

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 10. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1868 NO. 6

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
Higgins & Long.
TERMS:
One Year \$3 00
Six Months 2 00
Three Months 1 00
One Week 0 25
PAYABLE INvariably IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—Colonist Building, Government and Langley streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.
AGENTS:
S. D. Levi, Nanaimo, V. I.
Clute & Clark, New Westminster
The British Experience, Kamloops, B. C.
do do Lytton
do do Vancouver
do do Camerostown
L. P. Fisher, Clinton
E. P. Fisher, San Francisco
Hobson & Menel, New York
G. Alger, 11 Clement's Lane, London
G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London

This issue ends the twentieth volume of the COLONIST, and to-morrow we shall enter upon the eleventh year of our existence. The decade of years that has flown since the first number of our paper saw the light, has witnessed many changes. During that period the Colony has once attained to the very highest pinnacle of prosperity and been again plunged into the lowest depths of despair. Hundreds in the enjoyment of full health, and whose prospects for long life were apparently good, have passed from our midst never to return; and thousands, prompted by honorable ambition and noble aspirations to seek our shores, have been forced by the vicissitudes of fortune to struggle for a livelihood elsewhere. The changes in the Government of the Colony have been numerous and not always for the best interests of the country, but we feel now that public confidence is being restored, and that all that is required to insure us a steady increase in material wealth is a liberal system of Government and wise legislation. The COLONIST, too, has been its change. Death has been busy among its staff and out down more than one promising co-laborer in the field of journalism; the proprietorship has changed three times; but through all the vicissitudes inseparable from life in a new Colony, our journal has continued to chronicle passing events, and to make its daily call at the door of all classes of citizens. Every number comprised within its twenty bound volumes is a record of events which then interested the community, and a faithful history of the past. We hope to live to celebrate our twentieth birthday under much improved circumstances and with a larger and more extended field of usefulness before us.

Friday, Dec. 11.
ARRIVAL OF THE ACTIVE.—The C O and Mex. S S Co's steamer Active, Captain Scholl arrived yesterday morning from Portland and Astoria, leaving the former place on Monday. At Astoria she remained to connect with the Ajax from San Francisco. The mails, 210 tons of freight, consisting of flour and other produce, a quantity of live stock and sixty-two passengers arrived by her. We notice amongst the passengers Bishop Demers, whose health has been improved by his lengthened absence from the Colony, also several officers for the squadron, J P Davies and others. Her list is published in the usual place. We learn that some Oregon farmers have come over with a view of seeking farms in the Colony. Knowing the superior character of the soil and climate, we gladly welcome them amongst us. The steamer G S Wright was loading at Portland for this port, and has freight offered for several trips. The Active was compelled to refuse a portion offered. Oregon staples are being hurriedly shipped to find a market. The Active, on her last trip to the Columbia staunchly withstood a severe gale which was blowing. She leaves again at ten this morning for Portland.

HORRIBLE IF TRUE.—A rumor prevailed in town last night of a fearful tragedy having been enacted at Nanaimo. A Kanaka is said to have killed his wife, wife's sister and 3 children in a fit of jealousy.

The remains of the late Mr Dissette arrived per steamer from San Juan yesterday afternoon, and were deposited in the Masonic Hall to await interment.

The schooner Clara Light was loading at San Francisco for this port on the 5th Dec.

The story comes from Paris that a son of Louis Napoleon is living in New York.

OPENING OF ST JOHN'S SCHOOL.—This creditable building, we are glad to hear, is to be opened on Monday next, and thence to commence its career of usefulness. It is the intention of the Rev Mr Jenks to have in it during the winter months a series of lectures, with the double object of affording useful and interesting information, and of defraying the debt which still remains upon the building. The inaugural Lecture will be given on the day already advertised, by the Bishop of British Columbia, in the School House. The subject will be 'British India,' with illustrations by the aid of a powerful Oxhydrogen Lantern. By this means interesting views

of the East—Ganges—the Ganges, Delhi, Agra, Calcutta, Benares, and other celebrated places. Tickets for the lectures, at which this magnificent Oxhydrogen lantern, covering a disc of twenty-four feet will be used, are we understand, \$1 each for single tickets, and for family tickets, including four persons, \$2 each. The other lectures, when the lantern is not used will not be so high, as considerable expense has to be incurred in preparing the necessary gases.

DIAMONDS.—These precious stones which have so long held dominion over the world, as the most coveted of all possessions, are very likely to have their value sadly diminished, if we are to believe a tale going the rounds of the American papers. It is pretended the late earthquakes in South America have thrown up an island, which is composed principally of diamonds. The account says there are boulders of diamonds found on the island, and that a new pick of marvellous texture is being made at St Louis to extract them from the boulders. As soon as preparations are completed, a company formed already at St. Louis are to leave for this wonderful island, and send home diamonds by the ship load. This may be all so—but it always struck us that earthquakes were far more likely to throw down large cities than to throw up diamond islands.

ACCIDENT.—An accident likely to befall any of us happened Mr N Shakespeare on Tuesday last, on crossing the bridge to his home, James Bay. The bridge is being taken down previous to the building of the new one, but the necessary precautions were not taken to guard against danger to passengers, and on Tuesday night Mr Shakespeare fell through and came well nigh being drowned. He was rescued, but will be confined to his house for some days, as a result of the fall. It was generally understood that during the erection, a pathway was to have been prepared for foot passengers.

Under the title of 'Mare Emission,' the Halifax Express states that of thirty-eight companies recently organized in Nova Scotia, twenty-four were got up in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. And of the seven coal mining companies incorporated four are Canadian. 'Thus it will be seen,' it is said, 'that the "hated Canadian" is foremost in developing our resources.' How very sad it is that the capital of Ontario and Quebec should flow into that poor ruined Province. Cannot the local Legislature prevent such acts of oppression?

A NEW FACTORY.—A person named Glover has established a match factory on Douglas street, a thing much needed in this Colony. The importation of matches is far greater than people would reasonably suppose, and there exists no cause why a local manufactured article, with our present consumption, should not pay. The article produced by Mr Glover, it is said by those who have tried it to be superior to the California matches.

MASONIC.—The quarterly Communication of the District Grand Lodge of Freemasons, under the Grand Lodge of England, will be held at New Westminster to-day. Several of our citizens who belong to the Order, left by the Enterprise yesterday. It is anticipated the meeting will contribute to the credit of this ancient Order, the success of which among us is a matter of interest.

