





The Weekly British Colonist. Wednesday May 11, 1870.

Which Shall it Be.

The Republicans of Oregon held a 'Convention' at Vancouver on the 21st ult, at which they adopted a platform, composed of seven 'planks'...

And except the jury thought the discrepancy was not great as to lead them to disbelieve the whole story, they would find a verdict of guilty. The jury retired for about fifteen minutes...

Registrar of the Supreme Court.—The Governor has appointed Mr Richard Woods, who was for many years Registrar of the Supreme Court of Vancouver Island...

THEATRE ROYAL.—Last evening the 'Willow Copse' was repeated in most admirable style. This evening Tom Taylor's magnificent drama of 'Retribution' and the farce of the 'Ares Belle' will be given...

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. The reputation of this excellent medicine is derived from its cures of many of the most distressing and dangerous cases of Scrofulous disease...

Secular Education. Victoria has in times past been pily distinguished for that spirit of Catholicity, that religious tolerance which its people have been charred...



The Weekly British Colonialist
Wednesday May 11, 1870

Secular Education.

Victoria has in times past been happily distinguished for that spirit of broad Catholicity, that religious toleration by which its people have been characterized. In every movement having for its object the endowment or sustentation of religious or of charitable institutions, in every scheme for relieving suffering or promoting wellbeing, we have seen Protestant and Romanist, Jew and Gentile going hand in hand like a band of Brothers; and thus has Victoria become remarkable for its social amenities—on account of the illumination of all those bitter sectionalisms which too frequently grow out of religious differences. This happy condition is threatened. The placid surface is in danger of being ruffled, lashed into angry foam by the winds of sectional bitterness and religious intolerance. There is probably no subject more calculated to evoke those unseemly strifes, these creed-wars than that of Education; and we have been led to fear that it is upon that altar the peace and good-will of the community in which we live is in danger of being sacrificed. The result of the School District meeting, held in the Council Chamber, on Wednesday evening would appear to justify these apprehensions. A certain class of our fellow citizens attended the meeting in full force, and conducted themselves in such a way as to leave no other inference than that they came to the meeting, as a class, with fixed purpose and hostile intent, and that, as a religious body, they mean to declare war against secular State Education. It may be a mistake to hold a large and highly respectable body of people responsible for the acts of those who were but too successful in defeating the legitimate object of the meeting on Wednesday night. We would fain hope that those individuals acted altogether upon their own responsibility in adopting the line of conduct they did. Of one thing we feel assured: There are many of their co-religionists in this community and throughout the colony who will regard such a movement with decided disfavor and extreme regret. Apart altogether from the merits of the question of non-denominational State education, the meeting on Wednesday evening was scarcely a fitting occasion to raise such an issue. That meeting was called in pursuance of the provisions of a law of the land, as set forth in the notice calling the same, of taking into consideration the best method of raising a school fund for the present year, under the law as it exists. The law provides for a Government grant, and proposes three modes by which the people may supplement that grant, viz:
1. Tuition fee, not exceeding \$2 per month.
2. Tax per capita on each Householder and Freeholder, not exceeding \$2 per annum.
3. Voluntary subscription.

The sole business of the meeting was, therefore, to decide in which of these three ways the people would elect to raise their quota for the support of public education in this School District, and the introduction of any matter or thing other than that was clearly out of order, and ought not to have been permitted by the person presiding. If there be a class in this community entertaining strong opinions upon the subject of education, and antagonistic to non-denominational State schools we should be sorry to deny them the right either to hold such opinions or to give fitting expression thereto. But there is a constitutional, legal and proper mode of doing that; and persons holding those views should not have sought, by packing a public meeting convened in a public way for a specific and entirely different purpose, to thrust their opinions and prejudices down the throats of their unsuspecting fellow citizens. It is not by trickery or unfair means; it is not by creating disorder in a public meeting legally convened, that the public mind is likely to be convinced or won over to any particular opinion; and those who were the means of breaking up the meeting on Wednesday could scarcely have adopted a course more calculated to prejudice their case. They have unquestionably placed an additional argument in the mouths of those who are in favor of making education wholly a State affair, schools entirely free, and attendance thereto compulsory. Indeed, a little more of this sort of opposition will unquestionably result in a large accession of converts to that view. We are very far from regarding the present school system as being unobjectionable. But its principal fault assuredly do not consist in its non-denominational character. Nor do we think that the Executive is at all justified in putting this important district off with a patty \$480. Such a thing was certainly never contemplated by the Act. According to its provisions the district is entitled to receive that sum in respect of each and every teacher within its bounds. Yet the course adopted on Wednesday evening is scarcely calculated to improve matters, but rather to make them worse. Leaving for future discussion the merits of the ab-

stract question of nonsectarian State education, we would, in conclusion, kindly but earnestly warn any section of this community against pursuing a course so calculated to arouse all those sectarian feuds and distinctions from which we have hitherto enjoyed such a large measure of exemption.

Friday May 6
Court of Assize.

Queen of The-Sa-Luc.—The prisoner was put on trial upon two indictments—One for breaking into the dwelling house of James Miller with intent to steal, the other for assaulting the said James Miller with intent to do bodily harm.

James Miller of Cowichan testified that on the 20th of November last he detected the prisoner in the act of breaking into the window of his house, and when discovered the prisoner ran. Witnesses ran after him and caught him. The prisoner resisted with a knife and witness would have been overcome had not Mr Abbot come to his assistance, with whose aid the prisoner was bound and conveyed to Mr Morley, the Magistrate.

Abbott's testimony confirmed the latter part of Miller's evidence. The Judge in addressing the jury said there was no evidence to sustain the charge of entry, but they might find for breaking with intent. In regard to the second indictment, that for assault, he would instruct the jury that the charge must fail. The offence of breaking, even with intent, being only a misdemeanor, the mode of arrest adopted by Miller did not protect him against forcible resistance by the prisoner.

The jury without retiring from the box rendered a verdict of breaking with intent. The Court sentenced the prisoner to 18 months imprisonment with hard labor.

Regina v Baldwin.—The prisoner was indicted on a charge of arson committed on the 4th day of March last, by attempting to set fire to a dwelling house. Counsel for the prisoner—Mr Robertson, instructed by Mr Bishop. The Attorney General, on the part of the Crown, after addressing the jury called Catherine Baldwin, wife of the prisoner, as witness. Mr R. Robertson objected to the witness on the ground of her being wife of the prisoner—the indictment not charging any specific malice against her. After a long discussion the Court ruled the evidence admissible, with a proviso that should there appear to have been no malice intended toward Catherine Baldwin by the intended act of arson, the Attorney General might not call a note prosequi.

The evidence was the same as that elicited in the Police Court at the examination there. After able addresses by Mr Robertson and the Attorney General. The Chief Justice, in addressing the jury, informed them the offence charged was not a capital one unless the house was actually on fire. A mere charring was not sufficient but could only be an attempt at arson. It was a question, therefore, for the jury to say whether there was an actual burning. His Lordship pointed out the circumstances as very strong against the prisoner, and reminded the jury that if they found the prisoner guilty of the attempt merely, the offence was very great and involved a severe penalty.

The jury retired and in about thirty minutes returned a verdict of guilty of an attempt to set fire to a house. The Judge was proceeding to pass sentence when Mr Robertson rose to object, as the verdict was not guilty of arson. It was a question, therefore, for the jury to say whether there was an actual burning. His Lordship pointed out the circumstances as very strong against the prisoner, and reminded the jury that if they found the prisoner guilty of the attempt merely, the offence was very great and involved a severe penalty.

The jury retired and in about thirty minutes returned a verdict of guilty of an attempt to set fire to a house. The Judge was proceeding to pass sentence when Mr Robertson rose to object, as the verdict was not guilty of arson. It was a question, therefore, for the jury to say whether there was an actual burning. His Lordship pointed out the circumstances as very strong against the prisoner, and reminded the jury that if they found the prisoner guilty of the attempt merely, the offence was very great and involved a severe penalty.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. We observe by San Francisco files received by the California that the widow of Capt. Leon Smith, who lost his life at Fort Wm. during an Indian fight, has received \$5000—the amount for which her husband's life was insured—from the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company. We observe, also, that the St. Andrew's Benevolent Society of San Francisco publish a card reciting thanks to the same company for the prompt payment of the life insurance policy of John Wilson, recently deceased. Mr. P. Shannon, travelling agent for the Union, is now in Victoria, and may be found at the Colonial Hotel.

FROM NANSIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas, Capt. Clarke, arrived from Nansimo and way ports last evening. The Nansimo Coal Company, in their workings, have discovered an immense bed of coal which from present indications will last 30 years. New machinery is being put in. The Shooting Star will be ready for sea on Saturday. H.M. surveying steamer Beaver is taking in coal at Newcastle Island and the U.S.S. steamer Newbern is coaling at Nansimo. Among the passengers by the Douglas was Rev. Mr. White and family.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIA.—The steamship California, Capt. Rogers, arrived from Portland at 5:30 a.m. yesterday morning with a full freight and 43 passengers. Seventeen of the passengers landed at this port and the California proceeded on to Port Townsend and Olympia with the new Governor of Washington Territory and twenty-five others. Among the gentlemen who landed here were Mr. F. B. Lamb and Mr. Robert Lipsitt.

LAKE DISTRICT SCHOOL.—We have received another letter concerning the tempest in a teapot raging at Lake, which we decline to insert, 1st, because the public are weary of the discussion; and, 2d, because we have no space at our disposal for a continuation of the controversy.

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALLEDONIAN SOCIETY. A meeting of this society will be held in Smith's Hall this evening at 8 o'clock, when officers for the society will be elected.

FOR PEACE RIVERS.—Six passengers arrived from Port Townsend in the sloop Narcisso, yesterday. They came from San Francisco in the schooner Clara Light, and are bound for Peace River.

CANNED SALMON.—Extensive preparations are being made for Columbia River for canning salmon for export to Australia, France, and England. Why can't Fraser do a little in the same line?

REV. MR. SOMERVILLE.—This gentleman lectured at Portland to a large audience on Monday evening last and sailed with his family on the following day for San Francisco. The gentleman will visit Ottawa en route to the Atlantic.

Tax idea of a Floral Fete, which was nipped in the bud by the sudden death of Governor Seymour last June, is about to be revived under distinguished patronage.

LICENSING COURT.—Peter Eddy yesterday applied for a license to sell spirits at the Orleans House, and the application was postponed for one day.

BARBARD'S EXPRESS for Cariboo, Omineca and other points, closes at 9:30 this morning. The Enterprise sails at 10.

The U. H. & L. house has reached its destination and now rests its timbers on the new site.

Home Sentiment on the Colonial Question.

