



By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

The Council Proclamation.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 9.—Following is the Council proclamation:

Proclamation by His Excellency Frederick Seymour, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of British Columbia and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral and ordinary of the same, &c., &c., to the Honorable the Legislative Councilors of the said Colony and every of them, and whom else it may concern, Greeting.

Know ye that I, Frederick Seymour, under and by virtue of all powers and authorities in me in that behalf vested, do hereby command, and by the tenor of these presents enjoin, you and each of you that on Saturday the 21st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, at the Council Chamber, New Westminster, personally you be and appear for the dispatch of business and to treat and conclude upon those things which in the said Legislative Council may be ordained.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Government House, New Westminster, in the Colony of British Columbia, this sixth day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight.

By Command, W. A. G. YOUNG.

Europe.

LONDON, March 5th.—Barke, Casey, and Shaw, charged with being concerned in the Clerke well explosion, were brought quietly from Warwick to Newgate in charge of 20 policemen.

LONDON, March 5th.—Midnight.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Disraeli appeared for the first time since the resignation of Derby. Upon entering he was received with loud cheers from both the Government and Opposition benches.

A double guard has been placed around Newgate, where Barke, Casey and Shaw are confined. Their trial has been set for next month.

In the House of Commons last evening, Charles Gilmer, member for Northampton, gave notice of a bill to abolish the death penalty.

On a motion to go into committee of supply, Earl Mayo said he hoped the debate on the condition of Ireland would end on Friday next, that he might be ready to consider the question of Irish reform.

G. W. Hunt has been rejected from Northampton, and will soon bring a bill before Parliament for the purchase of all the telegraph lines in the kingdom.

PARIS, March 5.—Evening.—The forthcoming ministerial budget will press the payment of the principal and interest due France on Mexican bonds.

PARIS, March 7.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, the law regulating the press was again under consideration. A clause forbidding private allusions was adopted by a large majority, after a short debate.

LONDON, March 8.—In the House this evening, Lefevre said he desired to call attention to the failure of the negotiations with the United States Government for a settlement by arbitration of the Alabama claims.

LONDON, March 7.—In the House of Commons last night, Lefevre called up the Alabama claims and urged their settlement on the plan proposed by the American Government.

Lord Stanley was pleased at the pacific tone of Lefevre and the conciliatory spirit of Adams, the American Minister. He claimed to be entirely neutral, but no neutrality would have pleased America.

The President will respond in person and then await the action of the Senate, in his defence filing a demurrer, when dismissal of the complaint and quashing of the articles will be demanded.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—The Republican State Convention favors Grant for President and Creswell for Vice-President.

CHICAGO, March 9th.—The Washington specials to-night say that leading Democrats intimate that the President has fully decided upon his plan regarding impeachment.

The President failing in both of these, will firmly refuse to proceed with the trial, asserting that in such a Court justice cannot be received.

JAPAN. LONDON, March 5.—Late despatches from China and Japan have been received via India. The civil war in Japan raged with great violence.

California. SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Arrived—Bark Fremont, from Seabeck; brig Reed, Port Madison. Cleared, March 7.—Bark Zephyr, Victoria; bark Almatia, Portland.

Oregon. PORTLAND, March 10.—The steamer Fidelity sailed this evening for Victoria.

DELATED DESPACHES. NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Dates from Crete are to January 20th. They represent the prospects of the Turks more gloomy than ever.

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Eastern States. CHICAGO, Mar 7.—Mr Howard moved that the Secretary of the Senate inform the House of the organization of the court, which was done, and the managers soon appeared before the bar of the Senate and asked, through Mr Bingham, their chairman, that Andrew Johnson be summoned to appear before the bar of the Senate to answer the articles.

NEW YORK, Mar 7.—The Tribune's special says a summons for the appearance of Johnson will be served by the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate. It is signed by the Chief Justice, and the sergeant-at-arms is requested to serve it in four days before it is made returnable.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The Herald's Madrid special says information from the Provinces shows that the leaders of the Carlist party have effected a revolution against Queen Isabella in the North.

UNITED STATES. CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—A Washington special says the Committee have positive evidence that Johnson endeavored to execute a conspiracy against Stanton and Congress, and one of the articles to be presented will arraign him on that charge.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—Democratic meetings have been called in nearly all the wards in the city. The Keystone, the largest Democratic organization in the State, resolved itself into a military organization.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The Papal Zouaves, from Montreal, have arrived, and will sail to-morrow via St. Thomas. There is no truth in the rumor that Iarvide will join them.

CONCORD, N. H. March 2.—The republican State Committee publishes the following canvass of the vote in New Hampshire on the second Tuesday of March: Republicans 88,427; Democrats 35,208; doubtful 2,891.

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ABOUT 11:30 a. m., Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, having been released on bail by Judge Carter, presented himself at the door and told Stanton he would like to see him. Stanton told him to proceed with anything he might have to say.

Thomas remarked that he had come to discharge the duties of Secretary of War ad interim, having been ordered to do so by the President of the United States.

Stanton replied that he should do no such thing, and ordered him to his room to perform his duties as usual.

Thomas replied that he had been ordered by the President to act as Secretary of War ad interim, and he intended to do it.

Stanton again replied that he should not, and again ordered him to his own rooms, and denied the power of the President to make any such order.

Thomas said he would not go—that he should obey the orders of the President and not obey the orders of Stanton.

Stanton remarked that as Secretary of War I order you to your place as Adjutant General.

Thomas—I shall not do so.

Stanton—Then you may stay there as long as you please, if the President orders you, but you cannot act as Secretary of War.

Thomas then withdrew into a room opposite, being Gen. Scribner's room.

Stanton immediately followed him. After some further conversation Stanton said:

Then you claim to be here as Secretary of War and refuse to obey my orders.

Thomas—I do, sir. I shall require the mail for the War Office to be delivered to me, and shall transact all business of the War Department.

At this juncture Gen. Grant and Aid came in. Gen. Grant said, playfully, to Stanton and his friends: I am surprised to find you here. I supposed you would be at my headquarters for protection.

Specials state that after a long conversation with Robt. J. Walker, Thomas left the War Office. It is reported that Walker's advice was to remain passive and carry out all orders of the President, but wait the action of the Courts and not forcibly eject Stanton.

Grant took part in the controversy between Stanton and Thomas.

The Herald's special is also informed that numerous dispatches have been received from the Grand Army of the Republic, a secret organization with posts established in all parts of the country, endorsing the action of Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—Democratic meetings have been called in nearly all the wards in the city. The Keystone, the largest Democratic organization in the State, resolved itself into a military organization.