HONORABLE POSITION.—Mr Jonathan O Gibbs, brother of Mr Ounciller Gibbs, of this city, has been appointed Secretary of the State of Florida. The State Secretaryship in America is regarded as a position of distinction and importance, and one which requires no small personal and political influence to attain.

The schooner Clara Light was loading at San Francisco for this port on the 5th Dec.

Taxation.
EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Nothing lessens public confidence more, or occasions more restless discontent in this Colony than the operation of indirect taxation. The amount of this artificial tax cannot be ascertained, no limit can be assigned to it. The Customs' and Excise duties furnish no criterion for judging of the extent of this system of finance; because additions are continually being made to the primary duties by

consumers and dealers who not only shift the burden of those duties on their neighbors and the ultimate consumers of excisable goods, but they actually gain by the duties imposed, because they charge the same rate of profit upon the duty paid by them as upon the first price of the imported merchandise. Thus the consumer suffers in two ways; 1st by the augmented price of such articles and consequently the unequal pressure (if not the full pressure) upon him and his family; 2nd, the opportunities of enterprise are correspondingly checked in him. Let there be therefore the total repeal of some taxes, and a very large reduction of the present tariff to be applied to the existing forced taxation, which, as a cancer, is eating out the energy and hope of this overburdened Colony.
SIGARD.

Great Britain.
THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.—PARTIAL LIST OF THE ELECTED AND DEFEATED.
LONDON, Nov 17.—The Parliamentary elections, which continued to-day, have been favored with good weather. So far as is yet known, the Liberals have elected 147 members, a gain of 30, while the Conservatives have secured 62, a gain of 8. The following are elected:
Charles Gilpin, Liberal, from Northampton, borough. Right Hon J B Goschen, Liberal, from London. Augustus Henry Lyard, Liberal, from Southwark. Right Hon W E Gladstone, Liberal, from Greenwich. John Bright, Liberal, from Manchester. John Laird, Liberal, from Birkenhead. Action Smees Ayrton, Liberal, from the Tower Hamlets. Right Hon R Cardwell, Liberal, from Oxford City. George John Shaw Lefevre, Liberal, from Reading. William Edward Forster, Liberal, from Bradford. Samuel Waddell, Liberal, from Bedford. James Stansfield, Jr, Liberal, from Halifax. Lord Mayor of London Lawrence, Liberal, from Lambeth. Sir Rowland Palmer, Liberal, from Richmond. Arthur John Oway, Liberal, from Chatham. Viscount Bury, Liberal, from Berwick. Samuel Morley, Liberal, from Bristol. Edmund Beales, Liberal, from the Tower Hamlets. Alexander Wm Kingslake, Liberal, from Bridge-water. John Duke Coleridge, Liberal, from Exeter. Edgewood Bowring, Liberal, from Exeter. Right Hon W E Gladstone, Liberal, from Brighton. Hugh Galling Hardley Children, Liberal, from Pontefract. Thomas Bayly Potter, Liberal, from Rochdale. Lord George Charles Gordon Lennox, Liberal, from Lynnington. Lord Henry George Charles Gordon Lennox, Liberal, from Chichester. Sir S P Collier, Liberal, from Plymouth.

The following have been defeated:
John Stuart Mill, Liberal, for Westminster. Baron Lionel Nathan & Rothschild, Liberal, for London. John Arthur Roebuck, Liberal, for Sheffield. Mr Bradlaugh, Liberal, for Northampton. Stephen Gascoigne, Liberal, for Portsmouth. Mr E Mill, Liberal, for Bradford. Mr Giffard, Conservative, for Exeter. Anthony Trollope, Liberal, for Beverly.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE ELECTIONS.
LONDON, Tuesday, November 17th.—Midnight.—Additional particulars show the election of the following:
Sir R A Glass, Conservative, from Bendley. Sir John Somerset Packington, Conservative, from Droitwich. William Bulkeley Hughes, Liberal, from Carnarvon District. Sir Robert Peel, Liberal, from Tamworth. Sir H L Bulwer, Liberal, from Tamworth.

The following have been defeated: Mason Jones, Liberal, for Boston. Ralph Bernal Osborn, Liberal, for Nottingham.

One of the most gratifying incidents of the late National triumph in the adoption of imperial suffrages in the States of Iowa and Minnesota by decisive majorities. This was the third trial in Minnesota—the vote for justice and true democracy increasing at each repetition.
At a Republican meeting held in New York the Hon Mr Brewster of Pennsylvania made a memorable statement. He said that Gen Grant recently addressed a friend in these words—'This much I wish, and I declare this to be my policy—that such a degree of peace and tranquility shall exist in this country, that a man may speak his mind in any part of our great land, and that without molestation or hindrance.'

The Voice of the Needy.
EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—The public of Victoria have often and in many ways professed spontaneous aid to the little Orphans of the Convent of St Ann. Encouraged by these proofs of voluntary charity, they venture to make known their distress, and to notify the public that a collection in their behalf will be commenced to-morrow and entrusted to Mrs Garceba, Mrs Kelley, Mrs Nicholson, Mrs Barnes, Mrs Geiger, Mrs Farron, Mr J McDonald. Let the charitable people of Victoria hearken to
THE VOICE OF THE NEEDY.
The First Shot

A London paper relates the following under the apparent impression of its being a fact: 'The Northerners carry their revolvers at their backs in the centre of their waist-band.' A very nervous Englishman received this piece of advice from an American: 'Wait, stranger, if you get into an argument with any or other, as you see his hand stealing gently round his hip and behind his back, be certain he means mischief; only don't wait to see; you out with your six-shooter, for it is a trifling matter as to who gets the first shot. Now don't you stand on ceremony with that argumentative cuss, but fix him with a pea bullet there and then, as if he was a devouring reptile.' The Englishman thanked his friend, and was always dodging about with his revolver, first in one pocket then in another, and keeping his eyes on any stranger with whom he happened to converse. One day he met a cadaverous-looking Northerner who was suffering from lumbago. They conversed about the weather and became rather warm on the subject of rain. Suddenly the lumbago man felt a twinge in the small of his back, and with a view to explain the effect of a change of weather upon him, commenced slipping his hand slowly around to the part affected. 'Waal, stranger,' says he, wincing with pain, and his arm gradually disappearing, 'I guess I've got a—' The Englishman didn't wait for the conclusion, but snatched out his Colt and shot him dead.—Kansas City Times.

S. MAW & SON,
Manufacturers of
Surgeons' Instruments,
INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.
And Dealers in all kinds of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
And
APOTHECARIES' WARES,
11 & 12 ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E. C.

