THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST
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DAVID W. HIGGINS.

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING.

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AGENTS.

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Clute & Clarkson	New Westminster
Barnard's Express	Yale B C
do	Lytton
do	Vanwinkle
do	Richfield
do	Barkerville
do	Camerontown
do	Clinton
Crosby & Lowe	Olympia, W. T
Mr Perkins	Seattle, WT
David Sires	Port Townsend
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All arrears of subscriptions to the Weekly Colonist must be remitted on or before the 1st of January, 1870, or the paper will be stopped.

The figures opposite the address on each wrapper indicate the date of expiration of the subscription.

Reciprocity—Reprisals—Robbery.

It would be an unprofitable business to speculate upon the probability of a reciprocity treaty being shortly established between the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America. Public sentiment in the latter country has become so fickle and perverse in regard to everything of an international character, especially where Great Britain happens to be concerned, that all human prescience must be utterly confounded. In his Message, in opening the National Assembly, the other day, President Grant constructively made an admission with regard to the enormous advantages industry enjoys in Canada over that in his own country, which one experiences no little difficulty in reconciling with the proverbial cuteness of his countrymen. But, notwithstanding the somewhat paradoxical assertion of the President that reciprocity would only benefit the Canadian people, it is freely stated in Eastern newspapers that the passage in the Message upon this subject was only intended to let a certain political party softly down from the untenable position it had taken, and that Secretary Fish is even now in communication with Ottawa thereanent. Be that as it may, it is not very easy to believe the American people sufficiently insane to allow little international heartburnings to stand long in the way of a return to reciprocal commercial relations with their neighbors. There is little doubt that the easy goodnature exhibited by Canada has had its share in rendering the Americans less anxious for a new treaty. While she has been completely shut out of the American markets, Canada has permitted her neighbors to enjoy nearly all that was secured to them under the old treaty. Their coal, salt, grain, and in fact nearly all the natural productions of the country have been, most unwisely we think, permitted to come into Canada free of duty, while the American fishermen have been allowed to fish in Canadian waters for a merely nominal license charge. Nay, it appears that they have, to a great extent, been permitted to do so in wanton violation of all law and even common decency. On this subject the Hamilton (Ontario) *Spectator* says:

'It is not unlikely that we may yet be brought into collision with the United States on the subject of the fisheries. A number of American fishermen seem determined to violate the existing law, and to fish beyond the prescribed grounds—fishing in Canadian waters. They know that by doing so they expose themselves to punishment; but so regardless of law, of justice, of decency, and of honor have these men become that they are resolved to continue their lawless pursuits and to revenge themselves, if possible, upon any British cruiser which offers to check them. For this purpose they are arming themselves with deadly weapons, and, apparently under the sanction of some American authorities, they mean to maintain their right to commit trespass and robbery, although in doing so they shall become involved in bloody fight and lead their nation into war. We learn these facts from American papers themselves, and we confess the prospect unfolded is not a very agreeable one. We do not like to think of any of our fellow men being so regardless of law, and so bent upon doing wrong, as to pursue the course which is here proposed, and we cannot contemplate with satisfaction the prospect of international strife as the result of the foolhardy and outrageous conduct of a few wrong-headed men. In the emergency, however, there is a very plain duty incumbent upon our Government. It is out of the question that we can allow our laws to be trampled upon and our rights sacrificed by a few desperadoes. Our Minister of Marine and Fisheries must, therefore, see to it that a sufficient force be kept in the Gulf to protect our own men and drive back the invaders. If needful, the matter must be laid before the Government at Washington and the interposition of President Grant must be requested for the suppression of the evil on the part of his countrymen. And above all it is a matter of important necessity that a higher license fee should be imposed upon the American fishermen who come into Canadian waters. The license at present imposed is a mere bagatelle. According to the last fishery report, it realized only $13,000. Against this our fishermen paid $200,000 in gold to the United States Government as customs duties on fish caught in their waters. The inequality is startling. There is a gross iniquity in the whole arrangement. It really should not any longer be tampered with. Our forbearance in the past has given encouragement and boldness to these men; and it can be only by a firm hand and a resolute policy that they will be made to feel their own position and to respect our authority and law. This illegal fishing must be brought to an end; and if the necessary measures for this provoke collision, the sooner it is done the better. As matters now are, we suffer the loss of our fish and we suffer a reproach upon our name. This is one of those cases in which justice should be done though the heavens fall.'

The conduct of the American fishermen is scarcely to be wondered at, when viewed in the light of intimations from those high in authority that the common right of nations to the high seas must override the International Treaty, and that the Americans intend to disregard that treaty, and make forcible use of the so-called Canadian fishing grounds. It is scarcely surprising that so long as the American people were permitted to enjoy nearly all the advantages which a reciprocity treaty would be presumed to confer upon them, without being called upon to give an equivalent, there should be little disposition on their part to enter into treaty engagements which would secure reciprocal advantages to their neighbours. But they have imposed upon good nature a little too far. Canada begins to think that the point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue has been reached. The American fisherman will either have to pay a sum commensurate with the privilege of fishing in Canadian waters, or they will be excluded altogether; and when the enormity of the interests involved is considered, it is not too much to say that this single question will constitute a most persuasive argument with the nation in favor of a return to reciprocity. Some may call in question the ability of the Dominion Government to cope with the difficulty; but all doubt on that point must disappear before the fact that the whole British navy is pledged to support, if need be, the Dominion Government in enforcing obedience to its laws. Nor does this fishery question stand alone. It is already known that the Dominion Government has determined that, in the absence of the resumption of reciprocal relations, American productions shall be met with a good smart duty. Canada can well get along without these productions; yet from the circumstance of their free admission, and the great facilities for intercommunication, they have been entering somewhat largely into her consumption, to the injury of her own interests. The coal measures of the Maritime Provinces may well supply Canada with fuel, while the marvellously extensive and superexcellent salt deposits of Huron are almost equal to the consumption of the entire continent; nor is the agricultural capacity of the Dominion such as to require a supply from her neighbors. Let Canada, in mere self defence, mete out evenhanded justice in these international matters, and she will soon have Brother Jonathan coming to her hat in hand, and asking, with becoming respect, for the reestablishment of reciprocal commercial relations. In either event, however, the interests of Canada will be protected, and the interests of this colony, under Confederation, will also be protected. It is no little satisfaction to be assured that if we are to be denied the advantages of a free market with our neighbours for the coal, lumber fish and other natural productions of this colony, the Canadian Tariff will be so remodeled as to give us protection against the free entry of American productions. This consideration sets completely at rest the only objection urged with any show of reason or force of truth against Confederation.

BARNARD'S EXPRESS for Cariboo closes at 8 o'clock this evening.

From Alaska — Indian War at Fort Wrangel — Capt. Leon Smith Shot and Killed.

The steamship Constantine has arrived at Port Townsend from Alaska, bringing the following important news:

On Christmas Day last a serious disturbance occurred at Fort Wrangel, unfortunately attended with fatal results. The facts of the case, as gleaned from the officers of the steamer Constantine, appear to be as follows: The whole of the population, Indians included, appear to have been observing the time-honored custom of keeping Christmas Day and some appear to have been making too free use of the intoxicating cup. Among the latter number was an Indian who, in the after part of the day commenced a brutal attack upon his wife, for which act he was taken in custody by the proper authorities, but upon his promising to go home and not to commit any further breach of peace, he was released by Captain Burroughs. In the meantime his wife had been taken into the house of one of the residents and immediately upon the released prisoner learning where his wife was, he went to the house and tried to force her away. Mrs. Burroughs, wishing to prevent the brute from further illtreating his wife, tried to protect the latter from his violence, upon which the drunken rascal immediately seized hold of one of the lady's hands and bit her thumb right off. He then made his escape to the ranch. Upon Captain Burroughs being informed thereof he immediately sent a pary of soldiers to apprehend him; but upon the soldiers going to the ranch the Indian refused to surrender himself to them, and his 'tillicums' appear also to have resisted the soldiers. A skirmish ensued, which ended in the Indian being shot dead, and one or two others badly wounded by the soldiers. The same evening, Captain Leon Smith, a storekeeper, being outside his house after dark was shot, as is it was afterwards discovered, by one of the friends of the Indian who had been shot. The following day Captain Burroughs demanded the surrender of the assassin, which was refused. They therefore commenced to shell the ranch towards evening one of the chiefs approached the garrison bearing a flag of truce. The firing was suspended. He begged that the houses might be spared and promised the surrender of the murderer. He was allowed a certain time for that purpose. He went and returned with the culprit, who was tried and hung, and was kept hanging for twelve hours. It is said the prisoner declared upon the scaffold that he went with the determination of shooting the first white man he came across, which happened to be the unfortunate Capt Smith, against whom he declared he had no illfeeling. He said he was proud of what he had done, and when the rope was adjusted round his neck, he voluntarily jumped off the scaffold and thus became his own executioner. Capt Smith lived some few hours after he was shot. He has left a widow and two children to mourn his loss. He is said to have served during the late war as an officer in the Confederate navy, and was highly respected by all classes of the community in which he has lately been moving. Great excitement still prevails at the place.

THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, yesterday morning, to the few persons who were fortunate enough to see it, presented a singularly grand appearance. The atmosphere clear and frosty, scarcely a cloud to be seen, the full moon shining like a ball of molten silver, and the stars twinkling in brilliant splendor. A few moments before the time predicted the dark shadow of the earth heralded its coming by tints of a deep brownish hue, sweeping across the left hand surface of the moon, and it soon became evident that the earth's mighty shadow was fast approaching; and on it came, circular in outline, as dark as Erebus, looking terrible in its majesty and creeping stealthily across the silvery moon. Time wore on and now only a brilliant crescent remained at the moon's western limit which, after a brief struggle, succumbed to the all-conquering shadow and the moon ceased to give her light. The lurid glare of the moon at this time can only be compared to a ball of molten iron, as seen in a furnace of dense smoke—its edges being brightened by the sun's rays on passing through the earth's atmosphere being retracted or turned out of their course and falling upon the moon rendering it faintly visible. This appearance lasted till 7:22, when the sombre shadow passed over, leaving a beautiful crescent on the moon's eastern edge, gradually increasing in size until the rotund moon again appeared in its silvery sheen. The times at which the different phases occurred were within one minute of the time stated in our last issue.—*Communicated.*

COWICHAN DISTRICT.—The residents of Cowichan District have sent a numerously signed petition to the Governor, asking for the appointment of a second J. P. for the district, and suggesting Mr Daniel Lindsay as the person who would be most acceptable. The petitioners complain that the jurisdiction of Mr Morley, the present J. P., extends over too large an extent of country—viz: Cowichan, Salt Spring Island and Chemainus—for him to do his duty efficiently, and that crime is on the increase. The first proposition we are inclined to accept; but the second is incorrect. There has been a marked decrease in crime on the East Coast since the last executions.

A GOOD EXCUSE.—'Jimmy' Jones, arrested for being drunk and using threatening language, pleaded not guilty. He walked crooked, he said, because his boots were new and hurt his feet, and he 'talked crooked' because he had taken a dose of castor oil which had loosened his tongue and lost him the control of it. He was fined 5s. for wearing new boots, and remanded for one day that the effect of the oil may be noted.

From Queen Charlotte Island.

Among the passengers by the Olympia last evening was Mr George Robinson, mining engineer, who left the Queen Charlotte Coal Company's mine on the 9th December and proceeded to Tongas, where he took passage on the Constantine for Port Townsend, arriving at the latter port on Sunday. He reports the tramways at the coal mines as complete to within some 200 or 300 feet of the wharf. The shute was finished and ready to receive coal and Mr Gibbs expected to have the whole of his work complete some time in February. The weather was very mild, the thermometer not having been below 44 deg. previous to his leaving. The quantity of rain, however, which has fallen there during the past few months surpasses the conception of those who have not witnessed it, and it is owing to this fact principally, that Gibbs has not had the roads completed long ago. The mine has been opened ready for the delivery of coal since the beginning of September last. There are now four men employed in putting out coal. With a sufficient force, 1000 tons of coal per month, if required, can be obtained.

A COLD WINTER.—In January, 1862, on this coast was experienced the coldest term of which we have any record. At Victoria the mercury came within 4 degrees of touching zero, and at New Westminster it went some degrees below. At Quesnellemouth and along the wagonroad mercury congealed and the bulbs of thermometers burst. Many persons were forstbitten at the Cariboo diggings, which were then just being opened and much misery was produced throughout the country. In this city there was good sleighing for upwards of six weeks, and in the interior of the Island snow lay till April. Fraser river was frozen over from its mouth upwards and navigation remained closed till the following April. On the Island great distress was experienced in the outlying districts. Our farming interests were then just in the bud, and no preparations had been made for severe weather; feed was scarce, and the little hay in market was held at $50 and $60 per ton. Cattle and sheep died of hunger by hundreds in the woods, by the roadside, and in the very farmyards, beneath the eyes of their owners, who could do nothing to relieve the sufferings of the poor brutes—and it required years before our agricultural interest recovered from the terrible shock it then sustained. In Oregon and Washington Territory the same cold weather prevailed. Columbia river was frozen across until April and stock perished, as on this Island, by thousands for want of food. Men from the Salmon River mines, with frozen feet and hands, daily entered the towns of Oregon for treatment. In one instance a party on their way down Columbia River upon the ice with swags of gold dust, were overtaken by a snowstorm. They staggered on for miles in the face of the blinding storm; threw away blankets and food and finally gold, in the last effort to escape; but the cold penetrated their heartstrings and they fell and died on the icy bosom of the river. One man was found dead lying on his face, clutching in his hand a saddle bag in which were 40 pounds of gold. Even in death he could not part with his treasure. In Northern California heavy snow fell and was succeeded for many days by wind and rain. The rivers were flooded and the best agricultural lands in the State were overflowed, houses, barns, orchards, were swept away—the valley of the Sacramento became a lake and when the waters receded from ten to twenty feet of river sands covered the fertile lands. The loss was incalculable and thousands were ruined. Since 1862 there has been no such winter known on the Pacific Coast. Whether the present 'snap' will carry us into one of similar severity, remains to be seen, but due precautions should be taken lest the scenes of '62 are re-acted.

DRESSES OF CALIFORNIA SILK will be worn in another year. Cocoons have been an article of export for some time, but their bulky nature and the injury resulting from pressing, have left small margins for profit. Now a company of San Franciscans, owning a hundred acres of mulberries near Davisville, have commenced reeling their silk. Girls are being trained to the business, preparatory for next year's crop. A Sacramentan tells a very favorable story of his experience in a mulberry plantation. He commenced last Spring, putting out fifty thousand mulberry cuttings. The early planted have reached a height of five to seven feet and will yield six thousand pounds of leaves to the acre. Those planted late have failed, not being over a foot above ground. He realized a net profit of $700 per acre, and yet calls the last season the most unfavorable known for the silk worm. The total failures which other cultivators meet with is attributed to such errors as feeding from the green shoots of trees cut down to the ground in the Spring, and from the foliage of newly-planted cuttings. Such a practice may do in ordinary seasons, but in one like the past, with the mercury not below sixty any night, it would be fatal. Worms fed on natural foliage, grown on well-ripened wood, were perfectly healthy.

MUNICIPAL REAL ESTTAE ASSESSMEN ROLL.—The City Council have held two meetings recently to prepare the Real Estate Assessment Roll.

WE are indebted to T G Murphy, Esq. editor of the Alaska *Times*, for San Francisco papers to the 3d January.

THE schooner Favorite, Capt McKay, with lumber for Moody & Co, arrived yesterday.

THE ex-gunboat Grappler, we learn, will be used the coming season as a steam tender to Dawson & Co's whaling party.

THE WHALERS—THREE MORE WHALES CAUGHT.—Messrs Douglass and Donaldson, of the Union Whaling Company—which has chosen for its operations the waters in and around Howe Sound, a few miles North of the Fraser mouth—arrived in town yesterday. They report that four whales have been killed within a few days, and three of the four secured and turned into oil. One of the monsters was the largest taken this season. His blubber filled 100 311 gal on barrels with oil. The remaining two produced 45 barrels each. The total product of the short cruise of three weeks is about 5800 gallons, which, at 40 cents per gallon, puts $2320 in the pockets of the enterprising spirits who form the company. Whales have become quite scarce in the Gulf of Georgia, but the party will start out again to-day.

FROM PUGET SOUND.—The steamer Olympia arrived at 9½ o'clock last evening from Olympia and way ports, bringing a large number of passengers and a fair freight. Among the passengers were Mr and Mrs Bunster, Mr Murphy, of Alaska, and Mr Geo Robinson, from the Queen Charlotte Coal Mine. Mr Lord, Custom House Inspector of Port Townsend, informs that the bark Osmyn, W H Mason, master, was driven ashore on Whidby Island, 5 miles east of Partridge Point, on Saturday last. Forty feet of her keel was carried away and the tide ebbs and flows in her....The steamer Eliza Anderson is to take the place of the Olympia on the Sound route....The Government buildings at Steilacoom have been sold for $850 currency.

BREAD WITHOUT FLOUR.—A method has been discovered of making bread without grinding the corn, and a patent has been taken out for the process. It is said that, whereas in the process of making bread from flour there is so much waste, so that 100 pounds of grain will yield only 112 pounds of bread, according to the new process 100 pounds of grain will produce 145 or 150 pounds of bread. The new bread is not only increased in quantity, but is also said to be of better quality. According to the old process, much of the gluten was decomposed and lost in the heat of grinding. It is preserved when grinding is unnecessary; and the new mode of fermentation contributes greatly to the whiteness of the bread.

FOR OMINECA.—The principal Chinese houses in this city have received intelligence from their friends below that one hundred Chinamen will leave San Francisco in March for Omineca. We hope every facility and protection will be afforded these people and that the mines will be thrown open to them. If white men will not come in and gather the golden harvest to which they have been so often invited, they must not find fault if the country should receive Mongolians with open arms.

THE WEATHER.—The wind suddenly veered on Saturday night from the south to the north and a sharp frost resulted. Every pond and lake in the country was covered with ice a least three inches thick yesterday, and 'skaiste' were out in great force. The mercury fell to 15 degrees below freezing point yesterday morning; last night there were indications of its going still lower. The snap will be felt severely in the upper country and the Columbia and Fraser Rivers will undoubtedly close.

THE SAN JUAN ISLAND TRAGEDY.—Friends of the late Augustine Hibbard have arrived in town from New Hampshire to take charge of his effects. Watts is still in prison at Port Townsend, but will probably never be tried. Ten thousand pities that he did not fall into the hands of the British officers on the Island.

WHERE'S THE WHEAT?—A local demand for wheat for milling purposes has sprung up, a good price is offered, and still the farmers hang back and won't bring their crop in. We are forced to the conclusion that the farmers are holding off for an advance, or that they have no wheat. Mr. Reeff, of Wharf street, will buy and pay cash for all the good wheat that can be brought him. This fact should encourage the farmers to sow an increased acreage with wheat for 1870.

THE steamer Enterprise yesterday took a quantity of furs and oil to Esquimalt for shipment to England by the bark Prince of Wales.

A Card.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST,—My attention having been called to a paragraph which appeared in your paper of yesterday, in respect to my being summoned for non-payment of my License as an Attorney. In fairness to Mr Theakstone, the Clerk of the Court, I would wish to state that I have ascertained that the summons, although not served, was actually issued against me before I tendered my $50. This I did not know until to-day.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT BISHOP.

Saturday, 15th Jan., 1870.

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, for the new year, has arrived for delivery gratis by MOORE & CO., to all who call for it. This little annual has the largest circulation of any book in the world, made by the fact that it furnishes the best medical advice which is available to the people—enables them to determine what their complaints are and how to cure them. It contains the startling announcement of the *conflagration of the world*, or the combustion of one of the stars in the firmament with all its attendant planets. 142*

The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday January 19, 1870.

Use and Destiny of the Colonies.

