

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 12. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1871. NO 14.

THE BRITISH COLONIST  
PUBLISHED DAILY BY  
DAVID W. HIGGINS

TERMS:  
Per Annum (in advance) \$10 00  
Six Months 5 00  
Three Months 2 50  
Per Week 1 00

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tion in respect of a branch merely piercing this Colony at a single point and which connection is maintained at an annual loss. There is every reason, therefore, to apprehend that to enforce such an unreasonable and unheard of provision would be to sever our telegraphic connection with the rest of the world, and that, too, at a moment when the Colony can ill afford it. Let us see how the withdrawal of the Bill would affect the owner of the Bill: He recently allowed himself to be led into making a contract with the Telegraph Company which he cannot but feel does not fulfil his expectations. That contract is binding

contractor withdrew himself from it. Ah! we have it! The contract contains the following: "In case the said Telegraph Company should abandon its line of telegraph to Victoria at any time before the expiration of said period of three years, then this contract shall cease and determine." Does not the reader see the point? Pass an Act that will cause the company to 'abandon the line' to this colony and the owner of the bill is released from his contract. How Mr. Austin was induced to 'father' a Bill which for two weeks sought in vain for a paternal protector in the ranks of the popular members of the Legislature, we do not pretend to say; but the most charitable conclusion is that he good-naturedly consented to introduce a measure with the provisions of which he had not an opportunity of making himself acquainted.

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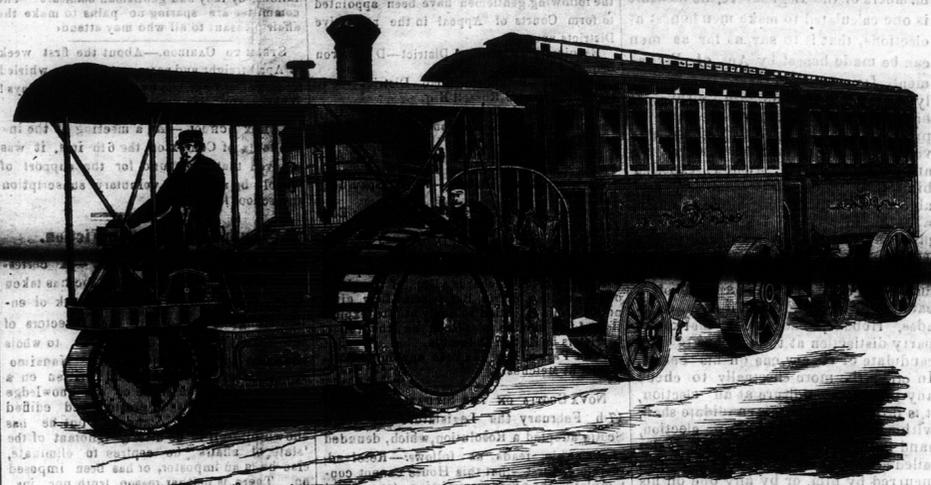
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## STEAM TO CARIBOO!



### The British Columbia GENERAL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

Will place Four of THOMSON'S PATENT ROAD STEAMERS on the route between Yale and Barkerville in the First Week in April, and will be prepared to enter into Contracts for the conveyance of Freight from Yale to Soda Creek in EIGHT DAYS. Through Contracts will be made as soon as the condition of the road above Quesnelmouth permits. Rates of Passage will be advertised in due time. BARNARD & BEEDY, Managers. OFFICE—Yates Street, next door to Wells, Fargo & Co's.

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The Literary Institute.—The entertainment last night was well attended. The worthy President led off with Thackeray's 'Snobs'. Then came a song by Mr. Rosscoe, followed by the Wedding March by Mr. and Mrs. Busnell and Mr. Haynes. The entertainment concluded with a song by Mr. Gumbrell. The National Anthem in which the audience generally joined.

Salvage of the Vesuvius.—This little proffer for the safety of which grave apprehensions have been felt for the past fortnight, has been heard from. She put into Boothwater Bay for shelter, after getting a heavy pounding when off the coast, the effects of which she withstood nobly. Her Captain has gone overland to Portland, and will return to take his little craft into the Columbia river as soon as the five-months gale has blown its last breath.

Bellingham Bay Loss.—The loss of town lots at Bellingham Bay, Mr. Franklin will commence at 12 o'clock, noon, today. The lots are 54x125 feet and slightly situated near the water-front. The coal wealth of Bellingham Bay—part from the railway interests, which are bound to concentrate there—is sufficient to create a large city on its shores. The title to the lots to be offered to-day is indisputable.

Salvage of a Coal Mine.—The North Pacific Railroad Company have purchased the coal mine of the Bellingham Bay Company and all the adjoining lands upon which they could lay their hands.

Accident to the Kinkel.—The British bark Finzel, which sailed hence on Saturday for Valparaiso, while heading out of the Straits of Sunday was struck by a heavy sea, which washed the wheel from the captain's hand and dashed him to the deck. The wheel was broken and a tiller was rigged and the bark put about, reaching the outer harbor yesterday morning. She will sail again to-morrow.

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1871.

ome Again!

M. Cohen

PIONEER CLOTHIER!

INFORM HIS FRIENDS AND

Class Clothing

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,

STREET opposite the Miner's Saloon.

keep on hand a large stock of Goods. The BEST WHITE SHIRTS

the city. Fashionable

HATS AND CAPS

ages Fresh additions to the Stock by

and patrons are asked to call and examine.

FORGET THE PLACE!

street opposite the Miner's Saloon, 45

Cowper,

SALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Boots & Shoes

AND SHOE FINDINGS

Opp. Wells, Fargo & Co's.

of Webster & Co. is prepared to supply

the latest in his line.

LATEST STYLES

very Steamer from England and San Francisco

in Bankruptcy.

Timber Lands and Valuable Mill Property.

to the order of Court in Bankruptcy.

IES & CO HAVE BEEN IN-

to sell (unless previously disposed of at

at 12 o'clock, noon.

ION VALE PROPERTY,

SECTION 23, Block 101, consisting of 242

acre, bounded as follows:

—ALSO—

Half of Suburban Lot 52.

and on sale.

particulars apply to Messrs Drake,

man, Solicitors to the Assignees, or to

J. P. DAVIES & CO, Wharf at

of the property can be seen.

CARD.

ION MARKET

A DISPOSED OF MY STOCK

to MR JOSEPH WINGERS, I cordially

am to my patrons and friends.

208 BLACKBURN ST.

Feb 28, 1871.

HN WINGER.

DECESSOR TO J. BLACKBURN.

ION MARKET,

AND DOUGLAS STS., VICTORIA, B. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING

taken the above stand, will keep the very

BEST QUALITIES OF

MEAT of every description,

CURED HAMS, BACON, &c.

fully as a continuation of the patronage

of his predecessor.

promptly filled and delivered within the

free of charge for carriage.

attractive attention paid to the packing of

and SPICED BEEF always on hand. mh

SUNNYSIDE

Room & Restaurant,

MENT ST., ADJOINING THE BROWN JUG.

ES. R. J. McDONELL

TO INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT

I open to-day the

de Lunch Room & Restaurant

of the above address, and will provide

with delicacy the Market affords.

on having rooms or doing business down town

the SUNNYSIDE every requisite of a FIRST

RESTAURANT.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

SUPPERS PROVIDED FOR BALLS AND

feet

RED HOUSE

GROCERY STORE

KATES STREET

LIAM GIBSON TAKES PLEASURE

in announcing that he has opened the old

Store with a well selected stock of

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.

Instantly keep on hand the best articles in his

trade and hopes by strict attention to business

share of public patronage.

is delivered Free of Charge. 1610 2m

POCKET AND OFFICE

RIES FOR 1871.

TREATED AND OTHER ALMA-

1871!

T. N. HIBBER & CO

MISS COLES

HONORABLE MILLINER AND

DRESSMAKER,

BOWDITCH'S STORE, Johnson Street, near Cor

nerment

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday March 15th 1871

Corrupt Practices Prevention Act.