A late number of Blackwood contains a paper in which the following paragraph occurs. Referring to the possibility of the Red River Territory and British Columbia drifting into the adjacent Republic the writer says:

'They (Mr Gladstone and Mr Bright) will say that the loss is a mere sentimental grievance; whereas to retain them money and life must be sacrificed largely. Be it so. But were the empire which begins to abandon its extremities rather than put the centre to inconvenience, Rome withered at the heart before her offshoots drifted off from her. The first colony that separates from us, like a feather thrown up in the air, will let the whole world see whether we are tending: if we surrender one, be it ever so worthless, on the demand of another power, then the sooner we cease to sing 'Rule Britannia' the better. Now we do not believe that the people of England are as yet prepared for these things. It strikes us, on the contrary, that the vast importance of our trans-marine territories is just beginning to be felt and acknowledged by the masses. These colonization societies springing up everywhere show that at length the suffering poor, and the rich who feel for them, understand how deep the ills of over-population are to be remedied. The suffering poor, and the rich who feel for them, cannot be expected to approve a policy which shall give an impulse to a movement so eminently calculated to rob them and their children of their inheritance. Mr Gladstone and Lord Granville may pretend to hold the remoteness of colonial dependencies light. We are mistaken if they do not find, with the season of difficulty arises to them, that colonists and the friends of colonists have more influence in Great Britain than they dreamed of.'

We are greatly disposed to concur in this view. That British Columbia is likely to drift into the United States we do not believe, simply because we think it is destined to become the copetition, so to speak, of a new British Empire which is far more likely to absorb the United States. Yet this must depend upon the success of Confederation which is, to a great extent, contingent upon the faithfulness and the promptitude with which the parent nation shall do its duty by its offspring.

Last of the Tasmanians. The last of the Tasmanians, William Lanny, or 'King Billy,' is dead. Unhappily, Lanny was frequently disposed to forget the dignity that became a native sovereign, by imbibing too much beer and rum. The consequence was that he died like a dog in a public-house in Hobart Town. English cholera was his destroyer. Poor aboriginal king! he could not lay down his body in peace in the dust. The grave into which he was apparently lowered, amidst a crowd of mourners, really held not a vestige of his remains, for museums coveted his skeleton, and science was determined to have his skull. Per fas et nefas, science and its societies contended and had their way, but the manner of securing it was sad and disgraceful. The dead-house at the hospital containing Lanny's body was entered at night, the head was skinned, and the skull carried away; while with a view to conceal this proceeding the head of a patient who had died in the hospital on the same day, or the day previously, was similarly tampered with, and the skull placed inside the scalp of the unfortunate Lanny, the face being drawn over, so as to wear the appearance of completeness. On this imitation being discovered the members of the Council of the Royal Society were greatly annoyed and feeling assured that the object of the person who had taken the skull was afterward to take the body from the grave, and to possess himself of the perfect skeleton, it was resolved to take off

the hands and to lodge them at the museum, an operation which was carefully performed. The funeral then took place—if indeed any human being can be said to be buried minus his skull, his hands and his feet. Afterward the grave was to be watched by the police, but the arrangement failed and the next morning it was found that the grave had been disturbed and despoiled.

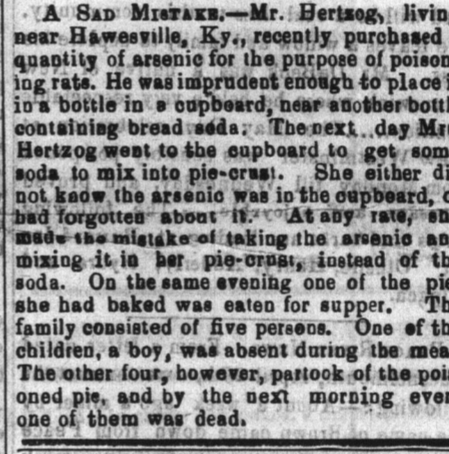
Annexing the Fijis. A Melbourne correspondent describes the new flag for Victoria, to be used in the mercantile navy, designed by the Admiralty, and adopted by the Colony thus:

'The ensign will have five white stars on the blue ground, and the jack five white stars in the cross of St. Andrew, which forms the central line of the pattern, essentially British in its composition, with a slight tinge of American thrown in.' He says also, 'Perhaps it is meet that in our colors we should show our relation to the old country and to the new land of the West.' And then in connection discusses the question of the Fiji Islands thus:

'The time probably will arrive when Australasia may become independent of Britain even from among the several colonies which now compose it may spring up independent States—each claiming the position of empire for itself—yet it will be for the interest of all not to hasten such a consummation. In the meantime Britain's interest and our advantage consist in her retaining imperial sway in this region and even enlarging the scope of her power. More than once has this been approved the idea of America planting her colors on the Fijian group. By this outgoing mail the Polynesian Company are sending dispatches to the American Government, requesting it to take that Archipelago under its protection. The petition has been extensively signed in Fiji, Sydney and Victoria. Not a few here have expressed the desire that Victorians should attach these islands to this colony, and so secure the prize that is thus laid at our feet. Should America accede to the wishes now formally addressed to the States, the connection will no doubt prove a great blessing to the Fiji, and may possibly by giving America so great an interest in this region, hasten the colonization of these numerous islands. Britain has already refused the offer made by King Takamban to take them under her sway, and thus the way is clear for the United States. A few months will tell the result of this negotiation; and seeing that England is seemingly fired of fulfilling her high destiny of planting colonies, it is meet that the great free country which has sprung from her should take up the policy which has made Greece and Rome famous and which has given renown and wealth to Britain.'

A SAD MISTAKE.—Mr. Herzog, living near Hawesville, Ky., recently purchased a quantity of arsenic for the purpose of poisoning rats. He was imprudent enough to place it in a bottle in a cupboard, near another bottle containing bread soda. The next day Mrs. Herzog went to the cupboard to get some soda to mix into pie-crust. She either did not know the arsenic was in the cupboard, or had forgotten about it. At any rate, she made the mistake of taking the arsenic and mixing it in her pie-crust, instead of the soda. On the same evening one of the pies she had baked was eaten for supper. The family consisted of five persons. One of the children, a boy, was absent during the meal. The other four, however, partook of the poisoned pie, and by the next morning every one of them was dead.

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce. DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of 'Worcestershire Sauce' to their own inferior compounds the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, label stopper, and bottle.



Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, on any other imitations by which their rights may be infringed. Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Cross & Blackwell, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. Agents for Victoria—Jardine, Green & Rhoads, 141 St. James' Street, London, W. JAS 15 14 W

FRAUD. On the 27th June, 1868, MORTWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the name of L. & P.

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT. And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES. Being found in violation of Messrs CROSS & BLACKWELL'S SHAK BACHHO was sentenced, by the Subj. Magistrate at Saalidar, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Anyone selling SPURIOUS ARTICLES, under Cross & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. THE GENUINE Manufacturers of Messrs Cross & Blackwell may be had from EVERY REPUTABLE DEALER on Vancouver Island.

PLANKS - MORTGAGES - BONDS. B. ROBERTS, Bond of Loans, done Low, at the BRITISH COLONIST Job Printing Office.

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



HAIR DRESSING. Nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, LOWELL, MASS. PRICE \$1.00.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c. Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in its estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to similar forms of disease to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a protection against sudden attacks of Whooping Cough, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be prepared with it. Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they submit to any regimen. Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it. Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it. Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of those who do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure. For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chills, Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c. and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons. As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not kill. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it is never injurious any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Its price is gratified by the acknowledgment we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed. Unacquainted persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the AGUE CURE daily. For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world. PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION. THESE BOXER CARTRIDGES are for Snider's Rifle of '57, for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifle of '450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, size of '500 bore for Military Rifles. WATERPROOF Central-Fire Metal. The Cartridges with enlarged Base for small bore, adopted by foreign Governments for the converted Chassepot, Berdan, Remington and other Rifles; also, Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles. THE 'HEAVY BOXER' are the cheap, reliable Cartridges known, carrying their own weight and being made entirely of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate. The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of breech-loading Rifles can be had with or without the metallic Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges. BOXER CARTRIDGES of '450 bore for revolving Pistols used in Her Majesty's Navy. Copper Rim-Fire Cartridges of all sizes, for Smith and Wesson's 'Transter,' and other Patent Revolvers; also, Pin-Cartridges for Leitch's Revolvers of 12, 20, 25, 30, and 36 bore. Central-Fire and Pin-Fire Cartridges for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers. Double Waterproof and E.P. Caps, Patent Wire C. R. Rifles, Full Gun Wadings for Eley's and Wadsworth's, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition. ELEY BROTHERS, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795



Wednesday May 11, 1870.

Colonization.

A remarkable oneness of opinion exists in this colony respecting the desirability... of introducing population. Some little divergence of thought may be perceptible as to the relative value of the various classes of population and the best means of obtaining that great desideratum. Yet all are, we apprehend, agreed in this that population is our GREAT WANT. Equally settled is the public mind with regard to the exceptionally great advantages offered by British Columbia as a field for immigration—a home for a few millions of Mother England's spare sons and daughters. In point of climate, the variety and extent of its resources, the remarkable readiness with which these resources yield to the touch of industry, as well as in point of geographical position as the outlet of the True Northwest Passage, the seat of commerce and of empire on the Pacific, we think the informed and dispassionate mind will readily admit that in no part of that vast Empire upon which the sun never sets can there be found a more desirable home for a portion of the spare population of dear old Motherland. In writing upon this subject one scarcely feels called upon to prove that a process by which a portion of England's rank population could be systematically transferred to the waiting and fertile acres of this magnificent climate would be a work twice blessed; blessing him that gives and him that takes; above all, blessing the more immediate subjects of it. The public mind in England has at length been brought to realize the truth of this proposition with a degree of unaccustomed clearness. Home thought has now been educated to regard colonization as the true cure for pauperism, and at the same time the true conservator of Britain's greatness. It is seen that to transfer a certain percentage of home population into the British Colonies is to increase production and consumption, and greatly to contribute to the health, wealth and happiness of the nation. It is to transform an element of weakness and national disgrace into one of strength and glory. No thoughtful person can doubt this. It is only necessary to compare the condition of a family in England with that of one belonging to the same social grade in British Columbia. Nor is it necessary to descend to the lower stratum known as the pauper class, in the former country. There is no need to go lower than the small tenant farmer or the farm laborer. Nor need we enter into the harrowing details as they frequently appear in the English newspapers. We have said that some little divergence of thought exists in this colony as to the relative value of the various classes of population. There can be little doubt that British Columbia requires a variety of population, as it presents a diversity of pursuit. Yet comparatively little anxiety need be felt regarding that class from which our miners and prospectors are usually drawn. It is now only necessary that we should maintain ordinary means of communication with San Francisco in order to obtain a supply equal to the demand for that class. But what concerns us most is the procural of an agricultural class, men who would bring their wives and children and settle down, becoming producers as well as consumers. This is the kind of population we most need, and it is precisely the kind that is difficult of procural. There is abundance of this class at Home; but the process of transplanting from English to British Columbia soil is one which demands both capital and organization far beyond our scant means. Yet, here, we have presented just such an organization as the occasion demands. Emigrant and Colonists Aid Corporation, Limited, is the title of an association very recently formed in England, with the Duke of Manchester at its head, and comprising in its directory a number of noblemen and influential gentlemen, such as Viscount Bury, Lord Sherborne, Sir George Bowyer, R. B. Torrens, M.P., and the Rev. Henry Alexander, B.A., now Chaplain of the Zealous, and who, we observe, ranks next to the Duke of Manchester on the Board of Directors. The association bearing the above title has a capital of £250,000, divided into shares of £1 each. Accepting as true the proposition of J. S. Mill that "There need be no hesitation in affirming that Colonization, in the present state of the World, is the very best affair of business in which the capital of an old and wealthy country can possibly engage," this Corporation has, therefore, been formed for the purpose of securing the success of the emigrant and colonist, without making him an object of charity—paying a fair return for the capita employed on his behalf, and at the same

