

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 9. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1868 27

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

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AGENTS.

S. D. Levi, Nanaimo, V. I.

Holder & Hart, Comox, do

Sam'l Harris, Cowichan, do

Blackman & Co., New Westminster, B. C.

Barnard's Express, Quesseno, B. C.

do, Lytton, B. C.

do, Kamloops, B. C.

do, Barkerville, B. C.

do, Kamloops, B. C.

do, Clinton, B. C.

L. P. Fisher, San Francisco, U. S.

Hudson & McCarty, 11 Clement's Lane, London, G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London.

In another column will be found a letter from a firm largely connected with our mercantile affairs, on the question of the mail subsidy. The interest taken in this matter by our principle merchants is manifesting itself so strongly every day, and their complaints are becoming so urgent and numerous that we intended returning to it this morning if we had not received the letter referred to. No one can deny the necessity for immediate action in order to insure new vigor into our commercial life. The general desire is to subsidize a boat which will keep the intercourse and communication with San Francisco unbroken. The Active running simply to Portland and this town is no advantage to our merchants, because the laws of the United States, as justly stated by the firm referred to, will not allow a reshipment of bonded freight at Astoria or Portland, so in this respect we are reduced to the six weeks trips of the Oriflamme or any other chance boat going to Sitka. If \$2000 for two trips a month were given to the Wright, the only available boat to be had at present, it would only incur an additional expense of some \$500 a month over what our people have hitherto paid, and that trifling sum in the additional business which would thereby be created, would soon be recovered. To excite a lively opposition during the ensuing summer, even as an experiment, would be worth the expenditure, for we have the authority of a high American official for stating, in the event of reasonable fares, a number of families would come here temporarily, and probably for good. There can be no doubt also that many people would come to our mines if they could only do so at anything like a reasonable price, but the present enormous fare from San Francisco to Victoria puts its altogether out of their power. The question assumes great importance at this particular time, and in conjunction with those who have thus laudably brought it boldly before the public, we urge the Select Committee to do all that can be done and to do it without delay.

In the interesting letter we published yesterday from our London correspondent it will be seen that the late Colonial Secretary, Mr Birch, is vegetating in the West India Department of the Colonial Office, and in his generous condescension will not accept any office in British Columbia except that of Governor, for which he is an aspirant. If there is one thing more than another which should induce every man in Victoria to go in for immediate Confederation, no matter what his politics may be, it is the bare chance of such a calamity happening. The Colony has had quite enough of this brilliant young genius; more, in fact, than it can ever forget or forgive. Many of the worst evils the Colony now suffers from were the result of his ignorance and presumption, and to send him out again as Governor would be the height of injustice and folly on the part of the Imperial Government. As a clerk in the Colonial Office he cannot do much harm, and therefore that's the place precisely where nature requires him to remain.

The telegraph brings us, in its daily record of the events of the world, tidings of one of the most fearful calamities known in its history. A volcanic eruption has occurred at the Sandwich Isles, destroying in its relentless fury not less than one hundred thousand lives and an amount of property that cannot be estimated. The soul is sickened and bowed down in grief on hearing such misfortunes, and were we not furnished with details that cannot be rejected we should still hope there might be some mistake or some exaggeration. When we cast our eyes over the world and see the sufferings our fellow creatures have experienced in all parts from the convulsions of nature and the warring of the elements during the past year, let us gratefully remember the merciful protection vouchsafed to ourselves, and learn to know how little our trials are in comparison with those of other people.

Shipping Ordinance Amendment Act.

Our readers will scarcely be able to gather from the reports of the Legislative Council proceedings the fact that the above ordinance is simply a reversal of that part of the Act of last session by which the Governor was empowered to employ foreign bottoms in our coasting trade, if at any time he thought proper to do so. The Hon. Helmcken and DeCosmos, our city representatives, used at the time every argument to dissuade the Executive from adopting a measure so contrary to British principles and so adverse to British interests, but failed to make any effect. The Act of 1867 was submitted to the Home Government and rejected upon the grounds stated above. Hence the humiliating position of the Executive in having to repeal this year an Act which they unreasonably sustained last year, and of vindicating the judgment and intelligence of our city members. It is always a wise policy for Governments to pay due attention to the collective wisdom of the people. Whenever a conflict of opinion or interest arises between the two great branches of Government, the people will, if justice demands it, sustain the Executive as soon as the Legislature. Were this truth more generally recognized many injurious conflicts between the two would be avoided in all parts of the world. It is to be hoped the sagacity of our members, as shown in this case, will be more respected in future.

As a proof of the general improvement of Ireland, and the absence of all necessity for rebellion to remove such evils as remain, we extract the following beautiful sentiment from the charge of Mr. Justice Fitzgerald who sentenced Pigott and Sullivan the seditious writers in the *Irishman and Weekly News*.

"The rebellion in which Emmet engaged was now passed entirely into history, and it was not treason to allude to it, or to express pity and commiseration for that gifted young enthusiast, especially when he recollected that the objects he sought in his unsuccessful rebellion had been nearly all since obtained, and were now the law of the land. If Emmet were now alive he would probably be found contented with the present state of things, setting his face against the tide of democracy, and endeavouring to stem the flood of Red Republicanism that had come over the land. Therefore he saw nothing in uncovering at the spot or which he had been executed. Whether that was done, not to express pity, but for the purpose of inciting the men of the present day to follow his example by joining in armed insurrection was a matter to be taken into account, with reference to the character of the assembly."