Judging from a cursory glance at the Act to prevent bribery, treating and undue influence at elections of members of the Legislature, the measure is one calculated to make men honest at elections, that is to say, as far as men can be made honest by Act of Parliament. Its provisions render it extremely difficult for a candidate, either by himself or through others, to give or promise any valuable consideration, advantage, benefit, favor or reward for any vote or support, without exposing himself to pains and penalties, and absolutely disqualifying himself to take a seat in the Legislature. It places an embargo upon eating, drinking, lodging, smoking, travelling, or in any way, shape or manner luxuriating during an election at the expense of a candidate. It even cuts off flags, cockades, ribbons, badges or marks of party distinction at the expense of any candidate or of any one on his behalf. In order the more effectually to check any undue expenditure at an election, it is provided that every candidate shall, within two months after an election, hand in to the Returning Officer a detailed statement of all election expenses incurred by him, or by any one on his behalf, together with the bills and vouchers relative thereto, and the Returning Officer shall, at the expense of such candidate, within fourteen days, publish in manner provided by the Governor in Council, an abstract of such statement. Default in making such returns of expense involves a penalty not exceeding \$25 for every day during which such default continues. The making of any false statement or returns of such expenses shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished accordingly. The Returning Officer shall preserve all such bills and vouchers, and during six months after they have been delivered to him permit any voter to inspect the same, on payment of a fee of one dollar. It should also be mentioned that the Bill provides that all persons having any bills, charges or claims upon any candidate, for or in respect of any election, shall send in the same within one month from the day of the declaration of the election, otherwise such persons shall be barred of their right to recover such claims or any part thereof. The term "undue influence" has a definition wide enough to leave the voter in the freest possible exercise of his franchise. The penalty for these various offences includes fine and imprisonment, the former ranging from ten to five hundred dollars. The pecuniary penalties are made recoverable, by action or suit, by any person who shall sue for the same in the Supreme Court of British Columbia. After making due allowance for the difficulty of enforcing all such laws, we are disposed to think the provisions of this Bill, in the hands of good and faithful officers, will go far towards de-demagoguing the Legislature, as it will most assuredly tend to de-beerising (to coin a word) some constitutions. With such a law in force some of our so-called legislators will find it difficult to sail into Parliament on a flood-tide of beer.

Road Steamers in India.

In noticing the introduction into our Indian Empire of Thompson's road steamers, the London Times remarks, "As a general rule inventions of utility are but slowly recognised; they have to grow into fame by force of their own merits, and without the impetus of any great patronage. The action of the Indian Government with regard to Thompson's road steamers furnishes, however, a striking exception, and we think it well worthy of notice." It appears that these engines had scarcely been tried when the Indian Government procured a small one, with a view to ascertaining its adaptability to passenger and goods traffic in that country. So satisfactory was the experiment that the Governor-General in Council gave orders for four engines of great power, and capable of attaining an average speed of ten miles per hour. It is intended to run these steamers in the Punjab, between Rawul Pindie, the chief military station in Northern India, and Jhalum, 68 1/2 miles apart. It is intended that the train will, on ordinary occasions, consist of one, and on extraordinary occasions of two, omnibuses, and will run the distance in seven hours, inclusive of all stoppages. One omnibus will carry 20 first, 20 second, and 20 third class passengers, with 50 cwt. of mail and baggage. When it is considered, says the Times, that the total cost of the plant will be rather less than £200 a mile, it will at once be seen how important an experiment this is. The question must at once arise to all thinking minds—is not such a line preferable to a narrow gauge railway or tramways on runs not exceeding 80 miles in length and where the traffic is limited? Speaking of Thompson's Patent, the Times says: "The engine runs on three wheels only, and in this way a small wheel base is obtained, and great facility given for steepest grades. In fact, the whole machine, instead of being an improvement on the traction engines hitherto used on common roads, is constructed on an entirely new principle, and is different to them in every particular. British Columbia will be indebted to the praiseworthy enterprise and rare pluck of Barnard and Beady for the early

introduction of this great improvement in locomotion; and the historian will record the fact that the enterprise of these gentlemen did not meet with ready recognition at the hands of our Legislature—that, in truth, it met with rather scowry treatment.

Sunday, March 12.

Official Appointments.

Yesterday's Gazette contains the following announcements.—Pursuant to the Road Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed to form Courts of Appeal in the respective Districts named. Esquimaux Town Road District—D Cameron Esq, W Fisher Esq. Esquimaux-Metchosin Road District—K McKenzie Esq, J Russell Esq. Victoria Road District and Victoria City Road District—W J Macdonald Esq, J D Pemberton Esq. Lake and Saanich Road District—A O Anderson Esq, W Thomson Esq. Nanaimo Road District—W R Spaulding Esq, M Bate Esq. Cowichan Road District—T J Skinner Esq, John Morley Esq. Salt Spring Island Road District—J P Booth Esq. Comox Road District—J Mustero Esq. Albert Norton Richards, Esq., of the town of Brookville, Ontario, Barrister-at-Law, gives notice of his intention to apply at the expiration of two months to placed on the roll of barristers in British Columbia. John Parker Esq has been appointed Postmaster at Metchochin.

NOVA SCOTIA ON THE SITUATION.—On the 17th February the Legislature of Nova Scotia, adopted a Resolution, which, denuded of preamble, reads as follows:—Resolved, therefore, first—that this House cannot contemplate the said commission (the Joint High Commission) without serious apprehensions in respect to the interests of the fisheries of the Maritime Colonies, and consider it their duty to the fishermen and the other inhabitants of these Colonies to enter a most solemn protest against the said fisheries being transferred to any foreign power without the consent of the people of the said Colonies, or being in any other manner surrendered to the Imperial or Canadian Government. Second—That the Lieutenant-Governor be requested to transmit copies of this resolution to Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies and to His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada.

SPECIAL MEETING.—The Municipal Council held a meeting yesterday at 10 o'clock, passed the assessment for 1871, and handed over the new fire hose to the Fire Department, which was approved by Assistant Engineer Richards. The customs dues on the hose were also paid. It has been recommended by the Government.

LAND TAX AMENDMENT ACT.—This Act, which has received the assent of His Excellency the Governor, provides for the appointment of a Commissioner or Commissioners to enquire into the alleged erroneous charges and inaccuracies in the published list, and generally to revise the correctness of such list by requiring the same. The Commission will have full power to compel the production of all papers and the attendance of witnesses. The Commission having reported to the Governor, His Excellency may act upon the same in such manner as shall seem advisable, and may remit any amounts that may appear in the published list to be due, and to give such instructions as he may deem expedient for the purpose of rectifying and completing such list.

SALE OF BELLINGHAM BAY LOTS.—This sale is advertised for Tuesday next by Mr. James Franklin. The property comprises some of the best situated lots at Bellingham Bay, the title to which is indisputable and the ultimate value of which is placed beyond doubt by the certainty of the termination of the North Pacific Railway at that point. At Bellingham Bay are located extensive coal mines and quarries. The former have just passed into the hands of the railroad company, and the quarries are leased to contractors who require building stone for San Francisco, and Portland. The harbor is pronounced a safe one, good anchorage and shelter being found there. We understand this sale to the attention of our readers.

PERSONAL.—Mr. A. N. Richards, who, as will be seen, is applying to be placed on the roll of practising barristers in this Colony, is brother to Chief Justice Richards, and to the Hon. Stephen Richards, Q. C., Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Ontario. The subject of the present notice is a barrister of many years' standing at Brockville and has attained considerable distinction in his profession. It will be with the recollection of many of our readers that Mr. Richards paid Victoria a hasty visit three years ago.

A FEW WORDS ON CANADARY A CANADIAN.—Such is the unpretending title of a neat little pamphlet of seventy-two pages, published at Ottawa, for a copy of which we are indebted to Dr. Powell. Upon this title page is a very good view of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa. In it is contained a history, a geography, a description of the Dominion, its history, area, boundaries, organization, laws, institutions, population, resources, prospects, and a tolerably complete description of the militia system of the country.

FROM COMOX AND NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas, Capt. Clarke, arrived at 4 1/2 o'clock yesterday afternoon from a trip to the East Coast. Among her passengers were Capt. Dawes, J. O. Brown, T. G. Aikow and wife, Mr. Gough and Mr. Place. The ship "Edwinton Star" is loading coal at Nanaimo, and the barkentine W. Harrison is taking on board at the quay. No Chinese collie has yet reached Nanaimo.

The California called last evening from Portland for Sitka. Our Executive Dispatch published yesterday stated that she was sent there to accommodate a large number of passengers. Can these passengers be desired for Omicra? The steamer cannot touch at Skeena, but passengers and goods may be landed at Port Folger, which is in American territory, and thence transported to Ekmernouth.

DEPARTURES.—The steamer Pacific sailed at 4 1/2 o'clock yesterday afternoon for San Francisco. She carried 35 passengers and a moderate freight. A great many friends gathered at the wharf to bid adieu to Dr. and Mrs. Powell and Miss Branks. The doctor expects to be absent about two months.

MUSICALS.—The entertainment set for Tuesday evening will comprise reading, vocal and instrumental music and recitation, by lady and gentleman amateurs. The committee are sparing no pains to make the affair pleasant to all who may attend.

STREAM TO CARIBOO.—About the first week in April freight and passengers will be whirled from Yale to Cariboo by steam in eight days! What next? See advertisements.

COMOX SCHOOL.—At a meeting of the inhabitants of Comox on the 6th inst, it was resolved that the fund for the support of schools be raised by voluntary subscription and school fees.

