

The Civil List Comedies.

The scene enacted in the Legislative Council, on Friday, is without a parallel in this or, as we venture to think, any other Colony. In fact it beggars description. For several days the Civil List Bill had been denounced in unmeasured terms by the member for Victoria District through the columns of his personal organ. It was characterized as a huge blunder, an unprecedented outrage, a violation of a despotic form of government, tantamount upon the Colony fifty-six officials for life, and \$77,241, a year—setting the popular will at defiance and making officialdom supreme. It was, therefore, altogether unnatural to expect that he who had so severely condemned the measure in his own organ would be found opposing it in his place in the Legislative Council. The Bill came up for a second reading, Mr Nathan moved a six-months' hoist. The leader of the popularity-hunting triplets seconded the motion. He did so with reluctance (of course he did), as he believed in officials being well paid (now that he himself was so near office). He thought officials should be paid at a rate which would enable them to lay by against rainy day one-half of their income! There had been much needless declamation about high salaries; yet he thought he could run the Government to the devil, I suppose, whispered an impertinent fellow for twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars a year. Mr Bonster acquiesced in all that he had said, and threw the House into a good humor (as he always does) by protesting, in reply to an impertinent remark from the "ministers' benches," that "I never take advantage of a privilege that belongs to me." Happy would it have been for the "triplets" and their cause if the debate, so far as they were concerned, had closed with "Bonster." But their evil star was in the ascendant. Bonster arose slowly and stately, like a Sphinx from old ocean's bosom. Striking out of his grandest attitudes, and with measured words, doubtless designed to be impressive, he informed the House that he intended supporting the motion for a six-months' hoist—not that he could find much fault with the measure, but because he was afraid of being misrepresented outside—for clap-trap! The official list as a whole was not excessive, and he questioned very much whether it could be reduced under Responsible Government. One or two trifling reductions might possibly be made; but, then, some of the salaries were too low, and additions would have to be made; and he wound up by announcing himself the guardian of official interests. The House and the galleries looked bewildered. Not that it was anything new of astonishing to witness such a feat of ground and lofty tumbling on the part of the great political acrobat. That could easily be surmised. In his case it may truly be said that

"The thinking of fools is common to grown men; but no one would think to attack it; but no man until now was so flagrantly known as a member by his lack of it."

But it was something new to hear such a candid confession from such lips—to hear the political juggler admit his real character—his real motive of action. And his pals? They looked at him much as Caesar might be supposed to have looked at Brutus when he signed off "Et tu Brute," muttering something of the sort but not distinctly. "Why, Billy, you have split on us, and betrayed the good cause!" The member for Victoria District resumed his seat with an air which plainly bespoke a desire to retire into his boots. "He had seen mischief brewing on the ministerial benches. The twinkle in his keen gaze told plainly that the senior member for Victoria was going after that heathen Chinese. And he did go for him to some purpose. From such a scathing, good Lord deliver us. Like a helpless worm under the heel of a giant, there lay the old dog, wriggling and writhing under the merciless lash of the unadorned verdict of City was "Let him go." It is to be hoped that the luckless member for Victoria District came out of that terrible ordeal "a wiser of not a better man," and it would be well if there would take warning from his case and give practical recognition of the truth of the maxim—that, in politics as in all else, "Honesty is the best policy."

The Ballot-Box.
It is an uncommon thing for a certain type of politicians to preach up the Ballot-box as a panacea for all the ills which are heir to us, in fact, synonymous with

absolute purity of elections. We will admit that in old countries like England, for instance, where a large portion of the voters are tenants or employees or dependents upon the rich in one form or another, there are strong arguments in favor of the Ballot-box. But it must be admitted that this class of argument loses its force in a new country like British Columbia, where tenantry is almost unknown and where labor depends over capital. And, in our opinion, this is the only ground upon which the Ballot-box can claim superiority over open voting. An effective check upon bribery and corruption it does not supply. While the Ballot-box does not prevent corruption it shields it from the eye of the law. In all such matters experience is a valuable guide which is neither pedantic nor prudent to ignore. In the United States the Ballot-box has had a tolerably fair trial, and what is the result? Is corruption unknown in the elections of the Great Republic? Why, the stuffing of the Ballot-box with bogus votes has become a practice almost universal. And as for bribery it flourishes under that system as under no other. Governor Hoffman of New York State recently sent down to the Senate a special message upon this subject. He declares it to be one of the greatest evils of the times—the corrupt use of money to influence the votes of electors. All laws and measures which aim at establishing purity in elections will fail in their purpose if they fall short of reaching this one great evil. No power can guard the Ballot-box to any purpose if the men whose constitutional privilege it is to vote are to be influenced in the exercise of that privilege by corruptions of money. Money, no measure, secures nominations and controls results. This pernicious and dangerous practice is not peculiar to cities and villages. It pervades the whole State, scarcely a neighbourhood is exempt from it. It is practiced with impunity because under the existing constitution and laws the wrongdoers know very well they cannot be convicted or punished. Such is the "experience of the chief State of the Union; and it is more or less the experience of all general elections in fact. Under that system it is only necessary to find how many votes are needed for the "steves" to show majorities, and the secret springs to force them into the common receptacle for the ballots. Dead men live again and live men multiply their votes to meet the need of the candidate. What right have we to expect that the experience of Canada would materially differ in this respect? No doubt it would take long practice for the Candidates to become such experts as their consorts at stuffing the Ballot-box; but there is no reason to doubt that they would become so in time. We say that they would not attach much importance to the question, but we must confess to a preference for the open, manly voting to which most Englishmen have been accustomed.

Sunday, March 16.
THE LONEST BALL EVER KNOWN.—The usually quiet town of Clinton, whose winter population numbers 12 males, was enlivened, on the 22nd of February, by a ball. Ladies and gentlemen came from all parts—some travelling 200 miles—to attend. All the hotel beds being full, the stores of Foster and Beedy were thrown open for the accommodation of lodgers. The ball took place at Smith's Clinton Hotel and was actually—we will not say—kept up six days and nights. On two occasions during the week the guests were invited to visit Harper's Clinton Mills, about 23 miles distant, and went there in sleighs, they were regaled by Mr Jerome Harper with their generous host vigorously. The whole affair passed off happily and without the occurrence of a single untoward incident.

ARRIVAL OF THE G S WRIGHT.—The P. T. Co.'s steamer G S Wright, Capt Rogers, arrived at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Portland Oregon, with 24 passengers and a good freight. She left Portland on the evening of the 15th but did not cross the bar until Friday morning. Entered the Straits at 3 am yesterday morning. The G S Wright will be in port for a few days to undergo some slight repairs to her copper and propeller. Capt Rogers and Mr Peters, purser, have placed us under obligations for files of papers, &c.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE COAL MINING CO.—At a meeting of creditors and shareholders of this company, held yesterday at the office of Peakes & Johnson, solicitors, the following resolution was passed and received 29 signatures: That the liquidators of the Queen Charlotte Coal Mining Co., be requested to call a special meeting of the shareholders and creditors to take into consideration the proposed sale of the mine by the mortgagee and to devise means to discharge the mortgage for the benefit of the shareholders and creditors.

REAL ESTATE TAX COMMISSIONERS.—The Governor has appointed D Cameron, E G Alston and W J Macdonald, Esquires, to be Commissioners under, and to carry out the provisions of the Tax Sale Repeal Ordinance, 1867, Amendment Act.

FOURTEEN of the passengers by the George S Wright from Portland are bound for Omineca.

THE ANTIPODES.—This bark will sail for Australia to-day. She has 313,000 feet of lumber and 30,000 picked, 148 barrels and 333 half barrels of salmon, besides a deckload of spars.

THE LATE GEORGE PEAKES.—The remains of the late Mr George Peakes will lie in state at Masonic Hall from 1 o'clock to-day, and the Hall will be thrown open to friends of the deceased not being Masons. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The procession will proceed to Christ Church, where the funeral services of the Church of England will be performed by the Very Rev Dean Oridge. The remains will then be conveyed to the Cemetery and interred with full Masonic honors.

Victoria French Relief Fund.

An appeal is about to be made to the people of Victoria on behalf of the sufferers in France. That appeal is to be made in a form at once popular and agreeable. A musical entertainment to be under the immediate patronage of His Excellency Governor Muirgrave, Sir James Douglas, K. C. B., Capt Herbert, R. N., and officers of His Majesty's Squadron. Knowing something about the musical talents of those who will take part in the performance, we do not hesitate to say that all who go will get their money's worth in music alone. But the direct return for the dollar must be regarded as, indeed, but an infinitesimal part of the reward promised to the performance of a charitable act.

"The secret pleasure of a generous act is the great mind's greatest reward."