It has already been shown that the English mind is at length being educated up to a practical apprehension of the true use of the colonies, as a field into which the surplus population of the Old Country may be transplanted. It is indeed strange that this view did not earlier prevail. It would be difficult to estimate the magnitude of the loss sustained by Great Britain through her strange stupidity on this subject. With ample colonial fields, waste and sterile for want of population, she has allowed centres of population to attain a terrible degree of rankness, and to produce that scourge of the nation, pauperism, while she has, on the other hand, been permitting her best and thriftiest 'sons of toil' to pour in one continuous stream into the United States. Ten and twelve thousand a month, and still they go! During the four years' war 600,000 British workmen sought homesteads in the United States. The Irishmen who have been driven to seek a home in a foreign country have sent £14,000,000 sterling of their earnings home, wherewith to fetch their kith and kin over to join them in the land of promise, in the great West. Just look at it: The nation is nursing in her bosom a huge mass of festering humanity at a cost of probably £20,000,000 sterling a year, to say nothing of the evils of infectious crime, while she is driving monthly from her tens of thousands, who are building up a powerful nation of British haters on a foreign soil. A proper sytem of transplanting into the colonies would have averted both of these evils. It would have created a second Britain—a Greater Britain on this continent out of that very material which has been transformed into an implacable enemy abroad, and a withering curse at home. Who can be so blind as not to see the path of duty plainly now? The consolidation of all British America into one Dominion and the throwing open of the great Northwest, appears almost in the light of a providential movement. It came none too soon. Does Britain see her duty, and will she do it? Through the mistaken, the suicidal policy of the past, a powerful, British-hating people has been raised up on this continent to dispute possession. There is only one way in which we can now successfully cope with that people and succeed in building up a British Empire in America. Those who leave the British Isles must not cease to be British. They must be *transplanted* into the new empire—not *driven* into the United States. In order to do this, it is not enough that emigration has become the object of philanthropy, or the subject of 'Joint Stock' speculation. Commendable as these efforts may be, they are not at all adequate to the exigency. The nation must arise in all her great strength and earnestness and employ her rusting, moth-eaten wealth in the great work of building up an empire. She must *immediately* throw up a highway from sea to sea, and guide her surplus millions into these new fields. Thus will she make a happy and loyal people out of those who now breed Fenians, and a thrifty yeomanry of the great West of the present breeders of pauperism. There is nothing else for it. If the whole responsibility is thrown upon Canada it may prove too much for her. At any rate the process would be too slow. Great Britain must 'make a spoon or spoil a horn' in America. Past impolicy has raised up conditions which will brook no delay, admit of no half measures. But, it is no less Imperial interest than it is Imperial duty to do this thing. Every able-bodied emigrant leaving the British Isles for the United States is not only a subject transformed into a foe, but it is a consumer gone, a producer lost. The Customs Tariff of the United States purposely prohibits the consumption of British goods. But, let British America be filled up with a British people; let the redundant population of the nation be placed in the way of well-doing, and let home manufactures be admitted free of duty into the new Dominion, and who shall guage the result? Those who are now a burden and a blot upon the nation will become the consumers of the fruits of required home-industry, while they, in turn, will send home corn and cotton. And will it not pay the nation to do this? Her trade is falling off; her looms are idle, and pauperism is increasing at an alarming rate. It is costing more every year to keep half a million of the people in a condition of pauperised misery and idleness than it would cost to transplant into new soil and transform into a blessing a seething curse—turn an element of national weakness into an element of national strength. Two years' keep would *establish* in the Northwest. While all this is the duty and the interest of the Old Empire *it is the only salvation of the New*. Without it British America must cease to be British. Left to itself, the new Dominion must fall to pieces—will be absorbed by the Great Repubic. No half-measures, no laggard, niggardly policy can save it. Its destiny—its immediate destiny is to become the second empire of the British Crown, or an integral part of the powerful Republic. The American Eagle is even now hovering in the air, ever on the alert to take advantage of the first intimation of weakness or discontent. Nay, it is utter folly to think of keeping separated by an artificial boundary line extending across the continent, two Anglo-Saxon peoples, if one of them is to remain weak, sickly, denationalized, cut into isolated atoms. British America, we repeat, must be made one, by an interoceanic railway, and it must be filled up by a British population, and it must be done quickly, or else this cub of the British Lion will be gobbled up by the American Eagle, while yet it is teething. There is no use of mincing words—concealing facts. No sickly sentimental loyalty will ever create a British Empire on this continent. It now remains for Great Britain to decide, once for all, whether she will reproduce herself in America or withdraw from it.

Wednesday Jan 12

'THE CHIEF OF JACKASSES.'—George Francis Train, 'on his way from a British Bastile to the White House,' has just sent us a reminder from the East, in the form of a bundle of his lecture bills, covered for the most part with those literary monstrosities which he calls epigrams, one of which may be given as a specimen:

'The Religion of the Bigot,
Since the child first learned to spell,
Is a phantom God, a local Heaven,
A long tailed Devil, and a Brimstone Hell.'

As an illustration of Train's passion for notoriety, one of these bills contains the following not very complimentary notice of him from the *St Louis Democrat*:

'PRAYERS ASKED FOR GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.—Tuesday night George Francis Train lectured in this city at Strawn's Opera House, to about two thousand persons. Yesterday morning, in the Union prayer meeting, a good brother asked the prayers of Christians present for Train. If there was any promise in Holy Writ of mercy for the chief of Jackasses as well as the 'chief of sinners,' there might be some encouragement to pray for George Francis.'

Talking about this singular being, it may be mentioned that, while in Detroit, he sent to Canada the following laconic message, addressed to the Prime Minister of the Dominion: 'Thanks.—Shall lecture Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London—January. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.'

'ROGUE AND VAGABOND.'—A man giving the name of John Welch, who leaned on a crutch and wore a moustache of formidable dimensions, was brought before Mr Pemberton yesterday on a charge of being a rogue and a vagabond. He said he had lost his feet and was waiting for a steamer to come and take him to San Francisco. He had gone to Dr. Helmcken, who had given him $2 50 and told him to go and get what he could from others. He was an Englishman, had fought in four wars, and had gone two days in Victoria without eating a bit. The Inspector of Police said that the man had got an order to go to the hospital, and made a great row there disturbing the patients, and left the next day. 'Here,' said the Inspector, 'are two pistols he's been in the habit of flourishing around the saloons, threatening to shoot people.' The prisoner, who talked incessantly, said that he had come from White Pine, where a man had to carry pistols to protect himself from Indians. He was remanded for three days.

ST. JAMES CHURCH.—The San Francisco *Call* says of the Christmas services at St. James Church, San Francisco:—'The services were very interesting, but were not so well attended as one would suppose they would have been. The interior of the church had been very tastefully decorated. The choral service was well rendered, after which Mr Garrett, recently from Victoria, preached an interesting sermon from the text taken from the third verse of the first chapter of Hebrews: 'Who seeing the brightness of his glory and the express image of his person, and upholding all things by the word of his power, when he had by himself made a cleansing of sins, sat down on the right hand of the majesty on high.' Mr. Garrett is a pleasing speaker, and the manner in which his sermons are composed show him to be a gentleman of culture and refinement. He will soon make his mark in this community.'

THE PRIVATE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.—Yesterday a meeting of the subscribers to the Private Small-pox Hospital was held at Mr Robertson Stewart's office, when the following report was handed in and unanimously adopted, and the balance on hand ($177) directed to be paid to Dr Helmcken for the benefit of the Royal Hospital, which is just now much in arrears:

Small pox Hospital Fund in account with J Robertson Stewart, Hon Treasurer.

1868			Dr.
Nov'r		To 58 subscribers @ $5 each	$290 00
1870 Jan	11	To Balance	$176 88
1868			Cr.
Nov	19	By T N Hibben & Co, Stationery	$ 1 00
	25	Richard Brodrick, coal	11 00
	28	Lewis Kithley, Nurse	18 00
Dec	5	G A Robinson, Steward	7 5[0]
	12	Thos Russell, groceries	9 75
	19	G A Robinson, Steward	7 50
	19	Lewis Kithley, Nurse	36 00
	22	David Edwards, crockery &c	18 37
	24	Cartage	1 00
Jan	11	D W Higgins, advertising	8 00
	11	Balance	176 88
			$290 00

Victoria, Jan 11, 1870.
J ROBERTSON STEWART, Hon Treas'r.

I have compared the vouchers with the above, and found them correct. EDGAR MARVIN.

THE immediate cause of the sudden death of Gideon Halcrow was heart disease. He had been ailing for some months.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—A young man, whose head reminded one of the stubble in a field of oats over which a steam-reaper had just passed, appeared before the Police Magistrate yesterday on a charge of assaulting a squaw. Mr Bishop defended the prisoner and said his client was a fisherman.

Officer M'Millan—Your honor, he's a whiskey-seller.

Mr Bishop—Ah, no! don't say that.

Officer McMillan—I say he's a whiskey seller.

Mr Bishop—And I say he's a fisherman.

The Magistrate—Fisherman or not, he appears to have been *caught* this time. The prisoner must enter into bonds for six months to keep the peace.

HYDRAULIC POWER GOLD WASHING MACHINE.—Mr P Caddell has invented and prepared for public exhibition a working model of a hydraulic power gold washing machine, which he proposes to introduce next season into the British Columbia diggings. The machinery is simple and the principle upon which the hydraulic power is applied is one of the most ingenious and beautiful contrivances ever seen. As to the working of the machine there can be no doubt, the only question being—will not the cost prevent its general use? The exhibition will well repay a visit.

'THE BENEFIT (!) OF ADVERTISING'—IN THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.—Yesterday morning, in the Bankruptcy Court, appeared His Lordship the Chief Justice, prepared to hear a case in bankruptcy, when it was discovered that neither bankrupt nor creditor was in attendance. In response to a question from the surprised Chief Justice, the Registrar stated that a notice of the sitting had appeared the usual time in the *Government Gazette (!)*. 'And not in the daily paper?' queried His Lordship. 'No, sir,' replied the Registrar. The Chief Justice surveyed the empty benches for a moment, then slowly descended, retired to his chambers and disrobed. Subsequently we learned that a *notice* of the next sitting was ordered to be served upon the bankrupt, and, we suppose, the same polite attention will be shown to the creditors of the estate.

SALE OF WAR VESSELS.—Yesterday afternoon eight of Her Majesty's war vessels—the screw sloop Wasp, 974 tons; the screw sloop Sharpshooter, 503 tons; the screw frigate Emerald, 2913 tons; the sloop Miranda, 1037 tons; the screw sloop Niger, 1072 tons; the paddlewheel steam sloop Thais, 302 tons; and the Coronation and Plyn were sold by public auction at Lloyd's Captains' Rooms, Royal Exchange, by order of the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty. The prices realized were as follows:—The Sharpshooter, £1675; the Emerald, £9000; the Miranda, £2550; the Niger, £4000; the Thais, £775; the Coronation, £75; and the Plyn, £95. The Wasp was bought in for £2500.—*London Globe*.

THE SCHOONER DISCOVERY.—Capt Rudlin, of the schooner Discovery, has arrived in town. He reports that the schooner sunk because the timbers near the centre-board started. She lies in a comfortable position on the beach near Thetis Island and dries at low water. An attempt will be made to raise her.

The schooner Surprise, Capt Christianson, of Victoria, is reported ashore near Barclay Sound, a complete wreck. No lives lost. The Surprise is owned by Capt Spring, of this city, and is uninsured.

A CRAZY CELESTIAL.—Officer Kennedy, late on Monday night, found a Chinaman raving on Johnson street and took him to the stationhouse, where he is held for safe-keeping.

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY.—News has been received at San Francisco that the colonies of New South Wales and Queensland have united with New Zealand to carry out a proposed monthly steamer line to San Francisco.

CLIMATE.—As an evidence of the extraordinary mildness of the season, a gentleman yesterday gathered a bunch of daisies in full bloom in the open space of Mr Trutch's house.

W. H. WEBB, a great steamship man, has arrived at San Francisco, with the supposed object of inaugurating a steamship opposition on the Pacific Coast.

THE steamer Olympia sailed at 10½ o'clock yesterday morning for Sound ports. She carried a mail.

THE Otter sails for the North on Friday at noon.

Rumored Elopement.

There has been quite a flutter in English society recently, caused by the rumor that the only daughter and heiress of a wellknown Yorkshire squire and ex-M.P., had eloped with a professor of gymnastics. The facts of the strange affair seem to be as follows:—The ex-M.P., who is a landed proprietor, a man of great wealth, and connected with several aristocratic families, has recently been staying, on account of his health with his daughter at Nice. The lady who is handsome, and only 'sweet seventeen,' is considered one of the belles of London Society. While staying at Nice she became acquainted with a French gentleman styling himself 'Professor de Gymnastique de la Famille Imperiale de Russie.' There are several acounts of how and acquaintance was formed. It is stated that the young lady was a pupil of the professor's and that, while teaching her gymnastics he also took the opportunity of making love to her. Whether this account of the beginning of the intimacy is the correct one we are unable to say, but at all events the Frenchman seems to have gained the lady's affections.

We have Canadian files to the 22nd December. The Hamilton *Spectator* of that date says 'The news from the Red River is too contradictory and uncertain to offer an inviting text for editorial comment. Whether the malcontents at Fort Garry are four hundred strong or only forty is a point about which there seems to be no certainty. We infer from the telegraphic report of Gov. McDougall's letter that Her Majesty's proclamation was issued in the territory on the first instant, in which case Gov. McDougall will become her representative and would be legally entitled to take what steps he might deem necessary to uphold her authority. We have every confidence that his conduct will be marked by prudence. It is reported that Col. Dennis is at the head of the surveying staff, and has occupied the stone fort forty miles from Fort Garry with a strong force, and that Governor McDougall has entered the territory at the head of three hundred men, on his way to Fort Garry. It is believed that he will meet with but little opposition, and that the agitation will soon die out.' The Munroe trial, which caused so much interest in New Brunswick, was concluded on the 17th and, as has already been announced by telegraph, the jury found the prisoner guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. Mr. S B Thomson, counsel for Munroe, is said to have made a most eloquent and impressive appeal to the jury, in the course of which he characterised the criminal law as inhuman, and the conduct of the Crown prosecutor as bloodthirsty. In his reply, the Attorney-General utterly repudiated the charge of blood-thirstiness, and in a very able and temperate speech proceeded to review the evidence. The Judge summed up, and the jury, after an absence of two hours, came into Court and amid deathlike silence, delivered their verdict. As the verdict was pronounced Munroe fell over against the side of the dock and sobbed convulsively. It was generally reported at Montreal that the Fenians contemplate a raid on the Province of Quebec, on a formidable scale, in early Spring. On the 20th Lieut-Colonel Ferrier of the Montreal garrison artillery, exhibited to Sir George Cartier and the Adjutant General the 'Stevens' gun. This is a new gun invented by R E Stevens, Owen Sound, Ontario, and it is regarded in military circles as superior to the Snider-Enfield rifle. The Hon Joseph Howe, Secretary of State for the Provinces, has been recently made Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for the Dominion. In the railway returns for November, the Great Western shows $338,405, against $295,895 for the same month of the previous year. The Grand Trunk $657,635, against $614,456. The Northern $41,301, against $17,871. The St Lawrence and Ottawa $10,866, against $8652, the smaller lines generally exhibiting proportionate increase. Mr Galbraith, member for North Lanark in the Local Legislature, has accepted the nomination as the opponent of the Hon Malcolm Cameron for the representation of North Lanark in the House of Commons. During the game season just closed 13 tons of ducks had been bagged at Long Point, Ontario. The financial statement for the Province of Ontario is most favorable. Mr Wood estimates that, without imposing any new taxation, the Province has within itself a permanent revenue of nearly two millions. His estimate of the revenue of 1870 was $3,002,000, and he expected, at the end of next year to be in a position to announce that, in addition to the two millions already invested, there would be a further investment of half a million, and he was not without hope that the amount would be three millions. A comparison of the present resources of Ontario with those of but a very few years back fully justified the Treasurer in stating that the Province had been growing without its knowledge into a large and powerful nation, with an area as large as that of England and Ireland, and a population equalling Scotland's, and comparing favorably with that of Denmark, of Greece, or of Switzerland, while within thirty-six years public works had been constructed worth not less than $112,000,000.

"Halt!"—A New Concession Demanded by Fashion.

Alexander the Great, as history informs us, had a slight imperfection in the setting of his head which inclined a little to one side. His courtiers therefore felt it incumbent on them to affect awry necks, and did so accordingly.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales, has unfortunately contracted a limp from rheumatism—and now, as we hear, the liege ladies of England have taken to limping, too, and "halt!" is the latest command given by fashion. That the Alexandra limp will find its way hither ere long, (says the *World*) is a thing to be expected, and indeed it has already made its appearance on our fashionable promenades. The desired limp is obtained by simply wearing shoes with heels of unequal height, and the deformity thus produced is no greater than that which characterizes the 'Grecian bend.' A necessary accompaniment of the 'Alexandra limp' will be a walking cane, which will be very appropriate for the walking dolls that adopt the gait. Of course the fashion will lead to a modification of most of our present dances and the invention of new ones. Lopsided waltzes will have to be devised, and in doing them the 'German' crutches will probably come to be the proper thing. As the skating season is at hand it would be a neat idea to carry out the 'Alexandra limp' on ice. We have had ever so many good things 'on ice' already, and why not the 'limp'? The girls of the period are capable of acting on any of these suggestions, and they should by all means begin to have their balmoral's altered at once, if not their morals.

Fragrance the most lasting!
Fragrance the most delicate!
Fragrance the most exquisite!
Fragrance the most refreshing!

Are all combined in MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER—the only recognized perfume of fashion.

☞ Beware of the pernicious counterfeits; always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors, Lanman & Kemp, New York. 555

A Medicine

For our mothers, wives, and sisters. A highly respectable lady of Stockton, Cal. says: "My strength was exhausted, stomach enfeebled and fast settling into dyspepsia afflicted with intense pain, inability to walk, lowness of spirits and no enjoyment in life. I used Bristol's Sarsaparilla as directed in the almanac, and experienced a complete cure. 590*

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

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 their 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 milder forms of disease and 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 provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

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 subside and disappear.

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 them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill 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 fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures 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. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

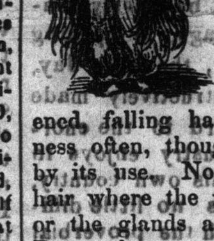
For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

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.* Thin 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

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.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
LONDON.

THE COCOA (OR CACAO) OF MARAVILLA is the true THEOBROMA LINNÆUS. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favored portion. TAYLOR BROTHERS having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homœopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"AN UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS."

See following Extract from the Globe of May 14, 1868.

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this the finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and Invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA and SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

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BLANKS — MORTGAGES, DEEDS RECEIPTS, Bonds of Lease, done Low, at the BRITISH COLONIST Job Printing Office.

The Weekly British Co…

Wednesday January 19. 18…

Immigration.

The word Immigration has … often placed at the head of our … that we might hesitate to repeat … in obedience to the stern com… felt duty. It will readily be … that the greatest of all our … is population; for that also … capital and development. It m… be taken for granted that Bri… lumbia presents a desirable … emigration. In climate, in … resources, and in the comparati… with which a condition of inde… wellbeing may be attained, thi… will undoubtedly compare fa… with the most favored in the … How shall we obtain population … is, indeed, the crux of the wh… ter. This is the question to … becomes the first, the highest … the Government and the Legis… furnish a practical answer. … population what is the use of legi… For the matter of that, what is … of the Government? We have … less sweeps of rolling prairie and … valley; but there are none to t… waiting acres. Our forests swar… game and our waters teem wi… but there are none to catch, a… to consume. Nature's ample sto… everywhere overflow with go… silver, and copper, and lead, a… and coal; but there are none … throw open the doors and take … rich and practically inexhausti… ures. How shall we obtain pop… The chief difficulty appears to … in our remoteness from the gre… tres of population. Yet, in this … of ours, when both time and sp… being annihilated by science an… prise, surely this difficulty, fo… as it unquestionably is, can and … overcome. Were the Canadian … Railway completed and the hu… of British emigration breaking u… foot hills of the Rocky Mounta… answer to our question would, … be simple. But these are result… the future—not in the distant … yet too remote to justify our w… We *must* have population; and w… have it *now*. Where and how … to obtain population? Look a… land—'Merrie Old England,' w… millions crowding and trampli… other down—rotting in festering … Why is this thus?' Because … tion has not done her duty e… herself or to her colonies. We … perhaps, want paupers; but we … population. Better seek to … from those classes from which t… of pauperism are recruited. … enter the rural districts, and wha… find? Men, able-bodied, hearty … Englishmen with families to … for, working fourteen hours … for eleven shillings a week, o… sum only nine shillings are paid … the remainder being taken … 'wash' or 'offal'. But we will … honest wife tell the tale, as s… it to the Commissioners:—'M… band has 8s a week and has a… and garden. We mayn't keep … but, instead of this, master giv… a week for the wash. Some of … let their men have a pig, and it … until it gets fat, and then take b… to pay for the food to fatten it… Bridport, we'd have the 'gris… the farmer, and he'd keep it b… of our wages; he'd charge us … ket price for it. Here we p… a sack for flour. We have it … for 2s; sometimes they let th… take some of it for grinding; t… take 7 lb out of a bushel; we … think always that we get the fl… of the corn we sent. We b… own bread. Sometimes, if … *happens*, master's glad to sell … of the meat. In the last thre… we have got perhaps seven or e… in this way. We have bough… at Christmas, when the child… here. We buy a little pig me… use it with the potatoes; w… have a dish of pig by itself. … vest we eat some cheese, but no… other time. We don't often ge… toes. When we'd ten at ho… couldn't live on the bread we co… We could make a meal a day … We'd buy a few peas; my … could never eat barley. My … used not to drink much tea. … them a little broth (bread, ho… pepper, and salt). At harvest a… time we get money to buy cider … be it remembered, is not a p… pauper life; but of the self-sus… industrious, and we might aim … contented farm labourer. Jus… that woman's husband in Briti… umbia, with his eight shillings … cash for every day of *ten* hou… the children keeping the table c… ly supplied with fruit, fish and … Or, think of him upon his o… homestead, surrounded by pe… plenty. Has Britain done her … this matter of distributing p… Are we doing our duty? Ho…

...rry Pectoral,
...e Throat and Lungs, ... Colds, Whooping ...chitis, Asthma, ...nsumption.