Truth Stranger than Fiction.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—A correspondent (I) of the Standard has taken upon himself the very undesirable task of enlightening the public and the Directors of the Vancouver Coal Company as to who is to blame in the matter of the Nanaimo strike. Had Black Diamond written on a subject within the scope of his knowledge he might have both interested and edified the readers of the Standard, but he has shown himself to be utterly ignorant of the state of affairs—he aspires to eliminate, else he is an impostor, or has been imposed on. There is neither reason, truth nor justice in his statements, and it is to be hoped the public will not be misled by them. As a public opinion, such shallow apologies as Black Diamond will look on as such, but the disappointed and wise will take a broader view and inspect both sides. A plain spoken man, and without circumlocution will proceed, with your permission, Sir, to give a few facts and figures, based on the latter's address consideration. It is not true that the Managers propose to reduce the wages below the rates established before the strike. It is evidently an attempt to compromise with the men, the managers proposed to increase wages. No body wants what seems what so easy a thing is obtained without it being begged. Now, what were the actual wages before the strike? I have been allowed to look over the Company's pay sheets for the 3 months preceding the unfortunate cessation of work and will produce facts and figures as I saw them, and will send them to the Company's office. I have over one-fourth of the names of those men who worked single handed and pretty regularly during the three months, and who are looked upon by the Company as respectable men—as miners—among them, the venerable John Foster, and what the public suppose were the earnings per shift. No less than \$3 18 1/2! The shift is 8 hours. If I exclude day work men as they are termed, the average will be \$3 38 per shift. Deductions for medical attendance, powder and oil average 4.09, but if I include the day men who do not find powder, 3.07 is the amount of deductions per man. A liberal allowance to these statements, "Black Diamond," stipulates a void, mentioning, or perhaps he does not know, that a miner, if supplied with a ton of coal a month, is worth wages varying from \$120 to \$289 a month. Talk about a miserable pitance of \$38 20, "Black Diamond," a hambug or he has been ejected, get to speak the truth he says it is unfair and not creditable.

Then, that elaborate calculation and profuse display of figures amounting to "houses" is all moonshine. Out of 88 miners on the Company's books if only pay "two shillings, two shillings, two shillings" \$1350 a month. Many of the miners have residences of their own, and some of them have families too. I consider, sir, as a man not directly connected with the Company, or the miners, in any way, that the latter have been treated handsomely by the former. The few families residing in the Company's houses have not been disturbed in their homes, although the rents have not been paid since work was suspended—not has the doctor refused to attend them, and in reading the epistle of Black Diamond "What is the question forcibly suggests itself:—What is the most desirable, respectable and agreeable, for such the attempt to blow up wages with the occupants, or the penning up of Mr. Diamond's, and manifold language of that of Mr. Diamond? A more extended issue of unwarranted and false statements, could scarcely be conceived. I write solely to correct and disprove those statements, and to remove the wrong impressions which such hyperbolical utterances were doubtless intended to create, and before he again wields his "great influence" to the injury of the injured party I trust Black Diamond will be prepared to set right the reasonable and just side of my side with the facts. No other motive impels me in writing this, than that of giving every person what is his due, and a desire to see the truth prevail. If, however, anyone should doubt the figures herein exhibited he can see for himself as I did by applying at the "proper place."

Just a word or two more, Mr. Editor's. I also tend the Company allow a miser \$15 a month if he gets his finger pinched, or disables himself in any way while at his work—and this allowance is made without the contribution of one cent by the men to maintain a sick club or anything of the kind. The Company moreover supply the parsons or churches of the town with fuel gratis. Knowing these facts who but a "political bricker" to serve his own ends would wilfully distort and falsify the state of affairs as I did do?

I quite agree that the importance of Nanaimo to Victoria should be maintained, but I cannot comprehend that it will benefit the workmen to disparage the interests of the Coal Company, who will perhaps be permitted to manage their own business despite the age of the coal and puerile blows of Black Diamond. It is indeed a shortsighted policy to aim to injure a leading interest which has done so much for Nanaimo and upon which not a little of the prosperity of Victoria has depended.

WANTED.—A woman servant or cook, also a man to make himself generally useful, and the wife to assist in the household. Apply to Mr. W. H. Harrison, at the Victoria Hotel, Victoria, B. C.

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EX PRINCE OF WALES FROM LONDON

FINDLAY, DURHAM & BRODIE

Are now Landing from the above Vessel the undermentioned Goods which they offer to the Trade at LOW RATES:

- BLANKETS—White, Scarlet, Indigo, Black, Green. 2x, 3x, 2x, 3x, 2x, 3x, 4pt.
PRINTS—Choice Patterns.
HOBBOCK'S WHITE LONG CLOTHS.
GREY CALICOES—All widths.
CHEAP WHITE COTTONS.
DRILLINGS—Blue and Brown.
PRINIMS and BED TICKINGS.
FLAIDS—4 and 6-4 Wool.
DRESS STUFFS—Various.
BAIZES—Red and Green.
HOLLANDS—Brown.
SHAWLS—New Styles.
HANDKERCHIEFS—White and Colored.
MEN'S BEAVER SAC COATS.
MEN'S CLOTH and other VESTS.
DUCO PANTS and JUMPER.
FELT HATS in different styles.
CLOTH CAPS.
CLOTHMAN SHIRTS—New Patterns.
PRINTED COTTON SHIRTS.
HICKORY SHIRTS.
WHITE LINEN SHIRTS.
HOSER & HALF-HOSER—Cotton and Woollen.
UNDERSHIRTS & DRAWERS—All kinds.
GLOVES—Driving and other kinds.
COLLARS—Linen and Paper.
TOWELS—White, Brown, Turkish, Hacked.
PANTS—Tweed & Cassimere.
PANTS—Mela & Corduroy.
BRUSSELS BAGS.
THORNE'S BLENDED SCOTCH WHISKY.
DUNDEE FISH WHISKY.
HINCH CO'S PURE COGNAC.
RED & GREEN CASE GIN, J. D. K. Z.
SWAINE, BOORD & CO'S OLD TOM in case.
FINE PALE SHERRY.
GINGER LIQUEUR in case.
GROSS & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES.
NOBLE'S & CO'S CELEBRATED VARIETIES.
FRICH'S BELMONT CARBOLINE in 20lb & 5lb boxes.
(Cook's) Yellow, Mottled, in 4, 8, 16, 32 lb.
SOAP—Fancy Toilet.
FERRUMERY—Rimmel's, Letchford's, INK—B, Letchford's.
CONGOU TEA in half chests.
VAN HOUTEN'S BLENDED COCOA (Very Superior).
TWINN'S—Seine, Scamog and other kinds.
FISHING LINES.
WADSWORTH'S SILK.
BOOT WEBB and ELASTIC.
QUINLED HORSE HAIR.
IRON—Bar, Sheet, Hoop and Trunk.
TIN PLATES—Charcoal, assorted sizes.
GUNS—Single and Double Barreled.
SHOT and BALL.
Also—OREGON WOOLLEN GOODS in great variety.

THE SEED STORE, YATES STREET, VICTORIA

JAY & BALES

Are now prepared to supply their Customers with Fresh and Good Agricultural, Garden AND FLOWER SEEDS.

OF EVERY KIND PRINCIPALLY OF THEIR OWN GROWING. FRUIT TREES, &c.

At their Nursery, Cook Street, Victoria. CATALOGUES may be had at the Store.

The GARDENERS' CHRONICLE & AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE on file.

Victoria Nursery & Seed Establishment

MITCHELL & JOHNSTON

have just completed their STOCKS of FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS.

And which this year are UNUSUALLY FINE—their ANNUAL CATALOGUE is now ready for Distribution.

They wish to notice as being extra fine: Orchard Grass, Paocry's Eye Grass, Timothy Grass, Red Clover, Lucerne Swede and other Turnips, Danver's Yellow Onion, Mangold, Beet, Early Rose Potatoes, Top Onions.

At their NURSERY they have FINE STOCKS of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, &c. GREEN HOUSE AND HARDY FLOWERS, &c., to which they would invite the Attention of Buyers.

They have on hand several Works on Practical Farming and Gardening, by well known Practical Men.

Occidental Buildings, Fort Street, Victoria

Disolution of Partnership. THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of "ROBERT & JOHN HAY" having been dissolved by mutual consent, the said JOHN HAY hereby authorizes to sign the firm name in liquidation and close up the unsettled accounts due to and by the firm. W. H. HARRISON, March 12, 1871.