Jesse Cowper,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Boots & Shoes
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS
Yates St., opp. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s.
At the Old Stand of Webster & Co.,
is prepared to supply the wants of the Public in his line.

THE LATEST STYLES
Received by every arrival from England and San Francisco
FIRE! FIRE!
BARGAINS IN
GENTS' CLOTHING
UNDERCLOTHING,
To effect a Speedy Clearance of Stock saved from the late Fire.

CALL ON
J. Q. HEWLINGS,
(At his Old Stand),
Next to Site of Hotel de France,
no 24 1/2 St. Victoria.

BARNARD'S STAGES
WILL LEAVE YALE
for Cariboo on or about the 1st
and 15th of each month during
the Winter.
CHAS. EVANS,
General Agent,
Yale, Nov. 20th, 1868.

ROYAL INSURANCE
COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
RESERVE TO MEET LOSSES
FIVE MILLION DOLLARS
CHARLES SUMNER, Esq., M. F. CHAIRMAN, PERCY M. DOVE, Manager.
THIS COMPANY HAS NOW THE LARGEST
Income for Fire and Life Premiums of any Company
in the world.
The undersigned, Agents for Vancouver Island and
British Columbia, return their particular thanks to the
public for their patronage of the Royal since the opening
of the agency, and also to the Victoria Fire Companies for
their valuable services.

The Fire Branch
Of this agency in 1864, was nearly double that of 1863—
the risks in Victoria alone amounted to \$1,100,000.
The business of the
Life Branch.
Has also largely increased since the Directors reduced the
rate to the English standard.
SPROAT & CO.
Store street.
Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia
1011-11

Island Vegetable Store.
JOHN FENERTY
OFFERS FOR SALE
His Own Produce,
And will constantly keep on hand good
Vegetables,
Consisting of—Onions, Carrots, Cabbage, Potatoes,
Turnips, Beets and Parsnips.
Also, Fresh Butter and Fresh Eggs; and will supply
Ships, Restaurants and Families, Wholesale and Retail.
All Goods will be delivered Free of Charge at short
notice.
Orders may be left at his Store, on YATES STREET,
one door from Waddington Alley. 1011-11

LD. LOWENBERG.
REAL ESTATE AGENT
Government Street, near corner of Broadway
WILL PATRONS OF THE
with Real Estate business.
Made of all the different Distinctions the Island may be
scoop at his office. Parties desirous of purchasing home-
steads, or making investments, will find on his Bulletin
Board Two Lots on nearly every street; Farming or
Gardening Land in every District, some of which affords
a rare chance for investment.
Money on bond and mortgage of iron, in substantial
the demands.
Conveyances of every description done at reasonable
rates. 1011-11

Biscuit, Crackers
AND
PILOT BREAD.
MANUFACTURED AT THE ORIGIN-
AL FLOWER BAKERY, BY K. MCKENZIE.
For Sale in Lots to Suit.
Apply to
THEOS. LEITZ STEARLSCHMIDT,
June 11th, 1868. 1011-11

Oysters! Oysters! Oysters!
AT
PIPER'S SALOON,
GOVERNMENT STREET.
A Constant Supply of FRESH OLY & OYSTERS
during the Season.
Open NIGHTLY until 2 a. m.

THE ALHAMBRA.
The Alhambra Saloon,
YATES STREET.
IS STILL CONDUCTED IN ITS USU-
al happy manner. Civility, Good Liquors, and Olig
being the secret of success.
The Proprietor is ever mindful to give his attention to
the same for the benefit of his patrons.
W. FARRON,
Proprietor.
Victoria, B. C. 1011-11

MR 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 In-
teresting Subjects.
CARTES DE VISITE,
GROUPS,
And Views taken with the greatest care and in the best
style of Photographic Art, and warranted to give satisfac-
tion.
The Gallery is situated on Fort street,
VICTORIA, B. C. 1011-11

ations have failed these prepara-
a cure. These insure rapid and
were recent and chronic cases of
are used in the hospitals of Paris
card, and found greatly superior
heral remedies and Opobala and
is used in recent, and capsules,
and polyneuritic
to about edr
by
AL DEPOTS: outlay
Messrs. LANGLEY
Grimault & Co.'s
Bichelieu.
CULTURAL SOCIETY
ENGLAND.
MEETING, 1868.
DATED SUCCESS
PRIZES WERE AWARDED TO
HOWARD,
on Works, Bedford,
Best Wheel Plough or General
Best Wheel Plough for Light Land
Best Swing Plough for Light Land
Best Subsoil Plough.
Best Harrows for Horse Power.
Best for the Best Steam Cultivating
Prize for the Best 5-tined Steam
Best for the Best Steam Harrow
Best for the Best Steam Windlass,
their Patent Safety Boiler.
HOWARD thus received
PRIZES, ONE SECOND PRIZE,
SILVER MEDAL.
Prize for which they competed
the most severe and prolonged
ever known.
S & ALL NEW MEDICINES
PERSON & SON,
Hampton Row, Russell Square, London.
SCALES AND ALL NEW
PREPARATIONS, IN-
cluding specialties:
Active digestive principle of the
agreeable and popular remedy for
ne, Leucogenes, and Globules
EMULSION, and PAN-
in powder, containing the active
from the Pancreas, by which the
function of fat is effected.
WHEAT BRAN
Valuable dietetic preparation for
the supply the elements for the
Wood Tar, of which T. M. & Son,
Manufacturers.
perfect and economical substitute
executed with care and dispatch.
S. MAW & SON,
Instruments,
ING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.
Dealers in all kinds of
SUNDRIES,
And
CARIERS' WARES,
GATE ST., LONDON, E. C.
ALOGUES forwarded to the Trade
Dept of Business Card.
BEST REMEDY
INDIGESTION, &c.
TON'S
DENTLY RECOMMEN-
but certain remedy for Indigestion,
al tonic and gentle aperient; are
safe under any circumstances;
sons can now bear testimony to the
their use.
1/4d., 2s. 9d. and 11s. each; 7
and Storekeepers in all parts of
de payable by London House
de 21 1/2 Law
ING OFF!
UT RESERVE,
SIGNED, BEING ABOUT
ny, offers his Choice Assortment of
Broad Cloths, English Tweeds and
ings, at Fifty per cent. under Cost
E. HEAD,
Government street,
1868. 1020.