time carrying out the designs of the benevolent and philanthropic. We must reserve for a future article an outline of the *modus operandi* adopted by this Corporation. Meanwhile we commend to the attention of our local readers the thoughts and suggestions contained in a communication which will be found in another column. His Excellency the Governor has been for some time in communication with the Corporation above alluded to, both by correspondence with its Secretary in London, Colonel Francis C. Maude, and personally with the Rev. Henry Alexander, one of its most active Directors—and there is every reason to believe that it will be prepared to send as out at once, say, two or three hundred colonists, provided the people here evince becoming interest in the movement and the local Government is prepared to extend proper co-operation. Our correspondent well remarks that the people have a duty to perform in this matter—and it is to be hoped that this community will give practical proof of a lively apprehension of that duty by a well ordered effort to discharge the same. There is observable a fatal tendency to inaction, to leaving everything to the Government. This condition, we are aware, is in a very great measure owing to the operating system of Government prevailing in the colony, a system both too well calculated to crush out, nearly all aspirations towards self-reliance. Yet it is a condition, to be striven against, to be shaken off.

FROM THE MAINLAND.—The steamer Enterprise, with 20 passengers—amongst whom were Mr Grant of the Bank of British North America, Mr Johnson, Kootenay Expressman, Mr H Barlow and wife, Mr T B Laddner, Mr W H Ladner—arrived at half-past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Barnard's Express and a Mail came down. The treasure amounted to \$20,000. The road from Cariboo is reported in splendid condition and sleighs are laid aside for the season. At Burrard Inlet, on Wednesday last, a lamentable accident occurred which resulted in the death of Mr George DeBeck. It would appear from the evidence elicited at the inquest, that while in the act of stepping over some logs lying at a sharp angle, he slipped and fell; the concussion was so sudden and violent as to produce dislocation of the vertebrae, the immediate cause of death. Mr DeBeck held a very high position in the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens and will be a real loss to this community. He leaves a widow and family to deplore his loss. Mr DeBeck was a native of New Brunswick where he held a very respectable position. The May Day celebration at New Westminster was sensibly postponed from Monday till Wednesday, and proved pleasant and enjoyable. The following ships and barks are loading at Burrard Inlet: Othello, Henry, Adderly, Hydra and Alpaca.

PEACE RIVER NEWS.—From a letter dated Quesselmouth, April 29th, we extract the following:—About a week ago a miner by the name of Brown came down from Peace River and brought a report of a new creek having been struck near Vivalde Creek and heading in the same mountain; and to-day Mr Ogden confirms that report. In fact the news from up-river is very encouraging. Lamont, the Expressman, is expected down in two or three days, when we shall have more definite information. We also learn that over 200 miners have left Quesselmouth for the Peace River country this spring. The fleet of bateaux, 30 in number, had been launched and everything was in a state of readiness for the movement of men and supplies.

FROM PEACE RIVER.—The Sentinel has some additional particulars from Little, who had been to Peace River, but who left while snow lay on the ground. The account speaks favorably of the appearance of the country as a gold-mining locality, and describes Vivalde Creek as lying 47 miles from Lake Tatal Landing, by a tortuous trail. Other creeks were being explored by the prospectors who were very hopeful.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Earl Granville has replied to a dispatch from Prince Edward Island, in which were set forth the reasons for not joining Canada, viz, that the terms offered did not comprise a full and immediate settlement of the land tenures and indemnity from the Imperial Government for the loss of territorial revenues. Earl Granville recommends the Islanders not to allow their minds to be diverted from the consideration of their real interests for the sake of claims that can never be granted.

PASSENGERS who came by the Clara Light from San Francisco, state that they could glean no positive information as to when a direct steamer would sail for Victoria, and that there was a fortnightly steamer placed off the route, many immigrants would find their way here to settle on the lands. The Steamship Company also declines to issue through-tickets for Victoria via Portland, so, fearing delays, very few persons seem that way. We might add that the spring stock of most of our retail merchants have lain at San Francisco nearly a month awaiting direct shipment to this port. Some of these goods were brought across the continent at heavy additional expense, so that they might arrive here quickly. Our steam service could not be improved.

LIBERAL RATE.—We learn that the fare on Barnard's Stages from Yale to Soda Creek has been reduced to \$45. Who would not ride at that price?

"On" "Continued," Bro.—In yesterday's leading article our local contemporary says that the School meeting of Wednesday "was packed with a class of persons who came prepared to vote down and destroy if possible our public school as at present conducted," and yet further down in the same article he says respecting the self-same class of persons, "we don't think they were deserving of the strictures bestowed upon them by the Colonist for the part they played at the Wednesday night meeting." All they did and sought to do was strictly in accordance with the law. We leave to the reader the task of reconciling these apparently discordant propositions,—to explain how an attempt to destroy the school system can be strictly in accordance with the school law.

THE TELEGRAPH.—Nothing could exceed the regularity and dispatch with which messages are forwarded over the Union Telegraph Company's wires between Victoria and San Francisco. The wires notwithstanding two fierce gales that swept the entire line—have not been down a full day at any one time since the 26th March, and communication with England and France is of daily, almost hourly, occurrence. When the line has been completely overhauled by the construction and repair party now out, the efficiency of the telegraph will be still more increased, and its value more fully understood. We may add that our arrangements for the receipt of late telegraphic news are nearly complete.

The following office-bearers were elected on Friday night by the St. Andrew and Caledonian Society—President, Thomas Russell, Vice Presidents A. Rutherford and James Orr, Secretary John Ross, Assistant Secretary A B Gray, Donald McKay Treasurer, Rev Mr McGregor Chaplain, Drs Trimble and Turner Physicians, Messrs Mainhead, Stuart, Hutchison, Young, Semple, Robinson and Barron Directors, Thos Innes Warden. Dr Comrie resigned as physician of the Society and was presented yesterday with a beautiful gold-headed cane. The Society will hold a picnic on the Fourth of July.

FROM CARIBOO.—We have the Sentinel to the 23rd ult. Claims were being staked off on Chisholm, Lightning and French Creeks, and the miners on the other creeks appeared perfectly content with their prospects. A number of intending Peace riverites had gone by way of Cariboo and stayed there. A nugget was taken out at Chisholm creek weighing 12 oz, one from the Caledonia claim weighing 8 oz, and one from the Cariboo claim weighing 5 oz.

"OMINACE"—ITS MEANING.—A mainland contemporary asserts that "an intelligent Indian" has been found who explains Ominace to mean the "Country of the Big Waters." A Hudson Bay Company's employe, at our elbow, who passed three years on Peace River, says it means whortleberry, which abounds in great quantity and variety there.

THEATRE ROYAL.—"Aurora Floyd" was produced last evening to a full house. All the actors did well—especially Mr and Mrs Bates, Miss Mandeville and Comings and Messrs Ellerton and Vinson. The piece ought to have a run. The farce of the "Artful Dodge," in which Mr Ellerton (whose reappearance was warmly applauded) and Miss Mandeville were very successful. Tomorrow evening "Aurora Floyd" and "Box and Cox" will be played.

FIRE.—Two small houses on Gordon street, near the residence of Mr Huston, were destroyed by fire last night at 9 o'clock. The firemen were early on the spot and prevented the spread of the flames to the adjoining buildings. The U-H and L was first on the ground, and the "Deluge" company threw the first water with their hand-engine. The houses were owned by Wm Crawford of Pitt Street. W. H. and were occupied by Mr Kendall, saw contractor.

FROM BURNED FRUIT.—The steamer Emma, Capt Eldershaw, arrived from Burrard Inlet last evening at 9:30. She passed the Shooting Star in the Gulf from Nanaimo with a cargo of coal. The Emma will regulate trips every Tuesday.

EXPENSIVE FIRE.—A fire is being experienced in California, now and a severe drought prevails. There are prospects of short crops and, as will be seen by our telegram, speculation in cereals is rife at San Francisco. The drought in California in 1864 raised flour to \$18 and \$20 per barrel.

ARRIVAL FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The schooner Maggie Johnson, with self and general merchandise arrived at this harbor last night.

PARISH OF SHAWAN.—Rev Mr Egan will preach a farewell sermon at the Wesleyan Methodist Church this evening.

WARRIOR.—Who was charged with committing a felony, says his testimony before the Court of Assize and was discharged from custody.

THE GOVERNOR has appointed E. Graham Aldred, Esq to be Inspector General of Schools. Aldred is a native of New Brunswick, is in the outer harbor.

THE Steamship Active, from San Francisco, is due today.

European Mail Summary.