By Electric

SPECIAL TO THE DAIRY

BRUSSELS, March 4.—rived to arrange for 1 soldiers who entered the Government of the preliminaries of the King of W from Versailles. Brans, March 4.—arranged with the the returns of the sold They will commence ready. Paris, March 4.—ordinary appearance been removed. Several battalions proposed to restore ed from the Place d shortlies replied that under their care a Some battalions against the central the National Guard agitation. A manifesto from the conduct of cert the works after th these, and warns erament relies on tion of the inhabi mined to do his d all disorder. The official journal violent acts again Prussian officers. The Minister of rearm the regiment which surrendered to with the armistice departure of 90,000 No German sol Saxons passed out marbling in front amid profound as spectators. By a complete. The Ge reviewed 100,000 in Parisians. Several journals day. They are u that the impresi liminary terms of elare that no goo tained under such mend calmness and of making the cou The authorities the mobiles and qu London, March 4.—of the evacuat At 9 o'clock the 2 artillery occupied marching by sea being foggy, but making everything man troops ches teted appearance colors attracted th Next came some regiment of Jaga Prussian artillery. Paris letters o German war re to papers had rea this in spite of pa hair and Lapaga of the German. tinue the war. T to us, but the nee gance. We can lance!—Patience not pronounce. for future generat and choose their The Debate bla and like females ought not to ge ladies say the there are very o vestly inferior to ven grateate cu for wines and oig Florence, M War will soon a manufactured ar defensive works. VERSAILLES, h have commence The headque Moltke will b Tuesday, Bism Emperor. London, Marc intrigue is being tion of Bonapart say he confidentl and abstains fro New York, 4 from Paris of t regiment arriv the force there. A rumor is o Depuies had re Moltke is in Versailles. D the forts on the ranged. VERSAILLES, but the Nation trouble some. It is believed first army cor days. From t these again to peigne, where then leave for The French strated to reg treaty of peace It has been General Depot defence of the The rioters night. The re the National land proposes defende what is of w. In the Honu Sir Robert H onces as un better the B the siege, wh by contrast t

Electric Telegraph, SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

BRUSSELS, March 4.—Col Matton has arrived to arrange for the release of the French soldiers who entered Belgium.

PARIS, March 4.—Paris has resumed its ordinary appearance, and the barricades have been removed.

PARIS, March 4.—The Federal Council has arranged with the French Government for the return of the soldiers of Bourbaki's army.

PARIS, March 4.—The Emperor has reviewed 100,000 men in the Bois de Boulogne.

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American Minister, Mr. Washburne, was expelled. Esfield and Gladstone defended Lyons.

There is no official confirmation of the terms imposed on France, especially with regard to territory.

LYONS, March 4.—10 p.m.—Last night there was information of a revolution in Paris.

LONDON, March 5.—A correspondent of the Times says that Fort Valerien was to be evacuated on the 7th.

It is reported that parts of Paris are disaffected, and that the revolutionary element have entrenched themselves at Montmartre.

LYONS, March 5.—A special convention is entered into, under which the Prussian occupation of Versailles is extended to the 19th of March.

PARIS, March 6.—In the Assembly Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc and Quinet demanded the detention of the members of the September government until they should render an account of their acts down to the capitulation of Paris.

PARIS, March 6.—Bislat estimates the expenses of the war to be six milliards francs.

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at the request of the French Government, in consequence of the interruption on the Lyons and Paris railroad.

A dispatch from Versailles, says the Germans are evacuating the city. The limits are in excellent order.

Fifty thousand provincial troops are arriving at Paris to replace the regulars and mobiles who will commence leaving on Monday.

The French and German Staff Officers are arranging to prevent the German troops from encountering the French.

Two mails are daily dispatched from Paris and Brussels between Paris and Brussels.

VERSAILLES, March 6.—Numerous conversations with Deputies of the National Assembly including Gambetta, compel the belief that civil war will soon occur ending in the Orleans restoration.

Extensive and organized immigration from the ceded provinces will immediately occur.

LONDON, March 6.—At a review of the Prussian Guards at Longchamps, the Emperor addressed the troops, and thanked them for their heroism, endurance and devotion displayed during the war.

PARIS, March 6.—The Official Journal acknowledges that several battalions have remained in the hands of the Prussians.

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All is now quiet along the city front. The sailors are generally satisfied to work at the reduced wages, but the boarding-house keepers who, under the old system, got the full benefit of the \$15 advance, will not permit them to do so.

Mrs Horace Parker, a young and very accomplished lady who died suddenly of hemorrhage of the lungs last Sunday, was buried to day.

SAFETY, March 9.—Sales fell off at the Board this afternoon.

Flour—Superfine \$5 50 @ 5 75, extra \$6 50 @ 7.

Wheat—During the last six weeks the export has been light. Firm at \$2 20 @ 2 35.

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DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

CAUTION—Vice-Chancellor Sir W.P. Wood stated that Dr COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery."

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Wales, M & Brodie, the above Vessel, STORE, VICTORIA, ALES, Garden, SEEDS, JOHNSTON, GARDEN SEEDS, Oyster Saloon & Restaurant.

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DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. CAUTION—Vice-Chancellor Sir W.P. Wood stated that Dr COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE.

The Weekly British Colonist, Wednesday March 15th 1871

Canadian Pacific Railway. British Columbia owes much to the Toronto Globe for the force and ability with which it has all along pressed upon the Dominion of Canada the necessity for adopting a broad, vigorous, and truly national policy with respect to throwing open the great Northwest and pressing onward to the Pacific. Our big contemporary is doubtless not altogether free from faults and failings, but his own virtue ought to cover a multitude of sins, to the eye of British Columbia at least. In a recent number of the Globe we find a very able leading article upon the subject of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Our contemporary alludes to the argument so commonly put forward by our American neighbors, viz. that the American Northern Pacific Railway, running, as it does, near the boundary line, and draining, as it will, the British possessions lying to the north of the forty-ninth parallel, must forever forbid the idea of a Canadian Pacific line proving a success, if, indeed, it does not forbid the idea of such a line ever being built. To this our contemporary the Globe well replies:

The main line of the North Pacific at no point of its route approaches within a hundred and fifty miles of British territory, while in general it is at a much greater distance from the boundary line. Supposing our great lakes bottled out, and a wilderness of a hundred and fifty miles stretching along the whole border line of Ontario, would any one argue that a railway far to the west of Pennsylvania and New York would be quite sufficient to develop the resources of this country, and that all Canadian lines would be really so much money thrown away? Let such an argument would not be so foolish and inconclusive as what is urged against the construction of a great Canadian Trans-Continental Railway.

It is a much greater distance from the boundary line. Supposing our great lakes bottled out, and a wilderness of a hundred and fifty miles stretching along the whole border line of Ontario, would any one argue that a railway far to the west of Pennsylvania and New York would be quite sufficient to develop the resources of this country, and that all Canadian lines would be really so much money thrown away? Let such an argument would not be so foolish and inconclusive as what is urged against the construction of a great Canadian Trans-Continental Railway.

Our readers will agree with the foregoing, while they will most heartily endorse and enthusiastically applaud the following paragraph with which the Globe's article concludes: "Our neighbors know the value of the prize involved and are making gigantic efforts to secure it exclusively for themselves. Our rulers will be traitors to their country and to British connection if they lose a single season in making it practicable and convenient for settlers to go to Fort Carleton through our territory and in paying things their fair way for the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is a question not merely of convenience but of national existence. It must be pushed through at whatever expense. We believe it can be pushed through, not only without being burdened pecuniarily upon Canada, but with an absolute profit in every point of view. Without such a line a great British North America would turn out an unprofitable dream, with all its ordinary prudence and wisdom on the part of her statesmen, it will be a great and glorious and inevitable reality."

The Joint High Commission.

An interesting debate upon a most important motion took place in the Canadian House of Commons on the night of the 24th February. Sir A. T. Galt moved a series of resolutions respecting the fishery question and the terms of the proposed treaty with the United States. Sir Alexander Galt supported his resolutions in an able and temperate speech, in the course of which he expressed fear that the Imperial Government might be too yielding and too ready to compromise points directly interesting Canada. He regarded Earl Kimberley's dispatches with some degree of distrust. The claims of the Dominion Government on account of fishing rights he considered were altogether those of the United States. Government on account of the Alabama question. He considered that, in their negotiations, Canada should not be placed in a position of inferiority to the United States. Sir John A. Macdonald complimented Sir A. T. Galt upon the spirit and ability with which he had brought forward his resolutions, but at the same time he feared that, if passed, they would tend to weaken and embarrass

rather than to strengthen his hands upon the Commission. He referred to the pledge made to the Canadian Representatives—one of whom was Sir Alexander himself—some years ago, to the effect that the whole strength of the Empire would be put forth to protect Canada, if necessary. We could not suppose that Great Britain would be false to her pledge for fear of war. The Canadian Government had made concessions at the instance of the Imperial Government at a time when the latter was engaged in negotiations involving peace or war. Would it have been right for the Dominion to have thrust obstacles in the way of peace by driving off every American fisherman, Canada had abandoned no rights. He believed that she vigorously excluded American fishermen from the three-mile line, she would so protect her rights, and practically exclude foreign fishermen by making their fishing unprofitable. Great as might be the desire of Canada to defend her fishery rights, and important to her as these rights undoubtedly were, war between Great Britain and the United States would inflict infinitely greater loss upon Canada than the loss of her fisheries could possibly do. Therefore, he rejoiced that the basis of the Commission had been so enlarged as to include the Alabama claims, because these claims once settled, Canada as well as Great Britain might expect to enjoy a long term of peace with the United States. So far as the fishery question was concerned, he believed that three miles of sea from shore belonged as much to Canada as did three miles of sea on each side of her belong to Great Britain. He would never consent to give up the three miles without the consent of Canada. The suggestions of the Commission must be ratified by the Parliament of Canada before they could have any force. He hoped that Sir Alexander, having attained the object of the discussion, would consent to withdraw the resolutions. Mr. McKenzie, leader of the Opposition, said he did not regret the debate, though he would oppose anything having a tendency to weaken or endanger the connection with the mother country. Mr. Blake thought nothing should be done to hamper the Government in bringing the matter to a satisfactory conclusion. Sir A. T. Galt withdrew his resolutions, and so the matter terminated.