The Weekly British Columbia AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, December 12, 1868

THE composition of the Legislative Council is not such as to inspire the public with confidence, or to secure satisfaction. The new appointees are either professional men or officials, with the exception of Mr Holbrook, Mayor of New Westminster, who is best known as a staunch Government man. How the claim of the Chief Magistrate of the chief commercial city in the Colony failed to receive recognition, we are at a loss to understand; but the community, to say the least, are surprised not to find the name of Dr Trimble in the list. Precedent having established the rule, our citizens certainly have good ground for complaint when the gentleman whom they have honored with their confidence for two successive terms is slighted in this extraordinary manner. Surprise is also expressed at the absence from the list of appointees of a commercial man, at a period when it is of the utmost importance that there should be in the Council at least one person authorized to speak on behalf of the mercantile community. The farming and mining interests, too, are quietly given the "go-by" in the proclamation; and it would appear that it has been determined to govern the country without consulting in any manner the wishes of the productive or mercantile classes, who—as the heaviest taxpayers—have a right to position among the appointees. The Council as at present constituted stands as follows:—Officials, 10; physicians, 3; barristers, 3; editors, 2; attorneys, 1; ex-officials, 1; Mayors, 1. Total, 21. Not a merchant, manufacturer, miner or farmer, among them, and Kootenay only to hear from.

It is gratifying to find that our advocacy of Reciprocity, upon which the future so much depends, is thoroughly indorsed by Mr Mackean, Chairman of the Bank of British Columbia, as well as by the British Columbia Committee in London. In the able half-yearly statement of this bank, published yesterday, will be found the following sensible remarks, which, coming from such a quarter, ought to have great weight upon the public mind in the Colony. Speaking of the improved condition of our various interests, as exhibited during the last year, the report says:—"There was every prospect of the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the Dominion being ratified, and if British Columbia were included in that treaty it must exercise a most beneficial effect upon the future of that rising Colony, despite its past depression." We are glad to see such sentiments expressed by leading friends in London. Let the good work go on!

THE flourishing settlements on Burrard Inlet want a resident Magistrate of a Justice of the Peace. The latter, being the most inexpensive, preferred, if respectable and sensible. New Westminster, with a smaller number of inhabitants, boasts of at least one Stipendiary and half-a-dozen J.P's. The road between the Inlet and the late Capital is impassable for wagons; and an Inlet having a complaint to prefer against another, or an account to sue for, has to do (a correspondent assures us) fully forty miles of walking before he can bring his case and his man fairly into court; besides losing two or three days' work. This state of things should not be allowed to continue. If the object of the administration of Justice is protection, surely the people of the Inlet are as fairly entitled to it as the people of any other section. We hope this matter will be pressed upon the notice of the Government by the Council.

The English Government commission appointed to investigate the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland will commence its sittings soon. It is intended that the report shall be an exhaustive one; and that all details respecting the tenure of land in Ireland shall be set forth. The Commissioners will be able to place their report before the new Parliament early in the first session.

County Court.

This Court sat on Thursday before His Honor Mr Justice Pemberton. The docket was larger than usual, and one of the cases, McKay v Lester, from its connexion with public feeling at present, excited considerable interest. The following is the list of cases disposed of:—

Fell & Kinslay vs Ross—A suit on a promissory note. Judgment in favor of plaintiffs for \$126 and costs.

Dobrin vs Wm Lyons—A suit on a promissory note. Judgment for plaintiff for \$40 and costs. Mr Bishop for plaintiff, Mr Courtney for defendant.

Stoman vs Wm Lyons—A suit to recover payment of a store account. Judgment for plaintiff for \$15 and costs. Mr Bishop for plaintiff, Mr Courtney for defendant.

Nissen vs Wilson—A suit to recover the sum of \$48; order made in favor of plaintiff for full amount, to be paid in one week from the date of order. Mr Courtney for plaintiff.

McIntyre vs E H Jackson—A suit to recover \$36 50, being a balance due for wages for work done on plaintiff's farm worked on shares by Mr Bryant; judgment for plaintiff for \$38 25 without costs. Mr Courtney for plaintiff; Messrs Drake, Jackson & Aikman for defendant.

McKay vs Lester—A suit to recover the sum of \$75 for damages sustained by the trespasses of defendant's cow in the plaintiff's garden. The case was originally left to arbitration, Mr Lovett for plaintiff, Mr Craig for defendant, but from a disagreement amongst the parties it came into Court. Mr McKay and Mr Robertson proved the identity, and the wild and ferocious nature of the cow, the account of the capture of which on the night of the second raid elicited amusement in Court; Messrs Bales, Gregory, Lisleter, and Nicholson testified to the damage sustained by the serious and in some cases irreparable injury done to over twenty valuable trees and the destruction of a large quantity of their fruits, then rapidly approaching maturity. All these witnesses concurred that the amount sued for would not cover the plaintiff's loss. Messrs Lester, Craig and Lovett appeared for the defence, which rested principally upon three facts; viz; that \$15 had been offered the plaintiff in compensation though not until after the suit was commenced; that there was no disagreement between the arbitrators sufficient to invalidate the original conditions under which they were to give their decision and which would justify the present suit; and, that in offering \$15 the decision of the arbitrators was supposed to be complied with.

In cross-examination the defendant admitted he ran his cows at large night and day to feed where and how they could; that several complaints had been made to him by other parties of the evil propensities of the cow in question; that, nevertheless, he took no extra precautions with her on that account; and only sold her after her destructive raid on the plaintiff's garden. The grounds on which His Honor based his judgment, however, appeared to be the decision of the umpire Deobent, who was subsequently selected to decide, and who stated upon what he was told that he thought \$25 would fairly cover the loss. This decision of Deobent, His Honor conceived could be the case altogether out of his hands and left him no alternative, but to divide the amount fixed upon by the arbitrators, and the amount stated by the umpire, viz; \$5. Judgment was therefore given in favor of plaintiff for \$22 50 and costs. Mr Bishop for the plaintiff, Mr Courtney for defendant.

ANOTHER WAGON.—We regret to have to record another of these events in our waters so soon after that of the Del Norte. Our readers will recollect that the American schooner Thomas Woodward, Captain Arthur, from San Francisco, laden principally with groceries and dry goods for Sitka, left Esquimalt harbor last Tuesday week. On the evening of the 25th ult, while running before a strong S E wind, she struck on the extreme edge of the reef which is said to extend from about three-quarters of a mile at Shelter Point, near Cape Mudge, about 20 miles above Comox. Owing to the gale increasing violently soon after the vessel struck, the efforts made by Capt Arthur to get his vessel afloat were useless. On the second day she keeled over on the reef, and the sea made a clean sweep over her, and soon broke her to pieces. Capt Lewis arrived the next day with the Otter, so that the people on board the Woodward did not suffer any great hardships. Captain Lewis bought the wreck, together with such portions of the cargo as were floating on the beach, for \$105. The liquor was all destroyed as fast as it came on shore to prevent its falling into the hands of the Indians who gathered in crowds round the wreck. Captain Leon Smith, his wife, Mr Shipper and Major Christmas, passengers, went to Sitka by the Otter; Captain Arthur, his crew and three passengers came down to this city in the schooner Surprise, which arrived yesterday morning. The disaster is said to have occurred through the incompetency of the pilot on board. The vessel and cargo were insured.