In addition we present the concurrent testimony of the Lord Lieutenant given at the Lord Mayor's banquet, on replying to the toast of 'Prosperity to Ireland.' His Lordship, himself an Irishman, gave a very encouraging view of the condition of the country. From his statement, it appears, emigration decreased 19,000 last year, and the reduction would be still greater this year. The disturbances of Cork might be considered exceptional, for certainly over three-fourths of the country was sound. Much of this improvement had arisen from a disposition shown of late years by the English people, to discriminate between the perpetrators of outrage, and the Irish people generally, and, as far as possible, to consider their grievances and sympathize with their wrongs. A most cheering account was given of the progress of Dublin. Its tonnage had increased from 880,000 in 1857, to 1,436,000 in 1867; and the revenue from £26,000 to £44,000 sterling in the same period. His Lordship pledged himself as to the desire of the English Government to give a more liberal and special encouragement to the Irish. It is always better to govern men by love than through fear. With a little patience and forbearance on both sides we see no reason against Ireland becoming in a short time as happy and prosperous as any other portion of the English Dominion. A liberal settlement of the questions of the Irish Church, and Landlord and Tenant, both now before Parliament, will smooth the way for the arrangement of all other subordinate differences and misunderstandings, which have so long aggravated both countries, and made them mutual enemies for centuries. Whatever is right let England do it—not from intimidation, but from a sense of justice.

The George S. Wright.

This steamer left the Hudson Bay wharf yesterday morning at half past ten for Portland. Among the passengers was D. W. Higgins, Esq., of the Colonist, who, after a number of years of assiduous labor, has gone to visit his relatives and friends at home. Mr Higgins as editor of this paper has been an unflinching defender of Victoria and the colony, and has well earned the respect shown him on leaving. A few particular friends on the previous evening met him at the Colonial, where Driard served them up a *recherche* supper at which the kindest feelings prevailed. In the morning a number of his fellow-citizens went down to the Wright to wish him good bye, and a safe and pleasant trip. Before returning to his editorial duties, Mr H. intends visiting London, and during his stay in England will lose no opportunity of doing justice to the colony.

THEATRE ROYAL.—On Tuesday night the comedy of Caste was presented to a very respectable and fairly filled house. There is no question that Caste is a beautiful piece, full of fine conceptions of character and lofty sentiment. Amy Stone as Polly Eccles played up to her reputation, but we doubt the propriety of making that character the feature of the play. The power and merit of Amy Stone's acting is its intensity and fervor in the delineation of the higher passions of our nature; the facile expression of contending and contrasting emotions; the sudden transition from gay to grave, and yet its truthfulness at each change with the particular emotion represented. In those sudden changes she never offends a strict sense of propriety, and that acknowledgment places her high in rank as a dramatic artist. As Esther she would have shone brilliantly, for in portraying the great earnest battle of love her power is admitted to be immense. We do not by any means intend to insinuate Mrs Fowles did not play the character well, for it was the general opinion she never acted better than she did as Esther, and we fully endorse that opinion. The suggestion is simply thrown out for future consideration as far as Mrs Stone is concerned. Mr Clarke

The hit of the night was made by Marsh as Eccles, the drunken, bearded father, for which he deserves the highest praise. From beginning to end his speech, motion, and attitude were just the precise thing required, and drew down the house repeatedly. Few people give Marsh credit for his real ability as an actor.

The lectures of Mr Harnett on British Columbia are drawing favorable notices from the American press. The *Seattle Intelligencer* speaks of them as follows:

Two Lectures on BRITISH COLUMBIA.—We have received from the author, Legh Harnett, Esq., a pamphlet with the above title. The lectures have been delivered at different places throughout the Colony, and complying with the universal desire, Mr Harnett has had them published in a neat form for general circulation. Embodied in the work will be found a mass of useful information for the general reader, which the author has written in a pleasing style. To those wishing to acquire a knowledge of the country, we know of no similar publication that will impart as much.

H. M. SHIP FORWARD.—This vessel has been for some time on the slip at Laig's ship yard, James Bay, undergoing a thorough external cleaning. She was expected to be off yesterday, and rejoin the fleet at Esquimaut. The officers while staying with us have thoroughly ingratiated themselves with all classes by their gentlemanly and hospitable conduct, and their leaving will be a source of general regret. If consistent with the regulations of the Service, we wish the Admiral would allow the Forward to remain in the harbor of the Capital, which ought to have one vessel at least. In case of fire, etc., the crew would always be very useful.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY REGATTA.—We find we were in error in stating yesterday that this event had been postponed. It is now definitely arranged by the Managing Committee to hold the regatta on Saturday the 23rd inst. It is also gratifying to learn that Admiral Hastings, who is ever ready to co-operate in all our public amusements, has promised the use of the Zealote Boat, the steam launch and other large boats to take persons to the Arm, supply all the flags for the occasion, and subscribe towards the expense. It is to be hoped now our citizens will come forward liberally, and by their subscriptions enable the Committee to make the event worthy of the day.

The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster yesterday afternoon. Among her passengers were his honor Mr. Justice Boggie, Mr. Pooley, and some eight or ten others. The Cariboo mail did not come down this trip.

The U. S. steamer Wyanda arrived yesterday from Port Townsend and will proceed to Seattle after coaling. Officers, Capt J. W. White; 1st Lieutenant, G. W. Bailey; 2nd Lieutenant, A. Hornby; 2nd Lieutenant, G. B. Hansell; Chief Engineer, J. A. Doyle; 1st Assistant, B. F. Hawkins; 2nd Assistant, J. B. Lucas; Surgeon, T. T. Minor; Pilot, T. A. Ginsley.

By the usual politeness of Commander Liddell, of H. M. Ship Zealons, we are enabled to give the Rain Register for April:

Total rain fall, April 1868, 55.68

Greatest fall in one day, 3.00

Number of rainy days, Nil

Number of showery days, 6, when less than .25 of an inch fell, 7

Friday, May 8.