The political atmosphere is dark and threatening not an European power "question." France has boundary and the Italian hand. Prussia and Austria man question. Spain ition. Italy the Roman Russia its Polish ques has its Cretan question; has its Abyssinian w grievances and the Alab disturb its equanimity. gigantic armaments a. Vast armies are being furnished with the weapons of destruction sooner adopted than away as a child flings another arm yet more substituted. Forces are counter-marched to the massed for service. C seized and hurried to forts are strengthened, mented, monster ironcl All the powers are chronic unrest—eagerly the faintest excuse to others throats. The ph wrote, "the natural ste war," was not far wrong, which has done so much, has failed to teach it to more and contention months ago a Peace Con- sembled at Geneva. T was at hand. There w more wars. The figu and lamb" were to b being by a vote of the were to "lie down to close embrace of frate But we all know how Congress failed in its broke up in what we would call a "row," delegate had a pet gri- own to be redressed by before he would consent amity; how, before the of the President's gav an adjournment had die baldi, the most distingui of the Congress, backed his fellow members, was against the Pope, ham away at the gates of Ro within a fortnight after of the Congress had France, he was arrested to assassinate the Em avant courriers of the angel of Peace failed in because their natural fight overcame the de- cable relations with men. Never in the hi world have there been armaments, such vast preparing to meet an ill- thing which each nation other nation is prepar against its security. I Corps Legislatif the Mi when questioned as to these vast preparations, the best guarantee the have of peace was to b war. This is doubtless is not the state of feeling necessary these gigantic —that unsettles trade and that palsies every indust not a connection, remo with the war-making nation, and drives the of the army, the poor-house —a most unhappy one- ment that arms itself against assault from terrible a cost as the rui trial pursuits, may sur have provided a remedy times worse than the the one case the evil is -lative; in the other it

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Tuesday, March 17 1868

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The France has got the Rhine boundary and the Italian questions on hand. Prussia and Austria the German question.

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From Cariboo.

Barnard's Express arrived at New Westminster from Cariboo on Wednesday last.

The weather was beginning to moderate. ELEVEN DAYS LATER.

A party consisting of Mrs Lee, Mr Strauss, Mr McMan and Mr Gribble, of Cariboo; Mr Adams, of Soda Creek; Messrs W H Sutton and Isaac Oppenheimer, of Yale, and Mr O'Tool, of Westminister, arrived from Yale last night.

Municipal Council.

TUESDAY, March 10. Council met at 7:15. Present: His Worship the Mayor, Councillors Gibbs, Allart, Jeffrey, Crump and McKay.

Communication from W. Lush, asking permission to remove the grand stand on the race course at Beacon Hill.

Communication from Jas. Grahamslaw, asking permission to make repairs on Douglas street.

The Government Gazette, paid for by the tax-payers at large, seems to have been converted into a sort of standing 'certificate of character' for New Westminster.

There is no river in the four quarters of the Globe better protected from a heavy sea, or possessing so great an immunity from risk or danger, than the Fraser.

FROM KOOTENAY.—We are in receipt of advices from our Southern gold-field to the 6th January.

STATES OF THE RIVER AND ROAD.

River is frozen from Yale to the 6-mile ranch below Hope. A gentleman who arrived yesterday says he could have driven a four-horse team from Yale to the last-named point over the ice without difficulty.

STRENGTH OPPOSITION.—Romors of an opposition steamship line between here and San Francisco are getting thick again.

CAPTURE OF A STAG—SPLENDID SPORT.

PROCEEDED.—Mr W Snyder and others at Elk Lake yesterday morning captured a magnificent stag.

A CHANCE.

The suspension of the new Postal Treaty between Great Britain and the United States for amendment, affords our local government an opportunity to press its claims upon the attention of the Imperial government.

NEW BUILDING.

The Hudson Bay Co. are about soon to erect a bonded warehouse on Wharf street, which is to be two stories in height and 100 by 50 feet.

SAILED.—The California, from San Francisco, and the Fideliter, from Portland, sailed yesterday for this port.

RECEIVED.

The Eliza Anderson with passengers and freight arrived at 5 o'clock yesterday morning from the Puget Sound.

THEODOREUS IS A FOOLIAN, and was originally called The O'Fords.

Several house robberies have taken place at the capital lately.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.

Holloway's Ointment.

This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving all kinds of skin diseases, rheumatism, and various other ailments.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable?

Wednesday, March 11. THE WRONG CAP.—A man by the name of Charles Fisher attempted to entice a seaman belonging to the Zealous to desert by offering to take him across the Sound.

The case of the British bark 'Aid' is now under advisement in Chambers. Dennison for libellant, Evans for the defence.

The case is attracting much interest, both of account of the amount involved, the question of the liability of ship owners and masters, and the distinguished counsel employed in the suit.

Tax-Collector's Office. The Tax-Collector's Office has been seriously damaged by ice. \$5,000 will be required to make good the damage.

FINLAY & DURHAM, Importers, General Commission Merchants, Wharf Street, Victoria, V.I.

MOORE & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the finest and most fashionable Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, etc. Address: 101 Water Street, Victoria, B.C.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, March 17, 1868

The relations between Great Britain and the United States are not of a satisfactory character. The Fenian troubles are a festering sore, and although we believe the Alabama difficulty is in train for speedy settlement, yet a slight misunderstanding may arise at any moment to break off the negotiations in progress and precipitate both countries into a long and bloody war and throw civilization back for half a century.

ment should extend like an agis over the principal commercial city of the colony—the point on the seacoast where is exposed to destruction the public buildings, the shipping, the commerce, the wealth, the treasure of English and Colonial capitalists—in such a crisis as this—where do we find the Colonial Government? It neither tenders the people aid, advice or comfort, nor does it by its presence share in the common danger and encourage the citizens to redouble their vigilance and zeal in guarding against the common foe.

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The Mechanics' Institute Entertainment. We cannot call to mind an evening passed more pleasantly or profitably than last evening at the theatre. The occasion was one selected by the managers of the Mechanics' Institute for the award of prizes for the best Original Prose Essay and Poetic Effusion on "The Beauties of the Scenery as surveyed from Beacon Hill," and for the best Original Conundrum.

Why may New Westminster and Yale each expect to be the Capital of the Colony?—Because they have Hope between them. Will this fair audience open their ears, and put their wits ago? And tell me why James Fell is like a bleak November fog? You give it up? Well, then, it is (But do not think me snooty) because the fog produces cough, and Fell produces coughy—(corraz.) Why is Victoria so dull at present?—Because it is situated in Straits.

The Charge of Incendiarism. Daniel Cleal and Jane Prosser alias Jane E. Northcott, were brought before Mr Pemberton yesterday upon a charge of having set fire to the building known as Cleal's Restaurant, on Government street, on Sunday last, with the intention of defrauding the Royal Insurance Company of \$5,500.

The first witness called was Peter Byrom, a bookkeeper in the restaurant, who deposed as follows:—That about the second Monday before the fire Cleal purposely spilled coal oil on the floor and mats so that they became perfectly soaked; on the night of this fire I proceeded home and went to bed, but could not sleep; I got up and went and stood in the passage that leads from Fort street to Cleal's back door and saw Cleal and Jane E. Northcott come out of the restaurant and go into the dwelling house and return.

What difference is there between the Mayor of this city and Great Britain?—The one rules Victoria, the other Victoria rules. What great natural curiosity can always be seen in Fort Street?—A Bull in a Bee Hive. Why is the Governor of this Colony like the Soldiers on San Juan Island?—Because he is seldom out of (the) Camp.

The belief that the approval of the Legislative Council is general. Good and short is general. Good and it a probable existence of weeks—a period quite as Governor, with his well taste for business of any found willing to devote. The financial condition country will be among the discussed: It is difficult what plan will be submitted the colony from its Some official members of suggest an increased tax direct taxation. The Government a new loan, with guarantee. The taxpayers inauguration of a system of the reduction of the Governor salary by at least discharge of every unnecessary the consolidation of the Lands and Works, Register Postal establishments; the tion of Justices of the Peace Magistrates in the important districts, and the the capital to Victoria. mies would save the colony ditute of at least \$150,000 and enable it to go home a loan with some chance. So long as the outgo exceeds its income, there that either English capital Imperial Government will willing to advance money substantial security. aware what answer the ernment has returned to appeals of the Executive money; but we should prised to learn that he instructed to reduce his establishment to a consistent with the revenue important question of must, perform, come before oil; and we shall know Excellency has fulfilled pledge to lay the result year before the Canadian. The Capital question will be brought up in the inquiry. The Governor will to state why he has dis petition of nineteen-two people of the whole colony vote of the Council, by body at New Westminster at Victoria. There showing to show for the help of the Attorney General, (ostensibly) so busy twelve months in "drawing that he has been unable any other official work the whole, we fancy that even if short, will not interest. In the three effected by legislation is disposed to bid its "in accordance with their consciences, wish them to stop to consult interests. If, however, sure be brought to bear the public may expect popular voice smothered element, and the deeper into debt and debt.