...gue Cure.

...ver's
...Vigor,
...g Gray Hair to
...ality and Color.

...DRESSING,

...r. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
...Analytical Chemists,
...ELL, MASS.
...ICE $1.00.

...LLA COCOA.
...ROPRIETORS,
...BROTHERS,
...LONDON.

...CEDENTED SUCCESS."

The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday January 19 1870.

Immigration.

The word Immigration has been so often placed at the head of our columns that we might hesitate to repeat it, save in obedience to the stern command of felt duty. It will readily be admitted that the greatest of all our wants is population; for that also implies capital and development. It may well be taken for granted that British Columbia presents a desirable field for emigration. In climate, in natural resources, and in the comparative ease with which a condition of independent wellbeing may be attained, this colony will undoubtedly compare favorably with the most favored in the world. How shall we obtain population? This is, indeed, the crux of the whole matter. This is the question to which it becomes the first, the highest duty of the Government and the Legislature to furnish a practical answer. Without population what is the use of legislation? For the matter of that, what is the use of the Government? We have boundless sweeps of rolling prairie and fertile valley; but there are none to till these waiting acres. Our forests swarm with game and our waters teem with fish; but there are none to catch, and none to consume. Nature's ample storehouses everywhere overflow with gold, and silver, and copper, and lead, and iron, and coal; but there are none found to throw open the doors and take of these rich and practically inexhaustible treasures. How shall we obtain population? The chief difficulty appears to consist in our remoteness from the great centres of population. Yet, in this fast age of ours, when both time and space are being annihilated by science and enterprise, surely this difficulty, formidable as it unquestionably is, can and will be overcome. Were the Canadian Pacific Railway completed and the huge wave of British emigration breaking upon the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, the answer to our question would, indeed, be simple. But these are results yet in the future—not in the distant future, yet too remote to justify our waiting. We *must* have population; and we must have it *now*. Where and how are we to obtain population? Look at England—'Merrie Old England,' with her millions crowding and trampling each other down—rotting in festering heaps! 'Why is this thus?' Because the nation has not done her duty either to herself or to her colonies. We do not, perhaps, want paupers; but we want population. Better seek to draw it from those classes from which the ranks of pauperism are recruited. Let us enter the rural districts, and what do we find? Men, able-bodied, hearty, honest Englishmen with families to provide for, working fourteen hours a day for eleven shillings a week, of which sum only nine shillings are paid in cash, the remainder being taken out in 'wash' or 'fla'. But we will let the honest wife tell the tale, as she told it to the Commissioners:—'My husband has 8s a week and has a cottage and garden. We mayn't keep a pig; but, instead of this, master gives us 6d a week for the wash. Some of them will let their men have a pig, and trust them until it gets fat, and then take half of it to pay for the food to fatten it. Near Bridport, we'd have the gristing of the farmer, and he'd keep it back out of our wages; he'd charge us the market price for it. Here we pay £1 a sack for flour. We have it ground for 2s; sometimes they let the miller take some of it for grinding; they will take 7 lb out of a bushel; we do not think always that we get the flour back of the corn we sent. We bake our own bread. Sometimes, *if anything happens*, master's glad to sell us some of the meat. In the last three years we have got perhaps seven or eight bits in this way. We have bought a bit at Christmas, when the children are here. We buy a little pig meat; we use it with the potatoes; we don't have a dish of pig by itself. At harvest we eat some cheese, but not at any other time. We don't often get potatoes. When we'd ten at home we couldn't live on the bread we could buy. We could make a meal a day off rice. We'd buy a few peas; my husband could never eat barley. My children used not to drink much tea. I'd mix them a little broth (bread, hot water, pepper, and salt). At harvest and haytime we get money to buy cider.' This, be it remembered, is not a picture of pauper life; but of the self-sustaining, industrious, and, we might almost add, contented farm labourer. Just imagine that woman's husband in British Columbia, with his eight shillings in hard cash for every day of *ten* hours, and the children keeping the table constantly supplied with fruit, fish and game. Or, think of him upon his own free homestead, surrounded by peace and plenty. Has Britain done her duty in this matter of distributing population? Are we doing our duty? How can a few of these hardy honest, willing-hearted and horny-handed Englishmen and their wives be transferred from the overcrowded soil of the Old Country to the fertile and inviting acres of this magnificent country? As was stated in a previous article, the English mind is becoming more alive to duty in this matter. The guardians of the poor were first authorized to spend £10 on the emigration of every able-bodied person living on the parish; but now that authority is extended to those who would become chargeable on the parish union if they wanted relief, thus reaching the very class to which we have been alluding and aiming at *prevention*, as well as *cure*. True, £10 would fall far short of bringing the man here, to say nothing of his wife and possible children. But, then, we must be prepared to do something ourselves. If able-bodied immigrants are worth a thousand dollars a head to the United States, are they worth less to British Columbia? Suppose we get them at £20 apiece, or £40 apiece, if need be, would not the investment be specially good? But as the conveyance out is the great difficulty, why might not Her Britannic Majesty's fleet be made useful? Surely a few of these ships might well be employed in the glorious work of distributing the Queen's subjects over her vast territory, with a view to promoting, in the highest and most practical sense, individual wellbeing and national strength. The navy would strengthen the nation far more effectually in this way than by blowing people's brains out. If, instead of idly cruising on the high seas, merely to kill time, a few of these ships were employed in conveying the surplus population of the Old Country into the Colonies—transforming an element of weakness and disgrace at home into one of strength and glory abroad, they would accomplish a greater and more permanent good for the nation than they are likely to attain with powder and shot, and they would most effectually lighten that taxation in which their maintenance forms no small item. Then, indeed, would that scripture be fulfilled which describes the nations as turning their swords into plough-shares and their spears into pruning-hooks, and studying the art of war no more. The subject of obtaining population, and obtaining it immediately, must receive earnest attention. Various emigration organizations at home are anxiously awaiting the co-operation of the Colonies. Let us do what we can, and appeal to the nation to do the rest, either with its idle treasure or with its idle ships.

Friday Jan 14

Gubernatorial Hospitalities.—The following is from the *Toronto Daily Telegraph*: 'The is no denying that the salaries of all the Lieut-Governors are much beneath the requirements of the office—It was the social rule of Government House in Lord Elgin's time that the Governor's brother, Col Bruce, who acted—and acted most judiciously—as his secretary for a number of years, should charge himself with the duty of finding out what representative men—whether Canadians from outside districts, or sojourners from the mother-country, or strangers from other countries—were in town. To all such it was Lord Elgin's desire that the hospitalities of Government House should be extended. To those who remember the kindly, unaffected, genial manner of both Col Bruce and Lord Elgin, it is unnecessary to say how well the duty of discovering, inviting and entertaining such guests was performed. We think it of great importance to the country that our Governors should now, and for all future time, follow so worthy an example; and we say this without the remotest desire to insinuate that the social duty to which we refer is neglected. We touch on the subject rather to indicate that if the Governor of the province of Ontario is to do the part of an hospitable entertainer the new Government House will not be found to be at all too extravagant either in style or dimensions while at the same time it will be admitted that the present salary attaching to the office of Lieut-Governor must, unless the incumbent is independently wealthy, set a narrower limit to his hospitality than is at all desirable. The question is one which the Government and the House may properly give their attention to one of these days.'

A Corporation Deadlock.—It really seems as though the Corporation is about to drift into another profitless and unhappy agitation anent the Pound By-Law, similar in its character and result to that which brought the Municipal body into so much contempt when the Church Reserve question shook the city to its centre and which ended in the complete discomfiture of the Municipality. On Wednesday night a motion was made by Councillor Gerow to refund $17 50 to Mr J W Williams, which amount had been, as was alleged, improperly paid for the poundage of seven horses belonging to him. This resolution the Mayor declined to put to the Council, because, as he asserts, the Council has no power to refund the money without proof regularly established, that the imposition of the penalty was unjust. Four of the Councillors—all anti-Pound law men—pinned the Mayor in his chair until 'ayant the witching hour o' twal',' yesterday morning, His Worship refusing to put the motion and the Councillors refusing to adjourn, when one of the majority in obedience to a pressing call, withdrew for a moment and left the meeting without a quorum, when the Mayor arose and went home. The Council will meet again to-day, when the interesting discussion will probably be resumed.

The Enterprise got off for New Westminster at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Waterlogged Bark Maria J Smith—The Captain and Crew Saved—The Vessel again a Derelict.—Yesterday afternoon the steamer Politofsky, Capt Guindon, came in from Port Madison, Puget Sound, having on board several passengers, among whom were Mr G A Meiggs and Capt Smith of the Maria J Smith, lately abandoned in a waterlogged state off Barclay Sound, and subsequently picked up, towed to the mouth of the Straits and cast off during a severe gale, about two weeks since. Capt Smith reports that after being cast off he beat about for twelve days trying to enter the Straits, but that owing to the waterlogged state of the bark he was unable to do so. The weather up to Saturday last was fine and winds light. On Saturday morning a terrific gale sprang up, which lasted until morning when it lulled and the bark Sampson bound up the Sound from San Francisco, hove in sight. Captain Smith set his flag union down and was taken aboard the Sampson. At noon an observation was had and it was ascertained that the position of the bark was ten miles south of Cape Flattery, and about 15 miles off shore; an attempt was then made to rejoin the M. J. Smith which failed, and the Captain of the Sampson, fearful lest a strong current which was setting in shoreward would carry him on the rocks, declined an offer of $1,500 to follow up the bark and again place her master and crew on board. The Sampson stood away for Port Townsend on Tuesday, met the Politofsky in the straits yesterday afternoon, and put Captain Smith aboard of her. Capt. Smith is of opinion that the bark is still afloat and may be saved by a powerful tugboat. She is certainly a remarkable ship and her adventures may yet fill a volume.

Legal Licenses.—Mr Robert Bishop appeared before the Police Magistrate in response to a summons charging him with the nonpayment of the solicitor's yearly license of $50. Mr Bishop explained that he had tendered the sum of $25 to Mr Theakstone, the Magistrate's clerk, in response to a note from that officer demanding payment of that amount, but that Theakstone declined to receive it, saying the amount was $50. He—Mr Bishop—then tendered the $50 to Mr Theakstone, who said that, being engaged in another matter, he could not attend to him. 'Then,' said Mr Bishop, 'I went away and two hours afterwards I was summoned.' Mr Bishop here tendered the amount of the license, but said he thought he should not be adjudged liable to pay the cost of the summons. The Magistrate thought otherwise and the costs were also paid.

Canadian Salt Bed.—The *Huron Signal* published in Goderich, says the area of Huron and Bruce embraces at least 600 square miles and adds that if it could be shown that the salt stratum is 40 feet thick it would be of great importance to have the data established. It is assured by Mr. Platt, who bored the first well in either Huron or Bruce, that the stratum of solid salt pierced here is 40 feet thick, but there are one or two thin layers of sedimentary deposit interlaid. Thus it is to all intents and purposes a solid mass of salt, the strata interlaid never having affected in the least the strength, quality or volume of the brine produced. Canada may justly claim the grandest deposit of pure salt in the world.

Arrival of the Gussie Telfair—No Mail.—The steamship Gussie Telfair, Capt. Rogers, arrived at 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon from Portland *via* Puget Sound, bringing Mr. Berrin Barnett and a few passenger. and 100 tons of freight. The Telfair brings no mail, as she did not connect at Astoria with the San Francisco steamer; the mail that came up on the previous steamer was sent overland and arrived here on Monday night by the Olympia. A pleasant passage up the coast is reported. At Seattle the Telfair left 120 tons of freight. We are indebted to Mr. Goodhue for the usual favors.

More Troops for Ireland.—Recent exchanges mention that five thousand additional troops of the line were immediately to be dispatched to Ireland, raising the force of the regular army there to about 30,000 men. It is also stated that on the assembling of Parliament, a bill will be introduced to empower the Government to suspend the *habeas corpus* act in Ireland by executive order.

Erratum.—In the published proceedings of the City Council, in yesterday's issue, we made the Auditor's Report say that 'the statement of receipts and expenditures for 1869 would be found correct,' whereas it should have read, 'the statement of receipts and expenditures for 1869 was not quite complete.'

Theatre Royal.—The crowd which attended the Theatre Royal last evening, conveyed by its presence a merited compliment to Mr Pauncefort, for whose benefit the performance was given. The play was 'Money,' and was highly successful. At the close of the entertainment Mr Pauncefort and Carrie Carter were called out and loudly applauded.

From Nanaimo.—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived from Nanaimo last evening, bringing Messrs James, Dawes, Young and several other passengers. The Douglas towed the bark Atlanta, laden with coal, out of Nanaimo harbor yesterday. The quarrymen are at work on Newcastle Island.

The Gussie Telfair will sail for Nanaimo to day, taking in a cargo of coal, and return to this port and await the arrival of the California before proceeding to San Francisco.

County Court.—Rowland v Dobrin.—In this suit for damages, Mr Pemberton yesterday decided that defendant should pay $31 50 and costs.

The Steamer Pollitoffsky will take aboard for Port Madison a quantity of the wrecked ship Cowper's gear, which has been sold to Mr. G. A. Meiggs.

The widow's cow may take heart. The poundkeeper is (officially) dead. "Curs of high and low degree" may also skip and bark on the same account.

Another Indian whisky-seller, Charles Montgomery, has been allowed three days to say adieu to the Colony.

China.

Dates from Hongkong are to Nov 26th. The Shanghai *News Letter* of that date has the following:

Mr Brown, Chief Secretary of the Burlingame Mission, recently made his appearance here, to the astonishment of everybody. His sudden departure from Paris and unexpected appearance at the Foreign Office in Pekin, must have an important significance, exactly what, we can only conjecture.

Tungchi, the young Emperor, is now 15 years of age. His accession to the throne may be looked for next year, as Kang-hi, the great model Emperor of the reigning dynasty, assumed the reins of government at 16 years of age.

The new English treaty has been signed and will probably be taken home by Sir Rutherford, who is about to return to England. Some fears are expressed that concessions have been made to the Chinese government in connection with the article of toleration, but this will hardly prove to be the case.

Sir Rutherford Alcock, in bidding adieu to Prince Kung a few days since, was addressed by that functionary as follows: 'Now you are going home, I wish you would take away with you your opium and missionaries.'

Prominently among the events that have transpired in Shanghai stands recorded the reception given to the son of Queen Victoria. As Captain of H M S Galatea, the Duke of Edinburg received and accepted the proffered welcome of all the foreigners resident in Shanghai. The flags of all nations were on this occasion blended together, and the community *en masse* signified their appreciation of this visit by taking a spontaneous holiday and allowing themselves three days' grace from business cares. The British subjects and the cosmopolitans of the place addressed the Duke in terms of earnest respect, and these written greetings, with the appropriate responses, were carried out with all the customary formulas. The hospitalities of Shanghai were then accepted with apparently a hearty, sailor-like good will, and on the several occasions when the Duke was prominently before the assemblages of the people, either at the theatre or at the banquet table, the general enthusiasm produced was unmistakably sincere.

Japan.

Dates from Yokohama are to the 2d December. There is not much of interest in our exchanges.

The Japan *Gazette* has the following: 'The Pacific Mail steamship Company will soon receive a further addition to their Pacific fleet by the arrival of the steamer Ariel, two thousand tons register, which vessel comes out *via* Cape of Good Hope to Hongkong, thence to Yokohama. The Alaska of four thousand tons register, a new vessel, is expected to arrive at San Francisco via Cape Horn. This fine steamer will be placed on the line to Japan and China, and it is more than probably that with the opening new year, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be enabled to run a steamer over the Pacific every twenty days.'

The authorities of Yokohama are turning their attention to the 'social evil,' which is assuming vast proportions in that city, and working incalculable mischief among the foreigners.

Tom Thumb and party had arrived safe and sound. But few people, however, attended their *soirees* at Yokohama.

West Indies.

Havana, Jan. 5—Advices received from Porto Rico to the 30th December say the Captain General of the island has been seriously ill, but had entirely recovered. He was poisoned with verdigris, by eating meat that had been kept in a metal box.

St. Thomas, Dec. 30—It is reported that the Cocos had beseiged Port au Prince and made a breach in Salnave's lines, on the 22d of December. Salnave retreated to Fort Pelion, where he fired a magazine and with his fourteen sons perished.

Another report in circulation says Salnave fled to St. Domingo and claimed the protection of President Baez.

Generals Luperon and Cabrael have published a protest against the sale of the Bay of Sanamo. They are bitter against Baez.

A private letter from Madrid says, Prim and Serrana are both inclined to favor the sale of Cuba to the United States, but are fearful of its effect on the Spanish people, who are bitterly opposed to it.

Canadian Mail Summary.

On the 15th December H R H Prince Arthur opened the new rink of the Montreal Caledonian Curling Club, on Mountain street. Upon the occasion A A Stevenson, President of the Club, presented an address and a set of curling stones, with silver handles, suitably inscribed, to His Royal Highness; also a handsome broom. The Prince played a game, and his side won. In the evening F Kay, Dorchester street, entertained the Prince and 300 guests at his palatial residence. The Prince left on the following day on his hunting expedition, reaching Ottawa in the afternoon, where he was met by several distinguished persons, and accompanied on his way into the interior. The law courts in Montreal were occupied with the Cardwell Extradition case. It was understood that Sir Francis Hincks was preparing for a contest with the Bank of Montreal. Mr Sydenham Howe, son of the Hon Joseph Howe, has been appointed Dominion Auditor at Halifax, vice Mr Thomas Knight, who has been appointed Inspector of Excise. Mr. Weir's silver export scheme had resulted in ridding the country of about two millions of silver coin. A new branch of industry which promises to be an exceedingly valuable one, has recently sprung into existence through the enterprise of Mr John Campbell, of Hamilton, viz: the shipment of rolled mutton to Great Britain. Several shipments have already been made, and have turned out very successfully. A letter under date 26th November, from a large firm in Glasgow, to whom consignments of mutton were made, referring to it says: 'Our curers are highly pleased with it.' ... 'We hope to have regular shipments during the winter.' ... 'We believe it is a good thing and we trust you will go into it with a spirit, &c.' It was rumored that Sir Francis Hincks proposed to impose a duty on American grain and coal, and a general reduction of the free list. Mr Dewe, of Toronto, has been appointed Chief of Post Office Inspectors, and is to reside at Ottawa. The following correspondence between George Francis Train and Sir John A McDonald has been published in the papers:

Geo. Francis Train to Sir John A Macdonald.

Detroit, 11th Dec., 1869.

Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of the Dominion, Ottawa, Canada.

Presuming on old acquaintance, I ask if Government objects to my lecturing in Canada against Reciprocity, Annexation, or Fenian Invasion?

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

Sir John A. Macdonald to Geo. Francis Train.

Ottawa, Canada, Dec. 12, 1869.

Geo. Francis Train, Detroit, U. S. A.:

Canada is a free country, and lectures can be delivered on any subject. The lecturer is, of course, responsible for his statements.

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Mr. Train's Reply.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 13, 1869.

Sir John A. Macdonald Ottawa, Canada: Thanks. Shall lecture Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London—January.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

Remnants of the Southern Confederacy Sold at Auction—$2,269,709 in Confederate Bonds Sold for $35.

From the New York Times of December 8th.

Albert H. Nicolay, the auctioneer, yesterday sold at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No 111 Broadway several millions of bonds and notes issued by the Confederate Government and by different State and county authorities during the rebellion. The sale was made under a decree of the United States Court of the District of Virginia made in the suit of the Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore vs the Bank fo the Valley in Virginia. There was a slim attendance of bidders—not more than half a dozen all told. The first lot offered was Confederate Government bonds of various denominations and dates, amounting to $2,269 709

'Now gentlemen give me your attention' said Mr. Nicolay, 'I am going to sell you millions of dollars' worth of securities cheap. Every man here now has a chance to get rich with a small amount of money. No. 1 on the list is $2,269 909 in bonds issued by the Confederate Government (so called). How much am I offered for the lot? They are beautifully embellished with the portraits of Jeff. Davis, Stonewall Jackson and other great lights of the Confederacy How much shall I have for the lot? [No response] Come gentlemen make us an offer; don't be bashful, give us a bid—two millions you know—a splendid chance to get rich—what do you say? Make us an offer. [No response.] Why gentleman I am surprised. Where is John Bull? where's Laird? where's Roebuck? Is there nobody to bid anything for two million dollars of Confederate bonds? Where's Wood? Where's Barnum? Will no one give us a bid? [No response.] Why gentleman I will sell them for waste paper by the pound if you don't want them fo anything else; they're a good thing to have in the house I assure you gentlemen—good to light cigars with and for other purposes. Come, gentlemen, don't be modest; give us a bid of some sort or other.

A voice—Fifty cents.

Mr. Nicolay—Thank you sir. Fifty cents I am offered; only fifty cents for two million dollars' worth of securities. Shall I hear any more?

Who says a dollar?

A voice—A dollar.

Mr Nicolay.—Thanks again, gentlemen; $1 I am offered. Why gentlemen the blank paper is worth more than that to say nothing of the bonds. Now give us a bid, who says $5, recollect, gentleman, there are $2,000,000 of securities.

A voice—Five dollars.

Mr. Nicolay—Five dollars I am offered; who says $6?