We have English papers to the 9th of April. The Railway News says it is reported that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will propose that one per cent duty shall be paid upon the whole of the gross railway receipts, instead of the five per cent passenger duty now paid. The plan, which has been worn by Fusilier and Light Infantry regiments in the shako are to be discontinued, and all line regiments will in future wear the usual worsted ball tuft. The Waterford Mail of April 7th was issued in full mourning without any leader, but containing the following announcement:—Death by violence, on the 4th of April, 1870, after the Union, and by the act of the British Parliament, the Liberty of the Press in Ireland. The Home Guard Mail says that a commercial deputation has arrived in India from Russia, to collect information prior to establishing a Russian line of steamers to the East via the Suez Canal. It is stated that Colonel Henry Ponsobly, of the Grenadier Guards, will succeed the late General Grey as private secretary to the Queen. Cosmopolitan asserts that it has recently been demonstrated by a reference to authentic documents that Guernsey and Jersey have sunk more than fifteen yards during the last five centuries. On April 2nd the Italy, the largest merchant screw steamship in the world except the Great Eastern, was launched from Messrs. John Elder's ship building yard, Glasgow. The Italy has been built for the National Steamship Company, to trade between Liverpool and New York. Her measurement is 4,200 tons, 600 horse power. The series of prosecutions for bribery at the Parliamentary and municipal elections at Norwich have been concluded. In most instances the defendants have been acquitted. Mr Hardiment has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and is still liable to punishment on another charge. The notorious Mr. Murphy has commenced a series of lectures denunciatory of the Roman Catholic system which have nearly led to serious riots, both police and soldiers being employed to keep the peace and to protect the lecturer. The Archbishop of Canterbury is gradually recovering, and hopes shortly to be able to resume to some extent his official duties. Two brothers named Gale, manufacturers at Batley, near Dewsbury, who absconded with a large amount of property, and leaving considerable debts unpaid, have been brought back from America under arrest. A Government inspector has reported that the malformation of the neck of the condemned convict Rutherford will not interfere with the execution of the capital sentence. The Farmers Clubs in Ireland are still dissatisfied with the Land Bill, which is not sweeping enough in their view. The Peace Preservation Act seems to have produced a beneficial effect already as there have been scarcely any outrages reported during the last two or three days. The police have seized some seditious publications in Dundalk. Captain Greville Negents election for Longford has been declared void in consequence of treating by his agents. A brother of the unsated member will contest the seat. Sir E. Crossley has given a sum of 10,000, for the establishment of a new Infirmary at Halifax. In the House of Commons Sir G. Dilke asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, having regard to the circumstances attending the military execution of the late Mr. C. W. Gordon, a member of the legislature of Jamaica, and to the injury done to the property of his widow, he was prepared to consider the justice of making some compensation to Mrs. Gordon for the grievous losses and sufferings she had sustained said that Mrs. Gladstone with respect to the military execution of Mr. C. W. Gordon, it will be remembered by the House that the matter was left in a condition in which the legal rights were never brought to a distinct and final issue. With respect to the grievous losses and sufferings Mrs. Gordon has sustained, as far as regards the injury done to the property of the widow, no evidence tending to prove, or sufficient to prove, either the nature or the extent of any such loss as has been ever placed before me. Upon the whole matter, having given it the utmost and best consideration in my power, I do not think that it would fall within the ordinary purview of the Civil List Pension Fund or that the case is one in which it would be consistent with the duty of the Government to make an application to Parliament. (Hear, Hear.) A careful scrutiny of the accounts and books of the bullion department of Messrs Rothschild's business in Paris has shown a deficit exceeding £500,000. The perpetrator of the robbery is Charles Tustius, a man of 49 years of age of German birth; but long a resident of France. A great lover of music and of beer, he was the president of the Lidgerkras, a musical association, and a partner in a brewery. His position at Messrs Rothschild's was that of manager of the bullion department, and in that capacity it was his duty to purchase ingots of the precious metals, which were offered for sale. The discovery of his frauds was accidentally

made in consequence of his delay in forwarding a bulk of 1,000 English sovereigns for which a customer had paid in 25,000. Upon his failure to reappear at the bank, his till and chests were searched and it was discovered that neither the 1,000 sovereigns nor the 25,000 were there. The police were immediately informed and they succeeded in arresting Tustius, who is partially paralyzed at the house of a relative. A search was also made at his own residence, and a sum of about 20,000, was found, as also some correspondence, which proved that the prisoner had been concerned with a Prussian physician in Bourse speculations which had not been profitable. The Prussian doctor has also been arrested on a charge of complicity in the frauds committed by Tustius, and both prisoners now await judicial examination.

Immigration.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Sir,—I venture to hope that the plan of emigration from the Mother Country to the British Colonies evinced in the enclosed prospectus of the "Emigrants and Colonists Aid Corporation, Limited" will be read with interest by all classes in the Imperial Colony, and therefore I beg the insertion of it in your widely-read paper.

Your Colony wants bona fide immigrants as a *vis viva* nation. Prospectors, miners, and speculators, are not out of place in a Colony abounding in mineral wealth; but agriculturists of the Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Celtic and Teutonic races will be found to form the best colonists for reasons which I need not specify; as they suggest themselves to every informed and thinking mind.

It belongs to a wise and paternal government to take the initiative in every great measure; and the Government of this Colony (I am credibly informed) is prepared to promote any plan of immigration which in its opinion has the promise of success. The public however must not forget that it too has a duty to discharge, that it must not abdicate its right to suggest, plan, and even originate measures beneficial to the Commonwealth.

A mere tyro in the "Wealth of Nations" knows that national prosperity is conditioned by population, that the latter precedes the former, in the natural order of cause and effect. Capital is the cry one hears on every side. *Vim, Vim Quo conque Vim*—but those who raise this cry have yet to learn to solve the problem of colonial prosperity. What has made the United States prosperous, great, and happy? Was it not immigration—a steady, constant influx of producers and consumers? America owes its great prosperity to immigration as every other ancient colony did. Let therefore this Colony look to immigration as the great parent of wealth and prosperity.

Philanthropists and capitalists at home are willing to assist this colony in the development of its resources, but they expect—as surely they have the right to expect—that the colonists would manifest a reciprocity of interest and give indubitable proof of its existence. There are various ways of doing this: let the well-to-do assist by becoming members of the "Emigrants and Colonists Aid Corporation" and let all urge upon the Mayor of Victoria the desirability of convoking public meetings to discuss the scheme evolved in the prospectus.

*Denudam facti, qui coepit, habet.*

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
H. M. S. Zealous, May 6, 1870.

The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday May 11, 1870.

Agricultural Matters.

How is it that, although we are into the fifth month, nothing has been done towards preparing for annual Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition? The list of prizes not yet been issued, and those who concerns most are left in doubt whether there is to be an Exhibition this year. Last year the prize list issued in January. It is important it should be out early, so that interested competitors may be enabled to make timely arrangements. It is impossible to believe that there is any intention of permitting the present year to over unmarked by such laudable a venture. We are fully conscious of the verdant and discouraging nature of the task which devolves upon the promoters and promoters of all such efforts, the earlier stages of a new country we are equally sensible of the fact the great burden commonly falls two or three willing souls. But we apt to think that with the success very decided success, of last year's exhibition, many of these initial duties will be found to have disappeared and that it will be comparatively work to conduct similar exhibition after. The public mind retains pleasant recollections of that occasion; the errors had their competitive appetites speak, sharpened—the people here and country expect and desire have another such occasion, a would be a pity to disappoint the expectation. It would be more than a public loss. The exhibitions is, we fear, but imperfectly understood. The tendency is to arouse the agriculturists; to them to aspire to excellence in the suit of their honorable and independent calling. Did every agricultural portion in any country stand more in of those incentives and encourage supplied by these competitive actions? But the healthy influence such effort is by no means confined to the agricultural classes. Doubtless are most directly benefited; but reflecting person will imagine that benefit is confined to them. As to a great extent, dependent upon agricultural classes, so whatever calculated to benefit them must conduce to general wellbeing, community of interest which per society is apt to be overlooked, are but too prone to fall into the rule of living which gradually amenities of life and predisposes to exclusiveness in the spirit of Cain, my brother's keeper? May we therefore, venture to hope that the lie will very shortly hear from gentlemen upon whom it must take the initiative in this? There is no time to be lost if we hope to see the movement assumed breadth which ought to characterize it. And it must be general in order secure substantial results. Either has not been observable that un and heartiness of co-operation part of the farmers that one has to expect. We may be permitted a remark in regard to the of New Westminster, in connection this subject. That District, is too much to say, is now so important in an agricultural view in the United Colony, as destined, we venture to think, a very great progress in the future. Formerly that District, possessed an efficient Agricultural of its own, and under the aegis of that Society several very credit successful exhibitions were held the past year by so the Society altogether inactive; if, indeed, since in a state of actual organization. This is much to be regretted. District as that of New Westminster should maintain a thoroughly Agricultural Society, and it should its annual exhibitions, as in former years. These remarks are not intended encourage the farmers on the Lower Fraser to participate in the here, but rather the reverse, aware that those farmers who generally come down here to yet if they held an exhibition own at New Westminster, say two earlier than the Victoria held, many of the prize articles sent down and exhibited here feel well persuaded that, were case, the farmers of that District contribute very much to the interest of the exhibition to they would, at the same time fitting their own District. In out these suggestions to the Lower Fraser we disclaim any aim to infringe upon the functions of the paper published Westminster; but we have that it has been too much of the patriotic work of abusing the patriots that District to be any attention to such trivial Agricultural Societies and Ex-

To the Trade.

WE HAVE THIS DAY MATERIALLY REDUCED THE PRICE OF...

BASS' ALE, No. 3 and India Pale.

H. NATHAN, JR., & CO., April 22, 1870, 40 Wellington Street, Wharf Street.

FOR SALE

CLINTON MILLS, 200 Tons Extra Flour.

40 PACK MULES, WITH APARASOS.

F. D'ALLEY

CARTES DE VISITE GROUPS

BAILEY'S HOTEL

N. O. BAILEY

BOARDING HOUSE

MRS. G. MASON CONDUCTS THE ABOVE



The Weekly British Colonialist

Wednesday May 11, 1870

Agricultural Matters.

How is it that, although we are well into the fifth month, nothing has yet been done towards preparing for the annual Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition? The list of prizes has not yet been issued, and those whom it concerns most are left in doubt as to whether there is to be an Exhibition this year. Last year the prize list was issued in January. It is important that it should be out early, so that intending competitors may be enabled to make timely arrangements. It is impossible to believe that there is any intention of permitting the present year to pass over unmarked by such laudable efforts. We are fully conscious of the very arduous and discouraging nature of the task which devolves upon the projectors and promoters of all such efforts in the earlier stages of a new country, and we are equally sensible of the fact that the great burden commonly falls upon two or three willing souls. But we are apt to think that with the success of the very decided success of last year's exhibition, many of these initial difficulties will be found to have disappeared, and that it will be comparatively easy work to conduct similar exhibitions hereafter. The public mind retains pleasurable recollections of that occasion; the farmers had their competitive appetite, so to speak, sharpened; the people both in town and country expect and desire to have another such occasion, and it would be a pity to disappoint that expectation. It would be more than a pity. It would be a public loss. The value of such exhibitions is, we fear, but very imperfectly understood. The tendency is to arouse the agriculturalist; to lead him to aspire to excellence in the pursuit of his honorable and independent calling. Did ever agricultural population in any country stand more in need of those incentives and encouragements supplied by these competitive associations? But the healthy influence of such effort is by no means confined to the agricultural classes. Doubtless they are most directly benefitted; but no reflecting person will imagine that the benefit is confined to them. As all are, to a great extent, dependent upon the agricultural classes, so whatever is calculated to benefit them must relatively conduce to general wellbeing. This community of interest which permeates society is apt to be overlooked, and men are but too prone to fall into that selfish rule of living which gradually saps the amenities of life and predisposes them to exclusiveness in the spirit of Cain. "Am I my brother's keeper?" May we not, therefore, venture to hope that the public will very shortly hear from those gentlemen upon whom it must devolve to take the initiative in this matter? There is no time to be lost if we would hope to see the movement assume that breadth which ought to characterize it. And it must be general in order to insure substantial results. Hitherto there has not been observable that unanimity and heartiness of co-operation on the part of the farmers that one has a right to expect. We may be permitted to offer a remark in regard to the District of New Westminster, in connection with this subject. That District it will not be too much to say, is now the most important in an agricultural point of view in the United Colony, and it is destined, we venture to think, to make very great progress in the immediate future. Formerly that District possessed an efficient Agricultural Society of its own, and, under the auspices of that Society several very creditable and successful exhibitions were held. During the past year or so the Society has been altogether inactive; if, indeed, it continues in a state of actual organization. This is much to be regretted. Such a District as that of New Westminster should maintain a thoroughly efficient Agricultural Society, and it should hold its annual exhibitions, as in former years. These remarks are not intended to discourage the farmers on the Lower Fraser from participating in the exhibition here, but rather the reverse. We are aware that those farmers would not generally come down here to exhibit; yet if they held an exhibition of their own at New Westminster, say a day or two earlier than the Victoria one is held, many of the prize articles could be sent down and exhibited here; and we feel well persuaded that, were such the case, the farmers of that District would contribute very much to the success and interest of the exhibition here, while they would, at the same time, be benefiting their own District. In throwing out these suggestions to the farmers on the Lower Fraser we disclaim any desire to infringe upon the legitimate functions of the paper published at New Westminster; but we have observed that it has been too much absorbed in the patriotic work of abusing the Member for that District to be able to give any attention to such trivial matters as Agricultural Societies and Exhibitions.