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The belief that the approaching session of the Legislative Council will be short is general. Good authority gives it a probable existence of about three weeks—a period quite as long as the Governor, with his well known distaste for business of any kind, will be found willing to devote to the object. The financial condition of the country will be among the first things discussed. It is difficult to imagine what plan will be submitted for extricating the colony from its difficulties. Some official members of the Council suggest an increased tariff; others direct taxation. The Governor proposes a new loan with an Imperial guarantee. The taxpayers demand the inauguration of a system of economy by the reduction of the Governor's overgrown salary by at least \$10,000; the discharge of every unnecessary official; the consolidation of the Judicial, Lands and Works, Registry, Gaol and Postal establishments; the substitution of Justices of the Peace for Stipendiary Magistrates in the least important districts, and the removal of the capital to Victoria. These economies would save the colony an expenditure of at least \$150,000 per annum, and enable it to go home next fall for a loan with some chance of success. So long as the outgo of a colony exceeds its income, there is little hope that either English capitalists or the Imperial Government will be found willing to advance money except upon substantial security. We are not aware what answer the Home Government has returned to the plaintive appeals of the Executive for more money; but we should not be surprised to learn that he has been instructed to reduce the cost of his establishment to a figure consistent with the revenue. The important question of Confederation must, therefore, come before the Council; and we shall know whether his Excellency has fulfilled his solemn pledge to lay the resolution of last year before the Canadian Government. The Capital question will, doubtless, be brought up in the shape of an inquiry. The Governor will be asked to state why he has disregarded the petition of nineteen-twentieths of the people of the whole country, and the vote of the Council, by conveying that body at New Westminster instead of at Victoria. There should be something to show for the heroic labors of the Attorney General, who has been (ostensibly) so busy for the last twelve months in "drawing up bills" that he has been unable to perform any other official work whatsoever. On the whole, we fancy that the session, even if short, will not be devoid of interest. In the three weeks allotted for the session, much good may be effected by legislation if Government is disposed to bid its "servants" vote in accordance with the promptings of their consciences, without compelling them to stop to consult their private interests. If, however, the same pressure be brought to bear as last year, the public may expect to see the popular voice smothered by the official element, and the country plunged deeper into debt and despair.

Friday, March 13. STAG HUNT.—It was determined to uncourt the stag at the Jewish Cemetery, to witness which a very large assemblage of equestrians and footmen were present. The hounds were let loose too soon, and after making a short circle, the deer was hauled down by one of Snyder's dogs, without being much hurt. After a short rest he was again started with fifteen minutes grace, but made no sport. He was once sighted in the second run not more, probably, than a hundred yards ahead of the hounds, and that was the last of him. Hence it was a gentle walk through the woods, two by two, as customary at a funeral. On reaching the North Dairy Farm we saw the huntsman, surrounded by his hounds, taking it easy across the field, but giving little music, and as the majority of horsemen started off in an opposite direction on a drag-hunt, we came home in a cold, biting sleet storm. We don't think much of that stag hunt; we don't think much of Wilson Brown's hounds, and we think less of the management of the whole affair, which otherwise might have ended in a very agreeable day's sport.

MR. CLARKE'S BENEFIT.—It gives us much pleasure to state that the performance and the audience on Wednesday night were everything that could be desired. Whatever may have been wanting on the previous occasion to sustain the high reputation of the Dramatic Club was abundantly supplied; and it must have been gratifying to the beneficiary, as the leading spirit of that Club, and as a gentleman of noble and generous instincts, to see how thoroughly his compeers supported his efforts and the public acknowledged his merits. The first piece was Tom Taylor's pleasing comedy of "Still Waters Run Deep." There are really only three characters in this play, viz: Mildmay, Capt Hawkeley and Mrs Sternhold—Potter being a very ordinary old man, neither good nor bad, clever nor stupid, and Mrs Mildmay, like many other young brides governed by bad domestic influences, a little wilful and foolish. All the other parts amount to nothing. Yet there are few polite comedies, when put on the stage effectively and the parts well rendered, more attractive. Mildmay is considered Mr Clarke's favorite character, and throughout all its difficult and delicate phases, we must confess we have seldom, if ever, witnessed a truer conception and reading. Passion, triumph, despair, or emotion indeed of any kind would utterly destroy its unity—thus the actor is left to limits, most trying to correct taste, that of representing an unappreciated, ill-used, disappointed husband, full of affection, conscious of his own merits, and smarting under a keen sense of injustice. To say Mr Clarke did perfect justice to the character of Mildmay, from beginning to end, is paying him the highest compliment it is in our power to pay; and in doing so we feel assured we but express the sentiment of every person in the large, brilliant and intellectual house of Wednesday. Through every scene, where he boldly but quietly crushes the villain Hawkeley, destroys his schemes, and finally sends him to jail, where he overcomes the obstinate usurpation of Mrs Sternhold, and proves his affection at last to his wife, required just the quiet dignity to give true effect to this beautiful character which Mr Clarke adopted, and nothing more. Upon the whole, it was a pure, splendid piece of acting, and at once establishes Mr Clarke's ability, judgment and taste. Mr Anderson's Captain Hawkeley was also exceedingly well represented. The cool enmity, boldness and rage of the rake, swindler and disappointed duellist, were given with all the emotions necessary to each, while his attitude and look added gentleness to each of the passions as they swept along in rapid mastery of his heart. The acting of Mr Anderson on Wednesday proves what we said of him on a previous occasion, that he has much of the genuine talent of the real actor. His Captain Hawkeley was infinitely better than his "Consolidator" and we think still he is capable of even greater achievements than his Captain Hawkeley, good as that is. Mr Keast, as Potter, the common-place old man, covered himself with glory. As an ordinary thing, old men on the stage are very stale affairs; but Mr Keast, by some means, managed to infuse an immense amount of interest in his Potter, and gained the approbation of the audience throughout. Mrs Fowls also sustained her reputation as usual, looked more charmingly, and played more up to nature than we ever saw her before. Miss Yeoman also acquitted herself with great credit. By degrees conquering the natural and becoming diffidence of a young debutante, her Sternhold on Wednesday gives much promise of final success. In some of the scenes with Hawkeley she both spoke and acted well, and was justly applauded. Both these ladies have one particular merit, that of being at all times well prepared. They seldom or ever require the aid of the prompter. "Still Waters" on this occasion passed off without a single flaw, and was, altogether, a wonderful performance for amateurs, who have so little practice on the stage. The concluding farce was "Boots at the Swan." We do not wish to appear fulsome in our praise, but we assert the farce was as good as the comedy. The stars of the after piece were Messrs Gillon, Callingham, Brown, and Miss Araminta de Beaver. Some think Mr Callingham overacted his Jacob Earwig; but overacting, be it understood, is just the merit of such characters. Familiarity, and even impertinence, must be looked for when we descend to a level with such people and make them our companions for a time, though it is for the accomplishment of a specific purpose. Mr C. acted both but overdid neither. In the requirements of low comedy we doubt very much if Mr Callingham has his equal on the Pacific coast. In the estimation of all present we believe the gem of the after-piece, if not of the night, was Miss Ceci la Moonshine. Everybody knows the impersonator of this glorious piece of femininity is a gentleman, but as he withholds his name we do not feel justified in making it public; otherwise we should have pleasure in sending it abroad in connection with one of the most finished and wonderful pieces of acting it was ever our good fortune to see. It kept the house in continual laughter and applause. We have no hesitation in saying that Miss de Beaver's Moonshine would do credit to any of the best London theatres. Miss de Beaver looks so pretty that we hope to see her essay something more prominent than we have yet seen her attempt, and we