The cause of the sufferers in France is one which has a strong claim on universal humanity. It knows no bounds of national or political or religious prejudice. To every heart permeated with the "milk of human kindness," it appeals with trumpet-tongue. He who would better and argue as to the cause of suffering and dispute as to which side was in the fault knows not what true charity is. It is enough that there is need suffering in France and the duty becomes irresistible. The appeal is to every man. Do you say, "Oh, I'm not a Frenchman. If I were, I should certainly feel called upon to do something." Are you a man? That's the real, the only question. Your first duty is to your God; the second to your "neighbor." "And who is my neighbor?" You are not the first that has put a similar question. Take your Bible and read the answer which that question elicited more than eighteen hundred years ago. It will be found in Luke's Gospel, beginning at the 9th verse of the 10th chapter. See what the Samaritan did, and do thou—and do likewise. "It may be permitted us to suggest whether, in addition to the musical treat, and the infinitely greater reward, there is not another motive which it would not be altogether improper to keep in view. The proceeds of whatever may be contributed here will take the distinctive form of the 'Victoria French Relief Fund.' Is there not room here for a little becoming ambition, pride, if you will, to make that fund creditable to Victoria? Reader, if you would know what real happiness is, if you would learn the luxury of doing good," if you would obey the injunction of your Creator, let yours be

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH PETITION.—The presentation of this document on Friday caused a ripple of laughter to sweep across the board; but when the paper had been unfolded and it was shown to be in the handwriting of Mr De Cosmos there was a loud guffaw! The petition was energetically circulated for five weeks, and received only 201 signatures, some of which have an ancient, dilapidated appearance, giving rise to the suspicion that the person circulating it had a fee for every name he procured and used the names as those of strangers and the signatures of not twenty resident business men appear in the list. In common with the Telegraph Bill, the petition was "cooked" at the Standard office; but, as the sequel will show, both were overdone!

HAS'N' ANATRY.—It appears that we were in error in stating that the member for Lillooet, voted with the member for Victoria District, in his wicked but unsuccessful attempt to defeat Responsible Government, during the early part of the present session; the former not having reached the capital till after the vote had been taken.

THE BRAVY TROOPS.—Mr L F Beatty, after a long absence, returned yesterday to Victoria. The past ten years have dealt lightly with Mr Beatty, and he promises to produce a fine line of pieces at the Theatre, commencing early next week. Mr Beatty is accompanied by his wife and a charming little daughter, who is said to be very clever in comedy and drama.

MASONIC.—The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, F and A M, of British Columbia, has been duly organized by the election of Dr Powell as Grand Master and J A Graham, Esq, as Deputy. The officers will be installed by the Grand Master of Washington Territory.

TO MARINERS.—The Lieut-Governor of Cape Colony has caused it to be notified that the Roman Rock Lighthouse, Simon's Bay, has been painted in broad horizontal bands of red and white.

REV W. MORLEY PETERSON has consented to lecture at the Taylor street Methodist Church, Portland, about the end of the present month.

A CARD.
EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—I observe in your paper of yesterday, a report of the proceedings at New Westminster, in the suit of the late chief officer of the ship Elmstone against the Captain for damages. The jury appear to have awarded the plaintiff \$160. Now, sir, as pilot of the Elmstone, I wish to state that the plaintiff's suit was interdicted at the time. The Captain gave him orders which he did not obey, and there was no confusion except that caused by the mate himself. When ordered to his cabin the mate walked ashore; but the Captain did not take charge of the vessel. She remained in my charge until moored. Yours truly, H. B. ELLA.

Our French Letter.
FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.
ARRAS, Feb 11.
Availing myself of the armistice I have made within the last few days a short "circular tour," to visit once familiar places, the conquerors and the conquered, and to ascertain the opinions of all concerned touching the questions of peace, war and government.

Only passing in and out of the French lines, did I experience any difficulty, which was limited to a strict examination

tion of papers. It will be a happy day for France when the burgundic spirit is killed. It is the only institution that has survived republic and dynasties—the sacred ark that dare not be touched. Starting from this city, I arrived at Douens, and the only variation in the life of this latter town was the levying of a fine of 2,500 francs, owing to some inhabitant having killed a Prussian soldier, under the impression that the armistice furnished an irrepressible opportunity, or that the approach of peace would deprive him of revenge. At Lezennes the Germans occupied the citadel they captured after three days siege, sweeping round the battlefield of January—Pont Nogelles—and of November—Villeries Bretonneux, were traversed. Several mounds indicated where Gaul and Teuton thickly lay, and here and there a long trench pointed the locality where the carnage was severest. Mere earth must be piled on the sculpatures, or, judging from the evidence now, when the hot weather arises, the air will be poisoned. Owing to the graves, the husbandman must leave many large tracts of soil uncultivated for this year. In a few instances where a grave has become inconvenient, its occupant is being disinterred and reburied in a more retired spot. Trees bear the traces of shock, and the earth their furrowed tracks, a few cabins are still blackened ruins. The thousands that hitherto occupied the villages are reduced to a few scores. On arriving at the Amiens station, there is something of the bustling life of former days. French officials strangely worked side by side with the Prussians—locomotives lay shunted in files, puffing and whistling, with long lines of waggons filled with provisions from Dieppe, eager to start for Paris, as horses for a race. The telegraph wires were being rapidly restored. The lines are now in working order as far as St Denis for passengers. Many people presented themselves, with mountains of luggage to be transported to Paris, the same push and rush to return as characterized the exodus from the city in September last. The luggage had to be left behind and such of the travellers as could show they had four days provisions with them, and gave a guarantee not to demand compensation from the Company in case of accident, were allowed to proceed.

Amiens was not much changed since I last saw it. There was some business doing all the shops were open, but a depressed quietness seemed to reign. The inhabitants evidently making the most of their bad bargain—with ten thousand of the empty quarters upon them. There is never been any collision between the citizens and the German. One inhabitant, a peasant cook, recently attempted to stab a Prussian sentry and after being disarmed strove to bite his fingers. Brought red-handed before a court-martial, he was condemned to death and was immediately placed before a gate in the public square, and shot. The whole tragedy was commenced and finished within two hours. There are feelings of fraternity springing up between the Germans and the townspeople. Large tables line some pathways and there is an immense consumption of beer, schnappi, Hamburg bigas and contraband tobacco. It was curious to see the servants girls joining in a book of beer with the terrible Olaus and the famous "fighting forth" appeared to have been the foremost in making love as they have been in making war. The Germans must be charmed with introducing some games of chance in honor of Hamburg and Baden perhaps.

The German officers, on learning the condition of the armistice got as drunk as lords with delight, and if the men did not embrace each other, as took place after the victory of Sedan, they were not less joyful at the prospect of the war ending.

The Germans in no way interfered with the voting—the national guard protected the urn and everything passed off quietly. Some of the journals were allowed to re-appear and showed the elasticity and convenience of the French language in speaking daggers without using any. What a strange meeting that between Falderbe and Von Gaben—the last time they encountered being the bloody days at St Quentin. On Falderbe's arrival at the station, Von Gaben and his staff in gala uniform awaited him. A led horse was placed at the French general's disposal, and after shaking hands with the German commander he mounted, and both rode together through the town to the Prussian headquarters where leave-taking ended, and Falderbe entered his quarters a few doors further on. Many citizens could hardly believe their eyes at this meeting of Achilles and Hector. Changarter looks as chubby and as fat as ever, and has no traces of the siege of Metz about him. Kaidhebe is positively a younger looking man after his late battle. He is a slender, serious, handsome man, aged 54, but would easily pass for 44.

There are 3,000 sick and wounded French and Prussians in the city, and small-pox is very prevalent. I have been acquainted with a state secret, that the Emperor of Germany intends decorating the most active members of the English Red Cross Knights. (This to be hoped that the society for aiding the poor French farmer with agricultural needs will secure business men to do his work, and not parties whose only claim, as in the case of the London Ambulance, was a sounding name. Jules Favre has also indicated that the Republic will appropriately mark the gratitude of France towards those who rendered her wounded, and succored her poor. As the municipality was woefully behind time in promoting the million of francs struck on the town, Von Gaben has imprisoned one-half of the corporation.

Abbeville appears in no way changed since it has become German by the treaty of Versailles. Its increased population of 40,000

has imparted some life to the deadest of French cities. At Boulogne-sur-mer there were some signs of food being forwarded to Paris. There were the cargoes of two steamers to land which the tars had toiled all night, lying on the quay, under the heavy rain, some of the cases of food having burst owing to the generous donors being in a hurry to send relief to the famished capital. Yet not an effort had been made by the local authorities to transport these provisions—a matter of life and death to themselves—to the railway station. There are hundreds of mobiles lounging about, who, if under a Prussian regime would have been told off to carry the goods as best they could to the railway tracks—and the thing would have been done. It was reported that no waggons were available, as private industrial parties had engaged them to convey their produce to Paris. Cerrantes smiled Spain's chivalry away; has the second empire laughed away the heart and brain of France? The American brig J L Bowen of Boston, entered the port amidst cheers with 600 tons of flour, by this time in Paris.