Some gentleman bid $6, when the bidding run up rapidly $1 at a time until it reached $16. Here there was a long pause, but at length the bonds took a new start and run up $1 at a bid, until they reached $31, when there was another pause. Finally some one bid $35, and after Mr. Nicolay had exhausted his eloquence and persuasive powers in vain to get another bid the lot was knocked down at that figure to E. H. Parker.

Mercury in its various forms, has filled the earth with shattered wrecks of humanity. This pernicious and destructive drug has been the specific and main reliance of empirics and quacks of past generations, and the present for the cure of all classes of chronic and constitutional diseases. Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters, a purely vegetable preparation, is not only a safe and harmless remedy, but a more certain cure for these diseases, and will effectually eradicate mercury and other pernicious minerals from the system. 2e*

Buy It and Try It.—Russell's celebrated coffee. The best on the Coast. Warranted a pure and healthful beverage.

The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday January 19, 1870.

The Colonial Question.

Unquestionably the *Times* newspaper is great and powerful. But it owes its greatness and its power to the literary talent at its command, rather than to the possession of any great principles of liberty and truth, or the practice of consistency. As our readers are aware, an effort was put forth in London, a few months ago, with a view to holding a convention of leading men from all the colonies for the purpose of considering the relations subsisting between the Colonial and Imperial Empires, and the best means of improving these relations. It will also be recollected that the present Secretary of State for the Colonies discouraged the sending of delegates to this Convention. Several meetings of prominent colonists now in London have been held for the purpose of discussing colonial affairs. Not the least active of these has been Sir George Grey, sometime Governor of New Zealand. Sir George has taken a decided stand with the colonies, as against the heartless and unpaternal policy adopted towards New Zealand, and has spoken some disagreeable words, words none the less disagreeable for being true. Although far from admiring Sir George Grey, or his administration of the affairs of New Zealand, yet truth is none the less true for coming from his lips; and it must be admitted that, in his recent espousal of the cause of the colonies, he has given utterance to the most liberal and statesmanlike sentiments, and has displayed an amount of boldness and pluck which, when exhibited in so good a cause, cannot fail to extort admiration. As might well be expected, the *Times* has taken up the cudgels in defence of the powers that be, and, of course, against any one who presumes to meet in London and talk about colonial miscrule. Referring to a meeting of colonists held in the end of November, the *Times*, in a leading article, animadverts with considerable severity upon the proceedings. It says, 'It is not very easy to understand what useful objects are proposed to itself by the Convention of colonists which has now held two meetings at the Cannon-street Hotel.' After criticising the proceedings of the Convention in general, and the position taken by Sir George Grey in particular, the *Thunderer* thus concludes:—'If there are really grounds from all parts of the earth against the oppressive colonial policy of Great Britain, let us at least be told in some article are form wherein that oppression consists. What is the use of proclaiming that no Government can deprive a colonist of the British citizenship which is his birthright? Such an idea, we venture to say, has never crossed the mind of a Colonial Minister. All Englishmen regard colonists as brother Englishmen and fellow subjects. We are all willing they should enjoy the full privilege of British citizenship, without any of its burdens—a connexion of which there is no other example in history. We only demur to bearing their burdens, incurred, it may be, in a manner which the conscience of this nation condemns, without receiving any services whatever in return.' Here the *Times* is guilty of exhibiting the most unaccountable ignorance or perpetrating a wanton untruth. Are not colonists deprived of the birthrights of British citizenship when they are governed with the most arbitrary despotism, through a single office in London? To go no farther than our own colony, what could possibly constitute a more scathing reply to the hypocritical cant of the *Times* than the simple history of British Columbia? Here have lived a colony of British subjects, for a whole decade of years, denied any share in the management of their own affairs. Has no 'groan' gone from British Columbia? Did not the Colony, in its numberless petitions, and through its living delegate, sent to London, tell the Imperial Government 'in some articulate form wherein that oppression consists'? 'No taxation without representation,' is a birthright of British citizenship secured under the *Magna Charta*—it is the corner stone of British liberty, cemented and sealed with the blood of our more spirited ancestors. Have not we in this colony been deprived of that right? Denied all share in the government, we have been taxed without stint—governed off the face of the earth by a horde of irresponsible appointees of a Minister from time to time pitchforked into the Colonial Office, not seldom grossly ignorant about the colony, its whereabouts, its resources, its wants, and the kind, color and genius of its population. Yet, after enduring all this wrong, ignominy and outrage for ten long years, we are to be told that such an idea as that of depriving a colonist of the rights of citizenship 'has never crossed the mind of a colonial minister'! 'Englishmen regard colonists as brother Englishmen and fellow subjects,' do they? Why, then, do they not treat them as such? If the more powerful of the British colonies enjoy self-government to-day, no thanks to the Colonial Office for that. What is the history of every colony but one continued struggle for those rights of which we are told no colonial Minister ever dreamed of depriving the colonists? Some colonies enjoy these rights because they had the strength and the pluck to extort them at the cannon's mouth, if need be; others have them not because they possess neither strength nor pluck to compel their surrender. The Colonial Office *dares* to be unjust to the weaker colonies. The *Times* makes a closing allusion to national 'conscience!' Bah! For the *Times* to prate about 'conscience' is enough to make a monkey sick.

Saturday Jan 15

BRITISH COLUMBIA AT WASHINGTON.—It will have been seen from the telegram we published yesterday that this Colony has been figuring in the United States Senate, Corbett having, on Monday, introduced a resolution in favor of including British Columbia in the list of subjects for negotiation with Great Britain. It is not easy to discover what possible connection can exist between the annexation of British Columbia and the various international questions now in dispute. Possibly, however, Corbett, being of a somewhat less sentimental turn of mind than Sumner, is disposed to facilitate matters by submitting a balance-sheet, wherein this colony shall form a set-off to the supposititious claims against Great Britain. Well; all these little eccentricities on the part of our neighbors may possibly have a tendency to open the sleepy eyes of John Bull to the fact that if British Columbia—British America, is worth having it is worth looking after. The sooner he is convinced that he cannot *keep* it and *neglect* it the better will it be for all parties. There is something grotesquely ludicrous in these people imagining that British Columbia, the keystone of the British American Empire, is going to be jobbed off in satisfaction of imaginary claims.

NANAIMO LITERARY INSTITUTE.—We are glad to learn that this, the oldest literary organization in the colony, is still in a healthy and flourishing condition. It has, however, a heavy task before it in the completion of the hall, which is externally a noble looking edifice, although internally little is to be seen save bare walls and a anchiore. An effort is to be made at once to remove this unsightliness by having the inside plastered, which, when done, will make it one of the best and most commodious halls in the colony. We trust the citizens of Nanaimo with their wonted spirit and generous disposition will heartily sustain the Institute Committee in their laudable enterprise. The annual meeting of the members was held on the 10th inst, when the election of officers took place as follows: President, M Bate, Esq; Vice President, J Christie. Treasurer, W Raybould. Secretary, C Bryant. Librarian, S Gough. Committee, Messrs J Mills, J Pawson, J Lawless, P Martin, W Thompson, A Raper and J Kenny.

FROM THE MAINLAND.—The steamer Enterprise, Capt Pamphlet, returned from New Westminster last evening, bringing about a dozen passengers, among whom were Messrs P Reid, J Rogers, I Fisher, T Moody, and H Welsh. The Enterprise brought a local mail and express but nothing from Cariboo. There is not much news. Professor Maximilian was amusing and astonishing the people of New Westminster with his wonderous performances. On Sunday evening some one broke into the Metropolitan Theatre, in which these performances took place, and carried off property to the value of about $15. On Tuesday morning a fire broke out in Mr Scott's Pioneer Saloon. Fortunately the fire was discovered in time to avert serious consequences. The body of McNamara, drowned sometime ago, at Burrard Inlet, had been found. The yearly report of the Royal Columbian Hospital is published, and shows 41 indoor and 30 outdoor patients to have enjoyed the benefits of the institution during the year. Four patients only have died.

THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.—Mr Hornday says that the eclipse will take place at Victoria next Monday, January 17th, at the following hours in the morning: First contact with the penumbra at 3 h. 42 m, a my clock time. First contact of the earth's shadow with the moon, 4:44 am. Beginning of total eclipse, 5:44 am. Middle of totality, 6:33 am. End of totality, 7:22; the moon sets and the sun rises about four minutes after this time. End of contact of shadow, 8:23—moon below horizon. The shadow of the earth will pass across the moon from left to right in an eclipse of the moon—but in an eclipse of the sun the moon passes across the sun's disc from right to left.

HO! FOR PEACE AND OMINECA.—Amongst the passengers by the Gussie Telfair were a number of old Cariboolites, who have come direct from White Pine, attracted hither by the news of the recently discovered Peace river and Omineca gold fields. They represent times at White Pine as being extremely bad, the great bulk of the people without occupation, and without the means of existence. It is the opinion of these men that most of the old British Columbians now there, who are able to raise the means will come up, and they give it as their belief that the exodus from White Pine alone will not fall much short of one thousand, so that the present arrivals may be regarded as the vanguard of a large rush. While we have no fear about the ability of the colony to furnish food and good mining ground to all that may come, we would caution all against rushing up too early in the season. The first arrivals intend proceeding up by next steamer and going through by Barnard's stages.

'THE SNOW, THE SNOW, THE BEAUTIFUL SNOW.'—A few hundred flakes fell yesterday, but turned to water as they reached the ground.

ACCIDENT AND LIFE INSURANCE.—What a 'flying in the face of Providence' would increase against accident have been pronounced in the period our grandfathers flourished. How completely changed is all this now. Most good men now insure against death or accident, or both. Every truly provident man insures against one or both. Thus we find Lord Lyndhurst saying: 'A policy of life insurance is always an evidence of prudent forethought, and no man with a dependent family is free from reproach if his life is not insured.' Thus we find Benjamin Franklin saying, 'A policy of life insurance is the cheapest and safest mode of making a certain provision for one's family. It is a strange anomaly that men should be careful to insure their houses, their furniture, their ships, their merchandise, and yet neglect to insure their lives, surely the most important of all to their families, and far more subject to loss.' Listen also to Lord Brougham: 'Associations for the insurance of lives are to be ranked amongst the very noblest institutions of civilized society, and their usefulness can be attested by thousands of happy and independent families, rescued by their means from the bitterness of poverty and the degradation of charity.' When we urge upon this community the duty of insuring against accident or death, or both, let no one regard what we say in the light of a mere 'trade puff.' The matter is too important, the duty too sacred for that. If we urge the subject it is for individual and collective good. It is gratifying to know that this duty is receiving increased attention amongst us. A greater number of life policies have been taken out during the past three months than for three years previously, while the local agent of the Accident Insurance Company has just shown us a list of thirty-three policies, representing an aggregate of one hundred thousand dollars, as the result of ten days' operations. This is highly gratifying, giving assurance as it does, of fitting provision being made for so many families—so many of our fellow-citizens insured against the degradation of having to make the two common appeal for charity, in the event of losing their natural providers.

COLONIAL MADE PLOUGHS TAKING THE LEAD.—At the last Ploughing Match at Saanich, a plough manufactured at the Albion Foundry in this city was awarded the first prize—its lightness and strength, and the thorough manner in which it performed the work assigned it, winning the admiration of everybody present. Since the match the demand for the plough has steadily increased. Day before yesterday three were furnished to order and sent to Saanich for farmers there, and the Albion Company have seven or eight others in hand for other districts of the Island and for the Mainland, which will be ready for use in a few days. Farmers who have seen the plough at work repudiate the idea of any other plough competing successfully with it in any respect. The Albion Plough is, indeed, a field-treasure, and the low price at which it is sold ($65) places it within the reach of the newest negisher. Another favorable point is that any part of the plough can be supplied at an hour's notice by the manufacturers, so that, in case of accident (and accidents will occur even to the best-made agricultural implements), the broken section may be supplied and the plough preserved instead of being cast aside as useless.

THE GREAT WANT.—It is at this moment, where the unemployed thousands in California are casting eager eyes towards our new gold fields, that the want of regular or reasonable steam communication is most keenly felt. Did adequate steam communication between San Francisco and this colony exist, population would now flow in nearly as fast as the colony is prepared to absorb it. As it is, however, only the most persevering can be expected to force their way through all intervening obstacles and discouragements. It is really too bad that no effort should be made to improve matters in this respect. The Government is open to the charge of desertion of duty in regard to this all important question; but the people must share the blame. The commercial interests involved are sufficiently great to justify the establishment of a colonial line of steamers, as a commercial undertaking, backed up, as it would be, by a liberal mail subsidy. It is really discouraging—it is absolutely disgraceful that no attempt is being made to meet this want.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Day before yesterday the attention of the writer was attracted by a horse and dray floundering in the mud, in the middle of Pandora street. At one time it became a serious question whether the entire rig, driver and all, might not wholly disappear under the surface—a question only set at rest by the timely intervention of a party of marines, who fortunately came up just in time to extricate horse and driver from their perilous position. We looked around anxiously to discover one of the City Fathers, but not one hove in sight. It is, indeed, no jesting matter that a street of such importance has been metamorphosed into a bottomless quagmire, utterly impassable for man or beast. The residents of Pandora street have a right to expect that the city authorities will take an early opportunity of either metalling or bridging over what they have turned into the disgraceful thing it now is.

ROAD TAX.—The case of Dr Ash came up for decision yesterday. Mr Green, on behalf of the Crown, stated that he was authorized to settle the claim at $63 28 and costs. On refusal of the defendant to pay this sum, the Magistrate at once made an order for the full amount set down in the Assessment Roll which, by some error in the evidence, was made to appear $75 32, in lieu of $81 31 order for $75 32 and costs. Dr Ash, who on a former occasion had tendered $50 in settlement, and prior to the summons but $19 odd, now said he would appeal the case.

THROUGH TO RED RIVER.—Mr Dawson has reported the road from Thunder Bay to the navigable waters at Summit section, half completed, and promises that communication with Red River will be open about midsummer, 1870.

KOOTENAY.—The winter had fairly set in, and active mining operations were for the most part suspended. Delaney has struck excellent ground on Perry Creek, while 'drifting' in the bank, prospecting as high as $2 to the pan. The Aurora co had also got on good ground, and had covered in their ditch and machinery with a view to working through the winter. They have a stratum of gravel, 70 feet from the surface, which pays $8 a day to the hand, but they expect 'big pay' on the bedrock. It was stated that a plot had been arranged for waylaying and robbing the Hon H M Ball, who came out from Kootenay a few weeks ago with a considerable amount of Government treasure; but the plans were frustrated by Mr Ball having left several days earlier than had been given out. A difficulty occurred on Wild Horse creek over a game of cards. The affair was assuming a threatening phase, when one of the principals took himself 'across the line.'

FROM BIG BEND, &c.—Mr P. Reid left French Creek, Big Bend, on the 20th December with a Government mail and arrived last evening on the Enterprise. Nineteen men are wintering on the creek and the remainder of the miners are on Thompson river. Two companies are at work. Al. Bailey's company are doing very well in their creek claim, having abandoned their hydraulic claim. Coarse gold is got. There were two feet of snow on French Creek. The frost had been light up to the 19th December, when Gold Creek and Columbia River were frozen over. Mr Reid crossed Seymour Mountain on snowshoes and found about ten feet of snow on the summit. He saw no snow below Duck's Ranch, 15 miles above Kamloops. There was no ice either in the rivers or lakes. The stock was doing finely.

COUNTY COURT.—The Hon A F Pemberton was yesterday occupied in hearing the suit of Marvin v. Franklin, to recover $50, value of a compass and a white light, which government, in handing over the steam-yacht Leviathan, had failed to supply. The defendant, being the auctioneer of the vessel, was sued as representing the Government. Decision reserved. Mr Green for plaintiff; Mr Pearkes for defendant.

AT the general meeting of the stockholders of the British Columbian Investment & Loan Society, held yesterday, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Messrs J R Stewart, F Garesche, Thomas Pritchard, E Graucini, Edgar Marvin, Thomas Lett Stablschmidt, C W R Thomson, James Low, Lumley Franklin and James Trimble.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Late Canadian exchanges allude to the re-opening at Ottawa of negotiations for the admission into the Dominion of Prince Edward Island. It is asserted that considerable dissidence exists between the people and Executive of that Island upon the subject, the latter being opposed to union and the former unanimously for it. Prince Edward Island would appear to be much in the same fix as British Columbia was up to the advent of the present Governor.

POLICE COURT.—The man Montgomery, convicted of whisky-selling and liberated on three days' grace, declined to be expatriated and has been put in the chaingang for three months. Sam Anna, a Siwash, was yesterday fined $10 for the very unpallant act of slapping the face of a female of his tribe.

THE NEWCASTLE QUARRY.—Active operations for getting out freestone for the U S Mint at San Francisco will be commenced about February 1st. The tools are all on the ground and the men will soon be.

COAL EXPORTS.—The total shipment of coal for the year 1869 was 35,476 tons, being a decrease of 8301 tons as compared with the shipments of 1868.

THE American ship Shooting Star, from San Francisco for Nanaimo, passed up yesterday afternoon.

THE SERMONOMETER.—A Connecticut Yankee has invented a head-rest which is to be attached to the side of a pew in church in order that the possessor may obtain a comfortable nap during the sermon. At first sight this appears to be a most objectionable invention, but a little consideration will show it to be the reverse. It only requires that people should become accustomed to the sight of a number of head rests going up directly the text has been given out, and the advantage will then be perceived. In the first place, as there must always be a percentage of heavy headed gentlemen who are indifferent to the choice eloquence, and who would sleep under any circumstance, it is better that they should be comfortably fixed in one position, rather than swaying about, distracting the attention of the clergyman and others, and intermittently waking up with grampus-like snorts. Then it would prove an excellent check on those long-winded gentlemen who, having nothing to say, take from forty to fifty minutes to say it. Custom would, no doubt, prescribed that the head rest should not be used for the first fifteen minutes, and a clergyman could therefore be told in an indirect manner when his congregation had had enough of him. And lastly the head-rest will be as good as a competitive examination in ascertaining the merits of the various preachers. It is a terrible form of tyranny that obliges a person to sit and listen to another talking twaddle or oratorically delivering platitudes. The majority of sermons are at the best *ex parte* statements, and anything which will tend to raise the character of these lectures and compel clergymen to be instructive and interesting, must of necessity be a boon to the community at large. As a great number of men enter the church as a profession, and not because they have any aptitude for preaching, the sermonometer—which we presume will be the name of the head rest—will show who are fitted for their calling and who are not.

Reform in France.

One of the chief difficulties in the way to reform in France, now as in 1798, seems to be the excitable and extravagant personal feeling brought into the discussion. An example is found in the case of Rochefort who replied with mockery to the pledge of the Minister of the Interior that 'the Government wished to establish liberty but with prudence and firmness.' A further illustration of the waspish character of the enemies of Louis Napoleon is found in the following extracts:

ROCHEFORT'S THANKS FOR HIS 'SAFE CONDUCT.'

Rochefort writes under date of Nov. 6th to a Paris Journal as follows:

MY DEAR FRIENDS.—The journals of the court are absolutely bent on persuading me that I am under an obligation to the Emperor because having had me arrested at the frontier, he ordered my release eight hours after. I should prefer the public to the *Constitutionnel* for my judge. The fact is that, at noon, a Commissary of Police said to me: 'You are a prisoner,' and at 8 in the evening he added: 'You are free.' Such is the incident in its entire simplicity. The magnanimity of the government is therefore confined to making a blunder at midday and perceiving it eight hours after, that is to say—as it has done for 18 years—when it was too late. I should have nevertheless left the journalists of the Chamber to dust in peace their seats there if they had not mingled with their eulogium on the sovereign the story of a safe conduct, which they recount the more dogmatically that it does not contain a word of truth. The safe conduct is a mere dream; nobody spoke to me of one, and I have never seen it. If the government had had the bad taste to offer me one, I should probably have replied that I was anxious to be safe, and that I did not wish to be conducted—I should have most likely have thrown it in his face. This explanation was necessary, I think, to excuse my ingratitude, which is more radical than ever. Accept, etc,

HENRI ROCHEFORT.

CREMIEUX INSULTS THE IMPERIAL 'TRINITY.'

M. Cremieux, just elected to the third circumscription, means to take the oath, but with the proviso that he is not to be bound by it. Addressing a meeting he said:

Citizens—I was told that if I came here among you I would be putting my head in the lion's mouth. Now I am not afraid of the popular lion. I may put my head into his mouth—I know he wont bite me—in short I prefer the mouth of that lion, the people, to the jaws of the Imperial tiger. But I see M. the Commissary of Police looking angry; let us soothe his ruffled nerves. [Great laughter.] I only go into some forms. I want some institutions reformed, and I want some persons reformed, too; I mean persons who possess seventy-five millions of our money by way of a yearly income. I wont mention names but you know who I mean. [Cheers of 'We do, we do.'] In addition I want three more persons reformed—you know who I mean—I mean the whole trinity. [Loud laughter, the speaker meaning the Emperor, Empress and Prince Imperial.]