LIBERAL.—The young Marquis of Bute, who holds so prominent a position just now in English society, voted very creditably at the recent elections. His own sympathies, he acknowledged, were with Mr Giffard, the Conservative candidate for Cardiff, but before the election he wrote to Col Stuart, his cousin, the sitting member for Cardiff, stating—that every tenant on the Bute property was absolutely free to vote as he pleased, and that no elector should have anything to fear from his conscientiously exercising the franchise. It would be well were there more of such instances of justice and liberality during large land owners.

DEPARTURE.—The steamship Alexandra, Captain Erskine, will leave for San Francisco this morning.

SMALL-POX AT ALBERNI.—A letter has been received from the head of the Alberni Mission, stating that small-pox broke out amongst the Indians on Barclay Sound and that in the space of a few days over one hundred deaths occurred. The survivors were greatly alarmed, and imagining that the sea air had something to do with the calamity fled into the interior, where they will, no doubt, perish miserably.

THE PEOPLE OF PORT GAMBIA lately did a very liberal act. Mrs Gant, a widow from Victoria, was cooking at the Port when her children fell ill of the small-pox. The people subscribed funds to pay the medical bill, and presented \$200 to the woman with which to pay off a mortgage on a little homestead she held in this city. Such disinterested liberality is worthy of all praise.

TEA MEETING.—The annual Tea Meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Church Society will be held in the basement of the church on Pandora street in a few days. These Methodist reunions are among the most pleasant and successful affairs given here; and we are sure it is only necessary for us to announce the fact to insure a goodly attendance.

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ROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS.

When the railroad across the continent of America is completed, there will be constant conveyance by means of railways and mail packets for passengers desiring to travel round the world. This grand tour will be 22,000 miles in length, will cost \$1500, and will be accomplished in about eighty days. The tourist will be able to visit England, Japan, China, Ceylon and Egypt. He will cross the Atlantic, North Pacific and Indian Oceans, the Red and Mediterranean Seas, and Continent of America and the Delta of Egypt. He will be able to leave London or New York, say the beginning of May, and to arrive home again about the middle of July.

IS IT A JOKE?—The appointment of A E Pemberton, Esq, (the hardest worked official in the Colony), to the Council, looks very like a joke—and a grim joke at that. Why, the unfortunate gentleman is not alone a Stipendiary Magistrate and County Judge; but he is Governor of the Goal, Police Commissioner and in addition Coroner; and now he is made a Legislative Councillor! We had heard before this of willing horses being ridden to death; but we never met a case in point before. The appointment must be a joke.

SPAIN.—The idea Napoleon expressed to a gentleman who was eulogizing the profound peace that followed the revolution, viz; 'that the people were not out of the honeymoon,' seems to foreshadow coming events. Differences as to the form of government to be resolved upon are fast springing up—some recommend a triumvirate; some a monarchy; some, a president. It is much to be feared the end is not yet come, and that the people are not out of the honeymoon.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.—Capt W H Franklin, late Stipendiary Magistrate of Nanaimo, and a gentleman of large mercantile experience in other Colonies, has commenced business as an Auctioneer and Commission Merchant in the fire-proof building, corner of Fort and Wharf streets. Capt Franklin is strongly supported by credentials as to capability and integrity, and will not fail to command a fair share of consignments.

EARTHQUAKES VS. LONGEVITY.—The lady correspondent of the Sacramento Union says one of her friends has grown ten years older since the 21st of October. She has kept her goods and chattels packed in readiness to skedaddle, for weeks—slept with her children near the door, on the first floor, and to feed her feverish mind, has read the horrible accounts of the great tidal wave at Arica. Ten years in two weeks, is living very fast, and we should think not 'overly' pleasant.

ARRIVALS.—The bark Knowsley, six days from San Francisco, arrived yesterday morning. She has entered the Straits two days ago, but owing to the violence of the gale was compelled to go to sea again. Mr R T Smith, late member for Kootenay, returned to the Colony. The Knowsley goes to Moody & Co's mill to load with lumber for South America. The Lopez, also for Moody & Co's mill, arrived last evening from San Francisco.

NEW BARRACKS.—Two new barracks are about being erected by the Government for the convenience and security of vessels coming into this port or going through Mowatt's Channel; one will be built at Shoal Point, the other somewhere opposite Mr Tod's house. The sparrows Leviathan was sent over to Camerote's Mill yesterday for the flies.

FROM THE NORTH WEST COAST.—The schooner Alert, Captain Macer, arrived yesterday from Barclay Sound. She brings no particular news. One tribe of Indians had taken the small-pox from some American vessel, name not known, which touched at the Sound, and suffered severely; nearly one half of the tribe dying. The supply of oil was not very large this season.

SMALL-POX AT ALBERNI.—A letter has been received from the head of the Alberni Mission, stating that small-pox broke out amongst the Indians on Barclay Sound and that in the space of a few days over one hundred deaths occurred. The survivors were greatly alarmed, and imagining that the sea air had something to do with the calamity fled into the interior, where they will, no doubt, perish miserably.

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 788, E.R.—At the regular meeting of this Lodge, held on the evening of the 8th inst., the annual election of officers was held, when Mr J. W. Trabee was elected W. M.; Mr A. R. Robertson, Treasurer; and Mr W. H. Thain, Tyler. The installation will take place on the first Thursday in January, when the officers of the Lodge will be installed.

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The Steam Fire Engine Committee were liberally met yesterday by the Insurance agents and merchants, but a considerable sum remains to be raised to complete the amount of the purchase money, and place the beautiful 'steamer' in the hands of the Tigers.

WHALEING.—Another of the four whales shot at and wounded by Capt Roys during the summer was picked up dead, near Nanaimo, a few days ago, and six or seven hundred gallons of oil extracted from the carcass. An unexploded bomb lance was found embedded in the body.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.—Two sermons on behalf of this Society will be preached in St Paul's Church, Esquimalt, to-morrow, 6th Dec;—in the morning by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of British Columbia; in the evening by the Rev Frank B Gribbell, Minister of the church.