It is only about now that the food importations will be felt as a relief to the poor citizens. Every succeeding week will deposit only sufficient for the daily supply, but a surplus for two weeks, so that the city will soon be stocked for a seven years plenty,—thanks to benevolent contributions. A gentleman who has made a sort of hygienic examination of the city and suburbs, and whose investigations will soon be published, assures me that the death rate of Paris will be very excessive for a long time to come,—it is now over 5,000 per week—owing to the health of many frail persons being undermined by the sufferings they have had to endure. It will take a few months to ventilate Paris—to clear it from the accumulations of filth, and the dead are not deeply enough buried. Although the Government is distributing lime extensively, it is feared that to be only so many makeshift expedients.

The exodus of the suburban population to find their ruined homesteads in taking vast proportions. Many of the unfortunate accept their cruel fate with resignation, and have to work to make the best of what remains of a wreck, and to clear away their plots of ground, for Spring cultivation.

In treating on foreign affairs—the most foreign matter at present—a newspaper announces that benevolent England has nothing to expect in the way of assistance from France in the East; her conduct has been "too base, and to save herself from extinction she ought to 'win herself to the United States.' This ought to settle the Alabama question.

General Dutoit, who is accused by Prussia of having broken his parole, by the capitulation of Paris becoming a prisoner, and a prisoner of war, it to have his peculiar position left to the decision of an international court martial.

The most that can be desired in the future form of Government for France is that she has forever done with the Napoleon dynasty—her *de la noie*. If the Republic can be secured, with the safeguard that no adventurer can turn it to his personal ambition, well, happily there is no successful soldier to force himself a Caesar on the country. There is a growing feeling in favor of Republic with the Duc d'Assault for President. But danger lies that way.

RELIEF AT LAST!
I have suffered much from dizziness, vertigo, &c. Three bottles of Dr. J. Collins' Chlorodyne and two bottles of Pills entirely cured me. I am now as well as ever. T. COLLMAN, Idaho City.

A CLEAN, SMOOTH SKIN.
My blood and humors were in a very bad state; painful sores broke out all over my body and limbs. Seven weeks' use of Dr. J. Collins' Chlorodyne and Pills made me a new man, with as clean and smooth a skin as any could desire. J. S. SMITH, Marysville.

Dr J Collins' Chlorodyne.
It is a great mistake to suppose that the cause of rheumatism, neuralgia or gout exists where the pain is experienced. The source of the disease is generally "in the blood," and it is one of the special properties of Dr. J. Collins' Chlorodyne to neutralize this deposit, while it renovates the relaxed kidneys and thus prevents them from permitting a portion of their secretion to escape through improper channels. Torpidity of the stomach has also much to do with the violence of the attack, and upon this point the Bitters act directly as a stimulant and invigorant.

Dr J Collins' Chlorodyne.
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By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

Rome, March 11.—A disturbance occurred this morning in the Church of Jesus. There was considerable fighting but no one was wounded. Order was promptly restored by the authorities.

London, March 12.—A Vienna dispatch states that the report that a volcanic mountain in the Tyrol had erupted and caused great loss of life is totally false.

President Thiers and all the members of the government are expected in Paris to-morrow. Threatening demonstrations in Mont Martre have ceased, and the national guards have removed all their cannon.

Paris, March 13.—Versailles has been evacuated by the Prussians and the French garrison installed.

The convention for the return of French prisoners has been signed. The Radicals have posted placards warning the army not to fight against the people, but they had no effect, and six of the Radical papers have been suppressed. There is no agitation.

Amiens, March 12.—The Emperor is seriously indisposed and unable to review the troops. The Crown Prince is reviewing them.

Paris, March 11.—The reported death of Rochefort is contradicted.

Gen Vinoy reviewed a corps of 40,000 men from the army of the Loire, who form the new garrison of Paris, to-day.

Berlin, March 11.—The Nord Zeitung says the position of the German armies during the next phase of the occupation of France will be an uninterrupted line from the Lower Rhine to Dijon.

Paris, March 13.—Admiral Montmirail is unchanged and to perfect tranquility. Frictions of the Guard still keep their ears open.

The Debate denounces the red placards preaching revolt to the army.

London, March 13.—The Emperor Wm has set out on his return to Berlin, accompanied by a large and brilliant suite of princes and officers of the army, and representatives of the German Government. The party reached Berlin at noon to-day and was received with enthusiasm by the returning troops.

A cable dispatch says that Gladstone, hoping to strengthen the Government's position in pending disasters, proposes to introduce into the Cabinet two new members—Holmes, member for Hackney, and another whose name is unknown.

In the House of Commons Puckington attacked the abolition of purchase system as a sop to the democracy, entailing vast expenses and disgracing the army.

Napoleon passed Verrier's today en route to Chislehurst.

In the House of Lords Earl Granville announced that the Conference of Powers at the Eastern Question, had closed, and a treaty had been signed at the Foreign Office accepting the restrictions on the admission of military arms into the Balkan States and Danubian.

The Danubian Commissioners say a 12 years protocol expressly declared that no power can relieve itself of the obligations of the treaty without the consent of all of the signers.

Paris, March 13.—Thiers returns home to-morrow.

The Nationals at Mont Martre will retain their cannon.

The city is now quiet.

Paris, March 14.—The Lyons railroad will be restored to-morrow.

There were some disorders to-day, and the police were mobbed. The Press urged the authorities to restore order.

London, March 13.—Trade is already reviving and purchases of cotton tissues have commenced.

Berlin, March 13.—A decree announces the abolition of the government of Versailles, Nancy and Rheims. The duties are to be transferred to the military commanders, the Prussian authorities are to administer the Department of Education and Religion, unless the French arrangements are unsatisfactory. The Prussians will retain the postal regulations and telegraphic management.

The official gazette says that unless France protects the peaceful Germans returning to that country that reprisals must be made.

Berlin, March 13.—The Emperor William is seriously ill at Ferrier, but will leave for this city Tuesday next. His journey will be direct, the condition of his health rendering it inexpedient for him to prolong his trip by a visit to any of the Princes of the Empire.

It is announced that the 7th and 12th Prussian corps and the Württemberg will form the army of occupation in that portion of France to be held by the Prussians until the conditions of the treaty of peace are fully satisfied.

London, March 13.—The News states that the Black Sea Conference was to meet to-day, but up to one hour on Sunday the French Envoy was without instructions to attend.

It is reported from Paris that the government intends levying a tax on imported material, especially textiles. The tax on cotton alone is expected to produce yearly from sixty to eighty million francs.

London, March 14.—Roebuck, in an address at Sheffield, to-night, denounced the liberation of the Fenian convicts as a dastardly act, and their reception in America a disgrace to the country and another proof that she is England's most bitter enemy.

London, March 13.—A dispatch from Brussels says that all French prisoners in Belgium have been sent home.

A dispatch from Paris gives positive contradiction to the report that Jonny Guertier, French Minister of Finance, intends to make returns in the management of the Ministry.

The Right Honorable James Sturfield, having accepted a Cabinet office, withdrew his candidature in the City of Halifax for re-election to Parliament and was returned without opposition.

Eight lives have been lost by the wreck of a steam launch on the coast of the island of Jersey.

Madrid, March 12.—Serious disturbances have taken place in the province of Alicante. An armed mob fired upon the Mayor and other civic officers, and a few lives were lost. In the elections the Opposition triumphed in consequence of the present disturbed state of the country.

The King's trip to meet the Queen has been deferred.

California.

New York, March 14.—It is understood that Senator Cameron will resign his position as Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, if his health will not permit him to assume his duties.

Washington, March 13.—The Daily U.S. Marshal Anderson, of the Southern District, while attempting to seize possession of the property of the late Senator Cameron, was shot by the latter. Both drew pistols and fired simultaneously, and both were killed at the first fire.

Washington, March 13.—Subscriptions to the new loan issue to be coming into the Treasury Department fully in accordance with expectations. It is probable that the amount received is ten millions. The Mercantile Bank of Boston subscribed five hundred thousand.

New York, March 13.—Secretary Fish has written denying the statement of the Post's correspondent on the 11th in regard to the situation of Senator Cameron on the Committee of Foreign Affairs. Fish says: "The entire statement of the correspondent so far as it relates to any conversation, or expression of opinion, or any other matter, is entirely untrue. I have no conversation with the subject of Senator's position in the Committee of Foreign Relations, or with respect to the organization of the constitution of that committee or any other committee of the Senate, from beginning to end, and without the slightest foundation of truth. Neither Sir Edward Thornton nor the British Commission directly or indirectly by word or writing expressed or intimated to me any opinion or wish of approbation or objection as to Senator Cameron's position on the Committee of Foreign Affairs, or made any allusion in reference to the organization or preparation of any Committee of either House of Congress."

