



The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, May 9, 1868.

The News is "at sea" again—this time, very appropriately, on the subject of the ocean mail subsidy. He has turned whitewasher-general for the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company, and supports the interests of that monopoly against those of the Colony and the travelling public...

position boat be subsidized, we shall have two steamships and secure reasonable fares for the next twelve months; but should the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company obtain the contract, opposition must be withdrawn, and we shall have a return to the infrequent communication and high fares we have groaned under for two years past.

JOHN'S new steam door, sash and blind factory has commenced business. The establishment is fitted with modern machinery and possesses every facility for executing the best description of work with expedition.

charge him with prejudice against old countrymen or new. Such things could never be mentioned. It was usual when a gentleman proposed to a lady to offer her his hand. (Hon Helmecken figuratively of course). Just so with the people of this country. Canada could live without this country. Loaded with debt and an official incubus, we were reduced to the miserable plight of voting \$5,000 for education in the entire colony.

pleasure to the Magistrates to sit in that House as targets for the shots of hon members. In regard to their present efficiency, he knew their duties to be extremely valuable to the country. Their position enabled them to acquire much valuable information, not only of value in that Council, but also in their capacity of Commissioners of Crown Lands, and a variety of other duties performed by them, which would not be so efficiently performed by any other officers in the country.

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Nearly all the leading Council, popular and official men have any influence in the government, have spoken up of Confederation, and the unquestionably in favor advocated the adoption of Her Majesty praying the completion of the grand scheration. It would be a merit though it might be instructing the inconsistency and at times, to analyze the opposing the measure, for throughout is as lamentable and it would not reward our readers to peruse the twaddle those speeches as the sentiment goes, it is and under-English all through English principle, rejoicing of our national power dated form, and expressing in lofty thoughts and burning English prejudice, uttering selfishness of official position read every sentence carefully possible some argument would, and we have failed in repeat distinctly that, as reported, we can find no in this tempest in a teapot, the question of Confederation reduced by every man who it to a mere paltry colonial emolument, private and local position. And limited, unjust, contracted protest. Regarded in such a manner is stripped of all the idea which constitutes its and greatest power, and Canada gained for it a support from the monarch, through of statesmen, down to the people, save and excepting Nova Scotia, and a majority bers in our Council. Both to be remembered, are actuated the same motive—the opposition centering upon a trifling fraction of the other springing of salary. We should indeed tionally to impute unjust motives to such men as voted dress, simply because we differ to the necessity and value Confederation. Such conduct credit, and the cause we good. But what else are we see men in every other intelligent, honest, patriotic reviewing their conduct in that they are untrue to the character and their country, lurking, unbecoming motive cause of their apostasy. We persistent confession of an ignorant affairs which is disgraceful of facts which are not deductions which are positive of a pre-judgment of Canada is simply dishonest—unless the spirit of manliness which distinguished their private and were aiming at the account secret purpose which they and boldly acknowledge? regret this action in the Legislature otherwise will confer the colony, but we must not it; we have hoisted the flag and we shall defend it, spite of Nova Scotia and British Columbia we shall slions in the Occident and firmly together by its power, oreated that will have no lim

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Monday, May 4th. A MAN named McDonald, engaged in smuggling over the lines, fled from the United States to Canada. He was pursued by a Sheriff of Michigan, seized on Canadian soil, and carried off to the United States, where he was sentenced to imprisonment. This caused a correspondence with the United States Government, and Mr Seward ordered that the man be set free on Canadian soil. Mr Thornton wrote in reply to Mr Seward:— "I hope you will believe that we can have no sympathy with the individual in question who showed so great a want of good faith on the occasion; nor was the representation I made to you inspired by any wish to withdraw a convicted criminal from punishment, but was for the mere purpose of inviting your assistance to the prevention of any conflict between the authorities of our two countries. I therefore take upon myself the responsibility of not accepting your offer that Allen McDonald should be set at liberty in Canada, confident as I am that Her Majesty's government will approve of this step, and at the same time that they will appreciate the straightforward manner in which you have treated the matter."

JEFF DAVIS.—After the long time which has elapsed since the capture and primary examination of the great Chief of the Southern rebellion, and the complete manner during the interim in which he had retired from public observation and notice, we find the subject of his final trial again occupying a prominent place in American politics and that arrangements are being or have been made to bring him to trial at the May term of the Supreme Court of Virginia. The press of America is now divided upon the advisability of the step after so long a delay.

ARRIVAL FROM JAPAN.—The British ship Ellen, Capt. Wood, thirty-five days from Yokohama, arrived in the outer harbor last evening. The Ellen is bound for a mill on Puget Sound, but owing to the illness of the captain, who is suffering from dropsy, she put in here to procure medical aid. The civil war continued to rage with undiminished fury in Japan.

FIRST OF MAY.—Yesterday was very generally observed as a holiday. A few stores were opened for a short time in the morning, and then the town was quite deserted. Picnic and riding parties were scouring the country in all directions. The day was delightful, except towards evening when a cold nor'wester blew up.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The house of Commons last night on Gladstone's resolution for the abolition of the Irish Church was continued to a late hour. Some of the prominent members spoke. Lord Elcho opposed the resolution. Mr Gladstone closed the debate on the liberal side with a powerful speech against the continuance of the Irish Church. He also defended himself for his course, denying he had any part or lot in the projects either of the Ritualists or Roman Catholics. Disraeli followed in a bitter speech, calling the scheme one of confiscation and violence to which the people of England would never consent. A division then took place on the first resolution, which was adopted by sixty-five majority. Disraeli said the ministry needed time to confer which course it would take, and the House adjourned till Monday.

THE PRESS TO-DAY generally consider the decision decisive. Mr Disraeli has gone to Osborne to consult with the Queen.

MEXICO. HAVANA, May 30.—Two hundred families have been rendered homeless by the burning of the town of Jareton. Seven lives were lost. A report is in circulation that Minister Romero has been sent to the United States

DISRAELI.—The lesson of posterity taught in the success of this celebrated man is, notwithstanding, a most striking one. He had, even to enter public life at all, to overcome the prejudices felt against him as a Jew, a top, and a satirist. He tried three times to get returned to Parliament and failed. In 1831, at High Wycombe, as a radical candidate; in 1833, at Marylebone, as a radical; and in 1835, at Taunton, as a conservative. In 1837, after seven years unsuccessful canvassing, he entered the House of Commons for Maidstone, and was laughed and coughed down in his first tawdry attempt to address that fastidious assembly. As he sat down, pale with the white heat of passion, he uttered aloud the memorable prophecy: "I have begun several times many things and have often succeeded at last. I shall now sit down; but the time will come when you will hear me." And the time did come. Before three years, he was one of the speakers in the House most attentively listened to; and in 1848, on the death of Lord Geo. Bentinck, he became the organized Parliamentary leader of the Conservative party—minus the Peelites. Thirty-eight—sixty-eight! The over-dressed dandy and satirist, as flashy in his rhetoric as in his rig, is Chancellor of the Exchequer and Prime Minister of England!

TOBACCO FOR THE CONVICTS.—Austria, we believe, was the first nation to permit the use of tobacco by its convicts while they were undergoing confinement, the 'weed' being found to exert a soothing effect upon the dispositions of the wretched men and render them less liable to outbreak. The practice has been copied by most Continental countries, and has just been introduced here with very happy results. At stated periods of the day the convicts are permitted to take a pill at the 'duncheon,' and it is not an uncommon circumstance to see the entire gang enjoying their 'oacey' with an air of comfort which betokens the intense satisfaction the indulgence affords them.

EXCURSION.—The steamer Enterprise has been chartered by the committee of the Mechanics' Institute to convey a party of excursionists from Victoria to the ironed Zealand, on the 25th of May. As many of our citizens have not yet inspected this splendid specimen of naval architecture, they will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded of doing so.

THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION! DEFEAT OF THE MINISTRY! RESIGNATION INEVITABLE. The Canadian Parliament Endorses Confederation by a Large Majority. LONDON, May 2.—The debate in the House of Commons last night on Gladstone's resolution for the abolition of the Irish Church was continued to a late hour. Some of the prominent members spoke. Lord Elcho opposed the resolution. Mr Gladstone closed the debate on the liberal side with a powerful speech against the continuance of the Irish Church. He also defended himself for his course, denying he had any part or lot in the projects either of the Ritualists or Roman Catholics. Disraeli followed in a bitter speech, calling the scheme one of confiscation and violence to which the people of England would never consent. A division then took place on the first resolution, which was adopted by sixty-five majority. Disraeli said the ministry needed time to confer which course it would take, and the House adjourned till Monday.

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By Electric Telegraph. SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST. Eastern States. WASHINGTON, April 29.—Evaris commenced his argument for the defence yesterday and continued to-day. The majority in North Carolina for Constitution is 18,500. PARIS, April 29.—South American advices state the allied land and naval forces are in possession of all the principal points around Humatia. Forces are daily increasing for the final attack. Lopez has fled to Humatia and cannot hold out three days longer. NEW YORK, April 29.—The Tribune's Washington special says a meeting of influential Democrats agreed to nominate Hancock for President. LONDON, April 28, midnight.—In the House of Lords Derby attacked the resolutions of Gladstone on the Irish Church, and accused Russell of vacillating in his position on the question. He said the resolutions adopted by only one House were without binding force on the Crown, but if the bill were duly passed it would be obligatory. He criticized Lord Russell, alluded to his views on the subject and hoped to defeat his schemes, and Ireland would be saved. Earl Russell said he was amazed to see Lord Derby opening this question here while it was yet pending in the Lower House, and declared with much earnestness that the peace of Ireland was the aim of his life. In case the resolutions pass the House he should submit an appropriate bill, which he ventured would be sustained by the Commons and public opinion, and would without doubt command the assent of the Upper House. The Ministry would not attempt to influence the Crown adversely to the will of the Commons, as a collision between the Crown and Commons would be a result to be deplored. In the House Disraeli, in announcing question, said the Ministry wished the fullest discussion of the Irish Church Establishment question. All the Clerkenwell explosion prisoners except Barrett have been set at liberty. Nagle's trial commenced to-day. Great interest is felt. Counsel asked for a mixed jury for Burke on the ground that he was an alien. Motion overruled.