SAVED HIM RIGHT.—A young gambler in Hamburg staked 250,000 francs at one bet, and his hair turned gray from anxiety while the deal was made. He won the bet, but it is not said whether that restored his hair to its natural color.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.—It is well to call the attention of the public to the notice of the Town Clerk, published in another column this morning, to the effect that all rates unpaid from this date, will bear interest at 12 per cent per annum.

NO CHANGE.—Mrs E Cady Stanton, who ever she is, says that as a baby, Anna Dickinson, the great American oratoress 'was somnolent, sleepless, restless and continually crying with a loud voice.' Certainly, Anna does not appear to have changed much as a woman.

BALL.—Another of the subscription balls will be given on Tuesday night at the Alhambra. His Excellency the Governor, and Mrs Seymour have expressed their intention of being present. These re-unions are said to be exceedingly pleasant.

A GOOD ASSAY.—Some dust from the new gold diggings on Perry Creek, handed in to the Bank of B N America by Mr Johnston, the Kootenay expressman, assayed, 902 fine, equal to \$18,64 per ounce—a flattering result.

WORTH FINDING.—The ex-Spanish Queen in her sudden flight left behind her 170 expensive carriages, a large number of magnificent Arab and English horses, and the finest collection of mules in the world.

A PHILOSOPHER.—Brigham Young the arch imposter of the age, is said to be the third largest depositor in the Bank of England. With sixty-eight wives a man needs lots of money.

TENDERS.—We are glad to observe that tenders are called for by the Municipal Council for grading and graveling portions of Fisguard street and Blanchard Avenue.

SERMON.—The Rev Mr Alken will preach in the Pandora street Presbyterian Church on Sunday—morning and evening.

COUNTY COURT.—This Court stands adjourned until Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

STRANGE.—A flying cat is said to have been recently found in India.

A Voice from "Our Outer Harbor."

BURNARD INLET, Dec. 3rd. 1868.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Since the disgusting attack made a few months ago by our local paper, the editor is so humbly repentant and anxious to obtain Government pap and smiles, without which, he would starve, it is useless to expect any grievance against the Government being ventilated by me. I am, therefore, compelled to ask of you to do us this favor.

The population of New Westminster is one hundred and fifty whites; there are two paid Magistrates, and two, if not three, Justices of the Peace, besides Constables and other officials, sufficient to keep in order a population of ten thousand people. It will hardly be credited that at Burrard Inlet (where including the several logging camps and men belonging to ships, we have never less than four hundred and sometimes little short of six hundred men, besides numerous whistly mills located over the Inlet) that we are without either magistrate or constable. If we need the assistance of either—not an unrequited occurrence, we have to go by land and water, a distance of from twelve to fourteen miles to New Westminster, nine miles of the distance on foot; as the stage coach, even with six horses, can no longer travel the road; generally we have again to return with the officer to the Inlet and make a third journey with our witnesses, thus traveling fully forty miles before the case can even be brought before the magistrate. On the fourth day you may get a hearing; when, if the case is decided, you may on the next get back to your business; you may easily imagine that we frequently suffer much wrong rather than be put to so much loss of time, trouble and expense.

Mainly from this cause ships can only be chartered to take away our lumber by paying higher freight than otherwise we should do, as scarcely a vessel comes here that the Captain has not to appear before a magistrate with some of his crew, causing him much loss of time and money. Surely steps should be taken to remedy this evil. Why should a magistrate not reside here rather than at New Westminster. We have a right to expect some protection in return for the heavy taxes we pay! By inserting these few lines who will oblige those interested in our

OUTER HARBOR.

THE NEW COLOURS.—The fashionable shades in Europe this season are the Florence—a rich ruby; the Great a darker shade; a very brilliant Green—and various shades of Amber. Some very choice goods in these beautiful colours have been received at the London House by the Continental.

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Masonic Researches in the Holy Land.

A very slim gathering assembled last evening at Cooper Institute to hear a lecture announced on the above subject by Robert Morris, L D. The lecturer, although, as shown in the meagre attendance, not very heartily abetted or encouraged by his Masonic brethren, did his best to make himself entertaining, and he certainly, in the interesting facts he gave in connection with his theme, showed that in his tour through the Holy Land his researches had been both careful and extended.

On the 1st of March last Dr Morris said he started on his tour of the Holy Land. He made Beyrout his headquarters. He found here a Masonic Lodge known as No 450 Palestine Lodge. The ritual and ceremonies were in France, and, in fact, through Syria French influences were in the ascendency. He spoke of Rev Mr Fisk, a Missionary from this country, who had been made a mason before leaving the United States, and the greater influence he exercised as a missionary on this account. Very soon after his arrival he paid his respects to the Grand Pacha, being admitted to his presence through his credentials as a Mason. The Pacha was deeply interested in his errand and afforded him every possible assistance at his command. On parting with the Pacha the latter, under his own sign and seal, gave him a letter that procured him the best attention elsewhere. Only the best class are Masons. The poorer classes are bigotedly prejudiced against it. Roman Catholic influence throughout all the Orient was opposed to Masonry. From Beyrout he went to Damascus. Here he found sixteen Masons, all of great eminence, beginning with the Pacha. While there he helped to organize a lodge. Among the Moslems he found great attachment to Freemasonry. Moslems and Christians unite on the platform of Freemasonry. He spoke in turn of his visits to Tyre, Jaffa, Jerusalem and other places traditionally connected with Freemasonry. He found Tyre, which once sent forth 120,000 to help build Solomon's Temple, a miserable town. He did not find a Mason here. Its ancient splendor and intelligence had departed. Of Jabel and Lebanon he gave about the same account. At Jaffa he discovered more relics of ancient Freemasonry. He here found five Masons including the Emir. For a moment he branched off his topic to speak of a Yankee enterprise in the establishment of an omnibus route between Jaffa and Jerusalem, on the old road on which were drawn the cedar from Lebanon used in building Solomon's Temple. He next spoke at length of his researches at Jerusalem. He went to the quarry whence were taken the stones for building the Temple, and there found many Masonic emblems, 'dating back to the time of the crusaders, and he believed they could be found running back to the time of Melchizedek. He described his visit to mount Moriah, where was founded the Knights Templary of Freemasonry. The tomb of the first Grand Commander is still to be seen there. The lecturer unfolded in turn his researches throughout all Palestine and gave interesting descriptions of various Masonic emblems he continually met in the course of his travels. Though speaking over an hour he was listened to with deep and unflagging attention.—N. Y. Herald.