POPULATION OF THE EARTH.—There are on the globe 1,288,000,000 of souls, of which 360 000 000 are of the Caucasian race 552,000,000 of the Mongol race, 190,000,000 of the Ethiopian race, 176,000,000 of the Malay race, 1,000,000 of the Indo-American race. There are 3 642 language spoken, and 1,000 different religions. The yearly mortality of the globe is 33,333,333 persons. This is at the rate of 91,554 per day, 3 730 per hour, 62 per minute. So each pulsation of the heart marks the decease of some human creature. The average of human life is 33 years. Married men live longer than single ones. One-eighth of the whole population is military. There are 336 000 Christians, 5,000,000 Israelites, 60,000 Asiatic religionists, 190 000,000 Mohammedans, and 300,000 000 Pagans. In the Christian churches 170,000,000 profess the Roman Catholic, 75 000,000 profess the Greek faith 80,000,000 the Protestant.

ORIGIN OF MAHOGANY FURNITURE.—About the eighteenth century a West India Captain brought some mahogany logs as ballast for his ship, and gave them to his brother, Dr. Gibbons, an eminent physican, who was then building a house. The wood was thrown aside as too hard for the workmen's tools. Some time afterwards his wife wanted a candle-box. The doctor thought of the West India wood, and out of that the box was made. Its color and polish tempted the doctor to have a bureau made of the same material, and this was thought so beautiful that it was shown to all his friends. The Duchess of Buckingham, who came to look at it, begged wood enough to make another bureau for herself. Then the demand arose for more, and Honduras mahogany became a common article of trade.

NOTHING LIKE CORK.—A new and important improvement in the manufacture of horse collars has just been devised by a Philadelphia mechanic. The collar, being stuffed with elastic cork, is light in weight and adapts itself to the shape of the animal as readily as if it was moulded. It is highly elastic, does not chafe or gall the neck, and, the cork being a non-conductor, injury from the heat is prevented.

THE REASON WHY.—During a recitation on natural history in one of our well-known colleges, a student in the pursuit of knowledge concerning the habits of animals, said—'Professor, why does a cat while eating, first turn her head first one way and then the other?' 'For the reason,' exclaimed the Professor, 'that she cannot turn two ways at once.'

A YOUNG lady was alighting from an omnibus, when a ribbon fell from her bonnet to the floor of a stage. 'You have left your bow behind,' remarked a lady passenger. 'No, I haven't, he's gone a fishing,' innocently exclaimed the damsel.

"WHAT is Europe compared to America?" said a Fourth-of-July orator. "Nowhar! Where is England? Nowhar. They call England mistress of the sea, but what makes the sea? The Mississippi makes it, and all we've got to do is to turn the Mississippi into the Mammoth Cave, and the English Navy will be floundering in the mud!"

The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday January 19, 1870

The Canadian Pacific.

The circumstance of the United States Government having refused aid to the company proposing to construct the Northern Pacific imparts accumulative hopefulness, interest and importance to the Canadian Pacific Railway. With all the undoubted advantages possessed by the route of the latter, it would still be idle to deny that the opening of a parallel and competing line of railway along our very frontier would present an element of discouragement. Now is Britain's opportunity. It will be well for the British people, both at home and on this continent, to bring themselves to regard the immediate construction of a railway which as yet only exists on paper, in the light of a national duty and a national necessity. So far as this colony is concerned, but one opinion exists on the subject. All feel that without it the new empire can never hang together—must prove a rope of sand. By the eternal laws of gravitation, British Columbia must either be bound to Canada by bonds not weaker than iron, or absorbed in that nation by which it is now sandwiched. True, there are to be found persons in British Columbia who doubt on, doubt everything—poor drivelling minds, unprepared for any great enterprise, hesitating at every onward step. Such persons, if they cannot lay claim to the true Apostolic succession, can at least justly claim to be in the direct line of the succession of *one* of the Apostles. In Canada and in England the feasibility and the commercial and political necessity of this great work have come to receive very general recognition. Indeed, how could it be otherwise? Feasible? The man who doubts it insults the nation—outrages common sense. If the nation alongside of us has been equal to the task of constructing a longer and far more expensive and difficult line of railway, why should not British capital and British skill prove equal to the occasion? These have for the most part constructed the net-work of railway which covers the face of the United States, at a cost of a billion and a quarter of dollars. Will a nation which has furnished the money and the brains for nearly all the great enterprises of modern times be found funking when the construction of the great artery of its second self comes to be in question? If it should, the act could only be regarded as an indication of that condition by which the gods are said to prepare their victims for destruction. Feasible? It has already been demonstrated from unexceptionable data that our route possesses enormous advantages over all others—that we, in fact, possess that 'Northwest Passage' for which the nations have so long been searching, and in quest of which the intrepid FRANKLIN and his party sacrificed their lives amid the ice-heaps of the far North. Taking Halifax as the eastern terminus, we have a saving in water communication between Great Britain and Asia of 1,460 miles over the American line. If we compute water travel at 14 miles an hour, this difference will give us an advantage in time of 104 hours. Just think of that! Try and realize the import of these figures. One hundred and four hours less confinement on shipboard; 104 hours less tossing and sea-sickness; 104 hours subtracted from the risk of shipwreck, with all the involved difference in time saved, reduced rates of insurance on life and property. The item is, in itself, sufficient to determine the track of travel and commerce. Yet this item stands not alone. The enormous advantages the Canadian Pacific will possess, in the matter of gradients, curvatures, water and fuel, and all the way traffic and cheapening influences incident to the magnificent country which it will open up and fill up, will be something overwhelming. And it is due to the subject to remember that, as Professor Maury has demonstrated, 'the trade winds place Vancouver Island on the way side of the road from China and Japan to San Francisco so completely that a vessel trading under canvas to the latter place would take the same route as if she were bound for Vancouver Island.' Need it be added that steam vessels would take the same route both on account of trade winds and our coal stores? Again, the distance from Vancouver Island to Sydney is one thousand miles shorter than from Panama to the latter place; and we have recently seen that the travel and the trade between the Mother Country and her Australasian possessions is about to flow through San Francisco, and pass over the Pacific Railway, unquestionably to be transferred to our own shorter, cheaper, safer and better route, so soon as it shall have been opened. Furthermore, the distance from Liverpool to Shanghae by this route is four thousand miles shorter than by the Cape, and nearly the same distance shorter than by Panama; while Liverpool is five hundred miles nearer to Halifax than to New York. In these estimates we have made Halifax the eastern terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. But suppose we shift the terminus from Halifax to St. John's. With Newfoundland in the Dominion—not in yet, but certain to be in ere long—St. John's would ultimately become the eastern terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and for the following cogent reasons: Science has more effectually 'annihilated time and space' on land than on water, in so far at least as travel and commerce are concerned. Electricity triumphs alike over land and under ocean; but men and merchandise cannot as yet be transported by means of the electric telegraph. Ergo, that part of *terra firma* jutting far best out into the Atlantic from the Continent of America, being a part of the Dominion and, at the same time accessible by railway, must become sooner or later the eastern terminus. Such is St. John's, Newfoundland, with its magnificent harbor. Valentia is now reached from London in sixteen hours. Steamers constructed mainly with a view to speed and carrying only mails and passengers, can readily accomplish the voyage between Valentia and St. John's in one hundred hours. A railway from St. John's to St. George's bay would be about 250 miles in length, and would be traversed in 8½ hours. A steam ferry between St. George's and the Shippegan Harbor, bay of Chaleur, would, in 15½ hours, deposit passengers and mails on a branch of the Intercolonial Railway. Thus would the ocean passage proper be reduced from 264 hours (the average of the Cunard line) to 100 hours, thereby not only effecting a material saving in time, but immensely diminishing the discomfort and miseries endured by passengers crossing the Atlantic. Such a route would not only give an immense advantage to the Canadian Pacific Railway, but it would also command the patronage of the United States, bringing, as it would, London and New York within seven days of each other, instead of ten days, as at present. Having dwelt so long upon the feasibility of the undertaking, we cannot do more than merely assert that it is a national necessity, both in a commercial and political point of view. This proposition is, we rejoice to find, gaining very general acceptance both in England and in Canada; and there is every reason to hope that the nation will avail itself of this its great opportunity. But, in order to do so, *it must be in earnest; and it must be in earnest* NOW. Let it be the duty of every colonist—of every Briton, to realize the full force of these important truths, and to seek to impress them upon others. Let the whine of 'Impossibility' be heard no more: but let every colonist cultivate that noble virtue of perseverance

'That wins each godlike act, and plucks success
Even from the spear proof crest of rugged danger.'

Sunday Jan 16

WASHINGTON LIFE.—This company, just starting upon its eleventh year, from the superior facilities and advantages which it presents and secures to policy holders, bids fair to outrival in a short time its most formidable competitors in the life insurance line. A glance at the names of the directors of the company and a careful perusal of the recommendations of the press and most solid and influential men in the principal cities of the United States, must convince any unprejudiced mind of the stability of the Washington Life Insurance Company, and of the certainty of its promises being fulfilled to the letter. We congratulate the company upon its selection of agent for this colony. Mr Seelye possesses a most valuable requisite—that of explaining thoroughly the principles and advantages of life assurance.

ROAD TAX.—The case of Jonas Thrope came up for hearing yesterday morning, when a somewhat novel feature appeared. The defendant, charged as resident in Sooke district assessed that he had not resided there for eleven months, but his wife and family were still there, and he went to see them occasionally. He had not paid in Victoria City. The Magistrate decided that where a man's family resides is his home, and he was rightly charged as resident, but as there might have been some doubt in the defendant's mind on this point he would order him to pay $2 without costs; paid before defendant left the court.

A SURE CURE FOR SMALL POX.—An effectual remedy for small-pox is said to have been recently found by a surgeon of the British army in China. The mode of treatment is as follows: When the preceding fever is at its height and just before the eruption appears, the chest is rubbed with croton oil and tartaric ointment. This causes the whole of the eruption to appear on that part of the body, to the relief of the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevents the disease from attacking the internal organs. This is now the established mode of treatment in the English army in China, and is regarded as a perfect cure.

MIRED.—To illustrate still further the miry condition of the thoroughfare, we may mention that a carriage, drawn by two horses and containing two persons, sunk to the hubs on Pandora street on Friday evening and was only extricated after the occupants had alighted and walked to their destination. The Corporation should not have graded the street until they were prepared to metal it as well.

FASHION'S SLAVE.—A young woman in Chicago having short, stumpy feet, and designing to make them appear slender, submitted to the amputation of the small toe from each extremity.

WITHOUT A LEADER.—The great Conservative party in England appears to be in search of a leader in the House of Lords, just now. Lord Cairns has, it is stated, felt it to be his duty to resign a position he was so well fitted to fill, on account of feeble health. To add political labors to the work of a Judge would, it is asserted, be to deprive the country of the full benefit of his great judicial powers.

THE OMINECA GOLD DISCOVERY.—For many years Indians have frequently brought nuggets to the Hudson Bay Company's stations on Peace River, which they exchanged for goods; but the Company's agents appear to have attached little importance to the circumstance. Viewed in the light of the recent discoveries, however, these Indian 'finds' become of interest.

BOOK POST.—The rates of postage to the United Kingdom on Books and Trade Patterns, from and after this date, will be as follows: On every package, if not exceeding one ounce in weight, 2 cents; or exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces in weight, 4 cents; above two ounces, 8 cents. A ton is *above* two ounces. Will it go through for 8 cents?

THE assistance asked of the Naval authorities by Capt. Smith, of the derelict bark M. J. Smith, was not furnished. The senior officer, we believe, declines to send one of his ships outside to cruise for the disabled and abandoned vessel, with the remote chance presented of finding her still afloat.

CINNABAR DISCOVERY.—Specimens of cinnabar, which assay 55 per cent at the Government office, have been brought to town from a locality 25 miles distant. A prospecting party will leave on Monday for the spot.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL will be convened for dispatch of business early in February by commission, His Excellency deeming it advisable, in view of the important matters that press upon the Government, not to postpone the opening beyond that period.

THE royal band of the King of Belgium has been engaged for sixty days, and will give forty concerts at the Grand Opera House, New York. The band numbers 75 performers, led by Victor Bender.

BACHELORS BALL.—A very agreeable ball, given by the Bachelors of Victoria to the married folk, took place at the Alhambra on Friday night. About 160 lady and gentleman guests attended, and the dancing was continued until an early hour in the morning.

ROAD TAX.—The names of 207 defaulters under the Road Tax Act appear in yesterday's *Gazette*. We give this notice for the benefit of the parties most interested, for not one in one hundred ever see the *Gazette*.

THE steamship California is supposed to have left San Francisco for Victoria yesterday.

THE Gussie Telfair goes to Nanaimo today.

The Snow.

Oh! the snow, the beautiful snow,
Filling the sky and earth below;
Over the housetops, over the street,
Over the heads of the people you meet;
Dancing,
Flirting,
Skimming along,
Beautiful snow! it can do no wrong,
Flying to kiss a fair lady's cheek,
Clinging to lips in a frolicsome freak,
Beautiful snow from the heaven above,
Pure as an angel, gentle as love!

Oh! the snow, the beautiful snow,
How the flakes gather and laugh as they go,
Whirling out in the maddening fun,
It plays in its glee with every one;
Chasing,
Laughing,
Hurrying by;
It lights on the face and sparkles the eye;
And the dogs, with a bark and a bound,
Snap the crystals that eddy around;
The top of a hill is alive and its heart in a glow,
To welcome the coming of beautiful snow!

How the wild crowd goes swaying along,
Hailing each other with humor and song;
How the gay sleighs like meteors flash by,
Bright for the moment, then lost to the eye;
Ringing,
Swinging,
Dashing they go,
Over the crust of the beautiful snow:
Snow so pure when it falls from the sky,
To be trampled in mud by the crowd passing by,
To be trampled and tracked by the thousands of feet,
Till it blends with the filth in the horrible street.

Once I was pure as the snow—but I fell!
Fell like the snow-flakes from heaven to hell;
Fell to be trampled as filth in the street,
Fell to be scoffed, to be spit on and beat,
Pleading,
Cursing,
Dreading to die,
Selling my soul to whoever would buy,
Dealing in shame for a morsel of bread,
Hating the living and fearing the dead,
Merciful God, have I fallen so low?
And yet I was once like the beautiful snow.

Once I was fair as the beautiful snow,
With an eye like its crystals, a heart like its glow;
Once I was loved for my innocent grace—
Flattered and sought for the charms of my face;
Father,
Mother,
sisters all,
God and myself, I have lost by my fall;
The veriest wretch that goes shivering by,
Will make a wide sweep lest I wander too nigh;
For all that is on or above me I know
There's nothing that's pure as the beautiful snow.

How strange it should be that this beautiful snow
Should fall on a sinner with nowhere to go!
How strange it should be when the night comes again,
If the snow and the ice struck my desperate brain,
Fainting,
Freezing,
Dying alone.
Too wicked for prayer, too weak for a moan,
To be heard in the streets of the crazy town,
Gone mad in the joy of the snow coming down,
To be a sad die in my terrible woe,
With a bed and a shroud of the beautiful snow.

M. Charles Cros calls the attention of the French Academy to a means of communication with the inhabitants of the planets. He states that this might be done by sending rays of light from parabolic reflecting mirrors to the said planets, so as to produce a set of intermittent telegraphic signals, which would be easily understood. He endeavors to prove that such spots of light would be easily visible on Venus or Mars, and he alludes to certain bright spots on these planets which several astronomers have observed at various times, and which may be telegraphic signals that are being sent to us by the inhabitants of Venus and Mars.

Thrilling Scene on a Tight-Rope.

An English paper thus details a thrilling affair which occurred during one of Blondin's recent exhibitions. After he had crossed in a sack, stood on a chair, and done some other of his minor feats, it was found that the rope which was a new one, had slackened so considerably that it would be necessary to tighten it in order to allow of his performing his new and extraordinary feat of crossing it on a bicycle, and he was therefore compelled to appeal to the audience for time to tighten the rope. Half an hour was asked for and cheerfully given, but after the guy ropes had been loosened and the rope tightened up some difficulty was found in refixing the pole to which the guys were attached in consequence of the tension of the rope having dragged them forcibly out of the ground. Quite three-quarters of an hour elapsed before this was done, and then Blondin appeared again and starting from the west end of the building carried his assistant over on his back It was evident, from the lowering of some ballast bags on the guy poles, that during this passage across the rope slackened a great deal, but Boldin either did not observe this or did not think it important; for after a short interval, during which he changed his dress, he appeared on his bicycle and, amid the cheers of the spectators, started on what seemed an awfully perilous journey. He had not gone far when it became apparent from the decline of the rope that it had slackened very much, and people who understood the nature of bicycles and the impossibility of propelling them up hill began to calculate the probabilities of his getting up the incline he must inevitably meet at the other end of the rope, but Blondin looked extremely cool and confident and no fears for his safety seemed to be entertained till, after stopping cleverly about midway, he began to traverse the incline. It then became apparent, from the gradual slackening of his speed, that he was doing some hard work, and murmurs began to rise from the audience.

When about twenty yards from the landing stage, he came to a dead stop and appeared to rest, balancing himself cautiously with the great pole he carried. He then made another effort and got a few yards further, when he stopped again. It then became very apparent that he could not get farther, as, although at the danger of disturbing his equilibrium, he tried to jerk the machine onward, it refused to move. The scene that then ensued was most exciting. People left their seats; ladies, with frightened faces, made for the doors, and the general mass of the people at the east end of the building made a rush to the west end, hundreds jumping into the arena. When the rush and noise had subsided, a marvelous stillness succeeded. The crowds on the floor beneath the rope and in the galleries nearest the spot, seemed to be hushed in eager expectation of something unpleasant, some gazed with horror-stricken faces on the performer, who sat motionless as a statue on the rope, about six yards from the landing-place, while his assistant leaned over the stage and appeared to be speaking to him, but looked helpless in the emergency. After the delay of two or three minutes, which seemed an age, the assistant, evidently by Blondin's directions, procured a rope which he threw out cautiously. It fell on the performer's shoulders and he with some difficulty sustained the pole with one hand while with the other he tied the rope round his waist. The assistant then gently pulled him in. Every move of the wheels was watched by the audience in silent terror till the machine ran on to the landing-stage, when the suppressed excitement culminated in one great shout of joy, succeeded by the wildest demonstrations.

CONGRESS.—Mr. Parton, in an article in the November number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, states that he has tried in vain to ascertain the total cost of a Session of the Congress of the United States, but that it is certain it costs the country as much as $4,000,000, or, taking the Session at 20 days a month for six months, more than $33 000 a day. The chaplain's prayer, usually consumes $138 worth of time every morning. The mere list of contingent expenses of the House fills a volume of 220 pages, with its mass of charges such as 20 portmonaies, above 100 penknives, at about $3 each, inkstands, pocket scissors, hairbrushes, tobacco, cotton, shoelaces, newspapers, stationary by the mountain. Mr. Parton says,—'I spend my whole time from January to December in one unending task of spoiling white paper, but I cannot get through more than three reams per annum which cost about $20. I read with amazement of the quantities consumed about the Capitol.' He maintains that privileges and perquisites will always be the occasion for profusion and means of corruption, and that members should increase their salaries, but pay their own mileage and their own postage, buy their own writing paper and pay all their officers by salary. 'Now that a member from Oregon can get to the Capitol in 11 days, it is too absurd to pay him 15 times as much mileage as Henry Clay used to get for his six weeks' horseback ride from Kentucky.' Dying is an expensive affair—the bill of the Sergeant-at-Arms for conveying the body of a deceased member from Washington to Easton, Pennsylvania, amounted to $2,144. It cost the country $18,000 to publish, in a volume of 962 pages, the addresses of condolence called forth by the assassination of President Lincoln—and there may perhaps be ten pages worth preserving. A joint resolution in 1864 ordered that 50,000 copies of the *Army Register of Volunteers* be printed for sale, at cost, in 8 volumes. A little experience of the demand for the work led to a reduction of the order to 1,000 copies. Those who have held the office of public printer are of opinion that $500 000 a year are wasted at the public printing office.

JORUM was told of a supper at which goblets of ice formed by evaporation, were used to drink champagne. Jorum heard the story through, and then exclaimed, 'Well, I *ice wore* I'

The Latest Sensation.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE BROTHER-IN-LAW OF THE PORTUGUESE MINISTER TO A COLORED BELLE OF WASHINGTON CITY.