CHICAGO, May 1.—A Tribune special says the Georgia constitution is ratified by 9,000 majority. The Republicans have elected the Governor by 7000 majority and secured a working majority in the Legislature.

EUROPE. LONDON, April 27.—The Times' special states: Theodore was attacked by the British advance on the 10th of April and repulsed, losing 500 men killed. He was subsequently deserted by the remainder of his troops. The King then retreated inside the fortress of Magdalla, where he was supported by some few devoted followers. He made a desperate resistance to the English, but finding his cause was made hopeless by an assault he committed suicide by a pistol-shot as the British approached his last stand point.

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NEW ZEALAND. The news from New Zealand is of considerable importance. The Newcastle Chronicle of February 23rd says: From the news to hand it would appear that the whole Province of Canterbury has been visited with most disastrous floods, resulting in the loss of a considerable number of lives, several vessels, and a fearful amount of property on land. The mortality rate at Cape Town from fever still continued very high. Exertions were being made to suppress the disease. The harvest had proved a bounteous one, though less favourable than was anticipated. From a return just published marked improvement was shown in the colonial finances and Government revenue, and the extent and prospects of general trade were more favourable than for years before. Hopes were entertained of a surplus revenue in the treasury at the close of the present year. It had been resolved to delay the opening of the docks in Table Bay, in order to excavate eight acres of the inner dock to a uniform depth of 25 feet of water. More coal-fields had been found in Port Natal, and the prospects were still further brightening. Gold quartz and nuggets had also been discovered in the Transvaal country, and a large party was in course of organisation to explore the neighbourhood. The Cape Town Theatre has been totally destroyed by fire. At Natal, judgment had been declared in the suit of Bishop Colenso against Dean Green. The Supreme Court has set aside the judgment of the Privy Council, and declares that Natal was a Crown colony when the plaintiff's patent was issued; that Dr. Colenso is, therefore, trustee of the buildings and has ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The judgment further ejects Dean Green from the deanery, and prohibits him from officiating in any of Dr. Colenso's churches. The friends of the Dean have since held a meeting, at which it was resolved not to appeal against the judgment, but to erect or hire temporary churches, and that Dean Green should at once proceed to England. The announcement of the discovery of gold-fields in the Transvaal is principally founded on the report of a German mineralogist, Herr Mauch, who has been exploring the country. He writes, under date Potchefstroom, Dec. 2, 1867:—"Just returned from a second trip in Moselikate's country. I give you short notice that I have been very successful in finding gold, not in small, scarcely visible specks, but in great veins of quartz in the widest gold-fields, one of them more than 60 miles long, the other about 20 miles broad, beside numerous small parallel veins."

"MULFORD" ON SHORT SKIRTS.—Prentice Mulford, in a letter to the Stockton Gazette, says: The superiority of the present style of short skirts was never more apparent than during the present wet season. One cannot avoid regarding the girls on Montgomery street at present with interest. They trip so free and unobstructive. The brevity of their dresses is graded according to character and temperament. Very modest and retiring females have about an inch and a half between the bottom of the gowns and the pavement. Cheerful girls, two and a half. Lively girls, who skirmish around the confines of the church, and teach a class in Sunday School to keep up appearances, four inches. Gay girls, who know what they are about, but will ride out to the Cliff House with a respectably dissipated man if they want to do so, four and three quarters. Fast girls, five. Very fast, six. I know. When one has measured one has a right to know.

By way of Panama we have Sydney dates to March 1st, and Wellington dates of March 8th. Sydney. Destructive storms have prevailed in Southern Australia. The Sydney Herald says: After very unsettled weather, extending over several days, a decided change for the worse came on during the night following March 14th, when it began to be very stormy, and continued to rain for nearly sixty hours. At Windsor, Araluen, Maitland Singleton, and elsewhere in the coast districts, all the horrors of the late floods were expected, but happily the weather abated before so much harm was done as anticipated. The waters, however, in several places rose to a great height and swept over the lowlands. His Excellency the Earl of Belmore visited the Hawkesbury district on Tuesday. The distress on the Lower Hawkesbury district is very great. On the coast the gale told heavily on the shipping. The papers are filled with accounts of the progress of Prince Alfred through the Colonies. All manner of presentations were made to him, which he generously condescended to accept. Addresses of welcome were delivered, balls and soirees given, and other exhibitions of loyalty manifested. The Legislature adjourned to the 23rd January, when it again met according to agreement for the purpose of enabling the members of both Houses to avail themselves of His Royal Highness's visit to give expression to their feelings of loyalty and devotion to the Queen. Addresses previously agreed to were presented, and the Parliament adjourned till the 25th February. The interval was filled with presentations, balls, visits to public institutions, and rural and urban excursions by road, rail and river.

DESPATCHES from Melbourne, dated Feb'y 29th, contain the following: M'Gane, clerk to the Hon Mr Clark, has been found guilty of embezzlement. Parliament was to meet on the 10th of March. Richard Conlon, Treasurer of the Collingwood Foresters, has been brought up on a charge of embezzling the funds of their lodge. Adelaide. Sir Dominick Daly, the Governor of the Province, died at Adelaide February 27th. It is reported that Government statistics for the past harvest have been made up, and

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the average of the land reaped will be under seven bushels. The experiments carried out by Dr Schomburg and others show that wheat shrivelled by rust is perfectly fit for seed. Several deputations have waited on the Government, requesting aid to farmers by the distribution of seed wheat, but they refuse, on the ground that no individual case has been brought under their notice where assistance is required. Large election meetings are being held in various districts, but there is great difficulty in procuring candidates. Payment of members is very generally denounced. The action for libel brought by Mr Bright against Bunyip newspaper resulted in a verdict for the defendant. There was great excitement at Gaver and an ovation to Mr Barnett, the editor. The Government, finding it impossible to prevent the importation of sheep from Victoria by proclamation, have determined that all the sheep crossing the boundary shall be branded with the letter V.

NEW ZEALAND. The news from New Zealand is of considerable importance. The Newcastle Chronicle of February 23rd says: From the news to hand it would appear that the whole Province of Canterbury has been visited with most disastrous floods, resulting in the loss of a considerable number of lives, several vessels, and a fearful amount of property on land. The mortality rate at Cape Town from fever still continued very high. Exertions were being made to suppress the disease. The harvest had proved a bounteous one, though less favourable than was anticipated. From a return just published marked improvement was shown in the colonial finances and Government revenue, and the extent and prospects of general trade were more favourable than for years before. Hopes were entertained of a surplus revenue in the treasury at the close of the present year. It had been resolved to delay the opening of the docks in Table Bay, in order to excavate eight acres of the inner dock to a uniform depth of 25 feet of water. More coal-fields had been found in Port Natal, and the prospects were still further brightening. Gold quartz and nuggets had also been discovered in the Transvaal country, and a large party was in course of organisation to explore the neighbourhood. The Cape Town Theatre has been totally destroyed by fire. At Natal, judgment had been declared in the suit of Bishop Colenso against Dean Green. The Supreme Court has set aside the judgment of the Privy Council, and declares that Natal was a Crown colony when the plaintiff's patent was issued; that Dr. Colenso is, therefore, trustee of the buildings and has ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The judgment further ejects Dean Green from the deanery, and prohibits him from officiating in any of Dr. Colenso's churches. The friends of the Dean have since held a meeting, at which it was resolved not to appeal against the judgment, but to erect or hire temporary churches, and that Dean Green should at once proceed to England. The announcement of the discovery of gold-fields in the Transvaal is principally founded on the report of a German mineralogist, Herr Mauch, who has been exploring the country. He writes, under date Potchefstroom, Dec. 2, 1867:—"Just returned from a second trip in Moselikate's country. I give you short notice that I have been very successful in finding gold, not in small, scarcely visible specks, but in great veins of quartz in the widest gold-fields, one of them more than 60 miles long, the other about 20 miles broad, beside numerous small parallel veins."

"MULFORD" ON SHORT SKIRTS.—Prentice Mulford, in a letter to the Stockton Gazette, says: The superiority of the present style of short skirts was never more apparent than during the present wet season. One cannot avoid regarding the girls on Montgomery street at present with interest. They trip so free and unobstructive. The brevity of their dresses is graded according to character and temperament. Very modest and retiring females have about an inch and a half between the bottom of the gowns and the pavement. Cheerful girls, two and a half. Lively girls, who skirmish around the confines of the church, and teach a class in Sunday School to keep up appearances, four inches. Gay girls, who know what they are about, but will ride out to the Cliff House with a respectably dissipated man if they want to do so, four and three quarters. Fast girls, five. Very fast, six. I know. When one has measured one has a right to know.