COURT OF COMMONS

Friday, May 6th, 1870.

REGINA vs HUNTON.

Regina vs Hunton, an Indian.—This was an indictment on a charge of burglary, entered on the 16th April last, and stealing therefrom a quantity of liquors. The Attorney General proved by an Indian witness that the liquor was stolen, but failed to prove the housebreaking. The Chief Justice briefly charged the jury, who, without leaving the box, rendered a verdict of guilty of larceny, and the prisoner was sentenced to two years' hard labor.

REGINA vs HUNTON.

Regina vs Hunton.—An indictment on a charge of larceny and burglary. The Attorney General entered a nolle prosequi in this case.

REGINA vs JACK.

Regina vs Jack, an Indian.—On a charge of breaking into the house of Thos E Peck, Nanaimo, on the 19th June, 1868, and stealing therefrom a quantity of sugar and other goods, also, for breaking jail and escaping therefrom. Joseph Webb, Thomas E Peck and Wm Stewart testified as to the fact of the burglary and theft.

REGINA vs BONE.

Regina vs George Bone, principal, and Joseph Duet, accessory. This was an indictment on a charge of shooting with intent, Jim, an Indian, at Esquimalt on the 7th Nov. last.

REGINA vs BONE.

Regina vs George Bone, principal, and Joseph Duet, accessory. This was an indictment on a charge of shooting with intent, Jim, an Indian, at Esquimalt on the 7th Nov. last.

REGINA vs BONE.

Regina vs George Bone, principal, and Joseph Duet, accessory. This was an indictment on a charge of shooting with intent, Jim, an Indian, at Esquimalt on the 7th Nov. last.

REGINA vs BONE.

Regina vs George Bone, principal, and Joseph Duet, accessory. This was an indictment on a charge of shooting with intent, Jim, an Indian, at Esquimalt on the 7th Nov. last.

THE GENERAL MANSLAYER.—The wife of Prince Pierre Napoleon was present throughout the trial, frequently making suggestions to the prisoner's counsel, and being present at all their private deliberations. She is the daughter of an honest citizen of Paris, but having become a mother before being a wife she has never been recognized by the Royal Family. During the trial the press was represented by ninety gentlemen, belonging to every nation. The seat of the trial would not all under 150,000 francs.

THE DRAMA.—Retribution was repeated at the Theatre Royal last night, the principal characters being played in a highly meritorious manner, followed by the 'Artful Dodge,' which kept the house in a constant roar. Mr Ellerton took a prominent part in the afterpiece and was received with great favor. This evening will be played a new and very attractive piece, entitled 'Aurora Floyd,' after which the Artful Dodge will be repeated.

AMONG THE PASSENGERS who propose leaving by the next steamer are Hons Truteh, Helmecken and Carrall, Government Delegates to Ottawa; Hons Ring and Wood, who go to England; Mr A G Richardson, W U Telegraph Co.; Dr Cormie, R N; Rev Mr Browning and family, who go to Canada; and Special Correspondent of THE COLONIST, for Ottawa.

ADMIRAL FARQUHAR and Staff went to the British Camp, San Juan Island, yesterday. To-day the Admiral will proceed to the American Camp to pay a visit of ceremony, and will return to Esquimalt this evening.

THE COLLIER-DAM prepared for HMS Charybdis answers well. An examination of the bottom of the ship shows that several feet of the true keel are gone. The repairs are progressing.

ST PAUL'S CHURCH ESQUIMALT.—A sermon will be preached in this church on Sunday evening, May 8th, by the Rev Percival Jenney, Rector of St John's, on behalf of the Diocesan Church Society.

THE SCHOONER Black Diamond will make regular weekly trips to the East Coast with freight, during the rest of the Sir James Douglas.

THERE was a runaway horse on Fort street yesterday that kicked up his heels and upset a wagon, after which exploit he was secured.

THE rebuilt sidewheel steamer California has cleared from San Francisco for Victoria direct. Is there a rush?

NAVAL HOSPITAL.—It is rumored that Admiral Farquhar has recommended the reopening of the Naval Hospital at Esquimalt.

LICENSING COURT.—P Eddy was yesterday granted a license to sell spirits at the Orleans Hotel.

The steamer Enterprise sailed for New Westminster yesterday morning with forty passengers and a good freight.

The Esquimalt road bridges are being repaired.

Dominion Mail Summary

Dates to the 20th ult., Governor Lynch, of the North West, who is an Irish Roman Catholic and a refugee, has addressed the following letter to the Governor General:—

Representing the loyal inhabitants of Red River, both natives and Canadians, and having heard with feelings of profound regret that your Excellency's Government have in their consideration to receive and bear the so-called delegates from Red River, I beg most humbly to approach your Excellency in order to lay before you a statement of the circumstances under which these men were appointed, in order that they may not be received or recognized as the true representatives of the people of Red River.

These so-called delegates, Father Riel and Mr. Scott, were among the first originators and promoters of the outbreak, and have been supporters and associates of Riel and his faction from that time to this.

When the delegates were appointed at the Convention, the undersigned, as well as some fifty others of the loyal people, were in prison, on account of having obeyed the Queen's Proclamation issued by Gov. McQueen—Riel had possession of the Fort and most of the arms, and a reign of terror existed throughout the whole Settlement.

When the question came up at the Convention, Riel took upon himself to nominate Father Riel and Mr. Scott, and the Convention, unable to resist, overpowered by an armed force, tacitly acquiesced.

Some time after their nomination a striking took place to release the prisoners, and 700 men gathered in opposition to Riel's Government, having obtained the release of the prisoners, and declared that they would not recognize Riel's authority, they separated.

In the name and on behalf of the loyal people of Red River, comprising about two-thirds of the whole population, I most humbly, but firmly, enter my strongest protest against the reception of Father Riel and Mr. Scott as representing the inhabitants of Red River, as they are simply the delegates from an armed minority.

I have also the honor to request that your Excellency will be pleased to direct that to the event of an audience being granted to these so-called delegates, that I may be confronted with them, and given an opportunity of refuting any false representations, and of expressing, at the same time, the views and wishes of the loyal portion of the inhabitants.

I have also the honor of informing your Excellency that Thomas Scott, one of our fellow-countrymen, a loyal subject, has been cruelly murdered by Mr. Riel and his associates, and that these so-called delegates were present at the time of the murder, and are now here as the representatives, before

your Excellency, of the Council, which comprised the sentence. I have also the honor to inform your Excellency that should your Excellency deem it advisable, I am empowered to produce the most ample evidence to confirm the accuracy and truth of all the statements I have here made.

Lynch also represented a fine specimen of an Irishman, and the publication of this letter is said to have produced a great effect upon the public mind. The so-called delegates, Scott and Riel, had been arrested at Ottawa, or a warrant issued by the Police Magistrate of Toronto and taken to the latter city, where they were brought up before Judge Galt and discharged on the ground that the said Magistrate had no jurisdiction at Ottawa. They were, however, immediately rearrested upon a warrant issued by the Police Magistrate of Ottawa, and conveyed to that city, where they are held, not in prison but under easy surveillance. They are making application for Habeas Corpus. The policy of the Government with regard to Red River was not made known. Public opinion throughout the Dominion was said to be inflexible for evenhanded justice and fair play for all races, creeds and classes in the Territory. Judge Black was at Ottawa; but he refused to communicate any information to the Press. The Hamilton Spectator, a leading Conservative paper, strongly advocates the appointment of Judge Black as Governor of the North West. He is represented as a gentleman possessing peculiar qualifications for the difficult position. Ten years ago he was member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales (sitting for Sydney), and occupying the responsible place of Minister for Public Works in the greatest city below the Line. With Sir John Young's predecessor in that Government he has had intimate association, having been for a considerable number of years one of Sir William Denison's Cabinet advisers, and, as such, especially distinguished himself by his well-directed zeal in immigration matters.

SPROAT & CO. OFFER FOR SALE: ALE—Bass and Alloups in qts. POTTERY—Byas in qts. BRANDY—Hennessy in oak and cask, Martell in oak, Jules Robin & Co in oak and cask. RUM—35 O P in puns, hhd's and bl'ds. WHISKEY—Cambridge in oak, Scotch, James Watson & Co in oak, James Watson & Co in oak. OLD TOM—Swaine, Beard & Co's. GENEVA—Red and green. SHERRY—In oak and cask. FORT—In oak and cask. CHAMPAGNE—Chateau. ANTIQUARIAN—Antique, Caracra, Maraschino, Cherry Cordial, Bitters. ORANGE BITTERS.

SPROAT & CO.

LANDSBERGER & CO'S CAL WINES, BOTTLED IN CASES AND BOXES, A CHOICE SELECTION. ZANTE CURRANTS, ELME RAISINS, JAMS AND JELLIES, BOTTLED FRUITS, FICKLES—Crosse and Gildersleeve's Blackwells' and Lea & Perrins' Sauces, THE SAUCER.

SPROAT & CO.

PAINTS IN KEGS—A large quantity of BOILER PLATES—A large quantity of FERROUS CAPS—Eley Bros' CAMP CHIMNIES—A large quantity of INDIAN MUSKETS—A large quantity of HEARTH RUGS—A large quantity of CRIMEAN SHIRTS—A large quantity of CAMBRIAN HANDBERCHES—A large quantity of HESSLIANS—A large quantity of BAGS—A large quantity of BURLAPS—A large quantity of RAGGING—A large quantity of CANVAS—A large quantity of TARPAILING—A large quantity of TENT-DUCK.

SPROAT & CO.

NOTICE: DE WATSON'S REMOVED HIS RESIDENCE to Douglas Street, West side, between Barclay and Humboldt Streets. Office as before.

SPROAT & CO.

NOTICE: DE WATSON'S REMOVED HIS RESIDENCE to Douglas Street, West side, between Barclay and Humboldt Streets. Office as before.

SPROAT & CO.

NOTICE: DE WATSON'S REMOVED HIS RESIDENCE to Douglas Street, West side, between Barclay and Humboldt Streets. Office as before.

SPROAT & CO.

NOTICE: DE WATSON'S REMOVED HIS RESIDENCE to Douglas Street, West side, between Barclay and Humboldt Streets. Office as before.

SPROAT & CO.