We glean the following from the Yale Examiner of Monday:

A drove of 800 sheep and merchandise to the extent of 200,000 lbs., left Yale for Cariboo during last week. Freight to the interior is unusually low, cargoes having been taken to Soda Creek as low as 5 cts per lb. Barnard's Express coach started out on Sunday with nine passengers for Cariboo. Mr J. T. Scott and F. G. Richards, of this city were of the number. A public meeting was held at Lytton on the 25th ult, for the purpose of considering the advisability of seeking immediate admission into the Dominion of Canada. The meeting was large and influential, and was presided over by Mr William McWha, Mr John Boyd acting as Secretary. Mr Robert Smith, ex-member of the Legislative Council, moved the following resolution, which he supported with considerable ability, and which was carried unanimously: "Whereas the system of Government offered by the British North American Confederation would confer upon the people of British Columbia the same power of self-government as they themselves enjoy; be it therefore

Resolved—That it is the opinion of the population of Lytton city and district that the immediate admission of the Colony of British Columbia into the Dominion of

materially tend to the promotion of its future greatness, welfare and prosperity." Mr Hall and Mr McInnes also spoke in support of the resolution, and generally in favor of Confederation. A resolution was passed appointing Messrs Smith, Boyd and Hall a Committee for the purpose of corresponding with Committees formed at other points, and generally to promote the movement. The meeting, which is said to have been the largest and most enthusiastic ever held at Lytton, separated with three cheers for the Queen, and three more for the Dominion of Canada.

We received the following item yesterday morning in an envelope, but by whom sent or from what paper taken we do not know. So far as a Fenian invasion of this country is concerned we have not the slightest fear although we would avoid no precaution to avoid it. The blustering resolution carried by Mizner through the California Legislature (which we referred to at the time) would not be considered very dangerous, if like ourselves the public knew the man's character. He belongs, it is true to the aggressive element of America, but his party have no power over the masses. The resolution in question was intended more for the accomplishment of a local political object than anything else. We understand American politics thoroughly; and see no more danger in this resolution than a thousand others of a similar character which in times past we have known placed on the records of the California Legislature. It would not astonish us to find Mizner and his party passing a resolution to annex Australia or even England itself; but there the matter ends. As to a Fenian invasion, our friend must not forget that 2500 fighting men could be concentrated in Victoria in six hours. Let the Fenians come if they want to die. We may be isolated; but we are not defenceless.

THREATENED INVASION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The Washington correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—There are some reasons to apprehend that the rumors of a threatened invasion of British Columbia by Fenians are not without foundation. Fenianism has always been strong in that region. The Californians generally have recently taken up the idea of the annexation of the British Province with a singular infatuation, and their Legislature has recently petitioned the Congress of the United States to acquire or annex the same. It is to be feared that the legal authorities of the State are too much demoralised by the general spasm of covetousness to properly restrain others. The Cariboo mail did not come down this trip.

Mr BANDMAN, the German-American actor, who a short time since created such a furor in San Francisco, and had a costly chaplet worked from native silver presented him by his admiring countrymen in that city, has recently appeared before unusually large and critical audiences in London, and made a profound sensation in his celebrated character of Narcisse. It is pleasing to see the old favorites of the Pacific coast receive as they do, one by one, the ovations of the old world, for it speaks well for our young and yet unformed taste. Of Mr Bandman's great and varied powers there is no doubt, and we predict he will be as popular in the rough 'Old Corporal' as in the more refined Narcisse.

The town of Lytton has followed Victoria, New Westminster, Yale and Cariboo, in Confederation. On 25th ult, the largest meeting ever known in that district was held, and the principle of immediate Confederation adopted enthusiastically. It is stated the organization of a League to further this great principle is about being established in this town, with a view to extend over the whole colony, and concentrate and vitalize the action of the confederate party. It is a wise idea, and worthy of being carried out vigorously.

NANAIMO.—The steamer Douglas arrived last evening with a few passengers and small freight. The miners have made a general strike for higher wages, in consequence of which the works are closed. The steamer Active was about half loaded at the time, but so down in the bows that she had to shift her cargo to enable her to steer. She was expected to leave yesterday noon, the captain intending, it is possible, to sail for Portland on Saturday morning. The Douglas could only get ten tons of coal. The Isaac Jeans, Victor and Emily Harris were all waiting to load, but as things are they will have to wait until the men come to their senses.

POLICE COURT.—Charley, the Chinaman, indicted for stealing a coat from the house of Mr Howard, Esquimaut, was remanded. Wm. Allan, colored, for assaulting second mate of the British ship Ellen, on her passage

\$20 or two months imprisonment in default of payment. Thos. Wilson (colored) for unlawfully disobeying the orders of the second mate of the same ship; sentenced to one month imprisonment.

COAL.—Few of our citizens have any idea of the great increase of coal shipped from Nanaimo. From a statement of each day's shipment for the month of April last, it appears, the total amount reached 4876 tons 15 cwt. At present the daily shipment averages 200 tons. It is much to be regretted the adjacent mines are not opened.

It is said the premises on Broad street, formerly occupied by Messrs Fell & Co., are in such a shabby condition that they may fall down at any moment. The City Fathers should attend to this lest a serious accident happens.

A CRICKET MATCH between the British Columbia Eleven and the Fleet will take place at the Half-way House, Esquimaut road, to-morrow. The wickets will be pitched at eleven precisely.

His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to give his patronage to the Queen's Birthday races. They will be held on Monday 25th inst.

SHIP ACCIDENT.—The Isaac Jeans on her way to Nanaimo got on a reef of rocks, but after a slight detention reached that place without sustaining the slightest injury.

To those not acquainted with the fact, we are requested to state the Active on leaving for Portland will take a mail.

The Hudson Bay Co.'s steamer Otter sailed yesterday for Barrard Inlet and Port Tongas.

Canada.