Washington, March 14.—The following communications were sent to the Senate to-day: William Ellis, Indian agent for Washington Territory; and J. H. Smith, Indian agent for the same Territory.

The Secretary of War, yesterday, telegraphed to Gen Terry, commanding the Department of the South, to send troops to York and Chester counties, South Carolina, to assist in putting down the insurrection there.

Washington, March 13.—A private telegram received in this city announces the death of a young man, a member of the Senate, who was shot by a bullet from the hands of a woman, who was accused of poisoning him.

There is a report that the Secretary of the Treasury intends to push the Pacific R.R. bill, and to have the payment of the interest on the bonds to Government and appeals to the courts to defer the payment is false. Secretary Boutwell declines any such intention.

Washington, March 14.—The House passed the Senate bill, making the Governor of the District of Columbia one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institute.

The House bill to repeal the duty on coal was read and laid over.

Sherman, from the Committee of Finance reported a bill to authorize the re-issuing of Government bonds in exchange for mutilated bills.

Congress, March 14.—The returns from 54 towns show a Democratic gain of 919. There is a prospect that the Senate will be Democratic owing to the large Democratic gains in Congress.

The Republicans fear the defeat of Griffin in the 3rd district.

It is probable that Bell—Democrat—will be elected in the 2nd district.

Congress, March 15.—The Democrats are jubilant and are parading the streets in front of the State House.

Washington, March 14.—Sumner read the portion of the Dominican's eulogy annexation. It says that Baez caused some of the patriots opposed to the project to be executed, and thereby frightened many more into silence. He has imposed restrictions upon a majority of the industrial citizens for the object of realizing his intention and to deprive the Government of the United States with the appearance of legality. He has forced the Dominicans to assemble for an election and compelled with threats the greater part of the citizens to vote for annexation against their convictions and interests. The majority are opposed to "all foreign domination." The object of Baez is to convert into specie a large amount of bonds held by the Treasury of the Republic. His annexation of Dominican territory would result in grave complications for the government of the U.S. and in fatal consequences to the honor of the soil and that it would be a violation of international law. Therefore the memorialists in the name of themselves and their countrymen solemnly protest against the treaty of annexation which has been presented by the government of President Baez to the Cabinet of Washington.

During the reading of the paper by Sumner, Sherman submitted the point that the memorial was not in order, under established rules, and urged that the Senate should not receive it. The memorialists were not allowed to be presented by the exclusion of the business of the country. The Vice-President sustained the point of order, the effect of which was to prevent the further reading of the memorial. Sumner then proceeded to state the substance of the memorial. He said the position of the memorialists was peculiar. They were exiled by Sumner Baez who is now engaged with the aid of American funds in the conquest of the Dominican Republic, and they were being persecuted against their country, and a wrong because their country was about to be sacrificed. The question now was whether upon principle of justice they were not entitled to be heard. Here after some informal remarks were made as to the right of Sumner to proceed when the question was before the Senate that Senator Sumner went to continue when Sumner made a speech at this time against Sumner. A reply would be in order and he was in favor of the gentleman going on. The Vice-President said that if the question of order was raised he should have to decide against Sumner's right to proceed as he had already decided against the Senator from Mass. Sumner went on to say that in signing the memorial one of order the chair had not acted upon any rule as there was none on the subject and the so called

Usage had changed from the date of former days. The Vice-President finally reminded Sumner that the point of order against his further proceeding had been made 3 times and unless an appeal from the decision of the chair was made he could not proceed. Sumner declined to appeal and resumed his seat.

California. San Francisco, March 14.—It commenced raining at 8 o'clock this evening and it still raining though not heavily.

Just at eight, a girl about twelve years of age, whose name is not known, while walking along a path on top of the precipice where Vallejo street is cut through Telegraph Hill, near Battery street, caught at her hat which was blown off by the wind, missed her footing and fell over the precipice, which is fully 100 feet perpendicular or 125 to 150 feet over the "holmes," 3000 feet to the bottom and was on or possible, in which state she is still lying in a house near where the accident occurred. Her skull appears to be broken.

Di Valentini, manager of the supply department of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is the lucky holder of a ticket which drew \$75 in the Great Valley lottery to-day. He will continue his connection with the company (I).

A colored citizen, opposed to the colored citizens' meeting on St. Patrick's Day, has been ordered out of the Independent Guards for alleged debt and attacked the markets and equipments of his company. The Independents not being organized as a part of the national guard of California, their arms are liable by law to non-seizure.

The Stock Market continues excited with heavy sales.

The preparations for the forthcoming German peace celebration are most extensive. All available carriages and saddle horses are engaged.

Arrangements have been made to establish in San Francisco one of the largest watch factories in the U.S. A site has been purchased.

The Moses Taylor arrived from Honolulu to-day and returns on the 17th.

The Nevada, of the New Zealand line, will positively sail on April 8th.

Arrived from Hong Kong. San Francisco, March 14.—Arrived—Bark Wm H. Gale, Pt. Madison. San Francisco, March 14.—Arrived—Sob General Harney, Cook's Islet, Bark Commodore, Pt. Ludlow, Bark Commodore, Bellingham Bay, Simi Idaho, Portland.

San Francisco, March 14.—The steamship Pacific, with passengers and freight, arrived from Victoria, Y. I., last night.

British Columbia.

(BY MAINLAND TELEGRAPH.)

Yale, March 14.—5:30 PM.—About 12 to 14 men, report of a pistol was heard in Barkley's Express office, and upon several gentlemen proceeding to the office, they found Charles Evans, agent for Barkley's Express, lying on his back, the blood gushing from his mouth. A pistol lying at his feet testified as to the cause of his death. On opening the head it was found he had placed the pistol to his mouth, the ball coming out at the back of his head. On the desk was found a note unaddressed, stating the cause of the death. The contents of the letter are not made public. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide while laboring under temporary insanity. Deceased was much respected and his loss is greatly regretted by all.

Cuba.

Havana, March 11.—In a recent engagement Gen. Tarras 25 insurgents were killed. The insurgent colonel, Horatio Simons, was captured and executed near Wagra, Bomba. The Diario to-day advocates the placing of a price on the head of Maximio Gomez, the insurgent general, giving as a reason that he is a foreigner and an incendiary.

Havana, March 13.—The troops yesterday took the oath of allegiance to King Amadeus and the Constitution. The volunteers took the oath to the King but not the Constitution, because the volunteers are a stationary island corps and the Spanish Constitution don't rule Cuba.

Havana, March 11.—A dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, states the US steamer Tennessee and Nantuxet arrived there yesterday from Port au Prince. The Commissioners are making their reports, which are strong for annexation. The Commissioners were badly received in Hayti, where Gen Cabral informed them that he had had no battle with Baez.

Sandwich Islands.

San Francisco, March 13.—On the 10th of February the most severe earthquake felt in the Pacific was felt in the Hawaiian Islands. Much damage was inflicted on sugar establishments and other property on the islands but no lives were lost.

Australia.

San Francisco, March 12.—The steamer Moses Taylor arrived this morning from Honolulu connecting with the Wonga Wonga from New Zealand and Australia. The French war steamer at Sidney was compelled to depart within the specified time under the neutrality proclamation. The European complications are causing great uneasiness in Australia, and work is being pushed on the harbor fortifications. The last year's revenue of the Colony of Victoria shows a deficit of one million and a quarter dollars. A 180th regt was found near Berlin. The land telegraph is complete and ready to unite with the Australian cable. Prince Alfred sailed for New Zealand in the Galatea on the 17th of January.

Oregon.

Portland, March 15.—The following passengers sailed on the G. S. Wright: L. Gruben Henry Smith, L. F. Beatty, wife and daughter, G. Landevager, William Clarke, N. S. Morony, J. M. Miller and Alwale in the steamer.

Portland, March 15.—The stmr G. S. Wright sails for Victoria at 4 pm. to-day. The stmr Onifame sails to-morrow evening for San Francisco.