think she will succeed. We must not omit the orchestral arrangements. They were the best we have seen in Victoria. To lovers of music the performances of Gauthier were a rich treat. We have not heard the organ so well played since we last heard the Marine Band at Plymouth, and every Englishman knows how it is played there. Mr Bushell's original waltzes, composed for the occasion and dedicated to the Club, were generally admired. PEPPER'S GHOST AND THE FLOATING HEAD.—At the meeting of the Polytechnic branch of the American Institute, lately, the mystery of the theatrical ghosts, floating heads, and other seemingly supernatural phenomena was explained. The ghost is only a reflection made on a partition of plate-glass. The real ghost or image is beneath the stage floor, and a partially closed aperture is made in the floor between the ghost and the glass, and while the man sees the glass, the spectators see only the reflection from the glass. In producing the floating head, a large mirror is placed at a certain angle on the stage. This glass has a hole in it through which a human head projects. The ruffe with which the neck is dressed covers the hole close around the chin. The false ceiling overhead is papered to match the side walls, therefore it is evident that to the spectators the reflection of the wall above appears as though it was the back ceiling in the distance. Thus the glass is not seen, and the human head appears to float in air. ROW IN A CHINA SHOP.—A son of Neptune appeared at the Police Court yesterday, charged with assaulting a Chinaman and breaking the window of his shop. It appeared from the testimony and the statement of the accused that Jack, being about half seas'ore, went into the shop on Wednesday, and took up a pipe, probably in a lark, whereupon the Chinaman shut the door and locked it and called another Celestial to his assistance. Jack, not liking the idea of being caged, knocked one of the Johnnies down, caught up a bar of iron and commenced smashing the windows to escape, but was caught in the act of demolition by one of the police, who released him from the China shop and lodged him in jail for the night. The Court fined the prisoner five dollars and cautioned Johnny against again looking up a sailor. FROM FRASER RIVER.—The steamer Enterprise returned from the river at 7 o'clock last evening, bringing 15 passengers and a Cariboo mail. The poor creatures at the Capital appear to be quite jubilant over the Governor's proclamation. The organs are filled with the customary abuse of Victoria. The Examiner hints at a raw head and bloody bones' paragraph in the forthcoming Governor's Message which is to "lettle the hash" of Victoria and throw everything into the lap of the Hovels. The Reinder, it is rumored, is to be stationed at Barrard Inlet, where is situated the only property on the mainland, south of Yale, worth preserving. The Columbian thinks the session will not extend over three weeks. FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Constitution arrived from Nanaimo yesterday afternoon. She has on board 340 tons of coal for Slika, and will await the arrival of Prince Matsukoff from San Francisco before proceeding on her voyage. The ship Isaac Jeaus sailed yesterday morning for San Francisco, with 1300 tons of coal, and the ship Fanny is loading for the same destination. The seam of coal now being worked is believed to be the most extensive and best yet struck at Nanaimo. The Constitution made the run up to Nanaimo in 6 1/2 hours. A FENIAN POWER.—The following poetic effusion was picked up in our passage-way. In one corner of the paper appears an Irish flag with the harp. We observe that the author has anticipated the slaughter he hopes to make in "Old England" by "murdering" the Queen's English: "I'll follow Ereola to my country; I'll follow Hell to Ould England; When the boys come back from Ameriky We'll make the B—y English dance." Please copy this for me. LARRY O'BRIEN, Port Ludlow, W. T.

BURGLARY.—Some time during Wednesday night or early yesterday morning the boot and shoe store of H. Mansell, on Government street, was entered by burglars, who forced their way through a back window and stole three or four pairs of boots. The rascals appear to have cut their hands in breaking a pane of glass, the sash bearing the mark of bloody fingers and drops of blood being found upon articles in the store. They were probably frightened off by some person passing along the street, as they left behind a neck-tie, a pair of boots, and a glazier's knife. THE CASE OF THE BARK AID.—From Port Townsend we learn that the case of the Bark Aid was finally submitted to Judge Darwin on Wednesday, and that decision is reserved until after a second suit entered against the same vessel shall have been heard. This second suit is brought by Grennan & Oransy, of Utsalady, who chartered and loaded the vessel with lumber; but the vessel having been libelled by Victoria suitors, she was unable to fulfil her contract, and the mill company sue for damages.

GREAT FEAT AT BILLIARDS.—In New York, recently, was played a great billiard match of 1,500 points, for five hundred dollars a side, between two champions of the art of the cue and ball, John M. Dewitt and Wm. Goldwell. M. Dewitt having scored in eight innings only seventeen points, at his ninth inning ran the game out without stopping, thus scoring 1,483 points in a single run—playing the game in one hour and twenty-eight minutes, and making the most brilliant long run on record. DESTRUCTION OF TREES.—Jim, Charley, Jack, and Joe, four Indians, were yesterday charged with cutting and carrying away trees from Beacon Hill Park. The culprits pleaded guilty, but did not think that they were stealing. The magistrate took a merciful view of their case and allowed them to depart on a deposit of \$25 as a pledge of good behavior for three months. SENTENCE.—Charles Fisher, convicted of enticing a seaman to desert, was yesterday sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 or suffer imprisonment for six months with hard labor. Jim, an Indian boy, convicted of theft, was required to find security for good behavior in the sum of \$25. THE COLUMBIAN IS TERRIBLY EXERCISED last it is going to be invaded and "our worthy Governor captured and held as an hostage" by the Fenians. It is astonishing, when people have next to nothing to lose, what a nervous tremor they are always in for fear they are going to be robbed. NEW COUNSELLORS.—The latest rumor from New Westminster is that Mr. Elwyn and Auditor-General Ker are to be added to the Legislative Council, and that Mr. Good is also spoken of as an addition to that useful institution. Mr. Ker will go in as Treasurer. LORD PALMERSTON'S statue is to be placed in the corner of the new enclosure in Palace Yard, opposite the Peel monument, it is to be made by Thomas Woolner, a London sculptor, and is to be eight feet high. The site is said to be one of the finest in London. THE report that the "Island members" will not attend the Council is not correct. So far as we can learn they will all go. They can do no good by remaining away. They may effect some good by attending. ARRESTED.—Daniel Cleal and a woman, whose name we did not learn, were arrested at a late hour last night, upon a charge of incendiarism in connection with the late fire on Government street. WHISKY SELLING.—Simon Durros, an old offender, was convicted for the fourth time yesterday for selling liquor to Indians, and sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars or serve a term of four months in the chain-gang. CROWDED DOCK.—The dock in the police court yesterday was so crowded that it was with difficulty that the culprits could find standing room, there being no less than eight occupants. DEPARTURES.—The steamer Eliza Anderson, for New Westminster, and the Sir James Douglas for Nanaimo, sailed at an early hour yesterday. INDIANS from Cape Flattery report a ship ashore there. They furnish no particulars, except that she had "klone stinks" (three masts). THE steamer California will be fully due to-morrow. THE Fidelity is probably detained inside the bar by the blow. THE bark Enterprise, from Liverpool, is fully due here. REPLY TO HIGH-PRESSURE.—Observing in your valuable paper a communication from "High Pressure" respecting the "Results of the public meeting on Confederation, will you kindly allow me to beg of him, to keep his weather eye open and look well to his safety-valve. If "High-Pressure" can be cooled down with this advice for the present, I am confident that he has no reason to fear, or to "blow up" the Committee for inactivity. I fear that the frequent musings upon "Beacon Hill Scenery" have so absorbed the mind of "High Pressure" that he has failed to notice the fact that the committee had "moved on" in the matter for which they had been delegated long before the "Obstructionists" had completed their active canvas of the city for signers to that petition which nobody understands save that popular individual who claims no nationality, and the three or four friends with whom "he is on speaking terms," and who now doubtless experience the disagreeable sensation resulting from plucking his bad chestnuts from the fire. Let "High Pressure" be assured, therefore, that Confederation will soon blow its shrill whistle in the city of Victoria, and that his engine, like the crawfish (not codfish), has been turned the wrong way on the track. A Bremen journal contains the following advertisement:—"A young gentleman on the point of getting married, in desires of meeting a man of experience who will persuade him from the step."