The upper circles of Montreal are agitated by the suicide of a rising young physician—Dr Patton, who, having performed an operation on a young woman who had been seduced by a Mr Robert Notman, was so struck with remorse that he took away his own life. The girl is out of danger, and Notman is in jail. All the parties move in high life.

The Canadian papers come to us with accounts of the late floods, by which much damage was done, and several lives lost.

The steamer Empress, laid up at Gilderleeve's wharf, Kingston, took fire and burned to the water's edge. She formerly belonged to the Royal Mail line. Cause of the fire unknown.

Dr Topper has been sent to England to confront Mr Howe and the Nova Scotia delegates who have gone thither to demand a repeal of the Union.

Intelligence.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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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 ought never to be mentioned. It was usual when a gentleman proposed to a lady to offer her his hand. (Hon Helmecken figuratively of course).

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.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, May 9, 1868.

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, 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 ignominious affair 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 limit.

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Saturday, May 9, 1868.

Nearly all the leading members of the Council, popular and official, whose opinions have any influence in moulding public sentiment, have spoken upon the subject of Confederation, and the record left is unquestionably in favor of those who advocated the adoption of an address to Her Majesty praying the immediate completion of the grand scheme of Confederation. It would be a mere waste of time, though it might be instructive as showing the inconsistency and littleness of men at times, to analyze the speeches of those opposing the measure, for the sentiment throughout is as lamentable as the diction; and it would not reward us to arrange or our readers to peruse the platitudes and twaddle those speeches contain. So far as the sentiment goes, it is over-English and under-English all through. It is not English principle, rejoicing at the extension of our national power in a consolidated form, and expressing itself thereat in lofty thoughts and burning words; but English prejudice, uttering the pitiable selfishness of official position. We have read every sentence carefully to find if possible some argument worthy of refutation, and we have failed in doing so. We repeat distinctly that, as the debate is reported, we can find no interpretation of this tempest in a teapot, other than that the question of Confederation has been reduced by every man who spoke against it to a mere paltry issue, involving colonial emolument, private interests and local position. And against this limited, unjust, contracted view we urge our protest. Regarded in such light, Confederation is stripped of all that grandeur of idea which constitutes its greatest charm and greatest power, and which in England and Canada gained for it a ready and warm support from the monarch, through all classes of statesmen, down to the populace of both countries, save and excepting the people of Nova Scotia, and a majority of the members in our Council. Both these, however, be it remembered, are actuated in reality by the same motive—the opposition of the one centering upon a trifling tariff, the opposition of the other springing from a question of salary. We should indeed regret intentionally to impute unjust or even wrong motives to such men as voted against the address, simply because we differ in opinion as to the necessity and value of immediate Confederation. Such conduct would do us no credit, and the cause we advocate no good. But what else are we to think, when we see men in every other relation of life intelligent, honest, patriotic, on calmly reviewing their conduct in this matter, but that they are untrue to themselves, their character and their country, and that a lurking, unbecoming motive is really the cause of their apostasy. What means their persistent confession of an ignorance of Canadian affairs which is disgraceful; a reiteration of facts which are not actually true; of deductions which are positively erroneous; of a pre-judgment of Canadian honor which is simply dishonest—unless they had lost the spirit of manliness which has hitherto distinguished their private and public life, and were aiming at the accomplishment of a secret purpose which they dare not openly and boldly acknowledge? We are free to regret this action in the Legislature, whose labors otherwise will confer much good on the colony, but we must not be appalled by it; we have hoisted the flag of Confederation and we shall defend it, satisfied that in spite of Nova Scotia and the Council of British Columbia we shall see our possessions in the Occident and Orient joined firmly together by its power, and a nation created that will have no limits in the future.

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.

FIRE.—The house of C F Green at Esquimalt, was discovered on fire yesterday afternoon. A telegram was sent to this city for the firemen, who turned out promptly, but before they had proceeded far, a second telegram was received stating that it had been subdued.

THE MUNICIPAL REAL ESTATE ASSESSMENT Roll for 1868 is ready for publication. It is a formidable-looking document and comprises a list of all the real estate within the city limits.

TROUT FISHING.—The lakes are very largely visited by disciples of Walton, and the catch is generally good. At Prospect Lake on Monday one gentleman hooked 84 splendid fellows.

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.

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.

FIRE.—The house of C F Green at Esquimalt, was discovered on fire yesterday afternoon. A telegram was sent to this city for the firemen, who turned out promptly, but before they had proceeded far, a second telegram was received stating that it had been subdued.

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TROUT FISHING.—The lakes are very largely visited by disciples of Walton, and the catch is generally good. At Prospect Lake on Monday one gentleman hooked 84 splendid fellows.

THE STEAMSHIP GEORGE S WRIGHT reached Portland yesterday morning, and the steamship Active sailed from the same port at 6 o'clock last evening for Victoria.

A Canadian has invented a metallic boot and shoe heel, which is made of cast iron, brass, copper, or any other suitable metal. It is said to have the advantage of being neater than leather heels; easier for the foot; lasting longer; warmer in winter; more effectual in excluding dampness, and not so apt to slip.

FRED PAYNE has removed his Cheap Shaving Shop to the opposite side of Johnson street, just above the Miner's Saloon.

WE understand Admiral Hastings will visit Metlakahlah in the Sparrowhawk in the course of a few days.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

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.

HAYANA, 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

to depreciate the bonds of Mexican Republic, and that a clique has been formed to buy in these bonds at reduced rates.

A Havana dispatch says Gen. Piquel has suspended the negotiations with the United States for the sale of the Bay of Samana, owing to Cabral being deposed. The rebellion of Gen. Negrete is still unquashed. It is reported that he was raising troops in the north. Canales is reported as about to make common cause with Negrete.

Congress has passed the appropriation of \$30,000 for payment of foreign debt in shape of English convention bonds, and 30,000 for Spanish bonds.