Thursday, March 9th.

A VICTORIAN ABROAD.—Several of our Canadian exchanges contain notices of the arrival amongst his friends in Ontario of Mr. William Dalby, of this city, and it is evident from these notices that Mr. Dalby does not miss the opportunity of slipping in a good word for his adopted country. We are glad to see that he appears to have met with a right hearty reception at his native town, and trust he may have a safe and pleasant journey back. He will purchase Canadian goods at Montreal and ship them around the Horn for Victoria.

DISPATCH LINE.—Mr. J. W. Harrison, late of Pickett & Harrison, and now of Coghill & Harrison, arrived by the Pacific yesterday for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for a new line of packets between San Francisco and Victoria. The first bark, the Arcturion, will sail probably on the 21st inst. Freight will be taken at reduced rates. Mr. C. T. Millard, Victoria agent, Mr. Coghill, of the new firm, is a California business man of twenty years' standing. Messrs. Coghill & Harrison will transact a general commission business as buyers and for the disposal of all consignments entrusted to their care.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.—The N. P. T. Company's steamship Pacific, Capt. Stibbard, reached her wharf at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon having sailed from San Francisco on Saturday morning. She brought a fair freight and 107 passengers. Sooty gulls of unprecedented severity during the entire passage, are reported, hence the trip was rendered very unpleasant. Among the British Columbian back are Capt. Raymer, Mr. L. Boscawen, Mr. J. W. Williams, Mr. H. M. Cohen, Mr. B. L. Jones, Mr. Jas. Pollock and wife, Mr. G. Sprenger, and wife, Mr. W. Sterling, Mr. G. Sprosser, and P. C. Parsons.

New Goods.—A B Gray has received per Pacific large additions to his stock of Dry Goods, comprising Silk, Mable Velvets, Velveteen, Black Silks, Colored Satins, Dees Goods, Laines, Cottons, Jackets, Kid Gloves, Skirted Umbrellas, &c., &c., together with a varied assortment of Family Small Wares.—Government street, March, 1871.

A MARINE ON duty on H. M. S. Sepia departed in one of the boats on Tuesday night and towed ashore. At 2 o'clock he was overhauled by officers McDonald and McCarty in Victoria, and two hours afterwards was returned to the Sepia.

PRACE.—The German-speaking portion of our population will meet to-morrow evening at the Bank Exchange Saloon, to devise means to celebrate the 42d inst. in a becoming manner.

Two more of Beedy & Bernard's road steamers arrived on the Pacific yesterday. Six engineers are expected to arrive from Scotland in the course of ten days, when no time will be lost in putting these steamers on the road.

STEALING FROM AN INDIAN WOMAN.—An elderly white man was yesterday charged before the Police Magistrate with having stolen a knife, valued at 25 cents, from an Indian woman. He was allowed three days in which to plead.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Thos Brown was yesterday brought up before the Police Court on a charge of being a suspicious character. He was remanded for 3 days.

LEONORA SELLINA.—Philip Reede was yesterday convicted of the offence of selling liquor to Indians and fined \$100 to be levied by distress and in default of payment to suffer 30 days imprisonment.

WHAT NEXT?—Electro-chemical lithography has got the length of transmitting fac-similes of handwriting, drawings, and portraits. What will science accomplish next? Nay, what will it not accomplish?

THE CRUADER.—The loss of this steamship, chronicled yesterday, is quite a serious affair. She had a valuable cargo, part of which was for Victoria consignees. Some of the goods were not insured to their full value.

FOOTPATH BY-LAW.—This measure has received the sanction of the Governor. It is very strict and the Municipality intend enforcing its provisions without fear, favor or affection.

WHO WAS HE?—The following dispatch appears in a San Francisco paper of March 3d. "SACRAMENTO, March 2d.—The inquest on the body of Charles Mite, an Irishman, from Victoria, who committed suicide last night, is not closed yet."

MAP OF OMINCECA.—Messrs. Hibbs & Co. have placed on our table a new map of Ominceca, copies of which can be had at their Book store, Government street.

THE cargo of the Lulu was sold to the Pacific Rolling Mills Co at \$13 per ton and the company like it so well that they will take 5000 tons per annum at the same rate.

The high wind yesterday prevented the schooner Lovel Peacock from reaching her wharf. She will probably run in this morning.

The Olympia sailed for Puget Sound at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She carried about 40 passengers, some of whom strived on the Pacific.

The bark Columbia, 995 tons, has been chartered to carry lumber from Burrard Inlet (Hastings Mills) to Australia.

The Pacific will sail for San Francisco at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

ANTHRACITE COAL is selling at San Francisco for \$13 per ton.

Popular Representatives.

(BY A CARIBOO MINER). A representative without property of any kind is a purchasable article. It is not so easy to purchase a man who happens to be the owner of property. The role of either may be purchased; but the poor man's vote is first on the list for sale amongst speculators; therefore it is always present to affect the owner of property if in possession of the other necessary qualifications. In selecting a representative the people are never directed by the wisdom that guides them in managing a farm or a household. The popular representatives of the present day, in a large proportion of this continent, are men without property, and full of hope that their wits will provide them with good places. In the bar room any one of these men appears to be a great man; there his enthusiastic nonsense passes for good sense, and conveys to the audience an idea of the disinterested patriotism that never finds his service time. Without talent of superior order, he fails to provide himself with a place or the people with good useful laws. In the Council room he sells his vote, or absents himself at the proper moment, and by either course secures a bribe and sacrifices the true interests of the country. And then this glibly man, covered with brass and full of a pseudo piety, proceeds without a blush to his darling people and treats them to a new discourse on liberty. In America he says "The President loves bull pups and whisky punch" in British Columbia he says "Government is a sham." And this is eloquence! Look at the faces of the men who are pleased by this vulgar and business man's keen traders, frigate business men, quick to perceive and prompt to act. Observe their firm, elastic step, the martial look, and immediately you acknowledge yourself in the presence of freedom. But you remember their idleness, the popular representative, and you begin to feel that the outward signs of superiority in man are very deceptive. You know that the idler can utter nothing but nonsense. You hear the man with martial air and eyes bright with intelligence about bravo, and say "He is a splendid fellow, didn't he give the big-bugs his?" A fish woman can scold but she is not rewarded with applause. Why do we applaud the popular representative? Because we are little, and scolding in the Senate is regarded as a sign of courage. This is all true, and I regret it, but it is to be hoped that a great change is fast approaching, that the day is not far distant when our popular representatives will be men remarkable for common sense and prudence, men who have proved by industry and ability on the farm, in the store, in our law courts, anywhere, that they are entitled to the confidence of the people. Such representatives and full reports in a free press are the best guarantees of liberty.

While we are satisfied to applaud representatives who do nothing more than give the big-bugs their wits, we must accept such laws as we can get. If they happen to be bad laws, sensible men will say "You deserve no better. This is plain truth."

Grow Your Own Governors.

Mr. DeCosmos, one of the newly elected Legislative Councilors of British Columbia, is both a very considerate and an exceedingly modest man. Participating in the same manner as our "dear old" Lieutenant Governor of the Pacific Provinces, he very thoughtfully proposes to relieve the Dominion Government of all responsibility in the matter. In the Victoria Standard, of which journal he is both editor and proprietor, he contends that there is not the slightest necessity for sending a man all the way from Ottawa to govern the colony. A better and more suitable man, he alleges, can be found on the Pacific slope than Canada could possibly produce. And the basis of this, the

very considerate Mr. DeCosmos does not leave us in doubt and perplexity as to who the native genius may be, who is ready made to hand for the position. It is no less nor greater a person than his humble self. This is one of the most striking instances of modesty in a public man we have seen lately. Some people might think it was unbecomingly agitational to put himself and his claim so boldly forward; but it can hardly be expected that in that far away region the ordinary etiquette of public life will be observed. Mr. DeCosmos is evidently determined not to "blush unseemly" and has made a timely public profession of his strong faith in himself. If his great claims, which the Standard boldly alleges he possesses, to be made the first Lieutenant Governor of the Province are overlooked by the Government-making power, it will certainly not be himself that is to blame.

Dominion Mail Summary.