The Herald Correspondent's Interview with Johnson. New York, Feb. 22.—The Herald's Washington correspondent had an interview with President Johnson last night relative to the removal of Secretary Stanton. The correspondent remarked that the country was surprised at his action. The President smiled and inquired, "What do the people say? I suppose they are surprised, but I have done only what I had determined on long ago." The removal then is not in pursuance of a recent determination on your part, Mr. President? The President—Not at all, sir; the people seem to have mistaken my course altogether in this matter. I never had but one determination on this subject, but I have acted carefully, prudently and moderately. Perhaps I have been too slow about removing Stanton, but not because I feared the danger of impeachment, or that I feared anything that Congress might do. Nothing that that body would do or attempt would intimidate or surprise me. I know they are capable of doing anything. I delayed final action solely to let the country see and understand the position of Stanton. We first intimated to him that we would like him to withdraw from our privy council. He did not take the hint. We then requested him to resign. He refused. We then suspended him under the constitutional power which we have to suspend or remove a member of our Cabinet. The act of suspension was also not in conflict with the Tenth of Office bill, though we do not therefore cognize its constitutionality. As a matter of course we sent reasons for our action to the Senate; that body pretended not to consider them sufficient, and assumed to restate Stanton in the office. Well, we still waited, hoping Stanton would see the propriety of resigning himself. Sherman and Grant offered to go to Stanton and advise him to resign. Here is a letter which indicates what they proposed. [The President read part of a letter from Gen. Sherman, dated January 18th, saying that Gen. Grant and himself proposed to go to Stanton, and say that for the good of the service and country, he ought to resign. It would be time enough to consider ulterior matters.] The President then continued: After waiting a reasonable time, we thought proper to-day to order the removal of Stanton and appoint Gen. Thomas as Secretary of War ad interim. This is the whole story. Correspondent—Was this step discussed in the Cabinet meeting? President—No, sir, not precisely. A general policy was agreed upon some time ago, and the removal to-day is in accordance therewith. I have just received a copy of the resolution adopted by the Senate to-night in executive session. The President here read the resolution. Correspondent—What will the Senate do, Mr. President, under that resolution, if you still insist upon having General Thomas act as Secretary ad interim? President—I don't see that they can do any thing. The resolution itself is the end of the matter as far as the Senate is concerned, unless the House present articles of impeachment, and the Senate undertakes to try the Executive, and resolve itself into a high court of impeachment. Correspondent—Do you think Congress really will attempt impeachment? President—I don't know indeed, nor do I care. It would make very little difference to me. The correspondent here asked what the President would do in the event of the passage of Edmunds' bill of suspension, to which the President answered substantially as follows: "Sir, I would not obey the law if they attempted to suspend me. The law is clearly unconstitutional. There is a point against it which you gentlemen of the press seem to have overlooked. The bill of Senator Edmunds to suspend the President pending trial, would undoubtedly be an ex post facto law, so far as my case is concerned; such a law is declared unconstitutional by the very letter of the Constitution itself. My offense, we will suppose, is the removal of Stanton. That is an accomplished fact; any law prescribing a penalty for that act would be ex post facto, and therefore unconstitutional. How, therefore, can Congress legally pass a bill of such a character?" The correspondent remarked that certain Radicals might argue that a persistence in keeping Stanton out of office, after the Senate declared his removal contrary to law, and after the supposed passage of Edmunds' suspension bill, would be bringing the question out of the operation of ex post facto law. The President replied that it would not alter the offense charged; it would still be the removal of Stanton—an act performed before the passage of the proposed law. In reply to an inquiry as to whether the President had seen Gen. Thomas since the interview of the latter with Stanton, he said yes, and proceeded to state what had occurred at that interview. Gen. Thomas, he said, waited upon Stanton; and showed him the President's order removing him, and appointing Thomas as Secretary of War ad interim. Stanton read the order and asked Thomas whether he would be obliged to vacate the office forthwith. Thomas replied that his instructions were to assume control immediately. Stanton then said he would like to have time to arrange and take away his papers and documents. To which Thomas replied that considerable time would be allowed for such a purpose. No time, however, was allowed for Stanton to finish his arrangements. The President repeatedly expressed his utter indifference as to what course Congress might adopt on the impeachment question, and in answer to a parting remark of your correspondent, that the President might sleep soundly in spite of the threatened impeachment, he said laughingly, "I don't think my lumber will be much disturbed by that affair. I shall sleep soundly, and awake refreshed." The amount of gold taken from the several gold mines of Nova Scotia for the quarter ending September, 1867, was 7,583 oz. 9 dwts and 13 grs. Total for the year 1867, 27,563 oz. 6 dwts, 19 grs, being some 3,000 oz. in excess of last year's yield. REWARD.—Messrs. Spruce and Co. offer a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the Cleal restaurant incendiary.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE

Tuesday, March 17, 1868

We received by telegraph last night a copy of the Governor's proclamation summoning the Legislative Councils to meet at New Westminster on the 21st instant...

Fire.—About four o'clock yesterday morning, smoke and flames were discovered pouring out of the building known as Cleat's Restaurant and bar, on Government street, adjoining the Occidental building...

The Last Battle. At a late meeting in the Freemasons Tavern, London, under the auspices of the English Church Union, for the purpose of considering certain resolutions on the Ritual of the Church of England, the celebrated Dr. Pusey made the following remarks...

SLAYERS OF THOUGHT BY JOHN BILLINGS. The heart of a true friend is like a mirror. If you look into it you see yourself. It is a good plan to see the many people, but let only a few know you.

The kangaroos are so multiplying in the neighbourhood of Geelong, that great battues have been recently organized, in three of which alone, 4000 kangaroos were captured and knocked on the head...

Confederation.—The Governor's Reply. Mr. W. K. Ball presents his compliments to the editor of the BARRICK COLONIST and begs to inform him that when the despatch with reference to Confederation left his presence...

REMARKABLE PROPERTY.—Some months ago, as H. M. S. Chanticleer was steaming through the Straits of Magellan, a ship's dingy, manned by two sailors, was ordered ashore to join a sailing party...