Canada.

OTTAWA, May 2.—In the House of Commons last night McDougall of Nova Scotia moved the repeal of the Confederation resolutions. He intimated in his speech that if the people of that Province were not freed from the Confederation, bloodshed might be the result. The effort to get the House into a Committee of the Whole on the resolution was vigorously opposed, and after a long debate the motion was lost. An amendment concurring in the principles of Confederation in strong terms was carried by a large majority.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—The grand dinner given to the Chinese Embassy at the Lick House last evening was an imposing affair. Governor Haight presided. The speech of the occasion was by Mr Burlingame. He declined to develop the full object of the mission, as he considered it improper to do it before it had been laid before the Government at Washington, but he was impressed with the fact that it was fraught with great benefit to the civilized world, and especially to the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Steamer Golden City arrived this morning. The steamer Arizona left New York to-day with 1100 passengers. All the delegates to Democratic National Convention except one are in favor of Peadar for President.

Legal Tenders 7 1/2 @ 72.

Flour to-day, we mark down prices 25 cents per lb. superfine; half sacks per 196 lbs. \$6 25 @ \$6 50; qr sacks, \$6 50 @ \$6 75; extra half sacks, \$7 @ \$7 25; qr sacks, \$7 25 @ \$7 50.

Wheat market dull and prices nominal, at \$2 35 @ \$2 40 for shipping, and \$2 45 for prime milling barley, nominal, \$1 45 @ \$1 55. Oats, nominal, \$2 40 @ \$2 70 for small lots.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—Arrived, 28th, ship Shooting Star, Nansimo; 29th, bark Torrent, from Teakalea.

Sailed, 28th, bark Legal Tender, Port Madison.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Sailed, brig T. W. Lucas, Port Ludlow; brig Crimea, Port Ludlow; steamer Nevada sails for Panama on the 5th, and the Golden City on the 6th.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, May 3.—The G S Wright sailed for Victoria last evening at 6 o'clock.

AUSTRALASIA.

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.

Victoria.

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

the average of the land reaped will be under seven bushels.

The experiments carried out by Dr Schomburgk 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 Gawer 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 Cape of Good Hope.

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.

MORRIS JAMES FINDLAY, JOHN HENRY DURHAM

FINDLAY & DURHAM, IMPORTERS

AND General Commission Merchants

Wharf Street, Victoria, V.I.

LONDON OFFICE—31 Great Saint Helens, Bishopsgate Street.

NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I will only accept COIN for RENTS as well as for any other payments to be made to me.

L. D. LOWENBERG

rates to sit in that... present efficiency, be extremely valuable... position enabled... information, at Council, but also... duties performed... not be so efficient... other officers in the... Carnarvon had... with power to dis... he might think un... the carrying out... y suggested by the... that power might... to our present staff... ion ensued as to a... ence to alleged direct... non member.) Why... arated in this House... rmitted in ordinary... e that three Magis... ough for the prop... ies. In 1864, nine... thought necessary, but... agistrates are of the... ds and works Depart... estance it would be... the business of that... sent staff, so that... tion on the score of... tion. If the Council... ggestion of the hon... the Magistrate for... District would have... travel over of 450... by 350 miles east and... sition impossible to... and travelling ex... than sufficient to pay... at the Magistrate for... 00 instead of \$3,000... mates. The nature... his control, attended... use and the duties with... station was luxurious... The sum was only the... ear for the same ser... carried. ed that the prisoners... toria, and by this... mated. The resolu... as to recommend the... prisoners where they... ically kept, the reso... at \$1000 be added to... expended in a law... Court. After some... was lost. e amount appropriated... 00, would not be more... proper maintenance of... man spoke in strong... ion of this item com... lers estimable put... that the appropriation... Carried. e that the sum set apart... ees be increased to... e was deferred till... e discussion on this... aid he expected the... ld be paid in three or... posed that the sum of... to the item for rent... by this means to add... of Magistrate, that... ly paid. The addi... allowance equal to... on was carried... the following appropri... between Clinton and... trail from Douglas... Creek to Burrard Inlet... ried. The maintenance of... resion of the liquor... as a farce. The law... he had received a letter... boat might be sent, up... he whiskey schooners... e whiskey they wanted... shed to know why, the... fice appeared in the... ad been distinctly un... ablishment was to be... on of last year. eed a great number... various parts of the... at the Assay Office... The Executive had... t maturely, and... ee the office in consp... the Council, but after... ns produced, thought... in continuing the estab... had cost nothing dur... as the slag sold, pro... fessional members would... their feelings might... se shut up the estab... take the responsibility... ng so in the face of the... need. ed that the Assay... e Assayer had nothing... circumstances the offi... e supported the motion... Assayer was the only... e colony, and rendered... king gratuitous assays... icked the officer was... y could not get rid of... honoured with those peti... was perfectly justified... If people asked that... blishments should be... ver hold their tongues... renchment. Victoria papers per... and made the affair... e Cosmos' motion to close... was lost; De Cosmos... and Walkem rising in... on page 7.

We understand Admiral Hastings will visit Metlakahlah in the Sparrowhawk in the course of a few days.

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 time 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 aquatics, 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 or vernal '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.

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The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, May 9 1868.

Legislative Council.

TUESDAY, April 28th.

Council met at 1 p. m. Present—Hons DeCosmos, Crease, Spalding, Ker, Cox, Hamley, O'Reilly, Wood, Helmcken, Ball, Robson, Trutch, Elwyn, Young, (presiding.)

Message No. 16—His Excellency the Governor received the resolution of the Legislative Council of 2nd April, expressing the opinion that Victoria is the place most suitable for the Capital of the United Colony.