The Sir John A. Macdonald testimonial movement progresses favorably. Mr. Alexander Mackenzie with a \$10,000 homestead as a testimonial from his party in recognition of his services as leader of the Ontario Opposition. There is a proposition to locate the homestead at Toronto, which is extremely unacceptable to the people of Sarvia, where Mackenzie belongs.

The Globe (Toronto) is strongly urging upon the Dominion Government the necessity for haste in establishing communication with Manitoba and pushing on to the Pacific. It justly regards the speedy construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the light of a Dominion necessity.

The scheme submitted by the Ontario Government for the disposition of the large provincial surplus in aid of railways is attracting a good deal of controversy, both in the Legislature and in the Press. On the 7th Mr. Blake moved an amendment to the Government scheme to the effect that the surplus should be distributed among the various municipalities of Ontario, according to population. This amendment was negatived, and the Government plan sustained by a vote of 51 to 25, being a little more than two to one.

A woman named Mrs. Cowan died at Montreal from alleged malpractice on the part of one Dr. McDonald. An inquest was held and the investigation resulted in a verdict censuring the treatment of the case.

It was authoritatively stated at Ottawa that the British Minister at Washington has received instructions from the Imperial Government to do nothing in regard to the fishery or any other questions in which Canada may be directly interested without first consulting the Dominion authorities.

An amendment was introduced in Kingston to the Rev. W. Moley Patten, to reside there. It was said that one hundred subscriptions of \$50 each, yearly, are spoken of as a stipend to be offered for his services in connection with the city churches.

The Rev. Mr. McVieira, Professor in the Presbyterian College, Montreal, has been offered a salary of \$8,000 by a United States congregation.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER.

The full text of the speech with which the Dominion Parliament was opened is before us. The Pacific raid is alluded to and the Canadian Volunteers are complimented for their gallantry in repelling the same. The restoration of harmony and the successful establishment of constitutional Government in Red River is touched upon. With reference to British Columbia the speech says: "The Ministry of British Columbia has passed an address to Her Majesty, praying the admission into the Union on the terms and conditions therein stated. All the papers on this important subject will be submitted, and your earnest attention is invited to them. I hope you will think that the terms are so fair as to justify you in passing a similar address, so that the boundaries of Canada may at an early day be extended from the shores of the Atlantic Ocean on the one side to the shores of the Pacific on the other. Should such an address be adopted, it will be necessary for you to take steps to secure the early construction and survey of a route for an inter-oceanic railway, with a view to its construction according to the terms of union. The acquisition of this Northwest territory throws upon the Government and Parliament of the Dominion the duty of providing the early settlement of the new territories by the encouragement of immigration through a liberal land policy, the means proposed for the accomplishment of which would be submitted for the consideration of Parliament. The appointment of a Joint Commission to settle the fishery and other questions in dispute between Canada and the United States is referred to as likely to lead to important results."

In the House of Commons returns of correspondence and copies of all papers bearing upon the subject of the admission of British Columbia were asked for. Sir John A. Macdonald assured the House that all papers and correspondence bearing upon the subject would shortly be sent down along with the terms upon which it was proposed to admit British Columbia. In the course of the debate upon the address in reply to the speech several members took occasion to comment upon the Government and

the country upon the political progress of Confederation and the immediate prospect of its extension to the shores of the Pacific.

The correspondence between Earl Kimberley and the Hon. Mr. Campbell, who recently visited England in connection with Dominion interests, is published. The following passage occurs in an Order-in-Council (Canadian) contained among the papers: "The Committee of the Council are fully alive to the importance of taking action at an early period to build the Pacific Railroad through Canadian territory; but think it better to postpone the consideration of the subject until after the departure of the delegates from British Columbia, when the Postmaster General—Mr. Campbell—will receive the instructions upon the subject." The Order in Council is dated 9th June.

NOTICE:

HENRY NATHAN JR & Co

HAVING DETERMINED TO

CLOSE

THEIR

PRESENT BUSINESS

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Their Stock

At Private Sale

AT REDUCED PRICES!

HOME-MADE

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SHIRTS & UNDERCLOTHING

Suitable for Miners, or any other man!

W. J. Jeffree's

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

Express & Stage Line

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S MAIL

ONCE A WEEK

CARIBOO AND WAY STATIONS

PASSENGERS CARRIED AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

AGENTS—

G. C. GEROW, Victoria—Office Government Street, between the Post Office and Custom House

G. C. SAUNDERS, Yale, Victoria, B. C., Feb. 8th, 1871.

HAVING LEASED THAT CERTAIN

REID'S BIG BEND EXPRESS

ST. CHARLES HOTEL

CORNER FRONT AND MORRISON STREETS

PORTLAND, OREGON.

JOHN J. JACOBS - Proprietor

HAVING LEASED THE NEW AND

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LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

EXCLUSIVE

To the British Colonist

British Columbia.

QUEBEC, March 10.—The following is from the Quebec Sentinel of March 4th: WILLIAM CHARR.—The Forest Rose Co. has been completed and will be ready for working with the steam engine as soon as they get water. The Ballarat Co. washed 3222. They commenced washing on the surface, but were compelled to stop and resume working on account of the difficulty experienced in keeping the water running. The Barker and Cariboo Co. have not been doing much.

SEBASTIEN.—The Jenkins Co. last week washed 2662. GROUND CREEK.—The Tallman Co. have commenced prospecting the deep channel. LIGHTNING CREEK.—The Spencer Co. made about wages last week. The Lightning Co. are preparing to sink a new shaft. VAN WINKLE CREEK.—The McCormick Co. have completed their bedrock tunnel and struck into gravel. They are getting ready to wash.

Weather clear and warm, snow and ice disappearing fast, side hills getting bare.

Europe.

BRUSSELS, March 9.—The Belgian Government have appointed three persons to consult with the Municipality of Sedan to take measures for the disinfection of the neighboring battle fields, and removing the carcasses of horses from the fields to prevent epidemic when the river gets low.

No disturbances are reported in Paris today. It is stated that the Assembly will commence its session on the 10th of March on Sunday.

LONDON, March 10.—The Grand Duke of Baden has returned to Carlsruhe. A telegraph special from Paris says there is no longer any doubt that the National Guards will be dissolved by the Assembly. Gen. Vinoy threatens to bring a large force against the Guards.

DIJON, March 10.—The Mobilis who arrived today were discharged. There will be a surplus of 20,000 troops at Reims tomorrow.

PARIS, March 9.—The attempted substitution of the tri-color for the red flag on the columns of July by sailors caused a disturbance. The sailors were arrested and the red flag replaced.

The Place de la Bastille is guarded by eight battalions of National Guards. Baron Buge, Gen. Caillay, Le Maukeid and Nislergue are appointed plenipotentiaries of France to negotiate the final terms of peace.

De la Motte is appointed French ambassador to St. Petersburg and the Count De Nongre minister to Constantinople.

The Journal Officiel declares in favor of a Republic as the best form of Government for France and urges the people not to disturb the public order, for the sole hope of France is in tranquility.

PARIS, March 10.—The situation at Mont Mazas is unchanged, but the first of the city is quiet. The Government will soon order Palladines to restore order.

LONDON, March 10.—A protest is in circulation for signatures at the Stock Exchange protesting against the Russian loan, pending the Conference.

It is thought the first instalment of the indemnity will be raised wholly in France.

M. Favier, Quartermaster, requests an exact account of Prussian depredations as a basis of statement of taxes.

The Italian Chambers are discussing the Papal guarantee.

FLORANCE, March 9.—Victor Emanuel denounces as a forgery the recent letter said to have been written by him to Emperor William.

PARIS, March 10.—General De Pallandine yesterday received the officers of the National Guard at Belleville, who, at the conclusion, appeared to be satisfied with the General's republican assurances.

A long train of carriages with wounded Germans returning home was run into yesterday by another train near Orléans on the Paris and Versailles railway, and nineteen of the passenger cars demolished. The number of soldiers killed and wounded is unknown.

The people to decide upon the form of the future Government for France.

Theoret, Chanzy and Faidherbe are working for the Empire.

General Changarnier is stated to be seriously ill. The navy has been greatly reduced. The dockyards at Toulon and Rochefort have been taken over by private companies, and the squadrons on foreign stations have been recalled.

Montreuil insurgents have erected an immense barricade on the Rue de la Pierre, and an attack is expected today.

Deputies in the House of Commons, today, discussed the proposed removal of the Assembly to Versailles, proposed by the Foreign Secretary, Lord Salisbury, in reply to a communication from the German Ambassador, Count Bismarck, through the Prussian Ambassador, Count Lottum, a fortnight ago.

BOULOGNE, March 11.—The Assembly, after a speech by M. de Cassagnac, voted the removal of the Assembly to Versailles, by a heavy majority, an amendment, demanding an immediate removal to Paris. A motion to remove to Versailles was then carried by 401 to 104.

PARIS, March 11.—A. Cloude, announces the death of Robert de Béhague, former Minister of War, who died at 80 years of age.