NOTICE: DE WATSON'S REMOVED HIS RESIDENCE to Douglas Street, West side, between Barclay and Humboldt Streets. Office as before.

SPROAT & CO.

NOTICE: DE WATSON'S REMOVED HIS RESIDENCE to Douglas Street, West side, between Barclay and Humboldt Streets. Office as before.

Queen's Birthday

RACES.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND OF ADMIRAL FARQUHAR.

THREE ANNUAL RACES WILL TAKE PLACE ON BURNING HILL ON

Tuesday, 24th of May,

COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK SHARP.

COMMITTEE: Hon D B Ring, Hon P J Hankin, Hon J W Trutch, Hon W T Drake, Hon A L Francis, Hon J G Macdonald, Hon J D Pemberton, Hon J H Clarke, Hon W H Thompson, Hon J E Farmer, Hon M T Johnston, Hon J B Stewart, Hon G Findlay, Hon J C Morris.

STEWARDS

Captain Lynch, Hon J W Trutch, Hon J G Macdonald, Hon J D Pemberton, Hon J H Clarke, Hon W H Thompson, Hon J E Farmer, Hon M T Johnston, Hon J B Stewart, Hon G Findlay, Hon J C Morris.

THE TRIAL STAKES

The Trial Stakes of \$2500 each, with \$500 added, to be run on the 24th of May, 1870, at 11 o'clock, on the Burnside Course, between the following horses:—

THE HURDLE RACE

The Hurdle Race of \$1000 each with \$250 added, to be run on the 24th of May, 1870, at 1 o'clock, on the Burnside Course, between the following horses:—

THE NAVY HURDLE RACE

The Navy Hurdle Race of \$500 each with \$50 added, to be run on the 24th of May, 1870, at 2 o'clock, on the Burnside Course, between the following horses:—

THE BLUE JACKET PLATE

The Blue Jacket Plate of \$250 with \$50 added, to be run on the 24th of May, 1870, at 3 o'clock, on the Burnside Course, between the following horses:—

THE BEAR STAKES

The Bear Stakes of \$1 each with \$25, \$50 and \$100 added, to be run on the 24th of May, 1870, at 4 o'clock, on the Burnside Course, between the following horses:—

ANNUAL REGATTA

ANNUAL REGATTA: The annual regatta will be held on the 24th of May, 1870, on the Burnside Course, between the following boats:—

PATRONAGE OF H. E. GOV. MURGRAVE

PATRONAGE OF H. E. GOV. MURGRAVE: The annual regatta will be held on the 24th of May, 1870, on the Burnside Course, between the following boats:—

VICTORIA MARKET

VICTORIA MARKET: Johnson, Street. SUGAR CURED HAMS AND BACON. Selected from the best Island Fed Pork now ready in the Colony.

DINNEFORD'S

DINNEFORD'S: SOLUTION OF THE GOUT. DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations and Bilious Affections.

IT IS THE PHYSICIAN'S CURE FOR

IT IS THE PHYSICIAN'S CURE FOR GOUT, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, and all other complaints of the Bladder, caused by the Acid of the Urine, and the Stomach, Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable. Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers.



By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

PARIS, April 30.—Carnot Anatole de Midolet Delandrie, husband of Princess Mathilde de Montfort, of the Imperial family of France, died this morning, aged sixty years.

It is reported that the Pope has advised the French clergy to cast their influence and vote on the plebiscite in favor of the Government.

Reports are rife that the police have discovered a new plot against the State and the life of the Emperor. It is alleged that yesterday a non-commissioned officer was arrested in the hotel de Rue Mouzart who had in his possession letters from Gustave Florens and a note containing instructions for his part in the conspiracy.

The Journal Officiel announces that the police have been for some time on the track of a plot against the life of the Emperor. Yesterday morning one Beaver, recently arrived from England, was arrested—whereby the plot was completely discovered. On his person were found large sums of money, a revolver and letters from a man in London who was implicated in a similar plot in February last.

This letter and the confessions made by Beaver leave no doubt of his intention to immediately attempt the assassination of the Emperor. Last night other persons were arrested at the Bellevue Quai. At the house of one of these, the police found large quantities of powder and new explosive bodies together with directions how to use them. This plot has for its principal organizers many members of the international association in Paris, some of whom have already been arrested. Two members of the international association of workmen were arrested this evening. The police found upon their persons a complete list of the adherents of the plot. The authorities are now scouring the city for these persons. Great military and police precautions are being taken.

To-night the Archbishops of Tours and Montpellier have advised an affirmative vote. The clergy of Lyons have received similar instructions. The Committee of the Left has addressed a manifesto to the army in favor of a negative vote.

The Bishop of Toronto invites the clergy to vote 'yes.'

MADRID, April 30.—There is no longer any question of the resignation of Regent Serrano, who desires the Ministry and majority of the Cortes to effect a solution of the question of a permanent government.

It is understood that the amnesty proclamation which was to have appeared on the 12th of May is not to be issued.

ROME, May 1.—In the Council to-day it was officially announced that the discussion of the dogma of infallibility was now at hand. Preliminary propositions concerning the dogma have been printed and already distributed among members of the Council.

PARIS, May 2.—The anxiety of the Government and citizens is intense, the strictest surveillance is everywhere maintained and the Tuilleries are carefully guarded. Orders have been issued to the Police to arrest all speakers who insult the Imperial family or the Constitution.

LONDON, May 3.—The Times intimates that General Lindsey, Commander of the Red River expedition will remain in the country after order is restored as Governor of the Territory.

PARIS, May 2.—The Figaro says a man was arrested at Tours yesterday, where the Emperor was expected, who on examination was found to have two loaded revolvers and a formidable dagger. Subsequently his house was searched and a large quantity of bombs found. The ramifications of the plot against the Emperor and his son are much more wide-spread than at first supposed. New developments are constantly coming to light. Arrests continue in all directions.

LONDON, May 3.—Kelly and Bright raced in open boats to-day on the Tyne. The match was won by Kelly, ex-emption of the Thames. The Pall Mall Gazette has authority for denying the truth of the report that John Bright has resigned.

The great race at Newmarket to-day for two thousand guinea stakes was won by Maenagor beating the second horse, Mornon, five lengths. King Orif was third.

Dispatches from India report that a rebellion has broken out among the Kheergis, a tribe on the shore of the Caspian Sea.

A dispatch from Athens states that Smolenskoff appointed Minister of War.

PARIS, May 3.—A serious riot occurred yesterday at Grenelle, caused by the arrest of members of an International Society. Two thousand workmen attacked the national guard and gardians stationed around the prison to which the men had been consigned. The military and guards held their ground though many were wounded. The Prefect commanding the gardians and the Procureur Imperial came to their relief with a detachment of Imperial troops, when the rioters dispersed and order was restored.

EASTERN STATES. WASHINGTON, May 30.—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell \$4,000,000 of gold during May, half on account of Sinking Fund and half for Special Fund and purchase of \$6,000,000 of bonds.

CHICAGO, May 1.—The Times' New York special says it is known here from authoritative sources that Secretary Fish will withdraw from the Cabinet the moment that the San Domingo treaty is ratified by the Senate, it being a scheme to which he will never give his consent. District Attorney Pierpoint will be his successor.

The Times' Washington special says official information shows there is little or no prospect of trouble with the British authorities over the Wigner expedition. The latter have not asked permission to pass up Saint St. Marie Canal, and they did not intend to. They will go round it on British soil, and

then re-embark for Lake Superior. It is the intention to pass the empty boats through the Canal, and the question before the Cabinet now is whether we shall allow this to be done when the object is known to be war.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Collector Bailey's delinquency is officially found to be \$120,000. It is stated that parties have arrived here from South America to arrange for a survey for a railroad from the waters of the Amazon to Guayaquil on the Pacific coast. The Brazilian Government has offered concessions for the construction of the line.

The Tribune's Washington special says the public statement to be issued on Tuesday will show a decrease of at least \$8,550,000.

HELENA, M. T., May 2.—A meeting of citizens was held last night to decide what should be done with the prisoners Lecompton and Wilson, who attempted to murder Lehar on the night of April 29th. District Judge Symes addressed the meeting, strongly protesting against interference with the civil authorities. The meeting was then addressed by leading citizens, who stated that it was necessary to strike terror to the rest of the band known to exist. They said it was time for action to be taken. A committee of 24 were elected to try the case, to whom the prisoners confessed the crime. A more deliberate, premeditated robbery and murder has never been planned. At 4 o'clock p.m. the committee reported them both guilty and sentenced them to be hung at 4.30 p.m. Over 3000 people collected around the hangman's tree, where both the men were hung. The meeting was not a Vigilance Committee, but was composed of the best citizens in the country. The whole affair was conducted in a quiet manner. The justice of the trial and verdict is unquestionable.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—In the Senate a bill to make up the deficiency of land grant aid for construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad to Portland, Oregon; a bill increasing the number of Supreme and Circuit Judges and to establish the boundaries of judicial circuits, were indefinitely postponed. A resolution was introduced to recover the amount the government has had to pay as interest on bonds of the Pacific Railroad company, which the companies should have paid; also the amount paid the companies by the government for the transportation of troops and freight, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to retain in the treasury all monies that may be due by government to such companies as indemnity for the interest paid by government on railroad bonds.

A resolution was adopted requesting the President to interfere with the British and Canadian authorities in behalf of certain Peonian prisoners sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. Collier offered a resolution directing it to be the sentiment of the American people that immediate reparation be made by the government of England for the destruction of our shipping by the Alabama, add similar vessels, and requesting the President to press the Alabama claims to immediate settlement.

The Senate Committee on Territories submitted a report to-day organizing the Territory of Oklahoma.

The opinion of the U.S. Naval Court at Yokohama on the loss of the Ozeida was sent to Congress to-day by the Navy Department.

The Court finds that the Bombay was wholly to blame for the collision and characterizes the conduct of her commander in subsequently disregarding the signals of distress, as unparalleled.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The amount paid from the treasury during April was \$13,863,000, which does not include the interest on the principal of the public debt.

The joint resolution creating May 30th a public holiday, was opposed by Senator Sherman and finally referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CHICAGO, May 5.—A Washington special says the bill granting land for a railroad from Omaha to a point near Fort Berthold, Dakota, which passed the Senate yesterday, gives 20 sections per mile for about 1000 miles—an aggregate of about seven million acres.

CANADA. TORONTO, May 2.—The steamer Algonquin left Collingwood for Fort William in military stores for Red River this morning. The first detachment of troops is now organizing for Red River, and will start about the middle of the present month.

OTTAWA, May 3.—In the House of Commons to-day the bill reported for the government of the Red River country. Provinces to be called Manitoba will contain 11,000 square miles.

TORONTO, April 4.—Preparations for the Red River expedition continue. Large quantities of military stores, are being dispatched to Collingwood and Fort William. Volunteers in great numbers are arriving.

The city is without police to-day. The time for which the old force was appointed has expired and the Common Council have tried and practically failed, to organize a new force.

Cuba. HAVANA, May 1.—The sugar crop this year will be fifty per cent less than last year.

CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—The San Francisco district fixed the price of Legal Tenders for the current month for internal revenue statements at 85¢99, gold, per dollar.

The English have chartered a steamer to go outside the heads and meet the coming steamer from Australia when telegraphed.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—Sailed—Bark Mary Glover, Port Discovery; Steamer Active, Victoria; Bark Tidal Wave, Port Madison.

The crops are perishing from drought. SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—The steamer Montana sailed to-day for Panama, carrying 332 passengers.

Soundings to-day show 23 feet of water on Blossom Rock at the highest point of the dumple where, before the explosion, there was only three feet of water.

Crops in the San Joaquin valley are entirely perishing from drought, and a majority of the farmers will not even be able to make hay from their grain fields. Two hundred acres of wheat near Antioch, which a few weeks ago promised an immense yield, are now being cut for hay.

Arrived—Ship King Phillip, 16 days from Port Gamble via Port Townsend; bark Caroline Reed, 17 days from Port Madison.

Sailed—British ship Anne Mary, Liverpool.

PORTLAND, May 3.—Steamer California for Victoria and Pigeon Sound with 200 tons produce and merchandise, and forty-eight passengers sailed this evening.

The Seed Store, YATES STREET, VICTORIA.

JAY & BALES

Hay for Sale Wholesale and Retail an entire NEW STOCK of Island Raised Agricultural, Vegetable and Flower Seeds,

GUARANTEED OF THE BEST QUALITY AND TRUE TO NAME. ALSO, Fruit Trees and Bushes, Evergreens

And every description of NURSERY STOCK.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN. BY Holloway's Ointment.

This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving all kinds of skin diseases, such as eczema, eruptions, and purities, such as the scabies, and various other diseases, and is the only medicine that cures them by cleansing all impurities with which the system is impregnated, and thereby promotes sound and permanent cure.

Gout and Rheumatism. This Ointment is the only medicine that cures these diseases, and is the only one that cures them by removing the uric acid from the system, and restoring the blood to its natural purity.

Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Sore Throats, Coughs and Whooping Cough. This Ointment is the only medicine that cures these diseases, and is the only one that cures them by removing the mucus from the throat, and restoring the voice to its natural purity.

Scoury. This Ointment is the only medicine that cures this disease, and is the only one that cures them by removing the scurf from the scalp, and restoring the hair to its natural purity.

Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone and Gravel. This Ointment is the only medicine that cures these diseases, and is the only one that cures them by removing the stones from the kidneys, and restoring the urine to its natural purity.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, and are the result of impurities in the blood, and are cured by Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and a permanent cure.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, and are the result of impurities in the blood, and are cured by Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and a permanent cure.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, and are the result of impurities in the blood, and are cured by Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and a permanent cure.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, and are the result of impurities in the blood, and are cured by Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and a permanent cure.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, and are the result of impurities in the blood, and are cured by Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and a permanent cure.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, and are the result of impurities in the blood, and are cured by Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and a permanent cure.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, and are the result of impurities in the blood, and are cured by Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and a permanent cure.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, and are the result of impurities in the blood, and are cured by Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and a permanent cure.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, and are the result of impurities in the blood, and are cured by Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and a permanent cure.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, and are the result of impurities in the blood, and are cured by Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and a permanent cure.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, and are the result of impurities in the blood, and are cured by Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and a permanent cure.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, and are the result of impurities in the blood, and are cured by Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and a permanent cure.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, and are the result of impurities in the blood, and are cured by Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and a permanent cure.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, and are the result of impurities in the blood, and are cured by Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and a permanent cure.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, and are the result of impurities in the blood, and are cured by Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and a permanent cure.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, and are the result of impurities in the blood, and are cured by Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and a permanent cure.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, and are the result of impurities in the blood, and are cured by Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and a permanent cure.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, and are the result of impurities in the blood, and are cured by Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and a permanent cure.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, and are the result of impurities in the blood, and are cured by Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and a permanent cure.

The Political Outlook

Wednesday May 11 1870

The next California steamer hence the three delegates appointed His Excellency the Governor purpose of conferring with the men at Ottawa upon the subject of admission of British Columbia Dominion of Canada. It is interesting and amusing to study the of the Confederation cause in any, the changes which public has undergone in some sections country, and, above all, the transitions by which it has been in some localities. There can be no manner of doubt that the great colonists have steadily and fairly put before the country, has been matter of no little moment to watch those who have been to the movement, to see them taking one position after another, and to see many of them among the loudest-mouthed of its advocates, it may with truth be said that not a British subject of any prominence in the colony who ventures to proclaim himself a vent of Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation upon an equitable and just. Nay, to find the chief of the anti-Confederate party accepting a mission to the for the purpose of negotiation which he has so long and so busily posed? Persto! Change. Is among the Prophets? The per the delegation invites remark, three who compose it, singularly two have been taken from the those hitherto opposed to Confederation



The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday May 11 1870.

The Political Outlook.

The next California steamer will carry hence the three delegates appointed by His Excellency the Governor for the purpose of conferring with the Government at Ottawa upon the subject of the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion of Canada.

But we have no wish to be hypercritical about the personnel of the delegation; much less would we desire to weaken their hands by discharging the mighty duties undertaken. Yet we would have both the delegates and he who selected them to understand that they will have a certain amount of by no means unnatural prejudice to overcome, rendering it all the more necessary that they should drive a good bargain at Ottawa.

foreign butter for every pound of that which is produced in the colony; and it is a notable circumstance that the champion of protection is now engaged in selling Canadian butter at a lower price than the colonial article has yet touched, notwithstanding the ten cents a pound duty and the railway and steamboat freight incurred in passing nearly half-way round the earth!

ARMSTRONG vs. WALLACE.—Suit brought to recover the sum of \$50, balance alleged to be due plaintiff for pumps supplied defendant. Mr Robertson appeared for the plaintiff and Mr Bishop for the defendant. Judgment reserved.

KINSMAN & STILES vs. BYRNE.—The plaintiffs were contractors for the erection of the French Hotel, and sued to recover the sum of \$340, balance alleged to be due them for work performed. The defence set up that plaintiffs contracted to finish the work within a specified time or forfeit \$8 for every day the work remained incomplete beyond the time specified, and that the amount claimed was deducted by reason of plaintiffs default in respect to time.

There not being a quorum for the transaction of business of finance the Council adjourned to meet on Tuesday next.

Mr VINSON'S BENEFIT drew a good house to the Theatre last evening, and the 'Willow Copse' was played in capital style. Mrs Bates' Rose Fielding was very fine, being played with all the pathos that lady can command.

ARRIVAL FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The schooner Margaret Crookard, Captain W. B. Godfrey, 9 days from San Francisco, arrived yesterday morning, bringing six passengers and a full cargo of general merchandise consigned to Millard & Beedy.

LAKE SCHOOL DISTRICT.—We learn that Messrs Manson and Spots, Trustees, and Mr Harrison, Teacher, of Lake, have all tendered their resignations to the Governor.

Lost OVERBOARD.—Capt Godfrey, of the schooner Margaret Crookard, reports that on Sunday morning last at 5 o'clock, John McPeayolds, who was steering at the time, was swept overboard by the sudden jibing of the mainsail and lost. The sail carried away the wheel-box at the same time and started the handles of the wheel of which the unfortunate man had hold.

We have been asked if the statement published by our contemporary that a letter had been received in town from parties who left here for Peace River via the Coast Route, announcing their arrival at Lake Tatleh, 'be true? The statement bears the stamp of absurdity and absurd upon its face. No such letter has been received at Victoria.

LOCAL ITEMS are so scarce in Olympia that the editor of the Tribune publishes an elaborate description of a newly-painted and sanded mantel and a freshly whitewashed wall in a local attorney's office.

THEATRICAL.—Mr Ellerton returned from a successful tour to the Sound yesterday. Mr Paucoroff has gone to the Dalles on business and will return here in the course of a few weeks. Mr Ellerton will shortly appear at the Theatre.

The steamer Wilson G Hunt was searched yesterday by the Police, who were seeking a fugitive wife. The Police accompanied the steamer to the mouth of the harbor and came back in a small boat.

ANOTHER FLYING SQUADRON has left or is about to leave England for a trip around the world, following the same course as the Squadron commanded by Admiral Hornby.

THE CHIEF.—H. M. S. Chio has been ordered to Australia. Lieut. Comdr. Metaxa, late on this station, has been ordered to join her.

The Enterprise sailed at 10 yesterday morning with a full freight for the upper country.

The California probably sailed yesterday for Victoria.

The Active will sail to-day for this port direct.

The Flying Squadron is expected to lie here 25 days.

We failed to receive the Seattle Intelligencer of this week.

THE IRISH COERCION BILL.—No person in Ireland shall be allowed to carry arms unless he has a license granted him for that purpose; and any person carrying or having arms without such license shall be imprisoned two years.

SEARCHING FOR ARMS.—If shall be lawful for any person to whom any warrant is given to search for and seize arms, to set on this warrant for three months from the time it is issued, and at such times, and as often as they think fit, to enter into any house or place in order to execute it, and if entrance be refused, to force their way in.

SELLING GUNPOWDER AND ARMS.—If any person sells gunpowder to anyone not having a license, he is to be fined \$5 for every sale; if he even repairs a gun or a pistol for a person not having this license he is to be fined \$50.

COMPULSING THE GIVING OF TESTIMONY.—When a felony or misdemeanor has been committed in any district, although no person may be charged with such offence, any Justice of the Peace may summon before him any person whom he may believe to know something about it, and if this person refuses to answer such questions as may be put to him, the Magistrate may send him to jail for six months. How will this work? A landlord, for instance, is asked the Magistrate 'believes' that Patrick Costigan knows who shot him; he has Patrick brought before him. 'Who shot the landlord?' asks the Magistrate. 'Share and how can I know, your Honor,' says Patrick. 'That is no answer,' says the Magistrate, 'and I send you to jail for six months.'

SEARCHING FOR THREATENING LETTERS.—If any one goes before a Magistrate and states that he 'suspects' somebody else has written a threatening letter, and if his house is searched and some other documents in his handwriting are found, the Magistrate may issue a warrant for such a search, and this may be executed at any time.

ARREST OF PERSON TAKING M. O'LEIGH'S BAIT.—Any Constable, Police Officer, or other person may arrest and bring before a Magistrate any one who 'suspiciously' 'circumvents' 'shall be found' in the fields, streets, highways, or elsewhere, out of his dwelling from one hour after sunset to sunrise. The person thus arrested must be sent to jail until he has been brought before the Justice at Petty Sessions, and then, unless he can prove to the satisfaction that he was out of his house upon his lawful occupation or business, he may be sent to jail for six months. A Justice of the Peace would certainly decide that a man who had been in a prison at 1 o'clock was not on a lawful business. A bench of crusty bailiffs might decide that going to see a sweetheart at night was not a lawful occasion, and the oppression that may be practised under this provision can scarcely be imagined.