EX PRINCE OF WALES

FROM LONDON

FINDLAY, DURHAM & BRODIE

Are now Landing from the above Vessel the undermentioned Goods which they offer to the Trade at LOW RATES:

- BLANKETS—White, Blue, Indigo, Black, Green, 2x, 3x, 4x, 5x, 6x, 7x, 8x, 9x, 10x, 11x, 12x, 13x, 14x, 15x, 16x, 17x, 18x, 19x, 20x, 21x, 22x, 23x, 24x, 25x, 26x, 27x, 28x, 29x, 30x, 31x, 32x, 33x, 34x, 35x, 36x, 37x, 38x, 39x, 40x, 41x, 42x, 43x, 44x, 45x, 46x, 47x, 48x, 49x, 50x, 51x, 52x, 53x, 54x, 55x, 56x, 57x, 58x, 59x, 60x, 61x, 62x, 63x, 64x, 65x, 66x, 67x, 68x, 69x, 70x, 71x, 72x, 73x, 74x, 75x, 76x, 77x, 78x, 79x, 80x, 81x, 82x, 83x, 84x, 85x, 86x, 87x, 88x, 89x, 90x, 91x, 92x, 93x, 94x, 95x, 96x, 97x, 98x, 99x, 100x.
- PRINTS—Cotton, 2x, 3x, 4x, 5x, 6x, 7x, 8x, 9x, 10x, 11x, 12x, 13x, 14x, 15x, 16x, 17x, 18x, 19x, 20x, 21x, 22x, 23x, 24x, 25x, 26x, 27x, 28x, 29x, 30x, 31x, 32x, 33x, 34x, 35x, 36x, 37x, 38x, 39x, 40x, 41x, 42x, 43x, 44x, 45x, 46x, 47x, 48x, 49x, 50x, 51x, 52x, 53x, 54x, 55x, 56x, 57x, 58x, 59x, 60x, 61x, 62x, 63x, 64x, 65x, 66x, 67x, 68x, 69x, 70x, 71x, 72x, 73x, 74x, 75x, 76x, 77x, 78x, 79x, 80x, 81x, 82x, 83x, 84x, 85x, 86x, 87x, 88x, 89x, 90x, 91x, 92x, 93x, 94x, 95x, 96x, 97x, 98x, 99x, 100x.
- HOBROCK'S WHITE LONG-CLOTHS
- GREY CALICOES—All widths
- CHEAP WHITE COTTONS
- BELLINGS—Blue and Brown
- DENIMS and BED TICKINGS
- PLAIDS—4 and 6 Wool
- DRESS STUFFS—Various
- BAIZES—Red and Green
- HOLLANDAISES
- SHAWLS—New Styles
- HANDKERCHIEFS—White and Colored
- MEN'S HAIR BRUSH COATS
- MEN'S CLOTHS and other VESTS
- DUCK PANTS and JUMPEES
- FELT HATS in different styles
- CLOTH CAPS
- GRIMMEAN SUITS—New Patterns
- EMERALD COTTON SHIRTS
- RICKORY SHIRTS
- WHITE LINEN SHIRTS
- HOSE & HALF-HOSE—Cotton and Woolen
- UNDERSHIRTS & DRAWERS—All kinds
- GLOVES—Driving and other kinds
- COLLARS—Linen and Paper
- TOWELS—White, Brown, Turkish, Huckab's
- PANTS—Tweed & Cassimere
- PANTS—Moire & Cheviot
- BRUSSELS BAGS
- THORNE'S BLENDED SCOTCH WHISKY
- DUNVILLE'S IRISH WHISKY
- HINE & CO'S PALE COGNAC
- RED & GREEN CASHEMERE
- SWAINE, BOORD & CO'S OLD T.M. in case
- FINE PALE SHERRY
- GINGER LIQUEUR in case
- GROSS & BLACK WELLS' OILMAN'S STORES
- NOBLE & HOLMES' CELEBRATED VARNISHES
- PRICOR'S BELMONT CANDLES, in 25lb & 25lb boxes
- SOAP—(Cook's) Yellow, Mottled, in 4x, 8x, a low box
- SOAP—Fancy Toilet
- PREFUMERY—Rimmel's, Letchford's
- INK—R. Letchford's
- CONGOO TEA in half chests
- VAN HOUTEN'S PURE COCOA (Very Superior)
- SWINE—Selling, Seaming and other kind
- FISHING LINES
- SHOE THREAD—Barbour's
- SADDLERS' SILK
- ROOT BURLED HORSE HAIR
- IRON—Bar, Sheet, Hoop and Trunk
- TIN PLATES—Charcoal, assorted sizes
- GUNS—Single and Double Barrelled
- SHOT and BALL

Also—OREGON WOOLLEN GOODS in great variety.

THE SEED STORE,

YATES STREET, VICTORIA.

JAY & BALES

Are now prepared to supply their Customers with Fresh and Good

Agricultural, Garden

AND FLOWER SEEDS

OF EVERY KIND, PRINCIPALLY OF THEIR OWN GROWING.

FRUIT TREES, &c.,

At their Nursery, Cook Street, Victoria.

CATALOGUES may be had at the Store.

The "GARDNER'S CHRONICLE & AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE" on file.

Victoria Nursery & Seed Establishment.

MITCHELL & JOHNSTON

have just completed their STOCKS of FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS

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

They wish to notice as being extra fine: Orchard Grass, Pacey's Rye Grass, Timothy Grass, Red Clover, Lucerne, Swede and other Turnips, Danvers' Yellow Onion, Mangold, Beet, Early Rose Potatoes, Top Onions.

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

They have on hand several Works on Practical Farming and Gardening, by well known Practical Men.

Occidental Buildings, Fort Street, Victoria.

WALLACE & HUTCHESON, Produce and Commission Merchants, (Wharf Street, Victoria, E.C.)

AGENTS for the Devon & Douglas Whaling Company Limited.

AGENTS for Johnston & Co's Celebrated Foreign Rice.

REBUILDING OF THE CATHEDRAL. Notice to Architects.

THE CHRIST CHURCH BUILDING. The Committee invite Architects to send in by the 31st March next Designs, Working Drawings, and Specifications, under seal addressed to the undersigned, for a Wooden Framed Church capable of seating 500 persons. The site of the former Cathedral on Church Hill, Victoria, is to be plastered inside and rough-cast outside, to be built on a foundation of rubble-stone masonry. The cost of the building is not to exceed \$10,000. The Committee are of opinion that a good design will be selected by the Committee and which will be retained as their property. All other plans sent in will be returned under seal to the respective designers of the same.

By order of the above Committee, HERBERT F. FELLOWES, Clerk, Victoria, B. O., Jan 7th, 1871.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY

Ms. A. 1. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

Wednesday March 22nd 1872

The Civil List Bill

The Bill which came down from the Executive on Tuesday... The success which has attended his efforts... His Excellency has been specially instructed to make such provision for those now in office as will shield them from the blast of impending change...

Destruction of the Hotel

On Tuesday night last a grand ball was given at the Oakland Hotel... The fire broke out at 11 o'clock... The fire was seen in town, but the apparatus, though ready, did not reach the spot...

A New Industry

Mr. John Switzer, a gentleman who arrived on the steamer... The remainder will be here with the next steamer and as soon as a proper building can be constructed...

W. H. K. Case

Mr. Kay, the substance of whose petition has appeared in these columns... His Excellency promised to look rigidly into the matter.

The Steamer Enterprise

The steamer Enterprise sailed yesterday morning for New Westminster... The passengers were brought from Portland to the steamer California.

ST PATRICK'S BALL

Our readers must not forget the ball of the McClure at Dancing Academy... The ball was a great success and the proceeds were for a good cause.

PLEASANT TRIP

Some of the passengers who have just returned from the Isabella... They were just five weeks in reaching this port from San Francisco.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL

Proprietor JOHN J. JACOBS... Having leased this new and beautiful hotel... The hotel is situated in the heart of the city and is well equipped.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the... The undersigned has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the sum of \$1000...

Supreme Court

Application was renewed by Mr. Edmonds... The Court gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff... The defendant had adopted 12 months since by consent of the plaintiff...

City Affairs

Two new auditors of the city accounts will be appointed... The City Engineer has been appointed... The City Engineer has been appointed...

Mr. Nicholson

Mr. Nicholson, and party will start to-day to Macadamize the Cedar Hill road... The party will start to-day to Macadamize the Cedar Hill road...

The Isabella

The Isabella will sail for Port Townsend at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning... The Isabella will sail for Port Townsend at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning...

Mr. Tyson

Mr. Tyson Reaht, the young Philadelphia druggist who discovered ergosterin... The young Philadelphia druggist who discovered ergosterin... The young Philadelphia druggist who discovered ergosterin...

The Following Lines

The following lines, copied by the Rev. Dr. Cummins from an old volume of the 18th century... The following lines, copied by the Rev. Dr. Cummins from an old volume of the 18th century...

The Artificial Palate

Card from Dr. Barrett... The artificial palate is a very simple thing... The artificial palate is a very simple thing... The artificial palate is a very simple thing...

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the... The undersigned has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the sum of \$1000...

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the... The undersigned has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the sum of \$1000...

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the... The undersigned has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the sum of \$1000...

HOME-MADE

WELL-MADE SHIRTS & UNDERCLOTHING... Suitable for Minors, or any other man... Suitable for Minors, or any other man...