[Washington (Dec. 7th) Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

After many postponements and some obstacles that would have appalled most people, the long promised nuptials of Mons Paul Gerard, brother-in-law to the Portuguese Minister, and Miss Maria Bareka Wormley, daughter of a colored citizen of Washington, took place this evening at the residence of the Rev. Dr. White, pastor St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church, corner of Fifteenth and H streets. The postponements and obstacles were principally the following: The gentleman desired to be married by a Catholic priest, and the lady by a Presbyterian minister of her own color. The gentleman wished the ceremony at an earlier day, but the lady objected, declaring that she could not be ready sooner. Last Sunday both these difficulties were arranged, the lady gracefully yielding to the gentleman's wishes in both particulars, and it was agreed that they should be wedded on this evening. This having been settled, Mons. Gerard went to the Rev. Dr. White, to notify him that he would like to have the ceremony performed by that clergyman at St. Matthew's Church. Dr. White made the usual inquiries and discovering that the lady was not a baptized Christian, informed Mons. Gerard that a dispensation would have to be obtained from the Archbishop before the ceremony could be validly performed. Mons. Gerard acquiesced in the propriety of sending for a dispensation, but declared privately to some of his friends that should the required license not be granted he would have the marriage performed by one of the district judges. Happily the dispensation arrived here this morning, and the marriage was, therefore, decided to come off at half-past 8 this evening. An effort was make to keep the matter a great secret; nobody was to know of it but a few friends, the *Herald* correspondent and a member of the French legation; but somebody let the cat out of the bag, and long before nightfall a large proportion of the colored community was in the highest state of expectation and excitement. The newspaper men too, were in a ferment, contriving all sorts of plans to get a peep at the remarkable nuptials. About 8 o'clock this evening a large crowd was gathered about the bride's residence, waiting for the appearance of the nuptial train, and discussing freely the peculiar features of the impending ceremony. About Dr. White's house, on H street, there was a still larger gathering—the sidewalk was blocked up and the stoop was crammed. Inside the hall was in possession of some fifty colored people, and the parlors were graced by a number of dark belles neatly dressed and attended by their cavaliers. Not more than three or four white people were among the spectators in Dr. White's house; among those few were ex-Mayor Barret, Mr. Arthur Sheppard, Mr. H. J. Ramsdell, Mr. E. Brooks, Don Pinth, Mr. Borreau and your correspondent. At about 20 minutes to 9 o'clock the bride and bridegroom, with the accompanying cortege, arrived at the house, and there was an immediate flutter. Everybody drew near the hall door to witness the grand *entree*. The bride appeared leaning upon her father's arm; next came Monsieur Paul Gerard, the bridegroom, leading the mother-in-law. There were no bridesmaids or groomsmen, but several colored ladies and gentlemen accompanied the nuptial party, and entered Dr. White's parlors, filling them completely. Miss Wormley was arrayed in a beautiful white satin dress, trimmed with white lace; wore on her head a wreath of white flowers, from which hung a costly lace veil, also white. She carried in her hand a beautiful bouquet. Large, dark, swimming eyes, jet black hair, delicate peachy complexion, a full, plump figure and statue rather above that of ladies in general, make up a very rough description of the bride. She is quite pleasing altogether in apperance; although not what properly could be called beautiful. Her white robes were hardly calculated to set off to advantage her peculiar style of features. The bridegroom can be briefly described as a dark little Frenchman—in fact darker than the bride, very young and with most of the French characteristics in appearance and manners. He was dressed in a plain black suit, white necktie and gloves. After a delay of five minutes Dr. White came into the parlour, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Mackin and Mr. O'Hare, sexton of the church. He paid his respects to the couple, and then performed the ceremony which united them for life. After the ceremony the bridal party repaired to the residence of the bride, on Fourteenth street, where they received all their friends in hospitable style.

The irreconcilable journal *La Rappel* has adoppted the calender promulgated by the revolutionary epoch in the last century. For instance, its number of Tuesday is headed '18th Vendemiaire (vintage month), year LXXVIII.' This calendar, established in 1792, lasted fourteen years, and was abolished by Napoleon in 1806.

The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday January 12, 1870

John Stiles and His Work.

The last mail brought us a letter from 'John Stiles,' of Washington, enclosing a number of articles, the emanations of his own fertile brain, cut from various newspapers published in that city. In the letter he says, 'It is difficult to ascertain here correct information in reference to the sentiments of the people of British Columbia on Annexation. I would take it as an especial favour, if you would, confidentially, in a letter, inform me on that subject. I would like to receive a copy of your paper occasionally — especially when it has anything on Reciprocity, Annexation, Independence, &c. * * * * * I am a native of Nova Scotia. I believe that Annexation would benefit the colonies, England and the United States, and therefore advocate that measure.' Now, inasmuch as we have no notion of placing ourselves in 'confidential' communication with a spy from the enemy's camp, more especially when that spy happens to be a traitor, of whose antecedents we are not ignorant, we prefer to answer John Stiles in the more open form of a newspaper article; and, in doing this, we trust we shall not be considered as acting with any want of courtesy towards our 'confidential' correspondent. In glancing over the clippings sent us we find ample corroboration of the intimation that it is difficult to obtain in Washington correct information in reference to public sentiment here, and one is impelled to the conclusion that John Stiles is either profoundly ignorant on that subject, or that he is inclined to deal very loosely with facts. For instance, when he says of this colony, 'Although the Governor's Council of the colony unanimously voted, some time ago, to join the Dominion, the people opposed the movement and have continued to do so.' The Colonial Secretary, in London, transmitted a dispatch to the Governor of British Columbia, in August last, advising an early union with Canada. But the invitation made no impression upon the minds of the people.' Need we say that all this is just the converse of facts? For three years have the people desired union with Canada; but the Governor's Council blocked the way. The dispatch on Confederation made the most profound impression upon the minds of the people, and wherever the Governor went he was the recipient of addresses giving him a hearty welcome as the representative of the Queen, and the known friend and promoter of Confederation. Indeed, the ovation His Excellency received from the principal community on the mainland was such as can find no parallel in the history of the colony. All this outburst of loyal enthusiasm was, perhaps less because he was the representative of the Queen than because he was regarded as the champion of Confederation. On these two points, John Stiles has his answer; and it is an honest and true answer. In another article he says that both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are 'struggling to be released from Confederation,' a statement certainly not borne out by facts. Of this colony he remarks, 'British Columbia has had a series of propositions from Canada to go into the Dominion, all of which have been rejected, and the people have petitioned the Queen of England to be allowed to unite their fortunes with the American Republic, and have commissioned an agent to come to Washington to negotiate terms of admission into the Union.' Here, again, is John Stiles deplorably unfortunate with his facts. Charitably assuming him to be inadvertently so, we shall again supply correct information: It is quite true that, about three years ago, a petition was gotten up in this community, asking the Queen's permission to join the Republic; but it is equally true that only a mere handful of foreign residents signed it. It is also true that the only newspaper which ventured to support this 'treason in a corner' only survived the folly by a few weeks, and its editor and proprietor, who constituted the head and front of the movement, very shortly after annexed himself to the Republic, by the more simple and rational process known by the name of 'Emigration.' It cannot be denied that a more recent but no more general movement resulted in a petition being gotten up in this community, to the President of the United States, asking him to take steps for 'acquiring' British Columbia; but it is only proper to state that the petition did not bear the signatures of fifty residents, only five of whom could claim to be British subjects, either by birth or naturalization. Is it to be wondered at that, in a community of four thousand, there should be found, say, forty foreigners desirous that the flag and institutions of their own land should be extended over this the land of their adoption? The telegraph has already informed us that Vincent Collyer, in handing the precious document to President Grant, assured him that it was to be followed by another which was to 'contain the names of all the British merchants and others at Victoria, Nanaimo and other places, in favor of the transfer of British Columbia to the United States.' Such assurance would appear to have been necessary in presenting a petition chiefly remarkable for the paucity of signatures it exhibited; but we greatly think that, should Vincent Collyer rely upon the second petition to sustain the prestige of his mission to the White House, he is doomed to grevious disappointment; and should that gentleman have an axe to grind, we would advise him to make the most of his time, before the expectations created by his assurances come to an end. In every instance the Annexation movements in this colony have been confined to the single community in which we now write; nor have they ever attained such dimensions as would disentitle Victoria to be considered loyal, thoroughly loyal to the British Crown. But, to deal with the subject in a more general way, the people of British Columbia have no desire to change their allegiance. They think they can descern in Confederation the speedy establishment of a powerful British empire on this continent, which will leave them nothing to covet, whatever they may discover worthy of admiration and imitation south of the forty-ninth parallel of laditude. Nor is this necessarily inconsistant with the theory that the whole Anglo-Saxon race on this continent must eventually form one nation—a nation which will give civilization and dictate peace to the world: only the process by which that condition will be attained is a very different one from that which John Stiles is seeking to promote. Such a glorious result will never be attained by means of petty, hole-and-corner treasonable plots. It can only be brought about by the open and spontaneous coming together of two great peoples, a result most readily attainable through that very Confederation which small and short-sighted minds deprecate. On the other hand, should the great scheme of creating a British empire on this continent prove a failure—should the parent nation prove recreant to the great duty of the hour and hesitate to employ her idle treasure and surplus population in cementing, opening and filling the vast territories stretching from Newfoundland to Vancouver Island, the whole attitude of this question must be changed; and we hesitate to contemplate results. As we have repeatedly said, Confederation must either be a great and immediate success—and the British nation must make it such—or a gigantic failure. There are two roads to Washington, neither of which Vincent Collyer and John Stiles are travelling. There now, John Stiles has his answer. We have endeavoured to state the case honestly, and our facts are incontrovertible. Will he be good enough to reciprocate, by obtaining for this article the same publicity in Washington which his own erroneous statements have enjoyed?

Thursday Jan 13

Pere Hyacinthe on Marriage.—On the evening of the 7th Dec. the barefooted Carmelite preached to a very large audience in the Academy of Music, N. Y. The following passage from his sermon may prove interesting to our readers:

"I open the Bible at the commencement, and I find it recorded that God made Adam lord over the earth and all its created beings, but that there was a want in Adam's heart which the empire of the planet could not fill. God had surveyed all the works that he had made, and pronounced them good; but of man, his latest work, he said: 'It is not good for man to dwell alone.' Then, like a magnificent artist, plunging his hand into the flank of the living marble, he brings forth that which modelled by his hand becomes a thing of beauty, of peerless excellence—woman. (Applause from Mr Greeley.) Here is, gentlemen, the work given you by God himself. The earth as your territory and woman as your companion. There is the avocation and the consolation. In the earth all the barriers have fallen. The seas are spanned, the rivers are bridged, the mountains tunnelled. Steam and electricity, these mighty agents, will enable us and future generations to carry out, in the fullest acceptation of its meaning, the permission of the Lord to cultivate the earth. And for marriage it is a duty. The celibacy of the priesthood is a solemn offering to God, accepted by Him, and is an exceptional case. But the man who is not bound by such a vow and who remains celibate, proves that he is not sufficiently great to recognize the law of the human family. (Great applause.) Marriage, ladies and gentlemen, is a duty alike by the laws of God and Society. He who evades this duty offends both."

The American bark Oaklands, Capt Batchelder, ran in to Esquimalt yesterday morning to escape the furious gale. The bark was thirteen days from San Francisco and reports strong easterly and northeasterly winds the entire passage. The prevalence of these winds would render it impossible for the disabled bark Maria J Smith to get ashore and we shall, in all probability, next hear of her arrival at San Francisco.

Detained.—The steamer Enterprise, detained by the high wind yesterday morning, will sail at 10 o'clock this morning for New Westminster.

City Council.

Wednesday Evening, Jan 12, 1869.

Council met at 8 o'clock—His Worship the Mayor in the Chair and Councillors Walker, Carey, Gerow, Allsop, Russell and McKay present.

A number of small bills for street work were ordered paid.

Bill of Hayward & Jenkinson, $111, for repairing the cistern at the corner of Johnson and Store streets. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The report of Messrs Mallandaine and Kent, City Auditors, was read. The report states that the accounts were checked by them and found correct and that the statement of receipts and expenditures for 1869 would be found correct. Report accepted.

Bill of Willis Bond, $20, for Pandora street crossing, was referred to the Finance Committee for payment.

Communication from Frank Sylvester, Secretary of the Fire Department, calling attention to the foul state of chimnies on Trounce alley and Cormorant street, which had caused frequent alarms.

Councillors Allsop and Russell said that the parties who were responsible for the alarms were liable to a heavy penalty.

Councillor Carey moved that there be a notice published informing persons having sooty chimneys that they were liable to punishment under the Fire Ordinance. Adopted.

The requisition by property holders for the construction of a sidewalk on the north side of View street, was referred to the Street Committee.

Councilor Russell called the attention of the Mayor and Council to the necessity of a crosswalk at the intersection of Johnson and Quadra streets, and for a sidewalk along the side of lots 397 and 398, block W, west side of Quadra street. He moved that the owners of those blocks be notified to lay a proper sidewalk forthwith. At present the road was impassable.

Councillor Allsop suggested a 3-foot sidewalk.

His worship thought two planks would answer, as the owners were not well off.

Councillor Russell and Gerow thought a 3-foot walk would answer, and the motion as amended was adopted.

A crosswalk was ordered to be laid across Johnson street at its intersection with Quadra street.

Councillor Carey called up the resolution suspending C Wren, poundkeeper, and appointing H Richardson as deputy, and moved that it be rescinded.

The Mayor said the matter was going to a higher Court and the resolution should properly lie over for one week.

Councillor Carey replied that the acting poundkeeper was not under bonds, and the bonds of the poundkeeper during his suspension were not responsible for anything the acting poundkeeper might do irregularly.

Councillor Allsop was in favor of waiting until the poundkeeper had been tried when, if convicted, another keeper might be appointed. In the meantime, it would be well if the acting poundkeeper furnished bonds.

The report of the Committee on the charge of bribery by the poundkeeper was read.

The report convicts the poundkeeper of having received $1 50 from John H. Meldrum to liberate a goat subject to poundage.

Councillor Gerow believed that Wren's bondsmen were not responsible for his deputy's acts and would second the resolution of Councillor Carey.

Councillor Russell thought a poundkeeper ought to devote his spare hours to scraping up the mud in the streets ready for carting away.

The Mayor said the resolution aimed at getting rid of Wren and Richardson and having no poundkeeper.

Councillor Carey did not intend that the office should become vacant.

The Mayor said that the resolution now offered touched upon a matter that was not contained in the original resolution, viz:—the appointment of Richardson. He could not, therefore, put the resolution.

Councillor Carey here said that he would withdraw the name of Richardson from the resolution, as he was really acting without any authority.

The resolution was then carried.

Councillor Carey moved that the report of the committee on the conduct of Chairmen be taken up. Carried.

The report was then read.

On motion of Councillor Carey, seconded by Councillor Walker, the Council decided that the charges had been fairly proven and that Wren be dismissed.

Councillor Russell revived his project of making the poundkeeper clean the streets in addition to performing the duties as poundkeeper.

A long discussion ensued, and the matter was finally laid over till Friday.

Councillor Gerow called attention to the fact that seven horses were seized and put in pound on the 24th December. They were corraled at Skinner's Farm and he believed that the poundkeeper had employed some one to drive them to town.

The Mayor thought Councillor Gerow had no right to make so disreputable a statement.

Councillor Gerow moved the money paid for impounding the seven horses be refunded.

Councillor Carey seconded.

The Mayor said he would not refer the motion to the Council.

Councillor Russell favored the resolution, and our reporter left him at 10 p.m. in the midst of a very able and pathetic address.

Condition of Governor Musgrave.—We are authorized to state that the unfavorable rumors regarding the condition of His Excellency the Governor have no foundation in fact, and that, although His Excellency's convalescence will not be so rapid as was anticipated a few days ago, everything appears to be progressing favorably. The Governor's general health is excellent.

Road Tax.—Before Mr Pemberton, yesterday, the case against A B Davie, as administrator of J C Davie, was dismissed on a point of law. The case of John Ash was referred to the head of the Lands and Works Department, and will come up again in two days. G F Foster was ordered to pay amount due with costs.

Road Steamer.—One of the road steamers, with india-rubber tires to the wheels, invented by Thomson, of Edinburgh, has been running through the streets of Paris for some weeks, dragging behind it a heavy Versailles omnibus with 50 passengers, compared to which the six horse power engine looked like a steaming towing an Indiaman. On the report of the French Government engineers, leave has been granted to the road steamer to ply over two routes, several miles in length, and including some busy parts of Paris. The engineers report it more handy and manageable than horses, and in no way dangerous to the public.

The Reciprocity Resolutions.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says that the resolutions touching reciprocity which passed the House of Representatives recently are said to mean nothing but a support of the President in condemning the old treaty. As the President says, it may be necessary to have some regulations of a commercial character between the United States and the Provinces, and as Secretary Fish has invited, it is said, the Canadian authorities to a discussion of such regulations, many members who voted to sustain the resolutions are, themselves, in favor of a new treaty.

County Court—Rowland *vs.* Dobrin.—Suit was brought to recover $150, damages alleged to have been done by defendant to property occupied by him and belonging to plaintiff. Mr Robertson, instructed by Mr Courtney, for plaintiff; Mr Bishop for defendant. Decision reserved until to-day at 11 a. m.

Roses and daisies in great profusion are in full bloom in the open air at the English camp on San Juan Island. Fine bouquets are gathered every day. 'Yot a country, and yot a peeples,' that we can't turn to better advantage the benefits that Nature has showered upon us.

A western newspaper having repeated the old paradox that if two letters be taken from money there will be but one left, the Vicksburg *Times* remarks—'We once knew a fellow who took money from two letters and there was none left.'

The sale of Mr A D Richardson's books is officially certified by the American Publishing Company, as follows: Field Dungeon and Escape, 98,000 copies; Personal History of U S Grant, 23,000 do; Beyond the Mississippi, 103,000 do.

The stiff northwester that sprung up suddenly about 3 o'clock yesterday morning prostrated many fences in the district and blew down some trees, but worked no other damage, so far as we have learned. Should the Tellur have crossed the bar, she must have had the wind to her teeth all yesterday.

Down.—The line north and south of this place went down yesterday.

Open Up the Hidden Treasures.

Editor British Colonist.—I believe the Legislative Council will shortly meet, and a great deal is expected from them—Confederation, modifying tariff, &c. Let us open our eyes and make Vancouver Island what it is bound to be some time, not far distant. Here we are, on an Island only about 280 miles in length and about 80 in breadth, yet we know nothing of the interior. Gold diggings have been found only twelve miles from town, as the crow flies, that have paid from half an ounce to three ounces per day to the hand with a common rocker. On nearly all the streams on the West coast of this Island, gold has been found, all about the same quality as that of Leech river.

Let us pull together for once and insist on the Government and Legislative Council making a trail from Victoria to Fort Rupert, or some point thereabouts, through the centre of the Island. It will not cost over $20 000, if the job is given to the right kind of men, to carry through. If such a trail were cut, this Island would be thoroughly prospected. Plenty of men would get an animal and pack provisions, tools, &c, back to some good starting point, and prospect this island in every direction. If there are not good diggings found, or good open lands, there are more beaver than would pay for five hundred such trails, so that men would make a paying job by combining trapping hunting and prospecting, if not farming. I, with many others, have great faith in the richness of this Island, not only from experience but from the statement of the celebrated Scotch Geologist, Dr Owens, who said long before the California or Australian mines were discovered that they, with Vancouver Island and Borneo were as rich in gold as Mexico. He said the Rocky Mountains, North of California, were very rich in spots, and that small deposits were in Canada. I remember a lecture on geology in London, about thirty years since, where a copy of his chart was shown and explained to his audience, with these places marked as gold bearing countries, and his reasons given for saying so, which is now well proven excepting this island and Borneo. have remained here since 1858, waiting patiently for a road or trail to be made, and as there are no snow-capped mountains in the way, I do not see why it cannot be made for the amount above mentioned. I believe there are valleys in the interior, after you get to the other side of Barkely Sound, that will stretch from five to forty miles in length, if not valleys, certainly lakes. As one that has faith in the richness of this island, I sincerely hope some steps will be taken to open it up. H.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—With the changes in the weather we become some trial to the constitution over which any one moderately observant may happily pass, provided Holloway's medicine be taken when the first symptoms of disordered action or depressed feelings indicate a departure from health. These mildly purgative yet powerful purifying Pills, are admirably adapted for the very persons, women, and children, and for all whose occupations mostly confine them to the house, whose appetite is generally poor, and who need digestion is slow and imperfect. The directions appertain the exact dose for every invalid who may, with moderate attention, regain good health, and confidently point out to fellow-sufferers how these remedies will be their best mode of cure and surest source of strength. 38

The Prince of Wales as a Free-Mason.

(London Times, Dec. 6.

On Wednesday the United Grand Lodge of England assembled at Freemasons'-hall, Great Queen street, when proceedings of more than ordinary interest occupied the attention of a large and brilliant assemblage—one, indeed, of the largest in modern times, in consequence of the presence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who entered for the first time on his position of Past Grand Master, to which he was elected at the previous Grand Lodge. The Earl of Zetland occupied the throne, having on his right the Earl de Grey and Ripon, with Mr Algernon Perkins in the Senior Warden's chair, and Mr J G Dodson, MP, in that of the Junior Warden's. Among the brethren who occupied seats on the dais as Past Grand officers, were the Duke of St Albans, Sir D Gooch, M P, Rev Sir J Warren Hayes, Sir Albert W Woods, the Rev R J Simpson, Major Creaton, Mr J R Stebbing (Mayor of Southampton), Mr Savage, Mr M'Intyre, Mr F Roxburgh, QC, Mr James Mason and Colonel Cole.