Message No. 17—The Governor duly received the resolution of the Legislative Council, agreeing that an address be presented to His Majesty the Queen, praying that she will inform the Governor of the reply of Her Majesty's Government to a message passed April 2nd, 1867, recommending that the salary of the Governor be paid from Imperial funds, and that the Executive have power to simplify, centralize, and reduce the departmental system, so as to lessen the public expenditure, to such a figure as the Colony is able to bear.

As regards the condition of the finances of the Colony generally, as engaging the attention of the Secretary of State.

As regards the second he has to remark, that very considerable powers for effecting retirement are conferred to the Governor. He is loath, however, at all times, to deceive legitimate expectations, and to reduce, without absolute necessity, respectable public officers to poverty.

Message No. 18—The Governor has received the resolution of the Council respecting the Dry Dock, &c.

Very lengthy correspondence has passed on the subject between His Grace the Secretary of State, Rear Admiral the Hon. G. Hastings, and the Governor, but it would not be convenient to the public service to lay it before the Council.

Every effort is being made to carry into effect a work of such great importance as that in question.

Message No. 19—Respecting the disposal of Crown Lands.

No decision has been reached. It is but right to inform the Council that the Land Bill was accidentally somewhat later in transmission than some of the others.

Hon Helmcken gave notice of motion respecting the Civil List.

Hon Helmcken thought the Supply Bill for \$358,923 should be brought up in Committee of Ways and Means, as such matters usually are.

Hon DeCosmos occurred with his hon colleague, as in all such cases, a committee of Ways and Means was the usage.

Hon Crease—Such a proceeding would not be parliamentary, and there was no necessity for it in the present case.

Hon Helmcken—The Hon Attorney General says it is not parliamentary, consequently not necessary. He could assure that hon member, that it was in accordance with parliamentary usage, and under any circumstances the people had a right to see to the disposal of the public money.

WEDNESDAY, April 29th.

Council met at 1 p. m. Present—Hons Spalding, Smith, Helmcken, DeCosmos, Hamley, Elwyn, Cox, Ker, Young (presiding.)

Hon DeCosmos moved that His Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to cause to be introduced into the Council an Ordinance making at least two thirds of the Council elective.

That the Council in making this request, are impressed with the connection that at this juncture of the affairs of the colony, it is expedient to alter the Constitution of the Council, in order to meet the generally expressed wishes of the inhabitants of the colony.

Hon Helmcken in seconding the resolution of his hon colleague, begged to say that he had no objections to the hon Magistrate who formed a most valuable member of the present Council, but he did think that the popular members should be twice the number of the Government appointees.

Hon Elwyn believed that by increasing the members the hands of the government would be strengthened. He should support the motion. He was not surprised seeing the miserable minority in which elective members very often stood, that they should think some influence was brought to bear on official members.

The vote was then taken, when it stood as follows: Ayes—Hons DeCosmos, Elwyn, Helmcken, Smith.

Noes—Hons Cox, Hamley, Ker, Spalding. The Council being equally divided the President gave the casting vote in favor of the resolution, and it was carried accordingly.

Hon Helmcken's motion to introduce a Bill to amend the Civil List, was lost. The Supply Bill was read a second time. Supreme Court Bill read a third time and passed.

Barrister's Bill was read a third time and passed.

PATENT SLIP BILL. Hon DeCosmos is moving the second reading of this bill would call the attention of hon members to the careful manner in which it was drawn by which the people were secure from any possibility of jobbery.

Such a slip had been erected years ago, a large shipbuilding interest would have been created. He as a property holder would be content to lose a thousand dollars for a year or two in order that such an important interest should be built up at Victoria.

It could alone affect property holders, they were the people who would have to pay the taxes, and he should propose that the question of carrying the Ordinance into operation should be decided by a majority of property holders.

Fruits Bill read a second time. Supply Bill in Committee, hon Ker in the chair. The clauses being passed the Committee rose and reported the bill complete.

Hon Helmcken would ask the House what was to be done with the school teachers of Vancouver Island; the arrears amounted to \$8,000 instead of \$3,000 as had been stated by some hon members. The teachers were ready to meet the views of the Government in any way and would accept land for half the amount if required.

The Supply Bill was read a third time and passed. Hon Smith gave notice of motion respecting tolls on flour manufactured from grain grown in the Colony.

The Council then adjourned till 8 o'clock this evening.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 29th. Council met at 8 p. m. Present—Hons O'Reilly, Crease, Trutch, Robson, Helmcken, Cox, Wood, Spalding, DeCosmos, Smith, Ker, Ball, Elwyn, Young (presiding.)

Hon Robson gave notice of motion respecting Royal Columbian Hospital.

THURSDAY, April 30th.

Council met at 1 p. m. Present—Hons Helmcken, Wood, Spalding, Hamley, Ker, Smith, Crease, Elwyn, Robson, Trutch, DeCosmos, Cox, Ball, O'Reilly, Young (presiding.)

Notice of Motion. Hon Wood moved that an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that an appropriation be made in order to pay the indebtedness of the Schools of Vancouver Island.

Hon Wood moved to move for the adoption of rules to prevent the abuse of speaking against time.

Hon Smith asked the hon the acting Colonial Secretary whether or not, it is the intention of the Government to allow flour manufactured from grain grown in the colony, to pass over the public roads free of tolls, in accordance with a resolution passed by this Council last session.

Hon Young said no application had been made to the Government for the remission of tolls, and hence no action had been taken in the matter. He would suggest however, that the present resolution be put in the form of an address to the Governor, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to give the matter his immediate consideration. The address was adopted.

Hon Robson moved that a resolution be sent to His Excellency the Governor recommending the appropriation of a sum of money sufficient to pay off the indebtedness of the Royal Columbian Hospital.

To the above resolution was appended considerable matter relating to the evil effects of removing the capital.