By Electric Telegraph. SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST. Eastern States. WASHINGTON, April 29.—Evaris commenced his argument for the defence yesterday and continued to-day. The majority in North Carolina for Constitution is 18,500. PARIS, April 29.—South American advices state the allied land and naval forces are in possession of all the principal points around Humatia. Forces are daily increasing for the final attack. Lopez has fled to Humatia and cannot hold out three days longer.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Tribune's Washington special says a meeting of influential Democrats agreed to nominate Hancock for President. LONDON, April 28, midnight.—In the House of Lords Derby attacked the resolutions of Gladstone on the Irish Church, and accused Russell of vacillating in his position on the question. He said the resolutions adopted by only one House were without binding force on the Crown, but if the bill were duly passed it would be obligatory. He criticized Lord Russell, alluded to his views on the subject and hoped to defeat his schemes, and Ireland would be saved. Earl Russell said he was amazed to see Lord Derby opening this question here while it was yet pending in the Lower House, and declared with much earnestness that the peace of Ireland was the aim of his life. In case the resolutions pass the House he should submit an appropriate bill, which he ventured would be sustained by the Commons and public opinion, and would without doubt command the assent of the Upper House. The Ministry would not attempt to influence the Crown adversely to the will of the Commons, as a collision between the Crown and Commons would be a result to be deplored. In the House Disraeli, in announcing question, said the Ministry wished the fullest discussion of the Irish Church Establishment question. All the Clerkenwell explosion prisoners except Barrett have been set at liberty. Nagle's trial commenced to-day. Great interest is felt. Counsel asked for a mixed jury for Burke on the ground that he was an alien. Motion overruled.

CHICAGO, May 1.—A Tribune special says the Georgia constitution is ratified by 9,000 majority. The Republicans have elected the Governor by 7000 majority and secured a working majority in the Legislature.

EUROPE. LONDON, April 27.—The Times' special states: Theodore was attacked by the British advance on the 10th of April and repulsed, losing 500 men killed. He was subsequently deserted by the remainder of his troops. The King then retreated inside the fortress of Magdalla, where he was supported by some few devoted followers. He made a desperate resistance to the English, but finding his cause was made hopeless by an assault he committed suicide by a pistol-shot as the British approached his last stand point.

THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION! DEFEAT OF THE MINISTRY! RESIGNATION INEVITABLE. The Canadian Parliament Endorses Confederation by a Large Majority. LONDON, May 2.—The debate in the House of Commons last night on Gladstone's resolution for the abolition of the Irish Church was continued to a late hour. Some of the prominent members spoke. Lord Elcho opposed the resolution. Mr Gladstone closed the debate on the liberal side with a powerful speech against the continuance of the Irish Church. He also defended himself for his course, denying he had any part or lot in the projects either of the Ritualists or Roman Catholics. Disraeli followed in a bitter speech, calling the scheme one of confiscation and violence to which the people of England would never consent. A division then took place on the first resolution, which was adopted by sixty-five majority. Disraeli said the ministry needed time to confer which course it would take, and the House adjourned till Monday.

THE PRESS TO-DAY generally consider the decision decisive. Mr Disraeli has gone to Osborne to consult with the Queen.

MEXICO. HAVANA, May 30.—Two hundred families have been rendered homeless by the burning of the town of Jareton. Seven lives were lost. A report is in circulation that Minister Romero has been sent to the United States

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NOTICE. FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE IF will only accept CASH for RENTS as well as for any other payments to be made to me. L. LOWENBERG

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE. Saturday, May 9, 1868.

By our telegraphic summary on Monday, it will be seen that the Disraeli ministry were defeated on the first resolution of Gladstone's Irish Church Bill by a majority of sixty-five. The press generally, it was stated, consider the vote decisive, and the Premier had gone to Osborne to consult with the Queen. It is scarcely probable, with such a marked expression of public sentiment, that the ministry will attempt to carry on the Government; and if they do, it is still less probable that they will be successful. It appears, beyond all question, clear that the reign of the Conservative party in England, as the term is generally understood, has passed away for ever, and the glory and power it retained so long can never be revived in the complete change of sentiment and feeling which has swept over England during the last twenty years. It is true the party still possesses in its ranks men suited in every way to make profound statesmen, but for all that, their time has passed, and to-day they are nothing more, if they could only realize the fact, than what the Liberals were twenty years since. If the ministry resign, as in the face of such a majority they are certainly called upon to do, we imagine it will be the last attempt of the Disraeli party to rule the country. Whatever other name it may assume we cannot tell; but that of Conservatism in the old sense has certainly fallen into complete disrepute and has no longer any meaning. It did not require so important or so exciting a question as that of the Irish Church to overwhelm them with defeat. There are a quantity of English measures under consideration at present—Reform, Education, Franchise, etc., which could never be brought to settlement in conformity with existing demands by men governed by the word Conservatism. The party have now but one alternative, either to give up their name or their influence. Their principles they have long since abandoned, for they are advocating in 1868 measures perhaps more extensive in their application, and more sweeping in their effect than any Lord John Russell could have ventured to propose in 1838. Such is the progress of the world, such its spirit of inquiry, practical reality, justice, and intelligence, that it is folly to retain the past. Where that spirit will finally lead the nation is another question, but for some years to come its aspirations evidently cannot be opposed. It may sound strange to many living, it may sound alarming, too, to hear of the abolition of the Irish Church and the separation of the Anglican Church from the State. Yet no man who carefully marks the "signs of the times," can deny that both events may come to pass in our own time; and a t after all, like the abolition of the Corn Laws, contrary to our ideas, they may be beneficial to the country at large. Unquestionably the churches of late years have gradually fallen in the respect in which they were formerly held by the majority of the United Kingdom; and while the Anglican Church may be left alone for some years, it does not appear possible for the Irish Church, for the pacification of Ireland, to avoid undergoing a most radical change. Perhaps its fate is doomed, and its immediate severance from the State determined upon. If Parliament thinks it will do good, we must not complain. Under these circumstances we are not surprised to find the Ministry defeated by so large a majority when the complex condition of the Irish Church came to be analysed by the national Legislature.

In the debate occurring in the Legislative Council on the 27th April upon the subject of Education, the Hon Mr Wood delivered a speech, which we published yesterday, and which we think deserves for many reasons a further notice. The speech is undoubtedly an eloquent and able effort. The sentiments it contains are the more gratifying, as evincing a most important change in the opinions of our leading men, who so far, if not direct enemies, have not been warm supporters of the general system of Education for which we have battled so long. We began to hope now that the cause of general Education is not yet lost amongst us, and that before long we shall have the pleasure of recording other names on our side as valuable as that of the gentleman's referred to.

Wednesday, May 6. HORSE SHOT.—Some miscreant in human shape shot a fine horse belonging to Mr Ash of Goldstream on Monday night or Tuesday morning on the Burnside Road. It is to be hoped the wretch will be found out and justly punished.

DELIGHTFUL showers have recently fallen all along the Sound, refreshing the earth and doing great good to gardens, orchards and farms. Our own neighborhood equally requires rain at present.

The steamer Enterprise left her wharf for New Westminster at the usual hour, taking about 40 tons of freight and 30 or 40 passengers for the upper country.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—At the ordinary meeting of the society on Monday last a paper was read on "The geography and mountain passes of British Columbia, with reference to an Overland Route," by Mr A Waddington, a gentleman who has devoted many years in exploring, personally or by his agents, the different valleys and passes, in order to ascertain which is the most practicable for a wagon road and rail road from the Pacific across the Rocky Mountains. In explaining the nature of the country, the author says that the two mountain ranges—the Cascade, or coast range, having an average width of 110 miles and the Rocky Mountains, a width of 150 miles—nearly meet on the southern frontier of the colony, but diverge farther north, and leaves a fertile, central plain 120 miles wide. In the southern part of the country all attempts to discover practicable passes had been in vain, and no through route was possible by way of the mouth of the Fraser river. He had examined the various long inlets or fords to the northward, and found Bute Inlet to be by far the most suitable as the Pacific terminus of the future overland road. He has discovered a river flowing into the head of the Inlet, and had planned a dry road through the narrow valley thus formed through the whole width of the coast range. The road that he had projected ran north-easterly across the plain, and struck the Upper Fraser opposite the mouth of the Quessels River. The Fraser is here a navigable stream, and affords a route to the Yellow Head Pass of the Rocky Mountains, which leads to the rich level country on the eastern side of the range, extending towards the Red River Settlement. The Yellow Head Pass is, according to Dr Rae, 3,760ft. above the sea level; the central plain is 2,560ft. in its southern part, and the Bute Inlet trail runs across it between 61 deg. and 53 deg. N. lat.; the pasture is excellent, and the cereals (including wheat) can be grown. Mr Waddington stated that the Canadian Government had already begun to construct the eastern end of the overland wagon road between Lake Superior and Red River, but that no arrangement had yet been entered into with regard to the other sections, and he urged the importance of the undertaking on political and commercial grounds. The president, Sir Roderick Murchison, bore testimony to the great geographical value of the map constructed by Mr Waddington, on which all his various explorations west of the Rocky Mountains were recorded. Capt. G. H. Richards, R.N. Dr Chesdale, Mr Dallas (late governor of the Hudson Bay Company's territory), Dr Rae, Mr Frederick Whympere and others, took part in the discussion which followed.—London Times.

AWFUL TRAGEDY.—On Tuesday evening a brutal murder was committed on the English bark Mariner, Port Blakely, on the Sound. A man named Smith shipped on board at San Francisco as pilot and stevedore, and during the trip had several quarrels with Butler, the first mate, who did not consider him a safe pilot. About 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon ill words passed between them again; and in the evening, as Butler was leaning over the bows, Smith came up behind and struck him with a handspike on the head, and again after he had fallen from the blow. On being taken up the mate was dead. Smith, whose real name proves to be Page, has been committed for murder.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—In another column will be found the advertisement of races to come off on the approaching anniversary. It has been wisely concluded to postpone the Regatta until 4th of July, on which holiday of course amusement will be required. The weather then will be better suited to aquatic, and the course too hard for racing. If it were necessary to postpone one or the other, let it be the Regatta. The names of the managing committee Lieut. A T Brookes, M. W. T. Drake, and Capt. P. H. Clarke are sufficient to guarantee a good day's sport.