MARRYING BLINDFOLD.—The facility with which numbers of respectable women are duped into matrimony by socially adventurous men is marvellous. An agreeable exterior, a knack at small talk and a little dexterity in the art of flattery, seem to be all that is necessary to procure an unprincipled scoundrel an unlimited number of wives. The other day a man was arrested for bigamy in a Western city, at the suit of his sixth spouse, and it was stated that he had seduced by his half dozen connubial speculations the neat little sum of \$12,000. Of course one feels sorry for the victims; but if women of respectability will wed unknown vagabonds after a short acquaintance, people of common sense and common prudence cannot help mingling a little contempt with their commiseration. In a matter of such vital importance to her happiness as marriage, a woman ought at least to exercise as much judgment and discretion as in purchasing a new dress pattern—and yet had any one of the six wives referred to looked half as closely into the antecedents of her suitor as we will warrant she did into the quality and style of her wedding furberlow, she had been saved the mortification of her amonolous position and the loss of her cash. Beware, ye impulsive maidens and widows, of larcenous lovers whose tender protestations are prompted not by Oupid but expediency.

MINISTER JOHNSON AT WORCESTER. Lord Napier visited the city of Worcester yesterday, and was accorded the honor of a public reception, being presented with an address by the Mayor and Corporation, and entertained at a banquet in the Town Hall.

The honor of the occasion was more than shared with the hero of Magdala by the American Minister, Mr Johnson, who accompanied him.

At the banquet the Minister threw the General quite in the shade and his speech on the relations of England and the United States was the event of the evening, reducing Lord Napier's modest oration to a very subordinate place. In fervid language Mr Johnson acknowledged the friendship evinced for the United States, in England, and repeated the assurance of his confidence of in the everlasting maintenance of a cordial understanding between the two countries. He then proceeded to compliment the citizens of Worcester assuring them that their city had been familiar to him in its glory and its historic associations. He seems to have forgotten his famous sauce.

Mr John Pakington warmly responded to Mr Johnson's friendly professions, and asserted that the British Cabinet reciprocated heartily and cordially those sentiments of good will which he had so beautifully expressed.—Cork Examiner Oct 17 1868

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The Weekly AND

Saturday, D

ONE of the tions to come Council during will be one h addition of which will reo once prud pos assorted goods During the busi it was a subject deep concern th that legitimate was carried r transacted at f ley which, if c tent, some fea Victoria to the ing station for also destined f To reduce an centre of Britis position of a town and com the wealth and city nearly one would be a cala effe is that—s ently—every fort; by those power to aver pro's lately b tives of the threatens to evi cial interests, stricted Free o the ports of t tance of good abroad duty deficiency there enue by the imp on the Island, customs' duties; all goods broug abroad for con Free Trade as a have always a stimulates and secures low p classes of a co burthen of taxat of those best ab But our pr adoption of a co upon restricte be great a m tion of an ind imported goods would be frau injury to the p especially to the as the Tariff thr the commercial ony by divertin channel the 'tra belongs to Victo many articles sumpion in th within its lim unquestionably p Without Recipr tain the duties because the ed great benefi With Reciprocity widely different. open our market duce, since we o neighbours and them in their owe the Tariff should cents 'in barrel' of duty the poor heavily; and the protect on than he or expect. We with or pammet clothing, dry goo and groceries, and orally which are n duced in the Colon be stricken entirel parent to the m that the commerc deed, the very ex as a port of sup by the recent pol position to create a taxation on the taxation on the serious objection, omaly of a system two widely differi ing a revenue in on to confusion and cause it would or trade, where one dividing the traffi valueless to eithe The system of taxat lar in b'ish sectio that the proposit Trade & goods a named will meet w official members of ples that the rev ony accruing from would be insuffici expense of Governm this plea they will fo argument possible in the system of Gov that would place us Government which co ing the general prosp to forgo the collection our ports and free us

Saturday, December 12, 1868

THE more we look at the list of appointed members of the Legislative Council, the more we are convinced there is nothing to hope for from the deliberations of that august body during the approaching session. Instead of fulfilling the liberal pledge which Governor Seymour gave when assuming control of the united Colonies two years ago—to liberalize and popularize the only legislative body in the Colony so that he might govern the country according to the "well understood wishes of the people"—we find that he has failed to call about him one gentleman who represents either of the three large classes of our taxpayers. It was understood that the unpopular composition of the first Legislative Council was merely provisional—so arranged to assist in the task of "bringing order out of chaos" and putting the machinery of Government in running condition. We protested at the time against the one-sided political character of the Council his Excellency called about him; but were silenced by the liberal pledge of the Governor, which at the very first opportunity he violates. If our merchants, farmers and miners were other than the energetic, able and loyal men they are—if they had not proved by their ability and perseverance—by the investment of capital in the Colony, and by the success which has attended their labors that they are well qualified to suggest ways and means for the Government of the Colony, to assist in regulating the public expenditure, and to state plainly the wants and wishes of the classes from whom the bulk of taxation is raised—there would be little room for complaint. But when it is notorious that these classes embrace men who would bring into the Council all those qualities which honorably distinguish them in the prosecution of their pursuits, and whose strong common sense and sound practical advice would infuse into the Government of the Colony an element of strength of which it has long stood in need, and inspire the public with confidence towards the Executive where now it entertains naught but distrust and jealousy—we cannot but regret, for the sake of the Colony and the reputation of the Government, that none of the appointed members have been drawn from those classes. At its last session the Council passed a resolution requesting a more liberal Constitution. The Governor could of course only communicate that resolution to the Imperial Government. He has not the power to alter the Constitution; but he could have met the wishes of the people by liberalizing the Council so far as lay in his power in the selection of the members that fall to his choice from the popular rank, instead of drawing them from the official and professional classes which were already more than well represented. It was Mr Bumble we think, who, being told that the law supposed him to be responsible for the actions of his wife and capable of controlling them, replied, "If the law supposes that, the law's a ass!" Now, if there be any man in this community who expects liberal measures to flow from a Council composed like that which is shortly to meet here, or who imagines that the selected members will exercise the least control over the deliberations or votes of that body, we will not go so far as Mr Bumble, but we will say that we pity his simplicity and mourn over the lamentably small stock of common sense bequeathed him by his ancestors. To the Government we would say, do one thing or the other. Be either liberal or illiberal. Don't oscillate between the two. Make your choice and stick to it. But let us have no more hypocrisy nor liberal professions which there is no intention of fulfilling.