STRANGERS TO BE ARRESTED.—Any Justice of the Peace, Constable, peace officer, or other person may arrest any stranger loitering or wandering—he may then be brought before a Magistrate who shall examine him on oath concerning 'his place of abode, from whence he came, his manner of livelihood and his object of coming or remaining into the country, city or town in which he shall be found,' and 'unless he shall answer to the satisfaction of such Justice, he shall be sent to jail there to remain until he find bail or until the Justice shall see fit to release him.'

TRAGEDY OF A MASK.—Toward midnight when all were half mad with wine, De Guisay suggested a 'mask.' These things, rough as they were, were usually pre-arranged. Everybody knew when to look for the maskers, and in most instances, who they were. But the marriage had been too hasty for this; nobody now expected anything of the kind, and the King took the hint more eagerly. He retired unobserved by the crowd, with De Guisay and four other wild ones—scions all of the noblest houses in France. The project or of mischief had a quantity of tow and a pitch-pot in readiness, and the tight dresses of the group were speedily covered with a very good imitation of the shaggy hide of the bear. Masks for the face were always at hand, and thus the travesty was effected in a few minutes. Five of the gang were then bound together by means of silken rope cut from the tapestry, and the sixth, the King, led them into the hall, where

Where any newspaper printed in Ireland contains any treasonable or seditious engraving, matter or expression having a tendency to foster, encourage or propagate treason or sedition, the entire 'plant' of such paper, its press, types, galleys, etc., shall be forfeited to Her Majesty. The Lord Lieutenant is to grant his warrant for the seizure of the property, and any person relating its execution shall be deemed guilty of felony and punished accordingly. The proprietor of the paper may bring an action for damages; but the burden of proof must lie on his shoulders; he must prove negative—that his paper did not contain treasonable articles or articles having a tendency to incite treason, and if he fails in this he will get nothing.

Where it shall appear that any person has been murdered, maimed or otherwise injured, and that the crime was of an agrarian character, the Grand Jury of the county shall order a sum of money to the person so injured or to his family if he be killed, 'having regard to the rank, degree, situation and circumstances of the individual; and this sum shall be raised by a general tax on the county, barony or township.

LONDON RICH AND LONDON POOR.—A lady correspondent writes to the Cleveland Herald, under date of March 26th, the following gossip:

The Queen held a 'drawing room' recently, and all the beauty and fashion of loyal and political circles paid homage to her Majesty. The Life Guard were out in martial array, guarding Buckingham Palace, and endeavoring to keep order amidst the excited multitude which blocked up the highway; while scores of gorgeous equipages, with gaily caparisoned steeds, footmen in rich livery, powdered hair, knee-buckles, silken hose and rare exotics adorning their 'weskits,' whirled through the gates and disgorged their freight of divinity in tarlaxans and delicate silks of marvellous hue and texture. Some obese dowagers were clothed in graver satins, heavy velvets and diamonds. The Princess of Wales was radiant in pink velvet, satin petticoat of rose color elaborately trimmed with finest lace. A magnificent tiara of diamonds graced her handsome head. H. R. H. Albert Edward seemed in a most amiable frame of mind as he courteously bowed again and again to admiring thousands. Their carriage of state is one mass of maroon velvet and gold embroidery, and their four footmen sported jaunty three-colored caps on one side of their heads. Foreign Ministers there were in uniforms blazing with medals, and their lackeys in oriental costumes. Venerable soldiers, grown old in the service in India, listened to patriotic music discoursed by many bands. Most conspicuous were about fifty Highlanders with pipes and tabors, and gay ribbons. Mounted police patrolled St. James Park. For four hours one constant ebb and flow of the tide of humanity. The shops were all in holiday dress. The trades people were all in one ecstasy of delight, as they say the presence of the Queen in town gives great impetus to trade. And the persistent seclusion of her Majesty of late years, has been keenly felt in the commercial world, and causes a growing dissatisfaction among the masses. 'So much for the pomp and circumstance of earthly potentates.'

THE DOOR OF LONDON.—Just outside the palace walls were many poverty-stricken, hungry wretches to-day, hopeless and homeless ragged outcasts, some of them 'libels on God's creature.' So hard to hand walks affluence's splendour with 'squalid indignity in this great metropolis. Yet England's poor laws are noble. Mr. Peabody's donation for the London poor of £500,000 was a magnificent bequest. There are many institutions for the comfort and cleanliness of the poor. Large bath houses, where they may for ninepence revel in pure water and scrub their carities with yellow soap, and chop houses where a comfortable meal can be had for a shilling. But there are in every street vendors of that aduressed enemy of the human race, whiskey, and all sorts of ruinous beverages.

In her message to Parliament, the Queen earnestly entreated that swift measures should be adopted in granting licenses for distilleries, and for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

TRAGEDY OF A MASK.—Toward midnight when all were half mad with wine, De Guisay suggested a 'mask.' These things, rough as they were, were usually pre-arranged. Everybody knew when to look for the maskers, and in most instances, who they were. But the marriage had been too hasty for this; nobody now expected anything of the kind, and the King took the hint more eagerly. He retired unobserved by the crowd, with De Guisay and four other wild ones—scions all of the noblest houses in France. The project or of mischief had a quantity of tow and a pitch-pot in readiness, and the tight dresses of the group were speedily covered with a very good imitation of the shaggy hide of the bear. Masks for the face were always at hand, and thus the travesty was effected in a few minutes. Five of the gang were then bound together by means of silken rope cut from the tapestry, and the sixth, the King, led them into the hall, where

the thing took amazingly. 'Who are they?' was the general cry; but, of course, nobody could tell. At this instant entered the wildest of all the wild Dukes of Orleans. Hearing of the superior order of the fun going on at the place, he had left his own amusements in another quarter and hurried thither. He found the torch-bearers ranged close along the walls, and the inquisitive company gathered round the maskers. 'Who are they?' he hiccoughed the three parts intoxicated Prince. 'We'll soon find that out.' And snatching a torch from one of the bearers he staggered forward. Some gentleman attempted to stay him, but he was obstinate and refused to be restrained, except by main force; and as this was not to be thought of with a prince of the blood, however fuddled or mischievous, they gave way. The Prince lowered his torch to examine the nearest of the maskers. But hand and foot being equally unsteady, he brought the flame in contact with the tow, and the group was instantly in a bright flame. Presence of mind or common sobriety on the part of the spectators or actors might have averted the result. But there was none of the latter; the youthfulness of the Duke of Berry seized the King, and enveloped him in her robe. Thus he was saved. Another of the maskers, the young Lord de Nantouillet, noted for strength and agility, ran the silk rope with a wrench of his strong teeth pitched himself like a meteor through the next window, and plunging into the garden in the court, escaped with scarce a scratch. As for the other four, they dragged, hither, and thither through the horrified mob, fighting with each other and the flame, and uttering the most awful shrieks. Men who had gone unflinching through a hundred fights sickened at the sight and women fainting by scores. Roused by the uproar, all Paris was soon afoot in wild excitement, and crowded round the place. A bread-report were current—that the Princess were engaged in deadly strife being the one most credited. At last the flame burnt out, and the four maskers lay a black and writhing heap on the floor.—Cornhill.

H. M. S. CHARVADIS was yesterday placed on the cofferdam and the work of pumping the water out of the dam was commenced.

BURGLARY.—A house on Pandora street was entered on Tuesday night and a quantity of tools stolen.

FOR THE SKENNA.—Capt Nagle has placed the sea otter Favorite on the berth for Skennamouth, to sail on Tuesday next.

the thing took amazingly. 'Who are they?' was the general cry; but, of course, nobody could tell. At this instant entered the wildest of all the wild Dukes of Orleans. Hearing of the superior order of the fun going on at the place, he had left his own amusements in another quarter and hurried thither. He found the torch-bearers ranged close along the walls, and the inquisitive company gathered round the maskers. 'Who are they?' he hiccoughed the three parts intoxicated Prince. 'We'll soon find that out.' And snatching a torch from one of the bearers he staggered forward. Some gentleman attempted to stay him, but he was obstinate and refused to be restrained, except by main force; and as this was not to be thought of with a prince of the blood, however fuddled or mischievous, they gave way. The Prince lowered his torch to examine the nearest of the maskers. But hand and foot being equally unsteady, he brought the flame in contact with the tow, and the group was instantly in a bright flame. Presence of mind or common sobriety on the part of the spectators or actors might have averted the result. But there was none of the latter; the youthfulness of the Duke of Berry seized the King, and enveloped him in her robe. Thus he was saved. Another of the maskers, the young Lord de Nantouillet, noted for strength and agility, ran the silk rope with a wrench of his strong teeth pitched himself like a meteor through the next window, and plunging into the garden in the court, escaped with scarce a scratch. As for the other four, they dragged, hither, and thither through the horrified mob, fighting with each other and the flame, and uttering the most awful shrieks. Men who had gone unflinching through a hundred fights sickened at the sight and women fainting by scores. Roused by the uproar, all Paris was soon afoot in wild excitement, and crowded round the place. A bread-report were current—that the Princess were engaged in deadly strife being the one most credited. At last the flame burnt out, and the four maskers lay a black and writhing heap on the floor.—Cornhill.

H. M. S. CHARVADIS was yesterday placed on the cofferdam and the work of pumping the water out of the dam was commenced.

BURGLARY.—A house on Pandora street was entered on Tuesday night and a quantity of tools stolen.

FOR THE SKENNA.—Capt Nagle has placed the sea otter Favorite on the berth for Skennamouth, to sail on Tuesday next.

GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES, 11 All of Superior Quality. PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS, JAMS, MARMALADE, ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS, MUSTARD, VINEGAR, POTTED MEATS AND FISH, PRESERVED FRESH SALMON, KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS, PICKLED SALMON, FRESH AND LOCHTYNE HERRINGS, FRESH AND FINEST LARD, PURE SALAD OIL, SORTED LARD, QUART AND PINT TINS, PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS, PRESERVED HAMS AND CIGARS, OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES, 'BOLOGNE' SAUSAGES, YORKSHIRE GAME PIES, YORKSHIRE FOLK PIES, GALLANTINES, TOAST TONGUES, BRAUNS, POLLS, PLUM PUDDINGS, LARD & PEASIE'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CAUTION.—To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should invariably be supplied with the above mark. Goods should always be examined upon delivery to detect any attempt at substitution of articles. GROSSE & BLACKWELL, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

Only Silver Medal Awarded, Paris Exhibition, 1867, Juvor, 1867. PURE CHEMICALS & ALL NEW MEDICINES.

MORSON & SON. CHEMICAL WORKS, HORNSEY ROAD, LONDON. PURE CHEMICALS AND ALL NEW MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, including the following specialties: PEPSINE, the active digestive principle of the gastric juice; an agreeable and popular remedy for weak digestion. In Powder, Wine, Lozenges, and Globules. PANCREATINE, the active principle of the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of fat is effected. SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES, a valuable dietic preparation for invalids and children, supplying the elements for the formation of bone. OMOLODYNE (Morson's), the universally approved Anodyne. OROLOGICAL HYDRATE, New Sedative. GELATINE, a perfect and economical substitute for Isinglass. Shipping Orders sent with care and dispatch. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.