COLONEL WELSH.—This notorious Fenian arrived in San Francisco by a late steamer from the East. Welsh was recently concerned in the murderous designs of Mackay and others upon the police in Cork, but made his escape from Ireland. In San Francisco he was serenaded by a number of people imbued with similar principles, on which occasion he made a speech of the most violent character. He also inquired particularly about the strength of the navy here, seeming astonished to find the ironclad Zealous was with us.

ADMIRAL HASTINGS received by last mail instructions to purchase a plot of ground near Esquimalt for the purposes of a cemetery for deceased officers and seamen belonging to the Fleet. A commanding site has been chosen and will soon be duly consecrated by the Bishop of Columbia.

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.—His Excellency Governor Moore, of Washington Territory, is in town, and called upon the Admiral yesterday afternoon. The Governor, it is stated, is on an official tour of inspection of the upper part of the Territory under his charge.

The three men arrested near Port Townsend on a charge of smuggling, broke jail and are now at large.

THE U. S. Revenue Cutter Wyand, from San Francisco, bound for Alaska, arrived at Port Townsend on Monday, and will come here to-day.

The steamer Active left yesterday morn for Nanaimo to take in 300 tons of coal, and will sail for Portland on Thursday or Friday morning.

The steamer Sir James Douglas left for Nanaimo with a general cargo, and a few passengers.

The steamer Anderson arrived from the Sound yesterday morn with a large number of passengers and considerable freight.

COUNTY COURT.—The case of the Rev Mr Somerville vs Trustees of the Presbyterian Church was again postponed until 26th inst.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A meeting of this body will be held at Dr Powell's office at noon to-day.

A LARGE number of fruit trees were killed in Oregon by frost during the late severe winter.

It costs \$25,000 monthly to carry on the schools in San Francisco.

The George S. Wright sails at 10 this morning for Portland.

British Columbia in Europe. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) LONDON, March 15th, 1868. I fear the duties of "our own" correspondent have become nearly as much of a sinecure as the tax collector or the auctioneer of real estate is at present in Victoria. However, when one runs against Victorians at every corner, and old familiar open your doors and look in, to tell you that Victoria has sent a colony to benighted England, that so and so is here, and Tom this and Bill that is "ranobing it" only round the corner, in fact, to use an elegant Pacificist, that this little village of London is "alive with Vancouverites" "your own" gets conscience-stricken and occupies this wet Sunday (the better day the better deed) in inditing these few lines about British Columbia in Europe.

WADDINGTON SPEAKS A PIECE. Monday night, March 9th, in the year of grace 1868, was a great night with British Columbia in Europe. "Waddy" came out strong on the Bute Inlet overland route at the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Roderick Murchison, President, in the chair. Of course you will see in the papers what the old gentleman said, if you do not guess pretty roughly already. It was a good paper—emphatically a good paper—but unaccountably long and the after talk a little out of place. He ought to have left his friends to speak for him instead of damping the opposition route, which led Murchison rather to put him a little down as no politics, and no 'promotion' of companies is allowed in the Society. However, he said his say; he spoke his piece, and the old gentleman is pretty well satisfied. Captain Richards spoke for Fraser River, which it is unnecessary to say A. W. did not, and Dr Rae and Mr Dallas also said something. The one spoke against the navigability of the Upper Fraser above Port George and the other that the Saskatchewan is shoaling. Waddy is making very merry over the drying up of American rivers at the beak of the H B Co. But the worst of the thing is that some people believe it. Dr Chesdale also spoke. There was one of the biggest houses I ever saw in the large room of Burlington House. I fancy there were five or six hundred of the elite of London, male and female. None but Fellows and their wives, friends (and we suppose sweethearts of Fellows, to the number of two each, can get admitted, and evening dresses and opera cloaks were everywhere apparent. From the numbers which Dr Brown, Mr G H Wilson Brown, and other Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society were continually escorting in we rather suspect that the law was, at least for the nonce, a dead letter in favor of these gentlemen, and that Waddington's audience profited by it. Going into the anteroom of the Royal Society's Hall, were it not for the portraits of Sir Isaac Newton and that most Christian of monarchs Charles the II., which being cheek by jowl, you might suppose yourself straggling into Ben Griffin's to take the meridian r verperial 'Buuster.' There is, however, no harm in saying that in addition to the gentlemen mentioned we 'spotted' Messrs Birch, Southgate, Selim Franklin, Edwin J Nesbitt, Gardner, Frederick Whympere (the artist of the V I Exploring Expedition and of the Telegraph Company) Arthur Fellows, Ashdown Green and Oakley (the provincial engineering feuds in V I are forgotten in Piccadilly) Franks, &c., besides many others interested in the Colony, such as Mr Pearce (of Wheatley, Pearce & Co.) brother of the late Surveyor-General, Messrs Tunstall and Beeton, of Tunstall & Turner, and Mr Durham, of Findlay & Durham. Sir Harry Verney, Bart., M P, was also there, and we believe intends bringing the subject up in Parliament. He is one of the oldest members in the House and a fast friend of British Columbia.

COLONIAL SECRETARY BIRCH is vegetating in the West India Department of the Colonial Office, and has no intention of returning to British Columbia but as Governor, for which position he is an aspirant. A word to the wise is sufficient. (Victoria, look out!

SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY is off to the West Coast as Governor. It takes about three governors to work that interesting dependency of England—one dead, one acting, and a third on his way out. Capt. Torry Cooper, late of San Juan, has gone out as Collector of Customs to Lagos, in the same delightful region. We trust he may like it. His duties in taking the Queen's tribute on elephants' tusks and surreptitious niggers, palm oil, butter and pombe wine, will not be onerous, and he may pass a few sultry years in the dolce far niente condition which is sung of in the old buccaneer's lay.

MR GEORGE H WILSON BROWN is still in Wales arranging about the disposal of his estate, which has delayed him long beyond the time he expected; but circumstances have recently turned up which may prevent his being out for a long time. He talks of going to Rio de Janeiro about a little business which has turned up there.

MR G M SPROAT is a prosperous merchant of the city of London, and has just made his debut in scientific literature by the publication of his 'Sciences and Studies of Savage Life,' a 7s and 6d book, published by Smith, Elder & Co. It is an excellent account of the Indians of the western shores of Vancouver Island, from San Juan, Laughton's headquarters, to Woody Point; he limits the descriptions to this district, leaving the Indians of the east and the mainland—to the tender mercies of Dr R Brown, who has been for some time engaged on their mythology and history. Sproat's book is dedicated to Lieutenant (now Commander) E H Verney, R N, whom you may have heard tell of before. Verney is at Malta, 'out of a place,' as most naval commanders are for a year or two after promotion, and you may hear of him in Parliament soon enough. There are men in this same England much further off from the august assembly in Westminster Palace than this same G M Sproat—verb sap. 'My Lords' of the Admiralty have done his book the unexpected unusual and somewhat lucrative honor of ordering it to be supplied as 'ships stores' to all vessels on the Pacific station. Talking of DR BROWN, Who still insists on being called a 'Nor'wester, he is back again to Britain after a long expedition, since you last saw him at Victoria, to Greenland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and the deuce knows where, and if one may judge from the accumulating files of papers on his table and the lessening pile of specimens and note books, he has not been idle. He has been so busy that he has not had much time in the interval of gathering new stock to write from. He has written or has in the press several scientific papers and a fine new map of the interior of Vancouver Island with a descriptive memoir just being edited into German by his friend Baron von Petermann, of Gotha, the great German geographer; it will be ready shortly. Why he is publishing it in Dutch is hard to say. We expect the fact of it is he is writing to spread the name of Brown a little wider in Teuton land, and thinks that those who are anxious to gain by it are welcome to translate it. Captain Richards and he exhibited a map in the Paris Exhibition—Brown's interior explorations and Capt Richards' coast line. He thinks of looking over your way soon—you can generally pick up all North-west America in Europe at his London rooms, where he keeps bachelor's liberty hall, and is one of the conductors of a new scientific journal, and there we either meet or hear of DR HALL, Who is here on some private business, and talks of going west again with his wife who is waiting for him in San Francisco. CAPT BAZZELGATE Is seen occasionally. MR TREASURER FRANKS Is todding about apparently not so top-heavy since he lost the 'hon' to his name. MR J H BROWN Looking out for some opening. MR HOLT, Late of the Vancouver Times, is in with his father (the veteran journalist Thor Littleton Holt) in the same line, and is as hearty as ever. MR B S LEVY, That most Christian of all of the children of Israel, is here. He has five or six stores rented in the Lowther Arcade, and lets the world wag without much care. CAPT TORRENS Is around the Foreign Office and has 'great expectations.' The gallant captain by this time has learned the fallacy of putting faith in Downing street princes. Lo! who cometh here that highly, eloquent Milesian. "CARTING" LODGE, Who damns the country and everybody connected with it; but the country I suppose does not intend putting on its shutters just yet, so let the carting rave. The western world goes on without him, but is the same true of the coal company which he was to get up (if he recollect rightly) and which he did not (if the shareholders speak truly). By the way, what a scaly old lot of 'Captains' you used to have out there. I beg the last gentleman's humble pardon if association brings up before me the names of a figure once known at Keenan's, to wit 'Bobby Glover, ex-lieut-colonel in the 3rd Dragoon Guards. He was arrested some time ago for begging and vagrancy. was taken in hand by a charitable gentleman who tried to reform him but failed, broke through all restraint and four days ago was again caught imploring aid from passers by and will undoubtedly go to the chalking. What a sad mental and physical wreck drink has made of this once splendid fellow. But I must pull up, for though I know there is at present rather more than a dearth of items out your way, yet perhaps Miss Verboese's letter has given you a plethora of subjects for moralizing. There are many constellations flickering before my eye, all of which have not as yet reached, we hope, their meridian altitude, but 'we will not stop to cogitate,' as the old pamphleteers used to say when they were afraid of the libel act. It sometimes doesn't do to enquire into the antecedents of all your old friends out there, or who have been there. It destroys one's self-respect, not to say respect for one's acquaintances.