The President, Gambetta, has named Victor Hugo as his President, Gambetta, has named Victor Hugo as his President, Gambetta, has named Victor Hugo as his President.

A number of regiments of the line have been sent to Versailles to protect the Assembly.

Their influence is waning.

LONDON, March 11.—John Stuart Mill was President of a meeting in St James' Hall, held by the Workers' Peace Society to protest against the extravagant army expenditures. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Mill, who proposed that the Government should reduce the military establishment to the level of the Swiss Confederation, and that the proposed increase in army expenses should be met by a heavy majority in the Assembly.

In the House of Commons last night, Foster debated two hours in defence of the Education Bill.

The schooner Hope sank near Glasgow—all hands lost. The Northern Star was wrecked off Wexford—all aboard believed to be lost. The bark Saxon has been driven ashore on the coast of Brazil.

PARIS, March 9.—The mayors have unanimously guaranteed that the national Guards will surrender the arms without coercion. It is thought that when they resign their seats in the Assembly the Parisian Deputies will return and agitation should be addressed to a communication to the President of the French Assembly protesting against the

vote by which they declared that his dynasty had forfeited the throne, as unjust and illegal. The Assembly, he says, was created only to make peace and has exceeded its powers. The foundation of all right is the plebiscite, and to that alone he is ready to submit.

BOULOGNE, March 9.—A correspondent states that the Assembly is not in favor of removing to Fontainebleau, but to continue in Bordeaux until the German troops leave France. Arrangements for the installation of the Assembly at Fontainebleau are completed. Thiers said the Government still preferred to go to Versailles. The matter will be debated tomorrow, but it is expected the recommendation of the Government will prevail.

PARIS, March 8.—A special says the Assembly will leave Bordeaux on Saturday and meet at Versailles on Monday. The disorder and excitement of the last few days continues, but no other outrages have occurred. Detachments from Chanzy's army are arriving.

LONDON, March 8.—It is said by the Times, in an article on the Anglo-American Commission, to-day, that it represents the opinion of the Government, and that instructions in Bordeaux with the views therein expressed on the Alabama claims have been sent to the British members of the Commission at Washington.

PARIS, March 9.—The National Guards are strongly entrenched with 31 guns on heights of Mont Martre, awaiting the signal of their leaders to proclaim an open revolution in favor of the Commune.

LONDON, March 9.—It is rumored that the Russian loan, undertaken by Rothschild, will be withdrawn because the Conference is still sitting. It is also intimated that fears are entertained the loan would not be successful in this market.

In the House of Lords this evening, Granville denied that the Government had any knowledge of a secret treaty between the Czar and Prussia before the war.

LONDON, March 11.—Contrary to expectations the conference did not sit to-day. When the next meeting will be held is not known.

The German Peace celebration at Zurich was disturbed by French officers, and the federal council has ordered military measures to prevent a recurrence of the affair.

The mobiles sent to Algeria were disarmed by the natives, who are masters of the situation. A regiment of Zouaves left Paris to restore order.

A Times' special says the nationals at Montmartre have surrendered their cannon and the remainder will be formally summoned on Saturday to surrender their arms. If they refuse their pay will be stopped.

Gen. Molke demands the departure from Paris of the unarmed Mobilis exceeding the authorized garrison.

Montmartre is quiet and the Nationals will return the cannon on condition that they are not to dissolve and a continuance allowed of a franco and a hall a day.

BRUSSELS, March 11.—The following is the result of the South German elections, 50 Liberals, 10 Conservatives and 15 Clericals. Bonapartist intrigues are rife at Brussels and elsewhere.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The Tribune's Washington special says, there is great excitement in political circles to-night in regard to the Committee appointed by the Republican caucus of the Senate to propose a revision of the Senate committee. The committee was in session Thursday evening and all yesterday, but voted to keep secret the result of their deliberations. Rumors are in circulation in regard to important changes, but all agree that a change is to be made in the Foreign Relations Committee by the removal of Sumner from the head of the committee and from the committee itself and the promotion of Morton or Cameron to the Chairmanship. Frelinghuysen will also it is said be placed on the committee in order to make it up to its proper quota. For this proposition the committee voted 3 to 2. The rumor is not generally credited that the majority will report in favor of allowing Sumner to retain his present position. The caucus is called for ten o'clock to-day and the report of the committee will no doubt give rise to some very warm and bitter debate. The friends of Sumner will fight the change with the greatest vigor and if they fail in the caucus will combine their opposition in open Senate. It is said that one of the oldest Senators called on the President and advised him to increase the number of members of the committee as to place Sumner in the minority, but the President would not consent to anything short of Sumner's removal. The principal argument in favor of change is the assertion that Sumner is not on speaking terms with the President or the Assistant Secretary of State. As to the general framework of the other Senate committees but little change will be made.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—A most terrible hurricane passed over a portion of East St. Louis to-day. Between 2 and 3 this afternoon, the wind commenced to blow from the Southeast accompanied by a brisk shower, but suddenly veered to the SW and came with a fury and force never before witnessed. In this latitude it first struck the elevator on the bank of the river and took off a part of the roof, passing on in a due northward direction, it totally demolished a portion of the Freight Depot of St. Louis and Vandalia railroad, 800 feet long by 100 feet wide, and a water tank 80 feet high. The freight and passenger depots of the South Eastern Railroad, two freight depots and a portion of the passenger depot and ticket office, a large roundhouse of the Chicago and Alton railroad, the car house, scale office, part of the freight depot of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, the freight and passenger depots of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad, and a number of dwelling houses in the vicinity, together with a portion of the roof of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis depot were blown off. All the derricks and other appliances used in constructing bridges were torn from their places and blown into the river, and everything within a width of 200 to 300 yards was actually blown in pieces. A whole train of cars including a 20-ton locomotive was blown from the track and hurled some 30 feet into the slough. Another train of 13 cars laden with wheat was overtaken and smashed and one car blown into the river. The round house of the Chicago and Alton road after

being blown down caught fire from an engine inside and its ruins burned. The engineer of the locomotive was burned to death. The number of killed and wounded cannot be stated to-night, but seven are known to be killed and between 30 and 40 severely wounded, and about as many more slightly injured. It is believed that there are yet a number of persons still buried beneath the ruins. The scene is frightful. Houses are torn to fragments, others are unroofed or upset and still others have been bodily carried from their foundations. Scarcely a building or tree or anything else, within the track of the storm, is standing. The work of ruin is complete. The pecuniary losses are estimated as follows:—Chicago and Alton Railroad \$500,000, Ohio and Mississippi Railroad \$200,000, Toledo and Wabash Railroad \$125,000, St. Louis and Vandalia Railroad \$500,000, South Eastern Railroad \$30,000, Wiggins Ferry Co. \$25,000 and two or three steamboats lying on the eastern side of the river were also seriously damaged.

NEW YORK, March 10.—A dispatch from Columbia, South Carolina, last evening says a large body of armed men from East Tennessee and North Carolina appeared in York and Chester counties. Fighting has been going on between them and the colored militia. Major Whitehead of the 18th infantry stationed at Yorkville arrived this morning, and reports more horrible outrages by the colored militia. The negro militia were defeated on Monday and fled to the camp of Major Whitehead. The Major has telegraphed to the President and Gen. Ferry at Louville, asking for troops. Serious trouble is anticipated.

NEW YORK, March 10.—A Herald's Havana special says affairs in San Domingo do not proceed well for the ultimate success of Annexation. The populace are hearing that Commissioners had sent a report favorable to Annexation set up cries of no Annexation and commenced setting fire to buildings to burn the town. Laplace, the Dominican Chief arrived at the northern part of the island with some followers and will act against Baz and Annexation.

The Haytiens, although professing a strict neutrality, are secretly siding the Dominican insurrection and they have been warned against doing so by U. S. officials.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Treasury Department will receive at once any fifty-two bonds which holders may desire to surrender in anticipation of the issue of new bonds, and pay interest on the bonds surrendered to the first day of May next, at which time the new bonds will be issued.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—In the House Hill introduced bills to abolish Privilege and repeal the Income Tax. Both deferred.

In the Senate Howe asked the unanimous consent, which was given, to suspend the 35th rule so that he might present a list of the standing committees of the Senate which were read, when Sumner asked that his name should be struck out from the committee on privileges and elections. The request was opposed by Sherman, but the Senate on a vote complied.

Logan moved for further action on the question of agreeing to the report of the committee.

A motion, of which Howe is the author, was brought before the Senate to remove Sumner from the chairmanship of the committee on foreign relations. After a spirited debate, which was of considerable duration, the resolution as presented by the committee, removing Sumner, was then carried. Ayes 33, nays 9.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Democrats and Conservatives of both Houses held a caucus of four hours. Among other business was a resolution saying that it is essential to the interests of the people of the country that the Democratic and Conservative members of Congress be in constant attendance upon the sessions until the final adjournment, and that absentees be requested to return at once so that the evil legislation contemplated may be avoided.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—Losses by the hurricane in St. Louis are greatly exaggerated. The loss was about \$400,000, two-thirds of which was sustained by the railroad. About sixty dwellings are destroyed. Considerable damage is reported in the country.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The French Relief Committee report receipts up to date at \$118,350.