W. J. Jeffrey

W. J. Jeffrey, 101 WATER STREET... W. J. Jeffrey, 101 WATER STREET... W. J. Jeffrey, 101 WATER STREET...

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH

THE LITTLE'S GUMMUTIN... EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH... EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH...

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED... Prepared and sold by THOMAS POWELL... Prepared and sold by THOMAS POWELL... Prepared and sold by THOMAS POWELL...

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS... Manufactured by... Manufactured by... Manufactured by...

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

CROSSE & BLACKWELL... SOHO SQUARE, LONDON... SOHO SQUARE, LONDON... SOHO SQUARE, LONDON...

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE... Solely prepared by... Solely prepared by... Solely prepared by...

FRAUD

FRAUD... Beware of... Beware of... Beware of...

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT... Beware of... Beware of... Beware of...

DIANEFORD'S

DIANEFORD'S... DIANEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA... DIANEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA...

DIANEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

DIANEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA... Acidify of the stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations and Bilious Affections... Acidify of the stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations and Bilious Affections...

LEA & PERRINS

Worcestershire Sauce... THE ONLY GOOD AUCTION... THE ONLY GOOD AUCTION...

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD... Beware of... Beware of... Beware of...

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS SAUCE... Beware of... Beware of... Beware of...

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND... LEICESTER MEETING, 1868... LEICESTER MEETING, 1868...

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS... THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE REWARDED TO... THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE REWARDED TO...

J. & F. HOWARD

J. & F. HOWARD, Britannia Iron Works, Bedford... J. & F. HOWARD, Britannia Iron Works, Bedford... J. & F. HOWARD, Britannia Iron Works, Bedford...

TEN FIRST PRIZES, ONE SECOND PRIZE AND A SILVER MEDAL

TEN FIRST PRIZES, ONE SECOND PRIZE AND A SILVER MEDAL... Carrying off almost every Prize for which they competed... Carrying off almost every Prize for which they competed...

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S... OILMAN'S STORES... OILMAN'S STORES... OILMAN'S STORES...

OILMAN'S STORES

OILMAN'S STORES... ALL of Superior Quality... ALL of Superior Quality... ALL of Superior Quality...

PICKLES SAUCES, SYRUPS, JAMS IN TINS AND JARS

PICKLES SAUCES, SYRUPS, JAMS IN TINS AND JARS... PICKLES SAUCES, SYRUPS, JAMS IN TINS AND JARS... PICKLES SAUCES, SYRUPS, JAMS IN TINS AND JARS...

CAUTION

CAUTION... Beware of... Beware of... Beware of...

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

CROSSE & BLACKWELL... SOHO SQUARE, LONDON... SOHO SQUARE, LONDON... SOHO SQUARE, LONDON...

CAMOMILE PILLS

CAMOMILE PILLS... MAKE COMFORTABLY RECOMMENDED... MAKE COMFORTABLY RECOMMENDED... MAKE COMFORTABLY RECOMMENDED...

The Weekly British Colonist

That the flourish... indubitably... Government... and a half... estimated... and the ac... excess of t... estimated... two millio... consider... exception... deal of it... and useful... tribute to... nese of th... proposed... buildings... stations... msonian c... maintena... on educat... and arer... and nearl... cipalitie... Land imp... thus imp... the whole... wards int... and inte... Province... sorbed by... the civil... administ... probably... better use... hope Bri... exhibit a... In these... made to... considera... Ontario b... purpose o... of a com... The pr... umbia in... the Term... own Gove... minion an... Queen, pe... oil of th... session, E... million E... decision on... position... truly a n... bright ho... the gro... and inde... been sai... is only r... The Ter... severat... superio... indulg... British... But let... Terms b... and the... public a... general... hand, a... part of... general... that the... subject... momen... erged d... decision... be? A... current... strengt... the ten... Press... tions of... private... say the... will de... British... mitted... shon da... shaky, O... enough... questio... Minist... cedding... But it... was ne... Should... carry o... of whic... doubt, ... nish Co... Seate... be pre... a gene... Minist... umbia...

PHYSICIANS.

New York August 16th 1866. call your attention to my PREPARATION OF EXTRACT BUCHU, the component parts...

WILLIAM WHEATMAN, and W. G. (Wheatman) Manufacturing Chemist and Brewer, Treves, Philadelphia.

WHEATMAN'S BUCHU EXTRACT

rising from indigestion. The exhausted system which is accompanied by so many...

CONSTITUTION

Weakness, requires the aid to strengthen and invigorate system, which EXTRA BUCHU variably does.

Fluid Extract Buchu

After showing very clearly that the course pursued by Dr Carrall and those who acted with him was the correct...

ROSE WASH

externalize from the system diseases of disipation, at listence, little a diet, no inconvencence or exposure, com...

USE

of these organs, whether existing in male or female, cause originating, and no mat...

T. HELMBOLD

and Chemical Warehouse, ADWAY, NEW YORK

ARE GENUINE unless in steel engraved wrap-fac-simile of my Chemi-house and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday March 22nd 1871

Dr Carrall and Responsible Government.

An anonymous and venomous writer in the Cariboo Sentinel makes what appears to us to be a most unjustifiable attack upon the Hon. Dr Carrall for the course pursued by that gentleman during the present session upon the question of Responsible Government.

Mr DeCosmos asked leave to introduce a bill to exempt stock land on shares and their interests from the Bankruptcy Laws in certain cases.

Mr DeCosmos moved that a respectful address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that provision be made for carrying a weekly mail between Metohosen and Muir's Landing, Spoke Harbour.

Mr DeCosmos moved that a respectful address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that he would be pleased to send down a Bill to enable the electors to vote by Ballot.

Mr Nathan moved that His Excellency be respectfully requested to withdraw Road Tolls on Wood, Fish and Deer.

Mr DeCosmos moved that a respectful address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that he would be pleased to send down a Bill to enable the electors to vote by Ballot.

Saturday, March 15.

THE RAILWAY AND DAY DOCK.—Our local contemporary publishes what purports to be an extract from an English letter, casting discredit upon the Canadian Government and doubt upon the whole scheme of extending the Dominion to the shores of the Pacific.

Legislative Council.

FRIDAY, March 17, 1871.

Council met at 1:30 p.m. Present.—The hon Speaker, the Attorney-General, Mr DeCosmos, Mr Humphreys, Mr Nelson, Mr Cornwall, Mr O'Reilly, Mr Alston, Mr Nathan, hon Collector of Customs, Mr Banister, Mr DeCosmos, hon Dr Carrall.

From His Excellency the Governor, announcing assent to the Registration of Voters Bill.

Message enclosing a bill to enable the Government to grant charters for tolls.

Mr Banister presented a petition from Mr DeCosmos' handwriting from residents and non-residents of Victoria praying for the passage of a bill to compel all telegraph companies doing business in the colony to supply telegrams with telegrams at the same price.

Hon Dr Carrall.—How many names are there? In the Hudson Bay Co many have 200 signatures to the petition.

Mr DeCosmos asked leave to introduce a bill to exempt stock land on shares and their interests from the Bankruptcy Laws in certain cases.

Mr Nelson gave notice of a motion for a vote of \$500 for the improvement of the North Arm (Water Street) road.

Mr Banister moved that, in consideration of the steamers leaving carrying the mail free to and from the American side, she be relieved from the payment of harbor dues.

Mr Nathan asked that the Standing Orders be suspended to allow him to introduce a bill to authorize the Commission of Victoria to devote from the city revenues a sum sufficient to discharge the arrears of salaries due school teachers.

Mr Humphreys objected and Mr Nathan then gave notice that he would introduce the bill at the next sitting of the Council.

Mr DeCosmos moved that a respectful address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that provision be made for carrying a weekly mail between Metohosen and Muir's Landing, Spoke Harbour.

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Mr Nathan moved that His Excellency be respectfully requested to withdraw Road Tolls on Wood, Fish and Deer.

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Mr Nelson seconded the resolution, and moved in the right direction. Other articles, he thought, should be added, and he would so far as to say that every article supported from the interior should be exempt from the payment of road tolls.

Mr Humphreys said, he had intended to introduce a bill to abolish the road tolls on grain as well as the other articles enumerated. The hon member complained of a lack of courtesy on the part of the hon member for Victoria city in not having acknowledged him as the representative of the District most affected by the changes.

Mr Nelson claimed the floor and his claim was confirmed.

Mr Humphreys said that the hon gentleman was talking of a thing they knew nothing about.

Hon Attorney General moved that the Hon. Dr Carrall be requested to send down a Bill to enable the electors to vote by Ballot.

Mr Humphreys moved that a respectful address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that he would be pleased to send down a Bill to enable the electors to vote by Ballot.

Hon Collector of Customs said that all that was needed was a change in the Act of 1867.

Mr Nelson was astonished at the opposition taken by the member for Lillooet, when one of the first acts of the member for Lillooet was to introduce into the Council resolutions affecting the interests of New Westminster. He had been the first to break through the spirit of courtesy which he claimed should exist.