CONCERNING SKELETONS IN CLOSETS. There is, as dear old Thackeray used to say, 'a skeleton in every closet.' It strikes me there was quite an osteological collection—a perfect anatomical museum—out in Vancouver Island; a collection of closet skeletons which Mr Traddles would have to cover many dictionaries with before drawing them all, even under the misery of Squerey licking master. Now don't get melancholy over you, my dear Mr editor, don't go out of the Colonist building, and as you loaf down to the Colonial to pick up an item, think as the acquaintances of years hospitably invites you to 'take a drink,

don't pray 'as you smile' think has this man a skeleton in any quiet closet in old England? I have given you a heterogeneous budget of Victorians. They are all, however homo geneous and wish to be back again and thinking after all there is no place like the west. Somebody or other used to think that a well constituted convict should, on the theory of love of association, feel a sort of regret on leaving Van Dieman's Land, but whether the feeling is of this sort or not, everybody is heartily sick of England and wishes he were out here again. This is hope for you, Mr Editor. There's a good time coming. Hang all your politicians (excuse me) work a little more and talk a little less, and there is a hope that some day people will know a little more about your right pleasant country. Unfortunately, just at present, notwithstanding the schoolmaster being abroad, young men educated in the great Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh or Dublin, will still occasionally, when they wish to be very affable at evening parties, enquire, 'Hah, is there any good twig shooting out there?' The ignorance regarding the colony is yet notwithstanding such brilliant lights as Alphabet McDonald, McFie and Barret Lennard, so thick that it may be felt (as you know) on 'Change. You will pardon the 'Dutch Patient' style of talk I indulge in, but really from the exalted stage of 'our own' correspondentship, I am very apt to talk regally, and feel inclined, as poor old Foote the actor did when personifying George the Fourth (most Christian of Guelpic Princes), to wave my hand graciously to your readers in the newspaper pit and breathe out my larwell—God bless my people—God bless you!

Confederation and the Farmers. Victoria, May 4, 1868. EDITOR COLONIST.—I shall feel much obliged by your inserting the following explanation. In your report of the debate on the amendment to the proposed resolution in favor of immediate Confederation my remarks are thus concluded: 'At least two thirds of the members present were opposed to Confederation. The question was, do we represent the people? Of this he thought there could be no doubt, &c.' What I intended to convey was: Has the Legislative Council—two thirds of which are official, and in which the people cannot therefore be said to be represented—the power to bind this Colony for all time in the manner proposed? Would not a contract thus concluded be liable to revision on equitable if not on legal grounds? Another consideration will show that I could not, with due respect for my constituents, have voted otherwise than for the amendment. I am supposed, however inadequately, to represent the agricultural interest of the Island. Judging from results the farmers are satisfied with the existing tariff, some items, such as fruit, excepted. I certainly have seen no evidence that the farmers of Vancouver Island are so eager for Confederation that they are prepared to forfeit the advantages of the present tariff in favor of any other that the Canadian Government may in its wisdom impose. If they are let them say so by making Confederation a test question at the next election. I am, Sir, your obed't serv't, J D PEMBERTON.

Our Mails and our Passengers. EDITORS COLONIST.—It is a crying shame (and the mercantile community generally feel it so) that the Government cannot manage to do what every sensible man here feels should be done at once, viz, subsidize a steamer to run direct between this place and San Francisco twice a month. Trade is now in a languishing condition, as our quiet streets daily testify, and we need to revive it by more frequent and more regular intercourse with San Francisco. If a boat were subsidized to run between the two places, no doubt Messrs Halladay & Co. would put on a good steamer to run direct in opposition. So much the better. We are certain that with direct and regular communication and moderate fares, the number of our population would steadily and speedily increase. We should have, in addition, the satisfaction of receiving and dispatching our mails regularly; our merchants would be able to receive bonded freight, which now they cannot get by steamers at all in consequence of the United States laws not allowing bonded goods to be transhipped at Astoria or Portland; and lastly, trade would be fostered between this town and San Francisco which is in the present state of things is simply impossible.

We knew, of course, of the cry of there being no money; but we consider what we are urging as one of our first necessities, if Victoria is to remain of any commercial importance; and if money can be found for other purposes it should be found for this. We hope the mercantile community, and everyone interested in the progress of the colony, will not rest until the Government perform the tardy act of justice asked for in this letter. We remain, Sir, Your obed't serv't, FINDLAY & DURHAM Victoria, May 5th, 1868.

Queen's Birthday Regatta. EDITORS COLONIST.—In to-day's issue I notice an item in which you state that 'the Regatta has been wisely postponed' till the 4th of July. I do not know on what authority you made the assertion, but I now hasten to correct the same. The Committee have determined to hold the Regatta on Saturday the 23d instant, and with the kind assistance volunteered by the Admiral and Fleet it bids fair to be the success of the season, and to provide a good day's amusement for the public on the birthday of our beloved Queen's.

I remain, &c., E. R. THOMAS, Hon. Sec. to the Regatta. Bee Hive Hotel, May 6, 1868.

Legislative Council. TUESDAY. Council met at 1 p. m. DeCosmos, Cress, Spalding, Hamley, O'Reilly, Wood, E Robson, Trutch, Elwyn, You Message No. 16.—His Governor received the resolution of the Executive Council of 2nd April, opinion that Victoria is the able for the Capital of the Her Majesty's Government. Und stances, the Governor will claimed on the Queen's Birth day of the Capiti within t bears her royal name.

Message No. 17.—The Governor received the resolution of the Council, agreeing that an address him, saying that he will info of the reply of Her Majesty's a message passed April 2nd mending that the salary of the paid from Imperial funds, and cative have power to simplify reduce the departmental ex lessen the public expenditure figure as the Colony is able t As regards the first point, that believes the condition of the Colony generally, as a tention of the Secretary of S As regards the second b that very considerable power retrenchment are confided. He is loath, however, at all t legitimate expectations, and out absolute necessity, see officers to poverty.

Message No. 18.—The Governor received the resolution of the Council, respecting the subject of the Dry Dock, etc. Very lengthy correspondence on the subject between His Majesty of State, Rear Adm Hastings, and the Governor, be convenient to the public before the Council. Every effort is being m feet work of such great that in question. Message No. 19.—Respect of Crown Lands. No decision has been recd. It is but right to inform the Land Bill was accident later in transmission than so Hon Helmecken gave notice of the Civil List. Hon Helmecken thought for \$358,923 should be bro mitted of Ways and Means, usually are. Hon DeCosmos concurre colleague, as in all such cas of Ways and Means was Hon Cress.—Such a proce be parliamentary, and there for it in the present case. Hon Helmecken.—The Hon ral says it is not parliament necessary. He could member, that it was in acco liamentary usage, and ad stances the people had a rig disposal of the public money. Hon Helmecken's motion w bill read a first time. See tomorrow.

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The Weekly British AND CHRONICLE. Saturday, May 9

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The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Saturday, May 9, 1868

English and Continental Summary.

Our mail dates are to March 21st. The English papers are making merry at the expense of the Times, which journal actually received later news from the Abyssinian war through the columns of the New York Herald than its own correspondent, accompanying the expedition supplied it. The Spectator says: "If old John Walter were alive what would he say? Here is the Times, which for half a century has beaten every journal in Europe in energy and enterprise, actually publishing the latest news of a British expedition per favor of a London correspondent of the New York Herald. According to a message received by that gentleman on Wednesday, and apparently ten days later than the latest official intelligence, Sir Robert Napier reached Antalo on February 15th, was to meet the "Prince" of Tigre on the 20th, and was then to press on to Magdalla, 15 marches off. The telegram is a little confused, but the statement that Sir R. Napier has reached Antalo is confirmed by a subsequent telegram from the Times' own agent. A report is current in Continental capitals that Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, Hospodar of the Principality, intends to declare himself shortly King of Roumania and independent of the Porte. Support for this policy has been sought at St. Petersburg and Berlin; but Count von Bismarck is not specially anxious to see the mouths of the Danube in Russian hands, and the Czar Alexander bides his time, dreading lest France, England and Austria should once more combine to prevent Turkey. This is the rumor, repeated with improbable details—such as that England intends to interfere actively—from many quarters, and, of course, it may be true. Russia is always at war with Turkey, more or less, and Roumanians are always more or less intriguing; but we incline to think the explosion is not yet. War with Russia just now would suit the Emperor Napoleon, and, consequently, Russia will await an opportunity when it will not suit him. The Pope has presented the Golden Rose, "the mystic rose bedewed with balm and musk, typifying the sweet odors which should exhale from the good deeds of all us," to Queen Isabella of Spain. It was presented to her on the 8th of March as "evidence of the earnest love we bear thee, as much for thy signal services towards this Apostolic See as for the high virtues by which thou shinest among women." Lord Derby's valet has committed suicide by cutting his throat, in consequence of an unrequited affection for one of the noble Earl's female domestics. A large meeting of London grocers was held lately at the Hanover Square Rooms, to form an association for the protection of the trade. Several speakers were very bitter against the Civil servants for setting the co-operative movement on foot; but the chairman, Mr. Newsom, thought the private dealers could hold their own. Their expenses of management, delivery and so on were only 8 1/2 per cent., while those of the Stores were 10 or 12 per cent., and he thought with fair prices they had nothing to fear from competition. Mr. Calvert, late Her Majesty's Consul at the Dardanelles, was, on the 21st of February, convicted at the Supreme Court, Constantinople, on the charge of conspiracy and attempting to defraud the underwriters at Lloyd's of a certain amount of insurances, £12,000, effected by him on a certain ship named Poision, laden with oil, which had loaded in Turkish waters for the United Kingdom, and which he falsely alleged was destroyed by fire off the Island of Lemnos. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to two years' penal servitude. The prosecution in the first instance was undertaken by Lloyd's Salvage Association, but the proceedings at the trial were conducted by counsel by the order of the Foreign Office. Lord Byron, a cousin of Lord Byron, the poet, and who came to his title when that poet died, himself departed this life on the 2nd inst. He was the son of Capt. George Anson Byron, R. N., second son of William, fourth Lord Byron, by Henrietta, daughter of Mr. Robert Dallas, of Dallas Castle, Jamaica. A vacancy has just occurred in the representation of Huddersfield. Mr. T. P. Crosland, M. P. for that borough, died at his residence, Gledholt, near that town, on Sunday afternoon. He had for some time been in a declining state of health. He was 52 years of age. There are already rumors as to the aspirants to fill his place. Mr. Latham, who was unsuccessful at the last election, is spoken of, as well as