After the Lodge had been formally opened, the Grand Master, Earl Zetland, rose and said he had to inform the Grand Lodge that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was waiting to be admitted into the Lodge. [Applause] By the confirmation of the minutes his Royal Highness was now a member of the Grand Lodge, and enjoyed the title of Past Grand Master. There could be but one feeling—which was one of rejoicing—among the brethren at the accession of the illustrious brother to a seat in Grand Lodge. [Applause.] As His Royal Highness was now waiting, the noble Earl said he did not think it necessary to say another word; he felt quite sure that all the brethren rejoiced as he did, and had the highest gratification at finding their illustrious brother coming among them. [Applause.] He would, therefore, direct the two Grand Wardens, the Grand Director of Ceremonies, and the other officers to conduct his Royal Highness into the Lodge. [Cheers.]

The officers named then retired, and when they appeared with the Prince the whole of the brethren simultaneously arose. The Prince wore an ordinary Master Mason's apron and the Order of the Garter. He was conducted to the left of the Grand Master and remained standing.

The Grand Master, addressing the Prince, said—May it please your Royal Highness, it is my duty to welcome most cordially your Royal Highness to the Grand Lodge of England, and I assure your Royal Highness that this epoch has long been wished for and expected by the body of masons forming the craft of England. (Hear, hear.) I can further assure your Royal Highness that your advent to Masonry was welcomed most enthusiastically by every private lodge in England. The craft in general in England is so much indebted to the patronage of your Royal house that they cannot but be most desirous to show their cordial good wishes to that house, and their delight at receiving your Royal Highness among them as a brother Mason. (Cheers.) It is hardly necessary for me to enumerate the members of your Royal house who have been patrons, Grand Masters and members of the craft in England. You have only to look round and see the portraits of George IV, the Duke of York, and your Royal Highness's more immediate ancestor, the Duke of Kent (cheers), to know what great advantages the craft in general have derived from such illustrious patronage, and to make you well aware of the delight which your coming into Masonry has caused in this country. (Cheers.)

After again alluding to the services of the Duke of Kent and the Duke of Sussex, he invested the Prince with the 'clothing' of a Past Grand Master, and invited him to take his seat as member of the Grand Lodge of England. All the titles of the Prince were announced by Sir Albert Woods, who proclaimed the Prince by his new title in Masonry.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales said—Most Worshipful Grand Master, Grand Officers, and Brethren—Allow me to tender you my warmest and most sincere thanks for the great honor you have conferred upon me this evening. For a long time past it had been my wish to become a Freemason and member of the ancient craft. Although brethren, I was initiated in a foreign country, I at the time felt—and you will all agree with me—that Freemasonry is one and the same in all countries; we are all fellow-craftsmen—and I can assure you I feel it a great honor to be here to-day—admitted a member of the Grand Lodge of England [Cheers.] Allow me to thank you once more, Most Worshipful Grand Master, for the kind words you have spoken and for the cordial manner in which you and all the brethren have received me this evening [Applause]

The Prince then took his seat on a chair which was surmounted by the plume of the Principality. He remained to hear the conduct of business, which was the announced resignation of office by the Grand Master, and the nomination of the Earl deGrey and Ripon as the Earl's successor. In the course of the evening his Royal Highness was 'saluted' with the Royal sign, which appeared to give him great gratification and no little astonishment.

The Australian Rabbits.—Owners of runs continue to expend large sums of money in order to prevent the increase of the wild rabbits, which, in some districts, appear to have become a formidable nuisance. Mr. Robertson's run at Colac, for instance, is enclosed with stone walling, and a man with a pack of hounds is engaged in keeping the rabbits outside the boundary, while the run has been already cleared by the work of the rabbiters, at an expenditure up to the present date of £9,000. Dr. Stoddart has four miles of walling completed, and has expended £1,300 in endeavouring to get rid of the bunnies. Mr. H. Murray has also expended some thousands of pounds in a like manner.—*Melbourne Argus*

A secret has been extensively published published on the Continent lately that President Grant will soon visit the Sovereigns of Europe, and that he will make a transatlantic voyage, accompanied by a fleet of ironclads.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

Paris, Jan 9—The resignation of Peter Perfect of Police, is not yet officially announced, but he will soon resign.

Madrid, Jan 9—The ministerial crisis has terminated. Senor Rivera President of the Cortes, has accepted the ministry of the interior, Admiral Lopez of the Marine, and Senor Segorta of the Department of State.

London, Jan 9—A trades' union riot occurred at Thorncliffe, near Sheffield, yesterday. Much excitement prevails at Sheffield.

Rome, Jan 8—At a session of the Council to-day notice was given of the nomination of Cardinal Bizzari as president of the committee on religious orders. The committee on dogmas commenced its sittings by several extra petitions to the Roman Father. Several signed their names to a petition to the Pope praying his holiness to present to the Council an opportunity for declaring the dogma of infallibility. It is evidently their design to force the Holy Father into this postponement policy. They are doubtful about obtaining a sufficient number of adherents unless they publicly commite himself in favor of the dogma. They report that the Pope will allow no discussion on the points of infallibility by the Council unless he is sure of the result. It is inferred he receives such petitions as the above simply as expressions of homage to the Holy See.

Eastern States.

Portland, Maine, Jan 9—It has been arranged that 48 hours will elapse between the arrival of the Peabody fleet and the funeral ceremonies, during which the body will lie in state in the City Hall—which will be draped in mourning. The ceremonies on the day of departure will be grand and impressive. Governor Chamberlain and staff will be present and Thornton, the British Minister, is expected.

Two colored persons were refused admission into the dress circle of a theatre in Charleston, South Carolina. They had procured tickets for reserved seats. The manager was arrested on a charge of violating State Law.

New York, Jan 10 — Two hundred and fifty Chinese arrived at New Orleans yesterday and started immediately for Texas.

The treaty for the acquisition of San Domingo, negotiated with President Baez by Commercial Agent Perry, will be sent to Congress on Monday. Senators assert that San Domingo is of as much importance as Cuba, as the acquisition of one will lead to the other. Treaty not yet made public. The country is to be ceded as a Territory, not as a State.

The Supreme Court of Alabama has decided that there has been no property in slaves since 1863, and the proceedings of Courts during the four years of the war are null and void.

Washington, Jan 10—General Sherman in general orders to-day, announces the death of Gen Mower, 'than whom, he says, better soldier or a braver man' never lived.

The President has sent several nominations to the House to-day, among which are E. S. Salomon of Chicago for Governor of Washington Territory.

A large number of bills were introduced, including a resolution by Corbett in favor of including the annexation of British Columbia in the subjects for negotiation with England. Stewart moved to take up a bill enfranchising Virginia to representation in Congress. Sumner opposed action on the bill until a committee investigates the condition of affairs in Virginia. The bill was taken up and an animated discussion ensued. Stewart urged prompt admission of the State on the ground that the faith of Congress was pledged thereto. Sumner urged as a reason for deferring action the condition of things in Tennessee which should teach the Senate caution. If the bill was allowed to go over until next week, he would not oppose its consideration. Howard opposed the admission of Virginia and said he could not overlook the fact that the legislature was overwhelmingly rebellious. Edmonds wanted the bill postponed till he could inv stigate the condition of affairs in Virginia. Morton took the ground that the spirit of the entire reconstruction act gives all rebels the right to take part in the organization of the State except such as are embraced in the third clause of the 14th amendment of the State. Drake moved an amendment providing that any future reconstruction by a state of its ratification of the 15th amendment should operate to exclude it from representation. The debate continued without reaching a vote. In the House a large number of bills were introduced, a large portion of which was a bill appointing representatives to Congress by Paine. Section of one provides that after March, 1871 the House of Representatives shall consist of three hundred members. The other acts provide details for carrying out the bills.

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Cuba.

New York, Jan 10—The *Times'* correspondent writes from Cuba by the last mail News is of very serious importance. The negroes on 15 large plantations in the district of Sagua la Grand have risen in rebellion. The military were shooting all who could be caught. Nobody here believes the hopeful statement by the semi-official journal since facts continually belie the assertion. The Spanish treasury is perfectly exhausted and the Government can send no money to Cuba. General Caballero de Cherd has to borrow sixty millions pesetas from Havana merchants to provide for war expenses.

California.

San Francisco, Jan 11—Legal tenders quiet at 82 buying, 82½ selling.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

PARIS, Jan 9—The resignation of Peters, Perfect of Police, is not yet officially announced, but he will soon resign.

MADRID, Jan 9—The ministerial crisis has terminated. Senor Rivera President of the Cortes, has accepted the ministry of the interior, Admiral Lopez of the Marine, and Senor Sego-ta of the Department of State.

LONDON, Jan 9—A trades' union riot occurred at Thorncliffe, near Sheffield, yesterday. Much excitement prevails at Sheffield.

ROME, Jan 8—At a session of the Council to-day notice was given of the nomination of Cardinal Bezzari as president of the committee on religious orders. The committee on dogmas commenced its sittings by several extra petitions to the Roman Father. Several signed their names to a petition to the Pope praying his holiness to present to the Council an opportunity for declaring the dogma of infallibility. It is evidently their design to force the Holy Father into this postscript policy. They are doubtful about obtaining a sufficient number of adherents unless he publicly commits himself in favor of the dogma. They report that the Pope will allow no discussion on the points of infallibility by the Council unless he is sure of the result. It is inferred he receives such petitions as the above simply as expressions of homage to the Holy See.

Eastern States.

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan 9—It has been arranged that 48 hours will elapse between the arrival of the Peabody fleet and the funeral ceremonies, during which the body will lie in state in the City Hall—which will be draped in mourning. The ceremonies on the day of departure will be grand and impressive. Governor Chamberlain and staff will be present and Thornton, the British Minister, is expected.

Two colored persons were refused admission into the dress circle of a theatre at Charleston, South Carolina. They had procured tickets for reserved seats. The manager was arrested on a charge of violating State Law.

NEW YORK, Jan 10—Two hundred and fifty Chinese arrived at New Orleans yesterday and started immediately for Texas.

The treaty for the acquisition of San Domingo, negotiated with President Baez by Commercial Agent Perry, will be sent to Congress on Monday. Senators assert that San Domingo is of as much importance as Cuba, as the acquisition of one will lead to the other. Treaty not yet made public. The country is to be ceded as a Territory, not as a State.

The Supreme Court of Alabama has decided that there has been no property in slaves since 1863, and the proceedings of Courts during the four years of the war are null and void.

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SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 11—Legal tenders quiet at 82 buying, 82½ selling.

The bark Mist with coal from Lota for San Francisco has been burned at sea. No particulars. The steamer Nebraska will be sold by auction to-morrow at Vallejo to close out mortgage held by W H Webb. The ship Dashing Wave, now out 100 days from New York for this port, has gone to Valparaiso in distress, captain and mate sick and crew in a state of mutiny. She was previously detained at Rio for sometime for repairs.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

West Indies.

NEW YORK, Jan 1—The news from Hayti is to the 20th of Dec.

The revolutionists' war steamer succeeded in transporting troops to Petit and Grand Grove and turned the blockade of Port au Prince. Acting in concert with the land force, an attack was made simultaneously by sea and land, on the night of the 18th. The land forces entered the city, driving in the different outposts before them. The enemy retired in disastrous confusion and voluntarily the forces took unrestrained possession at every point. The advantage was in their favor and the entire city was speedily in their hands. Meantime the volunteer troops were doing their part in the attack. Salnave's war vessel, the Algonquin, while all the occupants were asleep, was taken without any bloodshed. The Algonquin and the city were thus captured without a shot being fired. Salnave made his escape from the city and took refuge in Fort Nationale, situated on the heights overlooking the city on the north side. Salnave is in imminent peril, but he expected the foreign Consuls would interpose for his protection and ultimate safety. The entire population of the city are rejoiced at the turn affairs have taken. Saget and staff have left for Port au Prince.

Eastern States.

BOSTON, Dec. 20—Two companies of Fenian volunteers armed, equipped and uniformed, forming part of the Fourth battalion of the Legion of St. Patrick, were mustered into service here last evening by Col. John Brown, the mustering officer in the legion for Massachusetts. Each company numbers fifty men, properly officered. The Legion is in command of Gen. Burke, whose headquarters are in New York. It is a military force of the John Savage wing of the Fenian Brotherhood for 'no' avowed purpose. This movement is to prepare for any opportunity for a *coup d'etat* in Ireland. There are companies in Lawrence, Lowell, and in all the cities and considerable towns in this section. Their numbers are said to be formidable.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—The *World's* Japan correspondent writes that Russia has seized some of the northern islands of the Japanese Empire. The belief prevails that it is the intention of the Czar to ultimately absorb the entire country.

The sale of pews for Beecher's church last evening amounted to $57,000—a considerable increase over last year.

Europe.

A letter from Dr. Livingstone is published, which was written on the 30th of May last. He was then exploring the sources of the Nile in 13 degrees south latitude.

F. DALLY

Desires to inform the Inhabitants of Victoria and its vicinity, that he has returned from the Upper Country with a Choice Collection of

New Photographic Views

OF

Mountain Scenery and other highly Interesting Subjects.

CARTES DE VISITE,

GROUPS,

And Views taken with the greatest care and in the best style of Photographic Art, and warranted to give satisfaction.

The Gallery is situated on Fort street

VICTORIA, B. C. no17 3m

INFORMATION WANTED

OF JOHN HOLDEN LAWTON, AGED 25 years, a native of Manchester, England. The last heard of him he was in the Royal Hospital at Victoria, Vancouver Island, laid up of a fractured thigh, caused by assisting in getting an engine out of the ship RISING SUN. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his father, James M Lawton, 314 Locust street, St Louis, state of Missouri, America. de15 4t

Mineral Boring.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING HAD many years experience in boring for minerals and enjoyed every facility for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the Coal Strata of this Colony, begs to inform parties who are about to prospect for Coal that he is now open for an engagement and holds himself in readiness to conduct any operation of that nature which may be entrusted to him.

MR. J. DICK, Nanaimo.

REFERENCES:—Mr J Bryden, Manager V I C; Mr Robt Dunsmuir, Manager Harewood Co. de14 3mdaw

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TO ARRIVE PER "PRINCE OF WALES" and "ALPACA" from London.

2 500 PAIRS

2 1-2 Point Blankets,

Assorted Colors,

FOR SALE BY

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THE BEST REMEDY

FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS

ARE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED AS A simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d and 11s each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the world

☞ Orders to be made payable by London House.

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CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.

—BY—

Holloway's Ointment.

THIS wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving curing old sores, wounds, bad legs, ulcers and eruptions of the skin; when rubbed on the surface it penetrates and purifies each tissue on its passage, and exerts the most wholesome influence over the internal structures. It heals by cleansing all animal fluids with which it comes in contact, and thereby promotes a sound and permanent cure.

Gout and Rheumatism.

To sufferers from the racking pains of rheumatism and Gout this Ointment will prove invaluable. After fomentation with warm water the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at once to lesson inflamation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore natural circulation, and expels the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible specifics.

Diptheria, Bronchitis, Sore Throats, Coughs and Colds.

This class of diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment, three times a day, upon the throat chest and back of the patient. It will soon penetrate and give immediate relief. In all stages of Influenza, Colds and Bronchitis, this treatment may be followed with efficiency and safety—indeed, it has never been known to fail.

All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula and Scurvy.

This Ointment is a certain cure for Ringworm, Scurvy Scrofula or King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject. They cannot be treated with a safer or more speedy remedy than Holloway's Ointment, assisted by his celebrated Pills, which act so powerfully on the constitution and so purify the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained

Dropsical Swellings.

Beware of this dangerous and stealthy complaint which frequently creeps upon us by slight squeamishness or trifling jaundice, of which little or no notice is taken until the legs begin to swell. The cause of the evil must be looked for in the liver and stomach, therefore set to work earnestly by taking Holloway's famous Pills according to the printed instructions and rubbing the Ointment very effectively over the pit of the stomach and right side where those organs lie. Most dropsical cases will readily yield to the combined influence of the Ointment and Pills.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, false delicacy concealing them from the knowledge of the most intimate friends. Persons suffer for years from Piles and similar complaints when they might use Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and effect their own cure without the annoyance of explaining their ailment to anyone

Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone and Gravel

Are immediately relieved and ultimately cured if the Ointment be well rubbed twice a day, into the small of the back, over the regions of the kidneys to which it will gradually penetrate and in almost every case give immediate relief; but perseverance will be necessary to effect a thorough cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs,	Cancers,	Scalds,
Bad Breasts,	Contracted and Stiff Joints,	Sore Nipples,
Burns,	Elephantiasis,	Sore Throats,
Bunions	Fistulas,	Skin Disease
Bite of Moschetos and Sand Flies,	Gout,	Scurvy,
Coco-bay,	Glandular Swellings,	Sore Heads,
Chiego-foot,	Lumbago,	Tumours,
Chilblains,	Piles,	Ulcers,
Chapped Hands,	Rheumatism,	Wounds,
Corns, (Soft)		Yaws,

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices; 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 33s each Pot.

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box. wi5-lyeow

MORE THAN 200,000 Persons

Bear testimony to the Wonderful Effects of

Dr. Joseph Walker's

These Bitters are not a gilded Pill to delight the eye or please the fancy, but a medical preparation composed of the best vegetable ingredients known.

"The Life of all flesh is the Blood thereof."—Purify the blood and the health of the whole system will follow. Is a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic.

CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS,

Manufactured from the native Herbs and Roots of California.

☞ The Great Blood Purifier. ☜

FOR INFLAMMATORY AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, BILIOUS REMITTENT and INTERMITTENT FEVERS, DISEASES of the BLOOD, LIVER, KIDNEYS and BLADDER, these BITTERS have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by VITIATED BLOOD which is generally produced by derangement of the digestive organs.

Cleanse the vitiated Blood, whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood healthy and all will be well.

AGENTS

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IMPORTING WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS,

Corner Pine and Sansome Streets, San Francisco.

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PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS

&c. &c.

(*Free from Adulteration.*)

Manufactured by

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality. my19 1 aw

Victoria Nursery & Seed Establishment

MITCHELL & JOHNSTON,

HAVE NOW ON SALE CHEAP

25,000 FRUIT TREES

Including most of the leading varities in Cultivation. The trees are from one to four years old, and in prime condition for transplanting. Also

A LARGE GENERAL NURSERY STOCK

Consisting of small Fruits, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Standard and Dwarf Roses and other Flowering Plants, Asparagus, Seakale, Rhubarb, &c; and

GREENHOUSE PLANTS,

A large Assorment of SEEDS and every requisite for the Farm and Garden always in Stock at the Store,

OCCIDENTAL BUILDINGS,

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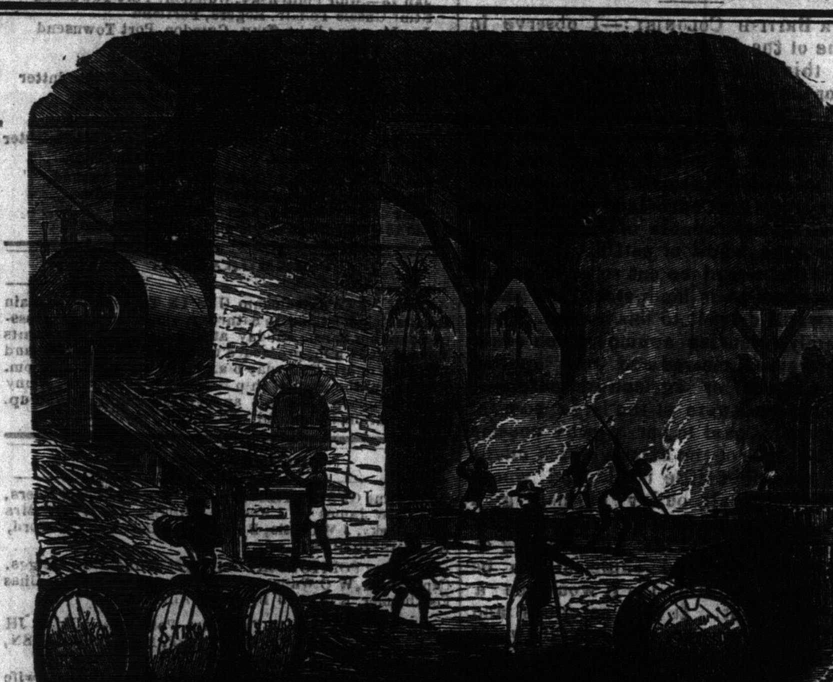

Many years ago, the writer of these lines and an invalid physician, while visiting the Island of St. Croix for their health, experienced and witnessed many surprising and beneficial effects of the Rum there produced upon many of the invalids who were (like ourselves) seeking health; and, upon inquiry and investigation, obtained a full history of its medicinal virtues. He was delighted and surprised, and after his own recovery, which soon occurred, determined, if possible, to procure the sole right to manufacture and sell it in the United States.

The result of his labors was a glorious success for himself and suffering humanity, for the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS was thus made known to the world. PLANTATION BITTERS being an article of real merit, founded upon new principles, and relying wholly upon the vegetable world for its medicinal effects, worked a rapid revolution in the history of medicine, and became as a household word all over the civilized world. The cabalistic S. T.—1860—X. was a talisman of health, and the demand for the PLANTATION BITTERS soon far exceeded the abilities of the proprietors to supply.