SINGULAR DIVORCE SUIT.—In the Rolls Herald of Liberty are published the proceedings in the suit of Aaron van Wormer vs. Margaret van Wormer. The plaintiff is Judge Wormer, of the eighteen judicial circuit.

SCOTCH WIT.—A little boy had lived for some time with a very puerile uncle, who took good care that the child's health should not be injured by overfeeding...

REMARKABLE GROWTH.—A 'down East' writer, expatiating on the fertilizing properties of guano, gives a veracious account of Kansas soil in the following: 'A few hours after planting cucumber seeds the dirt began to fly and the vines came up like a streak...

ROYAL HOSPITAL.—Fifteen Directors will be elected by the subscribers to the Royal Hospital on the 19th inst, at 2 o'clock, at the Police Court room.

MAGISTERIAL CHANGE.—We learn that Mr. Pemberton, the popular and energetic magistrate of Victoria City for ten or twelve years, will shortly be ordered to Cariboo as Chief Commissioner and Magistrate, and Mr. O'Reilly commissioned as S Deputy Magistrate and County Judge for Victoria.

ENGLISHMEN IN THE FAR WEST.—Lieut. Butler, of the 69th Regiment, now at Brandon, Ont., writes to the London Times: 'During some weeks spent on the prairies of Nebraska, where we had gone in pursuit of buffalo, our party, consisting of four British officers, experienced nothing but the greatest kindness, courtesy and attention from all ranks and persons.'

CHINESE ALMANAC is a most extraordinary publication. The days for pooging, building, travelling, and marrying are laid down in it with the greatest minuteness. The whole period of four seasons is divided into twenty-four solar terms, each possessing some characteristic name, and corresponding to the day on which the enters the first or fifteenth degree of one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

WATERPROOFING THE SOLES OF SHOES ON BOOTS.—This simple and effectual remedy is nothing more than a little beeswax and mutton tallow, warmed in a pan, until in a liquid state; then rub some of it lightly over the edges of the sole where the stitches are, which will repel the wet and not in the least prevent the blacking from having the usual effect.

Accident.—A young man named Joseph Davies, while supporting the pipe of the Tiger Company at the fire yesterday morning, fell from the roof of Cleat's Restaurant through upon the first floor, while the fire was raging. Strange to say he was not burned in the least and escaped with a few slight cuts and bruises.

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Letters from Bres mention the extraordinary effects produced by a new kind of torpedo tried in the river of Laenderes, which flows into the bay. The vessel selected for destruction was an old ship, the Wagram, of 103 guns, the first tier of which had been cut down.

M. STOCKLEY, the Liverpool solicitor who recently absconded with £40000, the property of his clients is, on the authority of a letter from his wife, in Switzerland, in a very weak state of health, and not expected to arrive. Among the moneys he appropriated were the savings of his gardener and those of the parents of one of his office boys.

MALARIA! Chills and fever and ague, and every kind of intermittent and remittent fever, spring from one cause, viz: inhalation of malaria, or miasma, which vitiates and depraves the biliary secretions, deranges the natural action of the stomach and liver, and produces the above.

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New York, Feb. 28.—There immense mass meeting held to the Cooper Institute, James G. siding. The resolutions adopted the right of the President members of the Cabinet; declare tempt to deprive him of this right; strouis perversion of power; depreachment as the last resort; and calculated to bring disgraceous wrongs to the public; exfidence in the moderation of th and trust to the ballot-box for wrongs.

Chicago, March 2.—Account directions represent that the spread prevailed over an immense exterritory, and was the severest of Owing to the prevalence of fires in this city, the Board of ters has appropriated \$5,000 ed as rewards for the capture of aries.

South and Central America. New York, Feb. 27.—The Buenos Ayres correspondent of the 14, says: Gen. Asboth, Minister United States, is lying very ill, cainly cannot survive many days. Some of the chief judges and many of the principal members the city, have been victims of the pestilence has carried off Ayres, in forty days, five thousand. All work is suspended, who depend for food on their deiffer. Carts to convey the dead, nor men to dig graves. are taken for hospitals, and m to be conveyed to them, die alo houses.

Havana, Feb. 20.—Nassau d 20th say the blacks have hel meeting and openly criticised th ment, charging it with inability ate the colony from its financial ists, which they charge to the ex measures of the Colonial Go The whites are loyal but feel the prospect.

Havana, Feb. 13.—Advices f ton say that the American Gregg, has telegraphed to We demanding the services of a m to obtain redress for the outrag American whaler Hannah Gran. Advices from St. Domingo s mission has been sent to Curae ceive President Belis.

Havana, Feb. 27.—Among t ers per steamer Georgia from re Gen. Struve and Col. I commanders of the America ust as the Georgia left, a tele cceived stating that two Mexi avarez had attempted to 0 means of ascertaining the city of the rumor.

New York, Feb. 28.—There was an immense mass meeting held to-night at the Cooper Institute, James Gallatin presiding. The resolutions adopted affirm the right of the President to remove members of the Cabinet; declare the attempt to deprive him of this right a monstrous perversion of power; deprecate impeachment as the last resort of tyrants, and calculated to bring disgrace or grievous wrongs to the public; express confidence in the moderation of the Senate, and trust to the ballot-box for redress of wrongs.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Accounts from all directions represent that the snow storm prevailed over an immense extent of territory, and was the severest of the season. Owing to the prevalence of incendiary fires in this city, the Board of Underwriters has appropriated \$5,000 to be offered as rewards for the capture of incendiaries.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 18.—The municipal election has resulted in a Republican victory by an increased majority over last year.

South and Central America.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The World's Buenos Ayres correspondent of January 14, says: Gen. Asboth, Minister of the United States, is lying very ill, and certainly cannot survive many days.

Some of the chief judges and lawyers, and many of the principal merchants of the city, have been victims of the cholera. The pestilence has carried off in Buenos Ayres, in forty days, five thousand persons. All work is suspended, and those who depend for food on their daily labor, suffer. Carts to convey the dead can't be had, nor men to dig graves. Churches are taken for hospitals, and many unable to be conveyed to them, die alone in their houses.

A hundred and fifty shocks of earthquake were felt at Union, Salvador, in February.

Two Peruvian iron clads, stationed at Valparaiso, have been withdrawn through fears that the war with Spain was not over.

Recent rains have damaged the wheat in the Southern provinces of Chile.

The Minister of the Interior of Peru has resigned. All export duty on native productions of Peru is abolished.

West Indies.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—A Havana special reports that the general mercantile house of Keopbe, Leiturg & Co., of Matanzas, are acting as the agents for strong London bankers in securing a treaty for the loan to the Spanish Government of 20 millions on account of the island of Cuba, the loan to be secured on the revenue of the island.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—Nassau dates to the 20th say the blacks have held a mass meeting and openly criticized the Government, charging it with inability to extricate the colony from its financial difficulties, which they charge to the extravagant measures of the Colonial Government. The whites are loyal but feel uneasy at the prospect.

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—Advices from Kingston say that the American Consul, Gregg, has telegraphed to Washington, demanding the services of a man-of-war to obtain redress for the outrage on the American whaler Hannah Grant.

Advices from St. Domingo say a Commission has been sent to Curacoa to receive President Belis.

The Herald's Havana special confirms the report of the proposed loan by Leiturg & Co., of Matanzas. Their offer has been accepted. The interest on the loan is 7 per cent., to be repaid within twenty years, in annual installments of one million dollars. The parties insist on the sanction of the Madrid Government, which the latter seems reluctant to give.