Mr Somerset Beaumont. Lord Brougham is engaged on his memoirs. He has been assisted by a Dr Chauvin, who has read and arranged 30,000 letters for the ex-chancellor. The Prussian Government has proposed to the Zollverein Council to abolish the duty upon various articles of secondary importance in the tariff, and raise that upon tobacco instead. Raw tobacco is to pay 50 per cent., and cigars 25 per cent, more than at present, the excise on home produce to be raised in about the same proportion. It is calculated that the Zollverein proceeds on tobacco which in 1866 amounted to 2,800,000 thalers, if the consumption remains the same, will be increased by the new tax by about 2,000,000 thalers. Deducting from this the expense incurred in collecting the tax, and the share of the southern States, the addition to the revenue of the Northern Confederacy will amount to 1,275,000 thalers only. Another very eminent lawyer, Lord Wensleydale, better known perhaps as Mr. Baron Parke, expired at his residence, Park street, Grosvenor square, at a late hour on March 10th, in his 86th year. A horrid murder, or rather a series of them, was committed at Todmorden, by a weaver of checks, named Miles Weatherhill. Weatherhill had been paying his addresses to a servant maid at the Parsonage (the Rev. Dr Plow's) and in consequence of his visits the girl had been discharged. On Saturday and Sunday, Weatherhill went on a visit to her. On Monday he resolved on taking vengeance upon her late master and mistress, and upon the housemaid, who was supposed to have told of his visits. At half past ten o'clock at night, Mr Plow preparing to retire heard a noise at the back door. He went out by the hall door to the back of the house, where he saw Weatherhill, who snapped a pistol at him, but it missed fire. He then attacked Mr Plow with a hatchet. The noise alarmed the servants, and they seized Weatherhill by the hair and clothes. Mr Plow escaped by the front hall door, but received two wounds at the back and another at the top of the head, several cuts on the forehead and had one ear torn and other wounds. The housemaid sought shelter in the dining room, and kept Weatherhill at bay by placing her back against the door. He, however, managed to get his arm through, shooting her dead. He went into the kitchen, got a poker, and going up stairs to a room in which Mrs Plow was lying and where she had recently given birth to a child, he forced his way past the nurse, and stripping down the bed clothes, fired at Mrs Plow. He then attacked her with a poker, inflicting severe scalp wounds, breaking her nose, and otherwise injuring her. Whilst in the act, his arm was arrested by the parish clerk and two other gentlemen. By these he was removed and given over to the police. He was armed with three pistols and a hatchet when he went to the house. He behaved with remarkable coolness when in custody, remarking, "I have done it—I meant to do it and am only sorry the pistol (that aimed at Mr Plow) did not go off better." The lobby of the house was marked with blood like a slaughter house. Mr Plow and the infant subsequently died, and Weatherhill has been convicted of wilful murder and sentenced to death.

THE MAIL SUBSIDY.—The arrival of the G's Wright yesterday affords Government an opportunity of putting itself in communication with her owners, and ascertaining the lowest figure which they will accept for placing their boat in the direct trade between this port and San Francisco, making, say, two trips per month. We hear the Wright will accommodate 30 cabin passengers, and carry 170 tons of freight. If anything is to be done to win back the traffic with California we once enjoyed, now is the time to do it. By paying a moderate subsidy to an opposition boat we shall secure low fares and freights. By subsidizing the old line, we will assist to crush out all competition and render ourselves liable to a continuance of the charges which now bear so heavily upon us.

ARRIVAL FROM PORTLAND.—The steamship George S Wright, Capt Langdon, arrived from Portland yesterday afternoon, having sailed from Portland at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening. She brings a few passengers, 90 tons of freight and two head of beef cattle. The Wright will sail to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock for Portland. Persons taking passage by her will connect at Astoria with the Continental, bound for San Francisco.
IN OUR NOTICE of the fire we neglected to state that the flames were discovered by Mr McGee, night watchman, who worked incessantly in saving property. While the engines were being worked the firemen were treated to a bountiful supply of refreshments by Mr G C Wigham and Mr A W Piper, whose liberality is deserving of high praise.
THREATENING.—The Indians on Queen Charlotte Island have been abusive and threatening to coal miners there, and fears are entertained of an attack upon the few white men who are left. A gunboat might with propriety visit the locality occasionally.
POLICE COURT.—The dook was filled yesterday with drunks and Indian whisky sellers, who were all disposed of with fines. There seems to have been a general observance of the May festival at the lower end of the town.
MISSING MAIL BAGS.—It is now known that at least two mail bags, due at Victoria a fortnight ago, are missing. Letters posted at London two months since for business firms here failed to reach their destination.
A PRIVATE letter states that the road between Soda Creek and the Junction is in a bad state and that many bridges require immediate repair.
CIRCUS.—The many friends of Mr Bartholomew will be glad to learn he has again got actively to work and is amusing the good people of Portland with his excellent circus.
AN INDIAN at New Westminster, convicted of robbing and firing Eickhoff's store was yesterday sentenced to hard labor for four years.
A SAILOR was stabbed in the neck at Burrard Inlet on Sunday night by another sailor who was drunk. The wound is severe.
THE H B Co's steamer Otter will sail for the North to-morrow morning.
Vice Chancellor's Court. (Before Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood.) London, Feb'y 26, 1868.
Macarivish vs. The Hudson Bay Company. This was a suit by the plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and the other Chief Factors and Chief Traders of the Hudson Bay Co, claiming to have the advantage of a rise in the value of the Hudson Bay house in Fenochurch street. Under the provisions of a deed poll dated in June, 1864, the Chief Factors and Chief Traders who are the officers having the control of the company's affairs in the Hudson Bay territory, in North America, are entitled to a certain share in the annual gains and profits of the company, and for the purpose of estimating these gains and profits in each year, there was to be placed on the debit side of each annual account the value of the Hudson Bay house in London two years back, with interest on such value at 5 per cent for two years, and on the credit side of such amount the value of the Hudson Bay house one year back, with interest at 5 per cent for one year. From 1834 to 1865 there had been placed on both sides of the annual accounts a fixed sum of £18 872 5s 4d as the value of the Hudson Bay house. The company being about to sell their old house in Fenochurch street and remove to Lime street, the attention of the plaintiff was called to the increase in the present value of the old house over its value in 1834, and they filed this bill to have the old amounts rectified, and the future amounts taken upon the principle provided by the deed poll.
Mr Giffard, Q C, and Mr Harlow Smith, were for the plaintiffs; Mr Druce, Q C, Mr Montague Bore, of the Common Law Bar, and Mr Thurston Holland for the Company.
The Vice Chancellor said it was shown by the admissions of the Company that there had been a gradual rise in the value of the house, and that it was worth £36,000 more in 1865 than it had been in 1834. But from 1834 to 1860 there had been no very material increase in its value, the chief rise having taken place between 1860 and 1865. Under these circumstances the amounts must be rectified from 1860, and in the accounts for that and the five following years a gradual increase of £6000 in the value of the house, in each year, must be entered in the amounts which were to be taken under the provisions of the deed poll.

THE LEADING PERFUME OF THE AGE! From Fresh Colled Flowers, MURRAY & LANMAN'S 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 Buoynancy to the overtaxed Body and Mind, particularly when mixed with the water of the Bath For Fainting Fits, Nervousness, Headache, Debility, and Hysteria. It is a sure and speedy relief with the very HERB of 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 we confidently recommend it as an article which, for the delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin Roughness, Blisters, Sun Burn, Freckles, and Pimples. It is as delicious as the Otto de Rose and lends tenderness and beautiful transparency to the complexion. Dressed with water it makes the best dentifrice, imparting a pearly whiteness to the teeth; it also removes all 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 & KEIM, Wholesale Druggists, 70, 71 & 73 Water Street, New York. AND FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. m18 & w 1y

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 SASSAPARILLA, 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 & w 1y Hostetter, Smith & Dean.