MEXICO, MARCH 10.—LATER advices from Mexico are received. One million dollars of the secret expense of the Government is accounted for as secured in putting down the San Luis rebellion. Manuel Aspruz, acting Secretary of State, goes to San Francisco as Mexican Consul. The Mexican Government promises to protect citizens of the United States in Tehuantepec who are treated with violence on account of their claims before the mixed Commission.

PANAMA, March 7.—News from Bogota, State of Columbia, to the 10th of Feb says the revolution in that state is not yet ended. Another battle was fought on the boundary line of Sacs in which the revolutionists were defeated, and compelled to evacuate the capital. The legitimate government bids fair to triumph.

Congress is in session. Marillo will probably be elected President.

The remaining states are not likely to be disturbed by the trouble in Bosnia.

Advices from Chili to the 12th ult says there was a fight between troops and Indians in which the latter were defeated. Guerrilla warfare is still kept up.

WEST INDIES.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 9.—A letter from Ponce Plata dated the 9th says the San Domingo Commissioners left here for Monte Cristo yesterday accompanied by Baz officials. The belief in Ponce Plata is that the American annexation scheme will be carried out notwithstanding that there is a strong party opposition. Threats have already been made to burn the town if it is annexed. Guards patrol the town at night, and much excitement prevails. It is reported that the condition of Baz is critical, the annexation party however, remain firm.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, March 9.—The Budget is favorable and the income tax has been reduced. The revenue is aggregated by 8 millions sterling.

CHINA.

LONDON, March 10.—Wade, British Charge d'Affaires to China, telegraphs from Peking, February 16.—All quiet. No further outrages against foreigners.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—It was anticipated that difficulty would occur at the lecture of the Rev. Father Foley at Platt's Hall this evening, but in spite of the prohibition of the Archbishop, The Hall was crowded to the utmost capacity.

The Central Republican Committee will hold their annual election this evening. At SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Sailed.—E. K. Gem of the Ocean, Bellingham Bay, Barkentine Lulu, Barred Inlet.

Wheat.—Unchanged. Fair \$2 20. Lots of choice will possibly command \$2 35.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Wm. H. Webb is expected here early next week to make arrangements towards starting the New Zealand steam line. It is quite possible that he may go out in the first steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Quite a feeling is being aroused among the Catholics in this diocese by the lectures of the Rev. Father Foley who is raising funds for completing a cathedral. Bishop Aleman has forbidden Catholics from going to hear him—nevertheless he is attracting large audiences, and appears to have much sympathy among the Catholics.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—A new steamer for the Puget Sound route is being built here. She is a side-wheeler, 175 in length and 29 feet beam.

The steamship Prince Alfred is being overhauled and fitted up for the Victoria trade. It is most capable of a speed of 30 knots.

PORTLAND, March 10.—The propeller California sails for Sitka this evening in place of the G. S. Wright, owing to the number of passengers destined for the above port. The Wright will run to Victoria and will port this trip, sailing on Wednesday, the 15th inst.

The steamer Idaho sailed for San Francisco last evening.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH MEMBERS OF THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

From the N. Y. World, February 28th.

The Joint High Commission of English diplomats appointed by the English Government to visit the United States and make further settlement of the Alabama and other important claims, arrived here by the Cunard steamship Cuba last evening. The Cuba reached the lower quarantine about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was detained by the health officer, but the distinguished visitors were transferred to the United States mail steamer, and landed at the O'Connell dock in Jersey City at half-past seven o'clock, where they were met by Mr. Archibald, the British consul, by whom they were conducted to the Bevoort House, where he had previously engaged apartments for their accommodation.

The party consists of Earl de Grey, Viscount Goderich, his son, Lord Tenterden, Professor Montague Bernard, William Howard, formerly attached to the English Embassy at Washington, and Sir Frederick Bruce. Mr. Howard and Mr. Clamer, Secretaries. They are accompanied by two servants and the trunk and other baggage brought with them are enough to fill a small warehouse.

The Commissioners occupy three large suites of rooms, each having a separate parlor and sleeping room. The hotel was besieged last evening by many prominent men of both political and private circles, and not a few fashionably dressed ladies were among the throng. Among those who were granted a personal interview were Mr. Cyrus W. Field and ex-Congressman J. W. Frye, of Albany.

The Earl de Grey is of medium size, slenderly built, about 45 years of age, has dark brown whiskers, dressed in dark clothes, with a long overcoat, and wore spectacles. His son, Viscount Goderich, is a young man aged 21, of medium stature, quiet, unassuming manners, and like his father, wears glasses.

Lord Tenterden is over the medium height, stout, but slightly stooped. He wears a thick, bushy black beard and has a look of more than average intelligence.

Professor Montague Bernard is a quiet-looking, elderly gentleman of over sixty years.

Mr. Howard is of a stouter build than either of the others of a florid complexion, about thirty years of age, and wears a smooth face.

The party leaves on the 23d inst. this morning for Washington, where they will be received by the British Minister, Sir Edward Thornton, together with the members of the United States Government.

DOMINION MAIL SUMMARY.

Our Canadian exchanges are to the 24th Feb, from which we glean the following summary:—

The Hon. Mr. Campbell, Commissioner to England, in urging the Fenian raid, claims upon the attention of Earl Kimberly, roughly estimated the actual money expenditure in which Canada had been involved by these raids of \$800,000, which, however, formed but a small portion of the loss sustained by the country from that cause. He urged the present Empire should share these losses, inasmuch as Canada was fighting the battles of the Empire, not her own. Earl Kimberly suggested whether the present generation of Canadians were not responsible for the alleged wrongs of Ireland, equally with the present generation of the subjects in the Empire. Admitting that, Mr. Campbell urged that a fair conclusion was that all alike, and not Canadians alone should bear the losses and consequences of the past policy towards Ireland. Earl Kimberly said the question would be taken to the early consideration of Her Majesty's Government. Mr. Campbell alluded to a feeling of distrust created in Canada by the withdrawal of the Imperial troops. Earl Kimberly assured Mr. Campbell that nothing

could be further from the mind of Her Majesty's Government than a wish to cast off the Colonies, or to weaken the bonds existing between the Dominion of Canada and the parent Empire.

An influential deputation waited upon the Chief Commissioner of Public Works for the Province of Quebec, on the 21st to urge that as the proposed North Shore line of way from Quebec to the Ottawa river and Lake Huron would form a link between the proposed Pacific railway and the Intercolonial, they would be valuable as military lines and would deserve the aid of the Dominion Government. Hon. Mr. Langevin admitted the importance of the subject, but said unless these lines formed a part of the national system they could not receive any aid.

The financial condition of the Province of Nova Scotia is good. This year there is a surplus of \$64,970. The total revenue for the year was \$674,425. The receipts from gold and coal mines had considerably exceeded the estimates.

The new colles received are \$140,000 in 5 cents; \$150,000 in 10 cents; \$225,000 in 25 cents; \$245,000 in 50 cent pieces.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ARRIVED.

March 7.—Star Isabel, Star, Port Townsend; Star Olympia, Finch, Port Townsend; Star Albatross, Star, San Juan.

March 8.—Star Lovett Peacock, Gustafson, San Francisco; Star Pacific, Star, San Francisco; Star Albatross, Star, San Francisco.

March 9.—Star Ocean Queen, Dick, San Juan; Star Albatross, Star, Port Townsend; Star Albatross, Star, West Coast.

March 10.—Star Isabel, Star, Port Townsend; Star Albatross, Star, San Juan; Star Albatross, Star, San Juan.

March 11.—Star Albatross, Star, Port Townsend; Star Albatross, Star, Port Townsend; Star Albatross, Star, Port Townsend.

March 12.—Star Albatross, Star, Port Townsend; Star Albatross, Star, Port Townsend; Star Albatross, Star, Port Townsend.

March 13.—Star Albatross, Star, Port Townsend; Star Albatross, Star, Port Townsend; Star Albatross, Star, Port Townsend.

March 14.—Star Albatross, Star, Port Townsend; Star Albatross, Star, Port Townsend; Star Albatross, Star, Port Townsend.

March 15.—Star Albatross, Star, Port Townsend; Star Albatross, Star, Port Townsend; Star Albatross, Star, Port Townsend.

March 16.—Star Albatross, Star, Port Townsend; Star Albatross, Star, Port Townsend; Star Albatross, Star, Port Townsend.

March 17.—Star Albatross, Star, Port Townsend; Star Albatross, Star, Port Townsend; Star Albatross, Star, Port Townsend.

March 18.—Star Albatross, Star, Port Townsend; Star Albatross, Star, Port Townsend; Star Albatross, Star, Port Townsend.

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