Mexico.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The Herald's special gives details of the alleged attempt to assassinate Juarez. Several foreigners have been arrested.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—Among the passengers per steamer Georgia from Vera Cruz are Gen. Struve and Col. Proudfoot, commanders of the American legion. Just as the Georgia left, a telegram was received stating that two Mexicans from Havana had attempted to assassinate Juarez and rob the treasury. There was no means of ascertaining the truth or falsity of the rumor.

It is reported that the Mexican treasury is buying in the English and Spanish claims, and ignoring American demands, though these proceedings are against the will of Romero, who is powerless to prevent them.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—The Bulletin makes the following statement in regard to railroad matters:

1. The Central Pacific Railroad has bought the San Jose Railroad, the contract having been made some days ago, the actual possession and change of the business to take place about two years from this time. Meantime the San Jose Railroad is to build the road to Gilroy.

2. The Central Pacific has bought the Southern Pacific Railroad, its franchise and all that pertains to it as a road, the visible transfer and possession to take place contemporaneously with the San Jose road.

3. The Central Pacific now owns or controls all the railroad routes which have been projected between San Francisco and any part of the interior, including the Western Pacific Railroad and the control of the Vallejo and Sacramento Railroad.

4. The conflicting statements about the terminus of the Pacific Railroad, are reconsidered as follows: One terminus has already been agreed upon at Oakland and the agreement reduced to writing between the Railroad Company, the city authorities, carpenters and others. This arrangement includes a transfer of land to the company for depot and other purposes. The same company has agreed substantially to make another terminus in the city of San Francisco, and negotiations have been going on for some time concerning a transfer of lands and water front for this object.

The brig Hugh Barclay, reported ashore on the north spit of Umpqua river, is a complete wreck. She was worth about \$14,000.

Peter Mower, whose eye-sight was destroyed with vitrol by E. A. Manning, appeals to the public for charity. He is utterly destitute and has a family in the Atlantic States.

Results of the Public Meeting on Confederation.

EDITOR COLONIST.—At the termination of the public meeting upon this subject, a number of gentlemen were appointed to wait upon the Governor, since which nothing further has been heard of the matter. The obstructionists have despatched their petition and received their reply—but what are our delegates doing? These representatives of manliest destiny seem rather slow coaches. If they go on at this pace in making the overland road it will take about two centuries instead of two years. Pray, Sir, can you give us any information upon this matter? Where were these delegates when last heard of? Is their general health satisfactory? Have they got as far as that interesting seaport called Esquimaux? Is it true they have arrived there in safety? and when supplied with additional provision will they be moving on? Any information, Sir, upon this subject would, I am sure, be gratefully received by the benighted public.

Yours truly, Hon. PRESIDENT, Hon. Sec'y of the Go-ahead Society.

Market.

EDITOR COLONIST.—Having seen the necessity of a Public Market mooted for some time past, whereby farmers and others can have a place to sell their produce on stated days, and as no action has been taken in the matter, we propose to open the Cattle Sale Yard every Saturday (or more frequently if necessary) from 7 a. m. to 12 o'clock noon, for the sale of such produce as may be offered, such as fruit, grain, hay, straw, butter, eggs, cheese, poultry, rabbits, goats, pigs, sheep, horses, mules, cattle of every description, etc. The charges to be within the reach of every one. Parties intending to patronise the market, by given due notice of what they intend to send, the same will be advertised without additional charge. Such produce or stock as may remain unsold at noon on market days, can be sold by auction (at the option of the owners) at the usual auction rates. We propose to open the market on Saturday, March 21st, 1868. Scale of charges will appear in a few days under our usual business card.

J. P. DAVIES & Co. Victoria, V. I., March 10th, 1868.

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, March 17 1868.

Mr. Disraeli, having made his maiden speech as Premier, has assumed the responsible position under circumstances not the most pleasant. He is certain to meet with opposition from the rank and file of the Liberals, though he may not be openly opposed by the leaders of the party in the Commons, who have no desire to force on and incur the expense of a general election at this time, when under the new Franchise Act a general election in the fall of the present year is imperatively required. The Disraeli Government is therefore at least safe until after the Conservatives shall have measured their strength with the Liberals before the newly-created electors. In the House of Lords Earl Russell, with a querulousness and show of ill temper that are the usual accompaniments of old age, has declared that he has "no confidence in a policy that is always saying 'one thing and meaning another,' a remark that comes with excellent taste from the noble Earl, when we remember that the present Ministry are indebted to him alone for the valuable legacies of the Alabama claims and the Abyssinian war, and, indirectly, for that other treasure—the Fenian conspiracy. The Janus-like policy of Earl Russell while in the Foreign Office, suffered the Confederate privateers to escape to sea and perpetrate atrocities upon the commerce of the United States—a policy which the United States now assert, so long as the Alabama claims remain unsettled, justifies their conviction at Fenian conspiracies hatched on American soil. It is equally notorious that had Earl Russell exercised due caution in dealing with Theodoris, and condescended to answer his Majesty's silly letter to the Queen, the country would not now be involved in an expensive war with the African king. The aristocratic portion of the Conservative party would have preferred Lord Stanley, present Minister of Foreign Affairs, as Premier, but had such selection been made, Mr. Disraeli would have had cause for complaint and a serious rupture in the Cabinet must have resulted. By the choice of Mr. Disraeli, a Ministerial crisis has been avoided, and the changes have been only such as were rendered necessary by the retirement of Earl Derby and the advancement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Irish Reform Bill will be one of the first measures introduced by Government at the present session, and if we are to judge from the remarks of Earl Mayo and the new Premier, the political affairs of that unhappy island will receive a thorough overhauling if not effectual reform. The Irish Church establishment must give way, and the custom of Tenant-right be legalized. Tenant-right consists in this: that an outgoing tenant is permitted to sell the right of occupation of his farm to the incoming one; the landlord having the right to object to any incoming tenant he does not like. Such has been the recognized custom in most parts of Ireland; and all that is needed to make it binding and to secure the tenant from the rapacity of a grasping landlord, who may decline to pay him for his improvements, is an Act of Parliament. From the tenor of the remarkable debate upon the Alabama claims in the House of Commons on the 7th inst., we gather that the country is prepared to accept any honorable settlement of the knotty point. The last proposition of Lord Stanley, to refer the claims to a mixed commission, was met by the American Premier with a proposition to refer not only the claims but the whole subject of Great Britain's right to accord States in rebellion the rights of belligerents, to the commission. This proposition was emphatically declined by Lord Stanley, who, quite properly, refuses to subject the foreign policy of the nation to the criticism of any commission. There is no denying that the situation of affairs between the two countries has been critical. At one time a spark might have fired the train; but we

glean from the moderate, sensible and statesmanlike expressions of the leading men of both parties in the Commons, and the evident desire of the Ministry to settle the difficulty, that a speedy and honorable adjustment of this disputed point of international law will meet with the cordial endorsement of the country at large.