Hon Helmcken had no objection to support the part of the resolution relating to debts, but he did not see why the question relating to the capital should be lagged in. It was a sneaking way of sticking in things that have no business there. He would move in amendment that all the words relating to the capital be struck out, that a recommendation to pay debts of Victoria Hospital be added, and that as the New Westminster Hospital was supplied with medicines from a quantity left by the Sattle in store, that the other Hospitals of the colony be supplied in a like manner.

Words relating to Capital struck out, and amendment added accordingly. The resolution was then carried.

The Thompson Bridge Bill read a second time. Committal to-morrow. The County Court amendment Ordinance, read second time.

DRAWBACKS BILL. The House went into Committee on this bill. Hon O'Reilly in the chair.

Hon Hamley said every shop in Victoria was full of goods on which no duties had been paid. There was not a single shop where such goods did not exist.

Hon DeCosmos said evils might grow out of any measure, but the hon gentleman should not persist in looking at the gloomy side. When a measure was intended to remove the shackles from commerce, the bright side only should be regarded. By this measure we should be enabled to make a profit out of people from whom we could not otherwise expect any thing. There was no danger of fraud in the case as the bonds given when the drawback was applied for, would not be cancelled till the Customs Department was perfectly satisfied. The merchants and traders were in real earnest about the matter. If this measure was made law, this session, it would be looked upon as one of its brightest acts.

Hon Wood thought any attempt at fraud highly improbable, people would have to go through two or three highly disagreeable forms that would certainly tire the patience of those having a distant intent.

Hon Trutch thought popularity should have no influence on members in bringing forward useful measures. The idea put forward by the Bill was a false one. He should have no objection to the re-establishment of a free port at Victoria, but the present measure was impracticable, and he must oppose it, however alluring it might be to popularize oneself in another section of the colony.

Hon Hamley was sure it was quite impossible to carry out the system of bonds, traders would not be able to find them when required.

Hon Young thought there might be a large amount of goods in Victoria on which no duty had been paid, but he did not think it likely that any such goods would be presented for drawback. If exporters cannot give suitable bonds, there was an end of the matter. He would mention a single instance of the advantage of the Drawback system. A vessel bound to Sitka wants a few thousand pounds of flour, none can be obtained in Victoria except that on which duty had been paid, in this position it was cheaper to wait till the Eliza Anderson could bring over the quantity required, than pay the addition to the price charged for duty. The great reason why merchants did not leave flour in bond was, because its storage was so high that it was absolutely cheaper to pay the duty and keep it in their own stores. By the introduction of the system at Victoria, the trade of the adjacent territory would be secured. He did not think the difficulties were so great as had been stated by some hon members, there was more in the measure than appeared at first sight. He wished to see the question fairly discussed on its merits.

Hon Robson followed with a long speech in opposition, in which he pointed out the difficulty attending the allowance of drawback on such articles as needles, pins, tape, thread, ladies stockings, hoops, &c. He had been accustomed to that kind of business, and knew all about it.

Hons Hamley and Crease followed on the same side, on which the speeches were more distinguished for pertinacity than pertinence. After a lengthened debate chiefly sustained by the last named hon gentlemen, the bill was thrown out by the casting vote of the President on Constitutional grounds.

Message No. 20 recommending repeal of clause 3, in Shipping Act of last session. It was accompanied by references to English Shipping Acts, showing inconsistency of this clause with English code.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on Loan Societies Bill. Hon Cox in the chair.

Soon after the chairman had commenced to read the first clause in the bill, certain hon members stepped behind the bar. The moment was seized by the opponents of the bill, to point out to the chairman the absence of a quorum. A protracted discussion ensued, in which all sorts of motions and amendments were handed to the chairman, who appeared somewhat at a loss to unravel the tangled web of the discussion. The result was that the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The House then adjourned till 8 o'clock this evening.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of its pleasures. The first irregularity of any function should be checked, and set right by appropriate doses of these purifying Pills, which strengthen the system by thoroughly cleansing the blood from all impurities. They balance disordered action, remove the cause of disturbance and restore its normal and natural power to every organ, without inconvenience, pain or any other drawback.

Derangement of the Bowels, Liver and Stomach Complaints. This medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cure effected by its use are so wonderful as to astonish every one. It is pre-eminently a remedy for bilious and liver complaints and derangements of the stomach and bowels, in no longer a matter of dispute that in these diseases the beneficial effects of Holloway's invaluable Pills are permanent and extensive. The whole system is renovated, the organs of digestion strengthened, and a full and easy assimilation promoted, so that both physical and moral energy are increased.

Determination of Blood to the Head. This is generally occasioned by some irregularity of the stomach and bowels, which, if not quickly attended to, frequently terminates fatally. A few doses of these famous Pills never fail to give tone to the stomach, regularity to the secretions, and purity to the fluids. Verge of dimness of sight and other indications of approaching apoplexy, are so freely dispelled by a course of these admirable medicines.

The Female's Best Friend. For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the sex and in all cases of general debility, this medicine is a most valuable remedy. It is so well adapted to the constitution of the female, that it is recommended with friendly assurances. It will correct all functional derangements to which they are so liable.

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

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

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

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

Table with 4 columns: Name of disease, Female Irregularities, Scurvy, King's Evil. Rows include Bilious Complaints, Dropsy, Rheumatism, etc.

Sold at the Establishment of PROFFESSOR HOLLOWAY, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the world, at the following prices—1s. 1/6, 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., 11s. 2s., and 3s. each Box.

Full directions for the guidance of patients in every disease affixed to each Box. 0681-W

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, & CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been worn to. See the Times, July 18th, 1864.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, May 9, 1886

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 Poseidon, 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. Croxland, 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 bonafide 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 dock 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. 26, 1866.