Notwithstanding the large importation of St. Croix Rum, made expressly for the compounding of these Bitters, the quantity was inadequate. It therefore became necessary that arrangements upon an extensive scale abroad should at once be made, and an agent was dispatched to St. Thomas for that purpose. He was fortunate in securing and leasing several plantations on some of the largest and most productive estates on the island. Houses, stills and presses were erected as if by magic, which utterly "astonished the natives." The services of experienced men and natives of the island were procured, and very soon the proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS were in a position to supply their laboratory with all the perfectly pure St. Croix Rum needed in manufacturing the GREAT DYSPEPTIC TONIC AND INVIGORATOR. The above cut represents the natives crushing the sugar-cane and otherwise preparing it for the stills and presses.

As an antidote to Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Malarious Fevers, Dyspepsia, and other kindred diseases, the use of the PLANTATION BITTERS is unsurpassed in the history of the world. Over five million bottles are disposed of annually. They are adapted to old and young, male and female. They are agreeable in taste, and always produce an immediate beneficial result.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

LEICESTER MEETING, 1868.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE REWARDED TO

J. & F. HOWARD,

Britannia Iron Works, Bedford,

The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for General Purposes.
The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land
The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for General Purposes.
The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for Light Land
The First Prize for the Best Subsoil Plough.
The First Prize for the Best Harrows for Horse Power.
The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Cultivating Apparatus for Farms of moderate size.
The First and Only Prize for the Best 5-tined Steam Cultivator
The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Harrow
The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Windlass.
The Silver Medal for their Patent Safety Boiler.

J. & F. HOWARD thus received

TEN FIRST PRIZES, ONE SECOND PRIZE AND A SILVER MEDAL.

Carrying off almost every Prize for which they competed and this after trial the most severe and prolonged ever known. oc2

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE MAIL.

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from The Times, and is thus rendered available, in a cheap from, for persons residing abroad or in the colonies.

The days of publication are Tuesdays and Fridays in the afternoon, and the price is d. per copy, or 8d a week post free.

Subscribers can obtain THE MAIL through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment, at Printing House Square, London

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Only Silver Medal Awarded, Paris Exhibition, 1867 Juror, 1862.

PURE CHEMICALS & ALL NEW MEDICINES.

T. MORSON & SON,

31, 33, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

CHEMICAL WORKS, HORNSEY ROAD; AND SUMMERFIELD WORKS, HOMERTON.

SUPPLY

PURE CHEMICALS AND ALL NEW MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, including the following specialities:

PEPSINE, the active digestive principle of the gastric juice; an agreeable and popular remedy for weak digestion

In Powder, Wine, Lozenges, and Globules]

PANCREATIC EMULSION, and PANCREATINE in powder, containing the active principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of fat is effected.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES, a valuable dietetic preparation for invalids and children, supplying the elements for the formation of bone.

CHLORODYNE (Morson's), the universally approved Anodyne

CREASOTE (Caution)—from Wood Tar, of which T. M. & Son are the only British Manufacturers.

GELATINE, a perfect and economical substitute for Isinglass.

Shipping Orders executed with care and dispatch

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.

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DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

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By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Eastern States.

Washington Jan 10—Sumner has prepared an elaborate financial bill for funding the national debt at a lower rate of interest, giving additional privileges to the South and West and for the resumption of specie payment. Senators and financial men speak in high terms of the Bill, and think it will meet the approval of the majority of the Senate.

The treaty looking to the acquisition of San Domingo is sharply criticised by the Senate and House.

Morton has prepared a bill prohibiting the arming or fitting-out of foreign vessels in this country, intended to apply particularly to Spain.

The President, in conference with the Ways and Means Committee on the subject of the tariff, recommends the increase of the free list of all articles generally used in this country which do not come in competition with American productions.

Our Internal Resources.

Editor British Colonist:—I observe in your issue of the 13th inst a letter signed H., and think his suggestions about making a trail for the most part very good, and have no doubt it would be of great utility, and certainly be a great step towards developing the latent resources of this part of the Colony and its rapid settlement. If it be true that large tracts of open land exist in the interior which are capable of affording pasturage for large herds of cattle, then it is necessary that a trail be cut so as to enable settlers to select their land, stock the same and afterwards drive it to this market. There are certainly extensive swamps which could be easily drained, cleared and then applied to either pastoral or agricultural purposes. Most people are aware of the large sum of money annually paid to our worthy cousins on the other side of the Straits which might be kept in our tight little island, and would soon repay the small outlay of making a trail. It is true this Island is not expected to become prominent for stock-raising or agriculture, but if only sufficient can be raised for home consumption it would be a great public benefit. It is a notorious and degrading fact that very little is known of the contents or capabilities of this Island. High estimates have been formed as to the extent and richness of our mineral deposits, nor are they over estimated in some respects, though they may be in others. Gold is known to exist in several localities, but owing to the density of the forests of standing and fallen timber, and which in some places is a complete jungle, making it so difficult to pack provisions and tools that very little has been done to test their value, with the exception of Leech River. Copper, coal and iron are known to exist in profusion. Why not many other metallic ores? Mr. H. I think rather under estimates the cost of cutting a trail, as provisions and tools will cost considerably more to pack by land on horses or mules than if sent by water, as was the case on the Comox trail; however, I think $25,000 would be ample for cutting a rough trail, making fords, &c. In connection with this an exploring party might be formed and sent out on both sides of the trail, say three in each party, and making the trail camp their depot and headquarters, from which they could receive their supplies, and from which, whatever discoveries of land or mineral specimens were found could be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary or Surveyor General by returning pack trains, together with the bearings of the locality from a given mile or quarter post on the trail. I cannot enter further into detail at present, but believe it would be a great benefit to the Colony. M. R.

The Way to the North Pole

It has long been the belief of the most eminent geographers that the true route to the north pole is to be found by following the course of the gulf stream along the northwestern coast of Asia, instead of the usual route through Baffin's Bay. Professor J. B. Maury has an article on the subject in *Putnam's Magazine*, in which he sustains this opinion by good reasons.

He asserts, on the authority of the transactions of the Royal Society of London for 1675, that two Dutch whalers in 1655 penetrated to the pole itself. He quotes from a Captain of an American whale ship, who says he had gone 'several hundred miles to the northward and eastward from Behring's Strait, and three hundred miles beyond the limit of his chart and with an open sea still before him, as far as could be seen in that direction.' Kotzebue in 1815, says as he attempted to pass to the West, or around the coast of Asia: 'The sea was open to the northeast as far as the eye could see,' and Commander John Rogers, of the United States North Pacific Exploring Expedition, in 1853 and 1855, says of the same waters: 'As far as I went to the northward and eastward beyond the straits I had an open sea with a current flowing to the northward and eastward and with a temperature of the water much below that due to the latitude.' Professor Maury holds that there is a Pacific warm current sweeping through Behring's Straits to the pole, to correspond with the Atlantic gulf stream which sweeps around Spitzbergen, and by either of these routes the pole may be reached in safety, and an open channel found between the Atlantic and the Pacific. In confirmation of his theory he treats of birds and fishes and sea-weeds as 'Dumb Guides to the Poles.' He shows that birds which feed only on grain and marine plants, and cannot endure the Winter cold of the Atlantic Coast have been seen flying northward beyond eighty degrees of latitude—and that vast quantities of marine vegetation are carried by the gulf stream toward the polar sea.

A Good Guide.—Every young man is eagerly asking the best way of getting on in life. The Bible gives a very brief answer to the question: 'Walk in the way of good men, and keep the paths of righteous.' Many books of good advice and direction have been writen, but that is the gist of them all.

Recapitulation of Coal Exports for the Year ending 31st, Dec., 1869.

	Tons.	Cwt.
January	2,334	10
February	1 500	05
March	3 448	05
April	1 372	05
May	4,173	10
June	3 120	00
July	5 145	00
August	2 653	05
September	4,178	10
October	[illegible],875	0
November	2,[illegible]58	00
December	1,818	05
Total	35 476	15
Total Shipments in 1868	43 778	00
Decrease in 1869	8,301	05

Of the above Shipments in 1869, there were Shipped to

	Tons.	Cwt.
San Francisco	16,42[illegible]	00
Portland	796	00
Victoria	6 519	00
Sitka	2,745	15
New Westminster	73	05
By vessels calling	8,[illegible]13	15
Total	35 476	15

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED

Jan 11—Stmr Olympia Finch, Port Townsend
Jan 13—Stmr Politoffsky, Guindon, Port Townsend
Stmr Gussie Telfair, Rogers, Portland
Jan 14—Stmr Politoffsky, Guindon, Port Townsend
Schr Black Diamond, Jones, Nanaimo
Stmr Gussie Telfair, Rogers, Astoria
Jan 15—Str Enterprise, Pamphlet, New Westminster
Jan 17—Schr Favorite, McKay, Burrard Inlet.

CLEARED

Jan 11—Stmr Enterprise, Pamphlet, New Westminster
Stmr Olympia, Finch, Port Townsend.
Jan 15—Bk Oakland, Batcheldor, Port Townsend
Jan 14—Stmr Gussie Telfair, Rogers, Nanaimo
Stmr Otter, Swanson, Fort Simpson
Jan 15—Schr Black Diamond, Jones, Nanaimo

MEMORANDA.

The N P T Co's steamship GUSSIE TELFAIR, Captain Rogers. left Portland on Saturday, Jan 8. at 4 p m; crossed Columbia Bar on Sunday at 12 m; entered the Straits Monday at 11 a.m; proceeded up the Sound to Seattle and Left for Victoria Thursday 6 a.m. and arrived at 4 15 pm. Passed in the Sound ship Helios, barks Onward, Jenny Pitts, Sampson. Samoset and Forest Queen, bound up. The Telfair had beautiful weather up the coast.

PASSENGERS.

Per stmr GUSSIE TELFAIR, fm Portland—Maj Meers, USA, O W Jameson, J Reed, S Williams, J S White, Mrs Thos Masky, J W Castle, B Barnett, J Bakewell, W Ford, A Rogers, H Miller.

Per stmr POLITOFFSKY fm Puget Sound.—GA Meiggs, Capt Smith, W O Wallace, T O Williams, W Loutit, Chas Feckheimer, E Price, J Blythe, E Allen.

Per stmr GUSSIE TELFAIR, fm Portland—AC&Co, JH V, JS, JC, JLYale, L&Co, M&B, M&P, M&J, P&S, RC, SN, S, W, Y&W, Wells, Fargo & Co.

Per stmr OLYMPIA, fm Puget Sound—Mr Bigelow, wife and 2 children, Miss M Cullough, Miss White, Mrs Mandel and 3 children, Mrs Nunn, Mr and Mrs Sunster and child, Mrs Brierly and 2 children, Madden Murphy, Wilson, Chapman, M A Kelly, L Bigelow, Capt Nickerson, Ensign, Baptist, Cunningham, Harney, Miss James Mrs Harmon, Rosenthal, Hennessey, Pratt, Madden, Newkirk, Young Rutledge, Mrs Brooks, J Evans, Ford, Hays, Robinson, Mitchell.

CONSIGNEES

Per stmr OLYMPIA, fm Puget Sound—Jackson, Stafford & Hickey, J Murray, J Boscowitz

IMPORTS.

Per stmr OLYMPIA, fm Puget Sound—33 hogs 27 cs mutton, 9 cattle, 16 sheep, 49 pkgs furs 47 empty bbls.

FIRST PREMIUM
COLONIAL MADE
WROUGHT IRON PLOWS
After the Scotch Style,
Universally acknowledged to be the
BEST IN USE.
Price - - - - - - $65

THE FIRST PREMIUM WAS AWARDED these Celebrated Plows at the recent Plowing match at Saanich.

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER AT THE
ALBION FOUNDRY,
VICTORIA, V.I.
Orders for Plows, or parts of Plows, punctually filled.
ja16 1md&w

Steam Sash Door and Moulding Factory,
CORMORANT STREET, VICTORIA.

A LARGE STOCK OF DOORS AND SASHES on hand, warranted made of well seasoned material.
—ALSO—
A large assortment of Wood, Cane, and Stuffed Seat Chairs, Bedsteads, Tables, &c.
All sizes of WINDOW GLASS for sale.
ja15d&w WM. JONES, Proprietor.

PEACE RIVER MINES!
Tinware, Hardware, &c.

MESSRS. E. PEARSON & BROS. TINSMITHS, &c., of Barkerville, William Creek, have opened a BRANCH STORE at the MOUTH of QUESNELLE and are prepared to supply miners with all kinds of goods in their line of business at the most REASONABLE RATES.
Miners will find it to their advantage to purchase of
ja7 1md&w MESSRS PEARSON & BROS.

Dr. RICHAU'S GOLDEN REMEDIES
Use these only, and save time, health and money.
$1000 Reward for any case of disease in any stage which they fail to cure.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM No. 1, cures Ulcers, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Mouth Sore Eyes, Cutaneous Eruptions Copper colored blotches, Soreness of the Scalp, Scrofula, &c.; it is the greatest Renovator, Alterative and Blood Purifier known removes all mercury from the system, and leaves the blood pure and healthy.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM, No. 2, CURES Mercurial Affections, Rheumatism in all its forms, and gives immediate relief in all cases
Price of either No 1 or 2, $5 per bottle, or two for $9
DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN ANTIDOTE, A RADICAL cure for all urinary derangements Price $3 a bottle
DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN ELIXIR D'AMOUR, A RADICAL cure for Nervous or General Debility, in old or young, imparting energy with wonderful effect.
Price $5 per bottle, or two bottles for $9.
On receipt of price these remedies will be shipped to any place. Prompt attention paid to all correspondents None genuine without the name of "DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN REMEDIES, D. B RICHARDS, Sole Proprietor," blown in glass of bottles.
Address, DR. D. B RICHARDS 228 Varick St, N Y.
REDDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO,
oc30 Agents for the Pacific Coast.

CALL AND SEE SAMPLES OF WEDding and Visiting Cards at the BRITISH COLONIST Printing Office.

AUCTION.
—BY—
BRITISH COLUMBIA & VANCOUVER ISLAND SPAR, LUMBER AND SAWMILL CO. (Limited).

To be sold by Auction, by order of the Mortgagees and with the consent of the Official Liquidators

LUMLEY FRANKLIN

Is instructed by the Mortgagees to offer for sale by Public Auction

At his Salesrooms, Yates Street,

Wednesday, Feb 9, '70

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

The Sawmill at Burrard Inlet together with a large quantity of extra Machinery, Gang Saws, Planing Machines, &c. now lying at the Mill.

The MILL SITE comprises 243 Acres of Freehold Land, and the Mill is acknowledged to be the best, and capable of turning out more lumber per day than any on this coast.

The TIMBER LANDS comprise 15,000 Acres, 12,000 of which have been selected and are now being surveyed by the Government, leaving 3000 Acre still open for selection. The whole the Timber Privileges and Freehold Land, together with various Buildings erected thereon, will be sold with the Mill.

—ALSO—

At the same time, by order of the Mortgagees,

The Powerful and Fast Sidewheel STEAMER "ISABEL,"

146 Tons Register, 80 Horse Power (nominal), built in 1866. The strength and speed of this steamer are too well known to require any comment. She was built under special supervision, and is in every way a desirable and well found Steamer.

The Auctioneer would beg particularly to call the attention of Capitalists to the above Property.

Conditions of Sale and Catalogues with full particulars will be shortly published and may be had on application to

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DRAKE, JACKSON & AIKMAN, Solicitors, Bastion Street.
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DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S (Ex Army Med staff) CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION—Vice-Chancellor Sir W P Wood stated that Dr COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, being the inventor was deliberately untrue which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr J Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne, that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr Browne's—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The Public therefore are cautioned against using any other than

Dr J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne,
REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the nervous system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Cramp Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS

The Right Hon Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J T Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other medicines had failed."

Dr Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports [Dec. 1865] that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from Medical Times, Jan 10, 1866—Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

Beware of spurious and dangerous compounds sold as Chlorodyne from which frequent fatal results have followed.

See leading article, Parmaceutical Journal, Aug 1, 1869, which states that Dr J Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION—None genuine without the words 'Dr J Collis Browne' on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
Sole Manufacturer, J T DAVENPORT,
33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.
de14

W. HEBBARD,
Government Street, between the Theatre and Fort Street
House Agent.
Rents & Debts Collected.
HAS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT of English Chairs, which he offers for sale cheap for cash. ja14 2m

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CELEBRATED
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, labels stopper, and bottle.
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a 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, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
Agents for Victoria—Janion, Green & Rhodes.
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THE BOXER CARTRIDGES
For Snider Enfield of ·577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of ·450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of ·500 bore for Military Rifles
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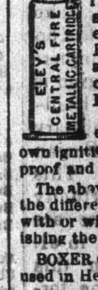

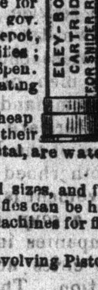

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Double Waterproof and E P Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military ammunition.
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DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
Is the great remedy for
Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heart burn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations and Bilious Affections;
IT IS THE PHYSICIAN'S CURE FOR GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT,
GRAVEL, and all other complaints of the Bladder.
And as a safe and gentle medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable.
Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
de24 1y J. G. NORRIS, Agent.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH
HER MAJESTY'S GUNBOAT "NETLEY,"
WICK, N.E. COAST OF SCOTLAND,
DEAR SIR, September 7th, 1868.
Having had a most distressing cough, which caused me many sleepless nights and restless days, I was recommended by His Lordship the Earl of Caithness to try your invaluable BALSAM OF ANISEED and I can assure you with the first dose I found immediate relief, even without having to suspend my various duties; and the first small bottle completely cured me, therefore I have the greatest confidence in recommending it to the million
Most respectfully yours,
To MR POWELL. W. LINZELL, H.M.G.B. NETLEY.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.
For Coughs Colds, Influenza Shortness of Breath, Asthma Bronchitis, and for all affections of the Lungs this old established remedy will be found invaluable.
The large sales and increased demand for this excellent and elegant preparation, which has followed its introduction in to Australia. New Zealand and nearly all the British Colonies, has induced the Proprietor to still further extend the beneficial results of its use, and he begs to announce that he is now introducing it for sale into Victoria, B. C., and has appointed Messrs Millard & Beedy Wholesale Agents, through whom Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain a supply.
THE PRICE IS WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL CLASSES.

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Prepared and sold by THOMAS POWELL, 16 Blackfriars Road, London. Sold in bottles by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Observe that the Words "THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars Bridge, London," are engraved on the Government stamp affixed over the top of each bottle, without which none can be Genuine.
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KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES RElieves the difficulty in breathing in ASTHMA.

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Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears*, and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases*, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver*, and *Jaundice*, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness*, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

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Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS
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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.
Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.
To insure thorough wholesomeness their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at
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STEEL PENS.
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THE W

VOL II.

THE BRITISH COLONI
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The Golden Opportunity.

There probably never was a perio
the history of this colony when
vigorous prosecution of certain pu
works involved such important co
quences. It is at all times desira
that reproductive works, works ca
lated at once to facilitate and prom
development and create a market
labor in the colony, should receive
tention; and perhaps one of the g
est faults has been the neglect of th
But it is when one feels that the C
ony is on the eve of receiving a la
and sudden addition to its populat
that such subjects acquire peculiar
terest, and assume paramount impo
ance. It has ever been the misfortu
of British Columbia that its populat
has been too much absorbed wit
single interest and concentrated u
one locality. For years we have see
single gold-bearing creek enjoying
monopoly of attention, effort and co
merce. The creek was marvello
rich, no doubt; and the attraction w
of course, irresistable. It yielded
wards of twenty millions. It prove
source of wealth to many, and of r
to more. Probably there is no insta
on record where so small an area
yielded so large an amount of treas
to such limited and imperfect eff
Nor is that fabulous creek exhaus
What it has done in the past it may
again. There are wellinformed and sc
tific men who hold the opinion that
richest deposits of the creek system
Cariboo still lie undisturbed; and
have no disposition to dispute the the
But the rich golden stores of Bri
Columbia are not confined to the re
of country which takes its name f
the big deer of the North. Indee
now becomes a question whether
richest deposits are there. Even n
creeks which are yet nameless thre
to dispute the palm with William;
there would appear to be no reason
doubting that the talismanic influen
Cariboo will be absorbed in Omi
and Peace. But it should ever be b
in mind that these deposits, howe
rich, are not *per se* a source of weal
the colony. Nay, they are of dou
benefit, unless the development of th
is made to contribute to the creation
development of more substantial
enduring interests. As a means of
tracting population they are most
uable; but if the working of our
mines is not made to contribute tow
the building up of a rural population
colony can only suffer impoverishm
by the operation—be robbed of its
treasure. For instance, if the mi
consume only foreign productions, w
digging out and carrying away our
den wealth, how can the proces
other than impoverishing? Doub
the trade thus created would give
ployment to ships, and traders,
carriers, and the like; but all th
being wholly dependent upon the g
miner, would disappear with him,
the colony would relapse into its pri
val solitude, only so much the po
for the development of its gold mi
The early policy which sought
eagerly to promote the developmen
our gold mines, at a time when
most every article of consumption
imported, was unquestionably a m
taken one. In California may be fo
a very practical illustration of w
we have been saying. With t
country, as with this, gold-mining
a disease; and it was not until t
disease abated, and agriculture
other enduring interests commande
share of attention, that a condition
collective well-being was attained.