Mr Banister rose to excuse the action of the member for Lillooet, but was called to order.

Mr Humphreys spoke in favor of the amendment, claiming that the Government would lose nothing by the abolition of the tolls. So far as the remarks of the hon member for Westminster went about courtesy, they were pure trash.

The amendment was carried by a majority of six months.

Mr Banister moved that a respectful address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that he would be pleased to send down a Bill to enable the electors to vote by Ballot.

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Mr Banister said he saw some of the members looking at him as if he were a madman. His object in moving was to find out the correspondence on the subject.

Hon Speaker said that the Council were forbidden to give copies of correspondence from the Secretary of State unless specially authorized to do so by the Secretary of State.

Mr DeCosmos said the restriction was a general one and he believed the matter lay entirely with the Governor.

Hon Attorney General said the hon member was not correctly informed. The hon member was selected and the Governor had the power to remove a member subject to the approval of Her Majesty.

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the approval of Her Majesty. In this House the hon members occupied the same position formerly occupied by the selected members of the Council, while the Council alone deal with its unofficial members.

He thought it better to let bye-gones be bygones with regard to giving copies of correspondence with the Secretary of State, the Governor had no power to consent or to allow copies to be taken.

Hon Attorney General read the following section from the published instructions of Her Majesty:—Governors are also forbidden to give copies of the Secretary of State's dispatches or instructions to any person, unless under a general or special authority from the Secretary of State.

But when Responsible Government is established, the Governor is generally at liberty to communicate to his subjects all dispatches not confidential, and such as do not contain any secret.

Mr DeCosmos contended that if the hon member had had a correspondent in London he could have got the correspondence in the form of a Blue Book for his use.

Hon Attorney General replied that only subscriptions as were ordered by Parliament were printed.

Hon Collector of Customs said only the Secretary of State and not the Governor had the power.

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He had been persecuted—followed with a degree of severity which he had never believed to be impossible—and he was surprised at the remarks of the hon member for Westminster.

Hon Dr Carrall said that what the Council did could not be considered as persecution, nor was it a mark with severity.

Mr Banister read from Hansard to show that the motion was in order and proceeded to quote, "amid a burst of merriment, the case of James Scott who was convicted in England of wilful murder and the action of the Council thereon."

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in manner so that not a single interest should be overlooked. Quoting from the published debates in the House last year on Confederation, the hon gentleman showed that he had then laid it down that the vested interests of officials ought not to suffer by the change.

If the bill was not to secure the present office permanently in their positions he would not vote for it; but knowing, as he did, that the bill was open to amendment at any time, he supported it. There was a great deal of misapprehension in this matter.

It was not an attempt to fasten these people on the colony. And he had caused that misapprehension. He knew who had done it, who had misled the public, and he would be glad to inform the public of the facts.

Mr DeCosmos contended that if the hon member had had a correspondent in London he could have got the correspondence in the form of a Blue Book for his use.

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to explain so that he should not misrepresent himself. (Laughter.) He will rise in the estimation of the public when they know the real sentiments that lie behind that exterior.

(Roar of laughter.) I think the measure a good one, and I am sorry the hon gentleman will vote for clap-trap and misrepresent himself to that he may not be misrepresented. I hope, however, that hon members will deal honestly, justly, fairly and uprightly with the officials.

Mr DeCosmos rose to explain his position. He said he stood there as the representative of the people whose views extended no further than the head of the department. He was bound to represent those views.

Hon Dr Helmsken.—The hon gentleman is a delegate, then, not a representative. (Laughter.) Mr DeCosmos—I am a representative, and I am a true one. I wish I could say as much for all the hon gentlemen appointed to the Council.

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By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

FRANKFORT, March 15.—The Empress of Germany, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Hesse, arrived in this city tonight.

BERLIN, March 15.—The Emperor is expected to-morrow. He declines official reception.

PARIS, March 15.—The Austrian ambassador has presented his credentials to Thiers.

Denmark and Sweden have recognized the Republic.

Discussions prevail at Montmartre and the journals continue to urge the crushing of the insurrection.

The reports that Versailles is in a pestilential condition are contradicted.

BRUSSELS, March 15.—The Czar has sent a deputation of distinguished officers of the Russian army to salute the Emperor of Germany on his way to Berlin.

A long conference was held in the Foreign office yesterday and to-day.

Yan Arria and Battan were present and received full instructions before proceeding to Brussels to negotiate a treaty of peace.

LONDON, March 16.—The News special from Lille says the battle fields of the north threaten to become the center of pestilence caused by the floating bodies in the dykes.

Active measures for interment are being made.

The Times special from Paris says the presence of the Garibaldians in the city is disquieting.

A special assize, the government have decided to appoint Yvelin Prefect of Paris.

Disturbances are feared in Paris.

The inflammatory journal, Ami du Peuple, which appeared yesterday, was seized.

There was a council of ministers at Versailles for the reception of the foreign ministers.

PARIS, March 16.—Vincennes forbids the massacre of prisoners to-morrow.

Another journal has been seized.

It is reported that the newspaper stamps have been reorganized at 2 centimes to Paris and the Departments.

The daily political journals saw lodge 14,000 francs yesterday.

The Rome Independent has been suppressed and fined 1000 francs.

LONDON, March 16.—It is rumored that the Princess Beatrice is to be married to the Marquis of Ely.

Garibaldi has arrived here.

The Times anticipates an easy settlement of the Fishery Question, but is not sanguine with regard to the Alabama Claims.

It regrets the limited power given to the Commission.

DRESDEN, March 17.—The Prussians have gone to return.

London, March 17.—Odo Russell is expected to return.

England asks Belgium to explain her neglect and delay in commercial interests.

A special from Lille says that many manufacturers in Alsace and Lorraine intend removing to that place.

In consequence of a plague prevailing among the cattle, the holding of fairs is forbidden in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, March 17.—The Belgian journals profess ignorance of the causes for England's complaint regarding the interruptions to commerce and the neglect of the Belgian Government to prevent them.

BRUSSELS, March 17.—The Emperor has arrived. The city was illuminated in his honor.

The Empress and Crown Prince and Princess drove through the streets to-night.

London, March 17.—University crews are practicing daily.

FLORENCE, March 17.—It is reported that Mons Stawiner has passed through this city for Rome with English, French and Bavarian dispatches for the Pope.

London, March 17.—Robert Chambers, the well known publisher of Edinburgh, died to-day.

PARIS, March 17.—The Journal Official, commenting on the treaty concluded by the London Conference on the Eastern Question, says that all powers displayed willingness to solve the Buxine question, and all must rejoice at this act of diplomacy which has violated no rights and sacrificed none, but has restored rights and removed distrust and increased good relations. The act is one of peace and right.

LONDON, March 17.—The House of Commons to-day, the resolution to inquire into monastic institutions was rejected.

Darnley opposed the debate on the reorganization. He insisted that the abolition of the purchase system was a paltry measure to propose when a great remedy for inefficiency was demanded.

The proper course to pursue would be to let the bill, before being brought into the House, go to the Working Committee for improvement. The question of purchase also had a second reading.

He feared that eight million sterling would be insufficient to indemnify the loss by the abolition. Gladstone expressed his belief that the bill was satisfactory to the members of the service, and he opposed its reference to a committee.

A second reading of the Bill was carried.

In the House of the Lords to-night, Earl Carnarvon explained that of the three hundred thousand barrels of gunpowder stored in Government arsenals all but 800 barrels were useless, and that the Government had been paying for powder twice its cost in its own shops. He deplored the apathy of the Government at a time when the state of Europe made war more than possible.

LONDON, March 18.—The Times special of yesterday morning says the Montmartre battalions prevented the Guards from taking up their post on the ramparts because they were not devoted to the republic.

Napoleon has not arrived. The Empress was disappointed.

Sz PIRENEAUX, March 18.—The Government organ says that notwithstanding newspaper inventions the Powers interpreted Gortzshoff's demand as reasonable and upright.

The result of the conference involves no unjust sacrifice of rights, removes distrust and pledges peace.

BOUSSA, March 18.—The German official paper ceased publication to-day.

PARIS, March 18.—Seventeen Republican Deputies, according to Parisian accounts, have received upon issuing an appeal to the Montmartre insurgents, for moderation, and to ask the surrender to the military authorities of the cannon in their possession.

The National Guard have removed fifty cannon from the Place de la Vesgoue to Belleville to prevent their seizure.

The Montmartre malcontents have of

late greatly increased their vigilance and preparations for defensive measures. PARIS, March 18.—Evening.—General Forez with 3000 men has blockaded Montmartre. Several officers have been taken prisoners. A large force of National Guards hold the hill. Many soldiers of the line fraternize with them, and the people, who are out in great numbers, shout 'Vive la Republique.'

