufficient inducement, as shippers in Boston complained at paying 20s. per ton when we were asking 40@50s here. I think that the Boston shippers, if they wished to encourage shipments via Boston should not complain of paying half the rate of freight from New York, but we have taken freight from Boston at 5s. per ton, and even for nothing; I have ascertained also that a good deal of the little freight obtained in Boston was sent on from New York or purchased for New York account, the low rates of freight being the inducement. I do not know what Boston may be in the future as a place of shipment—I have only to deal with the present. I have received communications from Philadelphia and Baltimore clearly proving that those ports offer greater inducements for Atlantic steamers than any others. I have no doubt that the writers fully believe what they wrote, but the trade was to be built up and the experiment to be made at our expense and not theirs.

I am very glad to hear that at last arrangements are being made to make through connections between Boston and the West, but I cannot admit that the reason why produce has not been shipped from Boston has been that we have not offered the proper inducements for taking it to England. We could not do more than take it at five shillings per ton, and sometimes freight free, and we have not been able always to get that, but have had to take stone ballast. I can only regret that the arrangements you speak of had not been completed long ago.

I remain, etc., E. CUNARD.

A HORRIBLE FRAUD.—The St. Louis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says; There is no telling the way that men, greedy for gain, will not avail themselves of to advance their fortunes, especially during and since the war, as men have found willing and anxious to sell soul and conscience for a little filthy lucre. A few days since an incident occurred which very forcibly illustrates this. An Irishman was employed to dig up and remove some of the bodies of Union soldiers in the Wesleyan Cemetery of this city. In lifting the coffins he thought they seemed unusually hollow in their sound, and opening some of them found that no bodies had ever been placed in them at all, nothing but planks or square blocks of wood. The mystery to the honest Hibernian was great; but when it was told him that the Union soldiers were buried by contract, the undertaker receiving so much per coffin, and that the bodies could be sold at a handsome profit to some Medical College, the doubt was at once removed, and the avenue to a large fortune immediately disclosed. This was odly one of the ways that the war made men rich.

A GREAT sensation has been created in Denmark by the scandalous particulars recently published about the antecedents of the late King Frederick the Seventh. It appears from these details that the Countess Danner was the issue of an incestuous union, her parents being brother and sister. She is a native of Rhenish Prussia, and, as a young girl, was distinguished alike for her surpassing beauty and her somewhat dissolute life. After giving birth to an illegitimate child, she married a tavern-keeper at Mulheim, near Cologne, on the Rhine, and her beauty soon attracted large numbers of travellers to her husband's hotel, which was generally known as the "Hotel of the beautiful landlady." One day a Danish artist from Copenhagen stopped there, and was so smitten with her charms that he laid siege to her heart and prevailed on her to elope with him to Denmark. At Copenhagen Crown Prince Frederick saw and loved her, but she turned a deaf ear to his application until he heroically promised to marry her. He did so in 1850, three years after he had ascended the throne. It is believed that she was never divorced from her husband, the Muhlheim tavern keeper. King Frederick the Seventh was so exceedingly fond of her that he oftentimes declared that he would abdicate his crown rather than give her up.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED

Feb 3—Slp Gen Harney, Williams, Pt Townsend
Schr Black Diamond, McCulloch, Nanaimo
Slp Harriet, Smith, San Juan
Feb 4 - Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Pt Townsend
Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster
Slp Ocean Queen, Smith, Sooke
Slp Louisa, Cutler, Pt Townsend
Feb. 5—Schr Blk Diamond, McCulloch, Pt Townsend
Slp Thornton, Warren, Sitka
Feb 6—Slp Harriet, Smith, San Juan

CLEARED.

Feb 3—Schr Black Diamond, McCulloch, Nana[illegible]
Schr Alert, McKay, San Juan
Schr Discovery, Rudlaw, Nanaimo
Slp Harriet, Smith, San Juan
Slp Lettita, Adams, Pt Townsend
Feb 4—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Pt Townsend
Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster
Schr General Harney, Williams, Pt Townsend
Feb 6—Slp Harriet, Smith, San Juan
Bk Mercara, Connop, Valparaiso

PORT OF PORT TOWNSEND, W.T.

ENTERED.

Jan 30—Bark Onward, San Francisco
Feb 3—Bark Milan, Sitka

PASSENGERS.

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—Miss F Myers, M A J Hill and wife, Kudder, H Butler, McCarthy, Phillips, Wilkinson, Denning, Dunham, Bray.

CONSIGNEES.

Per bark LEVI STEVENS, from San Francisco—Millard & Beedy, Bunster, Carr, Marvin, Dickson, Campbell & Co, order McQuade. [illegible] H R Co, Lowe Bros. Drum[illegible]

Per [illegible] Smith[illegible]

Per ba[illegible] impleme[illegible] sks barl[illegible] copper, 1[illegible] cs dry go[illegible] ture, 40 hf [illegible] hollowware, 14 c ses [illegible] ware, 24 empty kegs, 20 bxs [illegible] pkgs matches, 20 do meal, 70 kgs [illegible] olive do, 2 cs neats oot do, 18 bbls be[illegible] 80 cs lard, 5 bbls pork, 200 mats rice, 52 sks [illegible], 3 cases shovels, 11 cs sardines, 30 bxs starch, 2 stoves, 50 boxes spices, 20 bls salt, 6 bars steel, 50 hlf bbls sugar, 90 kegs do, 50 chsts tea, 6 cs tobacco, 27 planks wood, 10 cs red wine, 63 pkgs woodenware, 25 cs yeast powders. Value, $18,624

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—10 head cattle, 38 sheep, 2 horses, 9 dressed hogs, 1 box butter, 1 qr beef, 5 sks oysters.

BIRTHS.

In this city, February 8th, the wife of James Hutcheson, of a son.

On the 21st January, at Glenhart, near Clinton, B.C., the wife of W. H. McKay, Esq., of a daughter.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

MARINE—Pacific Insurance Company, San Francisco.

FIRE—Imperial Insurance Company, London.

LIFE—City of Glasgow Assurance Company, Glasgow.

For Rates of Premium, apply to
J. ROBERTSON STEWART,
Agent.
Wharf street, Victoria, B. C., 1867. au6 d & w

LD. LOWENBERG.
REAL ESTATE AGENT
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