Barnard's Express. Owing to the infrequency and irregularity of Steam Communication between VICTORIA AND SAN FRANCISCO We have made arrangements with WELLS, FARGO & Co., For the transmission of our Letters and Express Packages to San Francisco via Portland, Weekly. A saving of from two to three weeks will thus be made in the Conveyance of Letters to CALIFORNIA, EASTERN STATES, EUROPE AND CANADA. RATES PER WELLS, FARGO & Co. Oregon and Washington Territory per 1/2 cts 25 Cents California..... " " 25 " Eastern States..... " " 37 1/2 " Great Britain..... " " 50 " France and Germany..... " " 62 1/2 " Mexico and Sandwich Islands..... " " 25 " To which our Rates must be added; in all cases Letters must be pre-paid. F. J. BARNARD. 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. m18 & w 1y

Ayer's Cathartic PILLS. Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system unwell, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some of us are creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. This is Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the system, and give vigor and energy to the system. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in the trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. Her child was cured, the also your Pills afford the best we have, of course value them highly. As a Family Physic. Your Pills are the prime of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any other. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease, and the removal of the principal aches, and from other well-known public persons: From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb 4, DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of vicious sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. 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By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Europe.

LONDON, May 3—It is said to-day that Disraeli tendered his resignation yesterday, but it was not accepted.

LONDON, May 1—The Cabinet crisis monopolizes public attention. It is thought if the measures which are in effect approved by both parties are not opposed by the Liberals, the present Cabinet will not resign or dissolve Parliament until an appeal can be made to a new constituency.

The Times to-day editorially recommends this course. The journals all comment on a vote on Gladstone's resolution.

The Times says no one can deny the great significance of the event since the motion to go into Committee. The Times have gained three seats in the House of Commons, yet the 60 majority has grown to 66. The dissolution is talked of merely to frighten the members.

NEW YORK, April 29—A battle took place on the 14th of April, between the Cretons and Turks, which lasted all day. The battle field was near Apocirona. The insurgents claim the victory. The Turks are said to have committed great outrages.

The Herald says the House of Commons by a vote of the importance of which cannot be denied, affirms that it is just that the Church should be disestablished, but the House does not speak the voice of the country, as the late elections show.

The Daily News says it is satisfactory to find that the premier disclaims any design of advising the Queen to act against the vote of the House of Commons. His duty is not to dissolve Parliament or to resign, but to aid the progress of its resolves.

The Standard deprecates a vote of want of confidence as compelling dissolution, but fears the Liberals intend to pursue that course.

LONDON, May 1—Evening—Belief has become general that after passage of the Reform Bill for Ireland and Scotland the Ministry will dissolve Parliament and appeal to the people on the Irish Church question. The Globe in an editorial confirms this opinion.

CORK, May 1—By an order from the Lord Lieutenant, Mahoney, Fenian head centre and several other Fenians, have been released from custody.

LONDON, MAY 4, midnight—There was a very full house at the opening of the session of the House of Commons to-night. The Prince of Wales and Prince Christian of Schleswig Holstein were among the distinguished visitors present.

Mr. Bright showed the inconsistency of the Tories and the various differences of opinions among the members of the Cabinet and said the adverse vote was no disgrace to the ministry; but in holding office after such a vote, there was no reason why the constitutional practice should be dispensed with in favor of Disraeli, who knew well enough that no Irish or Scotch Reform bill, not of a nature to suit the Irish and Scotch Liberals, could pass the House.

Mr Gladstone said the Premier's praise of the Tories was not only in bad taste but untrue, especially that portion respecting the finances. Lord Derby he remarked was not asked to stay in office in 1859.

Gladstone doubted whether the eulogium passed by the Premier was a challenge to the opposition or a rap to the Tories to persuade them to remain in office. He laughed at the cry of danger to the established Church; and at the other, that the Church of Rome would absorb all other sects. It was unprecedented that a ministry which had been beaten by sixty-five majority should talk of dissolving Parliament. It might be right to elect a new Parliament to settle this question of the Irish Church, but its first duty when chosen would be to settle the Ministry itself. Their previous course was unconstitutional. The House was hostile to the Ministry and yet the Premier wanted to govern the country until the fall; in the meantime the fate of Ireland and other great questions would remain in suspense. The duty of the Liberals was clearly to follow up their resolutions with a suspensory bill, thus clearing the way for a new Parliament; they must go on; they had no bargain to make; the Premier had said nothing that would change the purposes of the Ministry. He (Gladstone) would therefore urge a suspensory order as his right; or if the Ministry would not allow it, then at the earliest possible day for consideration of the resolutions, if they passed the House, a bill should follow suspending appointments in the Irish Church.

Mr Lowe said after the Ministry had nullified the will of the House they had better ask for the control of Government for months to come. Such a course was as unconstitutional as absurd. Were the executive and legislative distrusting each other, to maintain a show of amity until next year?

John Bright said the Premier's statement would not assuage the country at large. He asked the House to examine the usage of the constitution, that he might keep office by acts not the most worthy, and hold office by adopting the dogmas which he had bitterly denounced.

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Disraeli fixed 17th of May for debate on the Irish Church question. The House then took up the budget and consideration of resolution, to amend the income tax sixpence on the pound sterling.

In the House of Lords, a statement was made by the Minister similar in tenor to that in the Commons.

Eastern States. New York, May 2—The Herald says it is believed if the President be removed the members of the Cabinet will refuse to quit on the ground that the acting President had no right to remove them.

The Tribune's Atlanta special says, the Republicans have made a clean sweep, elected Governor, ratified Constitution and have a majority in both Houses.

Richmond, May 2—Jefferson Davis' bail bond was renewed to-day, binding the accused to appear on such day next term as the Court shall fix. Chief Justice Chase promises to be in Richmond to preside with in two days after the conclusion of the impeachment trial. It is thought the trial will commence on the last of May.

New York, May 4—The Herald says a Hong Kong letter, dated February 26th, says Prussia is negotiating for the cession of the island of Choochan to Germany, which will thus place the Confederacy in command of the great highway to China and Japan.

In the impeachment trial Stanbury concluded his argument for the President. WASHINGTON, May 6—In the impeachment question Bingham began the final argument for prosecution.

Frightful Calamity! VOLCANIC ERUPTION AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS!

100,000 LIVES LOST!

Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7—The bark Comet, from Sandwich Islands, arrived last night, bringing the following intelligence:

The volcano of Maunaloa has broken out in the most terrific eruption known in history. The eruption was preceded and accompanied by two thousand shocks of earthquake at Hawaiian. Over 100,000 people perished in Kau district. Every house prostrated with the exception of one or two. Land slides were innumerable, and furiously rushing downward like avalanches, burying people's houses and cattle beneath them. Along the beach came a tidal wave over thirty feet in height, which extended along the coast a distance of fifty miles. This came in washing right over the cocoa-nut trees and running some distance inland, carrying out a small native village and all persons that were within reach at the time; some 37 souls. The crater of Maunaloa has been enlarged and broken down on one side, so that it is now about two miles in diameter, from which vast jets of lava are emitted. A lava stream from the crater on the summit of the mountain has gone underground and broken out on the slope far below about only six miles from the sea. At this point four jets of lava have forced themselves through the earth, throwing themselves and rocks 1000 feet in the air, and a stream of lava 1000 to 1500 feet wide and six miles long is flowing down to the sea at the rate of 12 miles an hour. The excitement is immense, and large numbers are flocking to the volcano. The damage by earthquakes upon the other islands was considerable but not serious.

California.

RENO, May 4—The track and telegraph was laid to this place at 12 o'clock to-day, making 45 miles of track in operation east of the Sierra, this place having been selected by the railroad company as the permanent location of Virginia City junction. The construction of depot buildings will commence immediately. Passengers and freight will be landed here to-morrow. The site is unsurpassed, being at the lake crossing of the Truckee and the head of a seven mile tangent. The sale of town lots takes place on Saturday, May 9th. Owing to the difficulty of transporting material from Oro, Colonel Trainor has at present but a small force on. After the connection is made across the summit iron will be laid at a rate of speed unparalleled in the history of railroads.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4—Arrived, steamer John L. Stephens from Portland; brig Tanner, 10 days from Seabeck.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3—Sailed, steamer Continental last evening for Portland.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5—Steamer Nevada sailed for Panama with a full load of passengers.

Overland telegraph line not in working order. Legal Tenders 7 1/2 @ 72. Flour, superfine hf sks, \$6 25 @ \$6 50 qr sks \$6 50 @ \$6 75; Extra hf sks \$7 @ \$7 25; qr sks \$7 25 @ \$7 50.

Wheat, 1500 sks good milling at \$2 25; do, sks choice, \$2 35; market dull. Barley, 2000 sks, \$1 37 1/2; market quiet at \$1 40 @ \$1 50.

Oats continue dull at \$2 25 @ \$2 55. Arrived, bark Gem of the Ocean, from Port Blakely; bark Zephyr, from Burrard Inlet via Victoria. Cleared, bark Vidette, Port Orford.

Our Canadian Letter.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

HAMILTON, Ont., March 2, 1868. Some time ago a general meeting of the stockholders of the Commercial Bank of Canada was held, at which the Chairman read a report stating, among other things, that an offer had been received from the Merchants' Bank to amalgamate with the Commercial on the basis of one share to three; i.e. taking the stock of the latter at 33 1/2 per cent. of its par value. The offer was accepted, the banks amalgamated, and to-day (March 2d) an announcement was made to the effect that Commercial Bank bills would be redeemed in full in gold. This is doing very well; but of course the shareholders will not be very much profited thereby for the present.