MacLachlan 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 Fenchurch 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 Fenchurch 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 Called Flowers,
MURRAY & LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
Florida Water.
This exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from Blooming Tropical Flowers, of surpassing fragrance. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible; while its influence on the SKIN is most refreshing, imparting a Delightful Buoynancy to the overtaxed Body and Mind, particularly when mixed with the water of the Bath.
**Fainting Fits,
Nervousness,
Headache,
Debility,
And Hysteria**
It is a sure and speedy relief with the very SLIGHT of Fainting; 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,
Blotches,
Sun Burn,
Freckles,
And Pimples.**
It is as delicious as the Otto de Rose and lends tenderness and beautiful transparency to the complexion. Dusted 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.
ms' & w ly

BRISTOL'S
(Vegetable)
SUGAR-COATED
PILLS!
THE GREAT CURE
For all the diseases of the
LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS.
Put up in Glass Phials, warranted
KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with that greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved humors 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.

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 oz 25 Cents
California..... " 25 " "
Eastern States..... " 35 " "
Canada..... " 35 " "
Great Britain..... " 50 " "
France and Germany..... " 60 " "
Mexico and Sandwich Islands..... " 25 " "
To which our Rates must be added, in all cases Letters must be pre-paid.
F. J. BARNARD,
ms' & w ly

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. ms' & w ly

Ayer's
CATHARTIC
PILLS.
Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system unclean, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some of the sickness is 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 bowels, and induce vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. 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 deepest and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect exists. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. Her other child was cured, she also cured her mother, who has cured her.
ASA MORGRIDGE,
As a Family Physic.
Your Pills are the price of purity. 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 in the removal of the obstructions of the principal arteries, and from other well-known public persons:
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DR. AYER'S 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. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. Her other child was cured, she also cured her mother, who has cured her.
ASA MORGRIDGE,
As a Family Physic.
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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 Aporicoussa. 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. The Premier and Gladstone were loudly cheered as they entered and took their seats. After some unimportant business Disraeli rose and was greeted with cheers from the ministerial benches. He reviewed the course of the Tory administration which at its outset was without a majority of supporters in the House, and spoke of its uniform success; so entire indeed that even its opponents acknowledged it, and on two occasions when Lord Derby expressed a wish to resign they urged him to remain in office; financially its record was faultless in foreign affairs. Lord Stanley has raised the prestige of the nation vastly, preserving peace with the continent and with the Great Republic in the west and in Ireland the ministry have triumphed at every point and at the same time conciliated the people. In Abyssinia a great deed of arms for humanity had done credit not only to the officers and soldiers engaged, but also to the ministry who planned it.

Thursday last on the vote upon the first of a series of resolutions, the ministry encountered a new question which threatened confusion in Ireland, and ultimately the overthrow of the English Church, the effect of which would be that all would be absorbed by the Church of Rome. To this measure he could not assent, and he had asked the House for time to advise with the Queen on the new attitude of affairs. Her Majesty had heard his statement, and not only declined his resignation but urged him not to dissolve Parliament at present or until an appeal could be made to new constituents. This he hoped to do with the aid of the House. Her Majesty deprecates the urgency which Gladstone pressed his resolution, and hoped that the suspension of the order of the day would not pass now. He was ready to give some other member of Government the right to carry on the discussion if debate there must be.

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.

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.

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.

Cuba. The Herald's Havana special says a monster stock company is forming at Renfengas, for importation of coals to that district and Napietamas; town reduced to ashes.

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 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 Croco, 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.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6—The Golden City sailed for Panama this morning. The steamship Sultan sailed from New York yesterday with 700 passengers.

The bark Ocean, from Port Blakely, loaded with lumber, while entering the harbor last evening, was carried by the current on the Mile Rock, where she lay for an hour. She was got off with the loss of her larboard anchor and 30 fathoms of chain. Damage to vessel slight.

The Oregonian sails for Panama on May 20th, and the Nebraska on June 5th, opposition steamers. Arrived, May 5th, ship Helois, from Seattle; bark Milan, from Tekelet; bark Adelaide Cooper, from Port Ludlow. May 6th, bark Ocean, from Port Blakely; ship Dublin, from Port Madison; bark Kutsoff, from Port Gamble. Cleared, May 6th, ship Shooting Star, Nansimo.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6—Arrived, ship El Dorado from Nansimo; ship Dublin from Port Madison. bark Kutsoff from Port Gamble. Cleared, May 7th, bark W. H. Gawley, Port Townsend.

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 1/3 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, Valleur, 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, Valleur, 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 Oster, Lewis, Burrard Inlet and Tongue.

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 McVeigh 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 Parizo, A B, Grubbins, & Bro, Lowe Bro, Thomas James, J C, John Clark, John Bigne, J Jackson.

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

GOODS ON THE WAY. Per bark RIVAL from San Francisco, April 24—26 sds dried apples, 74 sds barley, 51 cs books, 4 sds broom, 10 sds butter, 8 sds do, 220 bxs candies, 3 sds coffee, 86 coils cordage, 29 sds crockery, 25 do drugs, 71 do flour, 130 do groceries, 10 do hardware, 30 bxs macaroni, 10 kits Mackerel, 50 cs matches, 50 kg ha-la, 16 sds nuts, 50 bles oakum, 94 bxs China oil, 10 doz pads, 12 sds paper, 16 do paper, 2 bks quillsilver, 1500 mats rice, 25 pigs salt, 170 bxs soap, 10 kg sugar, 30 cs 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. In packets. GELATINE AND CRESSOTE (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, PURVEYORS 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 & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Olives' Stores of the highest quality. m/2 l/w

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c. NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. ARE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED as a simple but certain remedy for indigestion. They are 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 1/2 each, y Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World. * Orders to be made payable by London Houses. & 1/11/1w

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., Sole Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Wines and Liquors. 100, 102, & 104, Main Street, Victoria, B.C.

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