LONDON, March 18.—Napoleon leaves Cassel on Sunday, and is due in London Monday night.

Eastern States.

CONCORD, March 18.—The Democrats are jubilant and are parading the streets in front of the state house. The Republicans elected Senators in districts 2, 3, 5, 7, and 8. The Democrats carried other districts.

The councilors for districts 3 and 4 are Republicans and in the other 3 Democrats. In the House the Republicans have a majority of about 20. The election of 3 Democrats as Congressmen is conceded. Hibbard is first, Bills second and Parker third.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Col. Bart Porter of Newark was killed in the French army under Garibaldi.

The Independent pledges its support to either Sumner or Colfax for President in 1872.

RICHMOND, Virginia, March 15.—The Legislature elected J. W. Johnson, Conservative, U.S. Senator.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The Commissioners reached here on the 2nd of March and are all in excellent health. The Haytiens are bitterly opposed to annexation. The Commissioners were, however, received civilly. Cabrals strength consists almost wholly of Haytiens.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—In the house Wheeler offered a resolution that the Senate concurring, the Senate and House close the present session on the 20th inst at 12 o'clock noon, agreed to ages 117.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—Sessions of the joint High Commission are held daily. In some of the recent discussions have developed differences of opinion which may prevent a successful settlement. In reply to a question yesterday, one of the American Commissioners said in a significant manner that if the Commission was able to reach a satisfactory conclusion at all, it would terminate its labors by the middle of April. It is believed the difficulty lies in the inability of the Commissioners to meet the preliminary requirements of the Americans as to the Alabama question.

The contract for the purchase of the California and San Diego and way traffic has been awarded to Henry Norton of the former place.

CONCORD, N. H., March 18.—The results of the late election, as at first reported, remain unchanged.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Evening.—The Post says that it has reason to believe that the Spanish Government has notified Great Britain and other foreign Powers that no proposition has been made to the United States to sell Cuba and Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—A general army order issued to-day directs company commanders to report the names of all indisciplined soldiers who fought for the good cause. These are to be discharged and provided for. Directions are also given for the transfer of men from one company to another so that on 1st July next the aggregate force of the army shall not exceed the 30,000 required by the Act of last session. Retaining officers will hereafter raise the standard of height and other qualifications for service.

The subscriptions to the new law, 10 days were \$2,235,000. Total amount of subscriptions to date, \$15,903,500.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The Tribune's Washington special says the Secretary of the Treasury is engaged in perfecting plans for calling in very soon large amounts of 5 20 bonds. How soon this will be done is not yet determined, but it is no secret that preliminary arrangements are now in course of preparation. No doubt the promptness with which the new loan is going off, has instigated this move.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Southern Democratic leaders of the House, in caucus to-day, resolved to advise their constituents to afford every facility to the Joint Commission for learning the truth concerning the violation of the law in their section of country.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The Tribune's correspondent says Gen Grant has made a proposition to the United States for 200 million dollars, which was declined.

Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 9.—The journals in opposition to Juarez are severe in their strictures on the Secretary of Legation of the United States. They charge him with interfering with the elections, and intimate that the United States Government favors the election of Juarez, and entertains designs on Mexican territory. His friends vindicate him and deny any interference by him.

Much excitement prevails in the district of Tehuacan in consequence of a conspiracy against the lives and property of foreigners. Many have fled with their families in order to save their lives. Posters have been affixed to houses of foreigners threatening the inhabitants with assassination. Letters from persons who were present confirm the facts. One says they must abandon themselves to God and the Mexicans. Another says that foreigners are flying for their lives and among the persons threatened are Wolfe, U. S. Consul, Ruben a citizen of the U.S. Degrees a Frenchman, and two priests who were charged with appropriating the statue of St. Vincent, their patron Saint. Minister Nelson is investigating the matter and will address Secretary Fish on the subject.

West Indies.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 17.—Since the visit of the San Domingo Commissioners popular feeling runs high in favor of the United States. There is an idea here that Jamaica will soon follow San Domingo. The feeling of Haytian refugees is equally expressed in favor of annexation. They say the value of property in Hayti would increase, and that the Haytiens, seeing railroads, telegraphs, steamers, roads, and a thriving country in San Domingo, will soon desire annexation themselves.

Before leaving Jamaica, the Commissioners called upon ex-President Geffard of Hayti.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The report of a letter from Capt Temple published yesterday states that President Grant had ordered the navy to protect Governor Baz against any demonstrations by Hayti. It is confirmed by official correspondence which is also published this morning. This correspondent further shows that the Admiral of the port

and Minister Bassot had also notified the Haytian government of the order of execution.

Canada.

NEW YORK, March 18.—An Ottawa correspondent writes that facts and figures introduced in the debate on the financial and commercial condition and prospects of Canada are, to say the least, not flattering.

Sir Francis Hicks, Dominion Finance Minister, will be remembered as having increased its debt while he held that position before, a course which plunged the whole country into bankruptcy from which it has hardly recovered yet. Under his management again the debt daily increases. By tabulating receipts and expenditures it appears that there is an average annual deficit since 1841 of \$3,500,000, or more than 3 per cent of the average annual revenue of the country for that period. The increase of debt since 1861 when the present Government began, amounts to nearly \$24,000,000.

India.

CALCUTTA, March 17.—General Leith yesterday en route to Bombay with the rest of the officials, his health is expected to improve.

China.

ROUEN, March 18.—The Government powder factory at Hong Chow exploded. No details as to damage are to hand.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—John McLoughlin was arrested this evening charged with robbery.

Blot and Rudolph's billiard saloon, English game of 1000 points, and six pockets table, is being played at Platt's Hall this evening. \$1900 a side.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—On the 23rd inst. Dion scored 1000, against Rudolph's 808—total time 5 hours and 35 minutes. Rudolph made one run of 40, and Dion one of 34. The game did not end until 2 a.m. by which time many of the spectators had left.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Arrived.—Scholar Drednitch, Chippewas, Ontario.

Shipmaster, Dyer, San Francisco, Stearns and Goshop, Port Townsend.

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British Columbia.

QUEBEC, March 20.—John Traflet and G. B. Wright left here last Thursday for the Steiome portage. It is expected that the wagon road will be finished in time for the spring travel.

John Grant has started to blaze a trail from McLeod's lake to Germanen creek.

A man arrested for burning the Roman Catholic Church, escaped yesterday by jumping through the window of the jail.

Weather fine. The road to Soda creek is nearly bare of snow, but there is good sleighing from the 10 mile post to Van Winkle.

Navigation on the Fraser is expected to open about the 1st of April.

This spring is two weeks ahead of last, and about 1000 men have started for Omineca.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ARRIVED.—VICTORIA, B.C. 18th March.

Ship Black Diamond, Radia, Nanaimo most by way of Victoria, from Seattle, Wash. 18th March.

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Bett's Capsules Patents.

TO PREVENT INFRINGEMENTS, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that BETT'S NAME IS ON EVERY CAPSULE, and makes for the principle merchant in England and France, thus enabling vendor, purchaser and consumer, not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment on the 21st of February, 1868, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornamenting, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury and insuring its genuineness.

MANUFACTURERS.—WHEAT ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON, AND BORDEAUX FRANCE.

VICTORIA & BRITISH COLUMBIA

FRENCH RELIEF FUND.

THE TREASURER'S DRAWER WILL RECEIVE DONATIONS to the above Fund.

Mitchell & Johnston,

AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR REGISTERED SELF-ACTING HAND REAPER.

This will be found to be a very useful implement, as greater regularity is obtained than by mowing by hand, and the saving of nearly every per cent is effected in the sowing of the seed, and it cannot possibly get out of order. A boy will work with ease, and it will cut as fast as the hand mow. The Farm it will be found an invaluable implement. By simply turning a thumb-screw it can be adapted for sowing mangel Wurzel, Beet, Turnip, Rape, Turnip, Onion, Radishes, Flax, Carrot, Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Broccoli-Seed. Full directions are sent with each. Price 10/6.

FOR SALE.

7:30 GOLD BONDS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

Secured by FIRST and ONLY Mortgage on Railroad and Lead Grant.

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR AND WITH INTEREST, the First Mortgage Lead Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad. They are free from United States tax, and are issued in the following denominations:—Coupons \$100, \$500, and \$1000. Principal and interest payable in American Gold Coin, the principal at the end of thirty years, and the interest, half yearly at the rate of six per cent per annum. These Bonds being purchasable in 500,000 shares, the investment now on the market is \$25,000,000.

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HENRY SHORT,

Gun and Rifle Maker,

AND IMPORTER OF FIREARMS.

HAS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Double and Single Barreled Fowling Pieces, Henry's Rifles, Single Barreled Rifles, Powder Flasks, Shot Bags, Pistols,