The Ontario Legislature has been in session now for two months, and almost the only important result is the 'Free Grants and Homestead Act,' brought in by Government. A tract composed of the districts of Algoma and Nipissing, and of the lands lying between the Ottawa River and the Georgian Bay, to the west of a line drawn from a point opposite the southeast angle of the township of Palmerston, north westerly along the western boundaries of the townships of North Sherbrooke, Lavant, Blithfield, Admeston, Bromley, Stafford and Pembroke to the Ottawa River, and to the north of the rear or northerly boundaries of the townships of Oso, Olden, Kennebec, Kaladar, Elzevir, Madoc, Marmora, Belmont, Dammer, Smith, Ennismore, Somerville, Laxton, Carden, Rama and of the river Severn, has been thrown open to settlers on (amongst others) the following conditions: No person under 18 years shall locate nor shall he locate more than 100 acres; the land shall not be valuable for its minerals or timber. No patent to issue until after five years' occupation nor until 15 acres shall have been cleared and cultivated. A house 16 by 20 feet must be erected and the locator must not be absent for more than six months in any one year. All minerals reserved to Her Majesty, and also the timber, with the exception of that which must be removed for the purposes of cultivation. All timber remaining on the land when the patent is issued passes to the patentee. No locator can mortgage his land until the patent is issued, and no mortgage after the patent has been issued is valid until the expiration of 20 years from the date of location, and for the same period it is not liable to seizure for debt. Such in short form is this wonderful production of the Government. How it will work remains to be seen.

The great topic in agitation during the past month has been the distress amongst the Nova Scotia fishermen. When intelligence was received that in consequence of the failure of the fisheries numbers of people who followed that occupation were thrown into a state of destitution, if not actual starvation, a public meeting was called in this city to take measures for their relief. In an incredibly short space of time nearly \$2,000 was subscribed; and transmitted in produce and cash to the Secretary of the Relief Fund in Halifax. The skating rinks were called into requisition for beneficiary carnivals and the theatre for performances and concerts; and every exertion was made by the citizens for the furtherance of this worthy object. Still it seems the destitution is very great, and last accounts state that great distress yet prevails.

The weather during the first part of last month was delightful; but last week we were visited with a furious snow storm, which had the effect of blocking up all the railroads in the Province, with the exception of the Great Western in parts. For four days the roads were impassable, the snow having drifted in places to the depth of 20 feet. After hard work the roads were cleared on Tuesday last, only to be again blocked by yesterday's storm; however, as that was not a very severe one they were soon cleared, and to-day communication is restored.

Business is still dull, and has not been at all improved by the failure of several retail houses, which, though not very important, made a show in the city and contributed to the liveliness of its aspect. People are, however, looking forward to the spring with confidence, relying upon the old adage that 'when matters come to the worst they must mend.'

A paper entitled the Busybody has just been started here. It professes to deal freely with the faults and failings of the community, but not to invade the sanctity of the home circle. Notwithstanding this liberality it is expected to live but a very short time.

March 18—Since writing the above the House of Commons have met at Ottawa. Nothing of importance as yet has come up. The position of co-delegate with the Hon Mr Tupper has been offered to Mr Carrier, to proceed to England to watch the actions of Mr Howe, who has gone thither in the anti-union interests of Nova Scotia. He has declined the appointment.

The winter has completely broken up. We were visited with a few heavy storms of wind and rain, which have caused the snow to disappear. Several serious accidents, attended with loss of life, took place in Toronto in consequence. We are now enjoying delightful weather.

Shipping Intelligence

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED. May 2—None. May 4—Ship Active, Floyd, Astoria. Senr Geo S Wright, Langdon, Astoria. Ship Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan. Ship Adeline, Valcour, San Juan. Ship Surprise, Spring, West Coast. May 5—Ship Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend. Ship Eliza, Middleton, Salt Spring Island. Ship Forest, Butler, San Juan.

CLEARED. May 2—Ship Mayflower, Maxwell, Salt Spring Island. Ship Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan. May 4—Ship Adeline, Valcour, San Juan. Ship Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan. Ship Bingleader, Hewitt, Comox. May 5—Ship Emma, Holmes, New Westminster. May 6—Ship Geo S Wright, Langdon, Astoria. Ship Surprise, Spring, West Coast. Ship Forest, Butler, San Juan. Ship Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend. Ship Otter, Lewis, Burrard Inlet and Tongas.

PORT OF PORT TOWNSEND, W. T. ENTERED. April 27—Am. Ek Camden arrived from Honolulu, 25 days out. May 1—Brig Admiral, from San Francisco. 4—Br Emma Augusta do.

CLEARED. April 30—Br Vernon sailed for San Francisco.

PASSENGERS. Per star G S WRIGHT from Portland—J M Beach, S S Schmidt, P O Dwyer, W Palmer, H Orono, Wm Jones, Henry Laughlin, John McEvoy and 3 others. Per star ACTIVE from Portland—John Boyd, Tremblin, Col. H. C. Hodges, wife and child, Capt. J. H. Gragg, H M Woodard, F J Bassom, Mrs J L Butler, T H Gragg, C F Pratt and 16 others.

CONSIGNEES. Per star G S WRIGHT from Portland—Fromis, James, Schmidt, Order, H B Co, Elard, Francis, O'Dwyer, Grunbaum, Bros. Per star ACTIVE from Portland—A M L, W J A, W S, L & Co, P & M, J Parazo, A B, Grubbs, & Bro, Lowe Bros, Thomas James, J C, John Clark, John Bigne, J Jackson.

EXPORTS. Per star G S WRIGHT from Portland—56 sck oats, 2312 do flour, 74 do bacon and hams, 115 bxs apples, 1 cask lard, 63 sck wheat, 16 do butter, 18 bxs eggs, 2 csk mds, 2 csk lard, 11 csk middlings, 11 do feed, 41 do bran.

GOODS ON THE WAY. Per bark RIVAL from San Francisco, April 24—26 sck dried apples, 74 sck barley, 51 csk books, 4 do brooms, 10 sck butter, 5 sck do, 220 bxs candles, 5 sck coffee, 86 coils cordage, 20 sck crockery, 25 do drugs, 71 do flour, 130 do groceries, 10 do hardware, 30 bxs macaroni, 10 kts Mackery, 50 csk matches, 50 kgs ha-la, 16 sck nuts, 50 bles oakum, 94 bxs China oil, 10 doz pails, 12 sck paper, 16 do paper, 2 bks quillsilver, 1500 mats rice, 25 sck salt, 170 bxs soap, 10 sck sugar, 30 csk do, 130 chests tea, 100 bxs tea, 27 nests tubs. Value \$23,214.

SILVER MEDAL. PARIS EXHIBITION 1867. PEP SINE, WINE-LOZENGES-GLOBULES. The most agreeable and popular remedy for weak digestion. In bottles and boxes. PANCREATIC EMULSION in 4 oz. 8 oz. and 16 oz. bottles. SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATE'S, a valuable dietetic preparation for invalids and children. GELATINE AND CROSCOTE (MORSON'S). CHELODYNE, in Bottles (MORSON'S). PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PREPARATIONS. See Name, Address and Trade Mark.

T. MORSON & SON, [Juror International Exhibition, 1862] 31, 33, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London. Orders to be made payable through Agents or by English drafts. SHIPPING ORDERS CAREFULLY PACKED. LANGLEY & CO., Wholesale Agents for British Columbia.

Three Prize Medals, Paris, 1867. PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c. (Free from Adulteration.) Manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, FURZEYERS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World. Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them. To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, bottled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COLDS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERDRE'S CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Olives' Stores of the highest quality. m/31 Law

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. 1/4d., 2s. 9d. and 11s. each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World. Orders to be made payable by London Houses. & 11/15/16

Lytt on Hotel LYTTON, B.C. THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY informed that the above hotel is now open for the accommodation of travellers. One of the best Cooks in the country is retained, as well as establishment, and the bar is supplied with a choice assortment of Wines and Liquors. W. McWHIR & CO., Proprietors. 11/15/16

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST AND CHRONICLE. VOL. 9. HIGGINS, L. TERMS: For Annun. in advance. For six Months. For Three Months. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. OFFICE—Colonist Building, streets, adjoining Bank of B.C. AGENT: S. D. Levi. Holder & Hart. Saml Harris. Clarkson & Co. Barnard's Express. Whenever it is the wishman to live any a foreign land, he w things against his gradually comes to education are sim no England such as passed ever existed. he hear of her crue city, not only to he to all others with contact, till his she at her crimes or hoods, he knows a so pertinaciously made. Then come congratulation that soon be rid of this commerce is decrea prowess decaying; one gone; and the she will present to contemptible wreck Venice, Spain or T turn gained their lence, and in turn on the influences tally for seventeen we retained our fresh and powerful we left her shores. now that we have tunity of renewing into her commerce power, we rejoice for we find in wealthy, more wous, and more pow previous period of far above all other and progress, that makes the contr have recently sub and facts in illustra we are contending selves form a decis accusations of her thur illustration vitality of our cou time, we have culle authentic sources, in a more condense seen from these s diminution to her that caused by the and thus by streng of Tuesday morn a double purpose—the one hand an a land, and on the ot est in the stability FOREIGN TRADE OF value of the exports produce and manu £181,183,971, though than the amount for led except in that y amount never reach value of the exports 1867 was £131,803,7 395 from the amount ports to British poss by nearly the same a thus falling to £49,8 increase is mainly at Our exports to the were of the value amount which is unprecedented value it has not been exce other years, and the able extent. The ex by £1,524,149, fall that amount has neve in 1864 and 1866. marked decline of the value of the exports Turkey, the former is the latter to £7,105, returns, generally, year's exports to Fr