Thursday, March 12. ABOUT TO A BRITISH OFFICER IN EGYPT.—FIGHT PUNISHMENT OF THE OFFENDERS.—The Alexandria correspondent of the Levant Herald writes:—On Saturday evening Mr. F. J. Elliott, the second lieutenant and officer in command of the Tartar—the captain and first lieutenant being at the time at Cairo, was dining at the British residency with Captain Willoughby, the resident transport officer, and after dinner chartered an arab to convey him to the Cairo railway station. Coachee—an Arab—appears to have missed his way and got outside the walls of the town, and his lamps not being lit, was there pulled up by a patrol of cavasses. After waiting patiently for some time whilst the gaitol palava went on, Mr. Elliott called out to the driver to proceed, and on this being prevented by the cavasses, prepared to get out and walk. Before he could do so, however, he was seized and hustled out by a couple of the ragged gendarmes to whom four or five others speedily lent hand, and between them Mr. Elliott was half-groined in less time than I take to tell it. Finding himself in extremis, he managed to draw a life-preserver, and with this speedily felled one of his assailants. A shout from the remainder, who for a moment were cowed off, speedily brought up the whole guard, and then Mr. Elliott was again seized and pummeled and "battered" within an inch of his life. That done, he was dragged down the road to the guard-house—it was, near the Poppy's Billar gates—and there brought before a venerable but dirty old gaffer, who, speaking a little English, told him to consider himself a prisoner for the night. Mr. Elliott told who he was and how the row had happened; on hearing which the chief at once changed his tone, and generously offered to let the affair drop if the prisoner would give him a couple of francs back. To this our countryman demurred, but he had finally to pay one franc before he got back his life-preserver and was allowed to resume his drive, the whole party offering to shake hands with him as he remounted the curlicue. Next morning Mr. Elliott went to the Consulate, and found one of the under-officials, who gave him a note of complaint to Ali Bey, the Governor of Zaptieh. Armed with this, and accompanied by a consular carcase, he proceeded to the prison, where the gravity of the outrage was at once acknowledged, and this morning appointed for the identification and punishment of the offenders. Accordingly this was done to-day; the old mullah being sentenced to two years' hard labor in the Arsenal, and the worst of Mr. Elliott's assailants to 120 bastinadoes. Of these the fellow got seventy, when Mr. Elliott interposed and stopped the stick.

MORNING LITERARY INSTITUTES ENTERTAINMENT.—Passing by Messrs. Hibben's stationery establishment we observed in the window the Certificate Cards of the Prize awards, which are to accompany the presentation of the amounts. These cards are very nicely got up, and, very significantly, have decorations of laurel leaves upon them. The successful parties will be gratified to have this record of their success, and will value it much higher than the small amount of the prize. In yesterday's paper, Sir James Douglas has manifested the interest felt by him in this movement of the Institute, by giving his patronage and engaging a private box at the Theatre. His Honor the Chief Justice, with the other Judges of Merit, Rev. Mr. Somerville and Lumley Franklin, Esq., will be present to hand over the Prize awards. We have every reason to believe this demonstration will be a success. The object of the Mechanics' Literary Institute in introducing this novel kind of entertainment is to develop latent talent—to add to the popularity of the Institute, its funds and its usefulness—certainly very creditable motives. From the very moderate prices of admission we anticipate a bumper house.

A PARADOXICAL SCAMP.—Jim, an Indian boy, apparently about the age of 13, was brought before the police court yesterday on a charge of burglariously entering the premises of M. Driand, for the purpose of theft. The young scamp acknowledged the charge and pleaded poverty as an excuse. The magistrate, with a view of discovering whether or not there were any accomplices in the affair, remanded the prisoner for one day.

SAN JUAN GARRISON.—The gunboat Fort returned yesterday from the British Camp on San Juan Island, whither she had conveyed 53 marines to reinforce the garrison there. These marines came up in the Reindeer, and are armed with the new breech-loading rifle of the Snider pattern.

Tax Otter will start on a trading trip up the Northwest Coast in a few days.

The performance for the benefit of Mr. Charles Clarke came off last evening at the Theatre. The building was filled, and the acting, in most respects, everything that could be desired. We received extended remarks until to-morrow.

On the 20th December last, after the Council, Mr. Arthur Edward Kennedy, C.B., Governor of the West African Settlements, was introduced to Her Majesty's presence by Lord Clarendon Hamilton, and received the honor of knighthood.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.—This body will reassemble to-day. Among the first questions to come before it will be the extension of the Confederacy to this coast.

The Olympia Tribune says the steamer Amelia (a boat of the same dimensions of the Enterprise) has been purchased to run on Puget Sound as an opposition boat.

The Enterprise went to Langley yesterday to take in freight for Victoria. She will come down on Thursday.

Large Landed Properties in England.

There can be no doubt that the ownership of the soil in England is not only accumulated, but tends to still further accumulate in a few hands. "I know," said Mr. Bright in his speech to the electors of Birmingham, "I know the case of a noble personage who is supposed to have an annual income of £120,000. He spends £40,000 a year, and the £80,000 which remains he lays out in, rounding up, property by buying up every estate which is for sale." Examples of this kind abound. The eastern portion of the new county of Sussex, which contains 800 square miles, is almost entirely the property of two noblemen—the Duke of Richmond and Leonfield. The city of London, a city astonishing through its immensity, belongs to a mere handful of individuals. Such a great lord may possess a quarter as extensive as the capital of certain kingdoms. The wealth of the Grosvenor family shines with a splendour which makes even that of the throne look pale by its side; and it is yet nothing in comparison with what it will be at the expiration of the leases in Belgrave. The domains of Dunley Buehleg Brownlow assume monstrous proportions. The other day we read in the public journals that the guardians of the Marquis of Bute, a youth sixteen years of age, had expended £2,000,000 in improving the estate of the house of Orleton Mount Stuart, at Cardiff. We may form some idea of the value of a property when, in order to improve it, and only to improve it, two millions sterling are expended.

A New Propeller.

The following extract from Admiral Farquhar's report on the performance of H.B.M. Iron-clad Water Witch, 700 tons, 100 horse-power, will interest those of our readers who are interested in marine affairs. The vessel referred to is driven by what is called the Balfour hydraulic propeller, which is claimed to be far superior to anything hitherto used. A company has been organized in New York to bring out this invention. From the excellent we went on board the Water Witch. This vessel is an ironclad of about 700 tons, carries two eight-inch rifled guns and is propelled in a most novel manner. The water is raised from below into a box, whence the rotary pump, worked by steam, throws it with great violence into two square boxes placed on the outside of the vessel, one on each side, nearly amidships, about the water line. These boxes are square tubes, ten or twelve feet long, and twelve inches in diameter, open at both ends. Near the centre is a valve, under the control of the officer of the deck, and as he turns it, the water is thrown with great force, either forward or aft, thus propelling the vessel ahead or stern, at his will.

So soon as we got on board we proceeded out of the harbor, and to my amazement she went ahead at a speed of seven or eight miles per hour against a fresh breeze and, quite a sea. The machinery when once put in motion had no interruption until we were alongside the wharf again. The movements of the vessel are entirely controlled by the officer of the deck, who by manoeuvring the valves above spoken of, can go ahead, back astern, or turn the vessel upon her centre, all of which was done with great ease and whilst I was on board. On her return from Spithead to the wharf she made quite as much as nine knots per hour up to within fifty or sixty yards of the wharf; when she was suddenly checked and brought to the wharf with infinitely more ease than any steamer I ever saw, notwithstanding she is a heavy vessel, plated with four and a half inches of iron. It will be observed that the Water Witch has neither paddle, screw nor rudder, all these offices being performed by the hydraulic motors, under the easy control of the officer of the deck.

Fejee Islands Treaty.

WASHINGTON, January 26th.—The new treaty with the Fejee Islands has reached the Department of State. It is a whale's tooth richly variegated in color, with strongly twisted grass cord at the ends. By the King mortgage, his island to the United States for three years as security for the payment of the remaining instalment of their indemnity account, his subjects having taken some American sailors many years ago. The President is to prevent the rival King from bringing war against the legitimate sovereign of the Fejees. The King's instructions are that if the President accepts, the treaty is to be considered established, otherwise it will be returned.