The late Archbishop of Canterbury (whose demise has been previously announced) had reached the advanced age of 74. He was the son of the Recorder of Rochester, and was educated at Oxford, where he distinguished

himself as a first class in classics. He was afterwards head master of Harrow School, in which post he remained till 1836, when he was appointed the first Bishop of Ripon. He was translated to Durham in 1856, and on the death of Archbishop Musgrave, in 1860, to York. In 1862, on the death of Archbishop Sumner, Dr Langley was appointed to the See of Canterbury. He was Primate of all England, and among the other honors he possessed was that of Patron of King's College, Nova Scotia. His death left another valuable piece of patronage at the disposal of Mr Disraeli, as the see is of the annual value of £15,000, and the Archbishop is the Patron of 177 Bishops.

Wednesday, Dec. 9th.

RAILROAD MEETING AT VANCOUVER, W.T.—The town of Vancouver, on the Columbia River through which it is hoped the railroad from Portland to Puget Sound will run, was the scene of a large and enthusiastic meeting on the 2d inst. Thousands of acres of land in and adjoining the city of Vancouver were donated to the railroad company, provided they bring their track across the Columbia river at Vancouver. Nearly every property holder donated half his property. It is generally believed that the railroad will cross at Vancouver, and property is increasing in value.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Managing Committee met yesterday morning at the Occidental room, and decided upon its subdivision so as to meet the comforts of the subscribers, and the future necessities of the Institute. The arrangements as decided upon will not only be very convenient, but be an immense improvement upon the accommodation of the late rooms. In fact, it may be stated with pride, that the Institute will now possess, for such a purpose, the most suitable and agreeable rooms on the coast. The removal will take place as soon as possible.

SMALL-POX.—By inquiry at the Town Clerk's office yesterday, we are assured this pestilential disease has departed from amongst us. According to their report yesterday, none of the physicians have had a new case for some weeks past, and those patients on their hands, at the date of our last report have recovered, and are gradually resuming their wonted places in our midst. The present condition of the public health, leads us to hope that this is the last time we shall have to refer to this disagreeable subject for the present.

THE PUGET SOUND AND PORTLAND MAILS.—The citizens of Olympia held a meeting last week, and a Committee was chosen to draft a memorial to the Postmaster General at Washington, and to circulate petitions along the Sound. On motion of Hon Edwood Evans, the committee was instructed to memorialize the Postmaster General at Washington for a separate Postal Agency for Washington Territory. After appropriate remarks by several gentlemen, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the committee on resolutions.

PARLOR ENTERTAINMENT.—We have to notice the arrival in town of Mr C B Plummer, who, at the Theatre, in a few days' time will give a live entertainment, intellectual and refined, eccentric, pithy and comical, such a place to bring a family and have a good hearty laugh. The programme will be advertised shortly, is comprehensive, and the eloquent and mimic is enlivened by the Pacific Coast press as well as by the Sandwich Island journals.

CIGARS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Keyser & Lowenberg have just had from bond, for the approaching holidays; ex Continental, some very choice brands of Havannahs. With a very large selection to choose from—something like 250,000—they can confidently invite their patrons and the public to see for themselves. The samples left at this office were pronounced prime by judges.

THE Colonial Mail (English) advocates the creation of a Canadian Order of Knighthood to be called "The Order of the Knights of St Lawrence," or of the "North Star." The Mail thinks the new distinctions would be eagerly sought for, and that the distribution of a few Stars and Baronetcies in Nova Scotia would allay the ferment in that Province.

A FASCINATING BRIDE.—Madame Baudinand, of Limoges, who strangled her husband and to conceal the crime cut the corpse into 160 pieces, has been sentenced to transportation for life. She has petitioned the French Emperor to be sent to Cayenne where she has offered to marry a convict. An engaging bride!

GRIET MILL.—Although Bunster's griet mill has not been running regularly, it has turned out nearly twenty tons of first-class flour during the past month. The flour was all made from Island grown wheat.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An Indian woman died suddenly last night on Fieguard street, after being taken home intoxicated. We mention the matter simply to say, it was whiskey, not small-pox that killed her.

THE BALL.—The second subscription ball last night at the Alhambra was largely attended. His Excellency and Mrs Seymour as anticipated, were present. The music was excellent, and the new Polka called the "Subscription Polka," arranged for the occasion by Mr Bushell, was much admired. Dancing was kept up to a late hour.

AUSTRALIAN dates to Oct 2d say that unless large exports of wheat had been made from California to Australia prior to Nov 1st, a cargo of two of wheat which could be laid down there the 1st of January would find a market. The cargo of California flour per Tasso realized 15@16s, and that per Rose, of Australia, 15@17s 6d. Wheat per same, 6s 8d.

THE NEW WORLD.—This steamer is announced as about to commence running on the Valjejo route. Some \$40,000 it is said, have been expended in repairing and refitting her. Those who formerly travelled on her would not recognise the steamer now.

THE HERALD, organ of the Oregon Democracy, was sold by the Sheriff on Wednesday the 28th ult, in Portland, and bid in by the judgment creditor at \$3,000, which is less than half of the amount of his judgment.

The following extraordinary announcement appears in a late number of the Walls-Walls Statesman. The exaltation of the fond parents at their weighty treasure is only equalled by the cooing of a hen over a double-yolked egg:

Birth.—On the 14th inst, the wife of I T Reese, Esq, of a daughter—weighing 13 pounds 1 ounce. Beat this who can.

An analysis of Alaska coal, just completed at Washington, pronounces it of very recent (probably tertiary) formation, and consequently practically worthless. British Columbia coal still remains without a peer on the coast.

A new line of steamers is about to be established between Italy and the United States. The vessels will run from Naples to New York, and vice versa, touching at Messina and Palermo. Twenty-two days is the time which will be occupied in the voyage.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived yesterday morning with 14 passengers, and a good freight of cattle and produce. We regret to hear that the small-pox and diphtheria are prevailing to some extent at different settlements on the Sound.

The Portland Commercial comes out a Democratic paper, and will shortly be enlarged, with Col J C Dow as editor. A weekly of twenty-eight columns will be printed in connection with the daily.

It will be necessary in order to avoid confusion, to write in full "Washington Territory" on all mail matter for that Territory, as the initial letters "W.T." are as applicable to Wyoming Territory.

MARINE CASUALTY.—Ship Nicholas Bidle reports having passed on the 26th Nov a vessel bottom up, about 40 miles WSW of Point Arena; her length of keel was 100 feet.—Seattle Intelligencer.

The steamer Ajax sailed for Astoria on the 5th below. The Continental arrived at Portland on the 4th, and sailed on Sunday morning.

FOR BURRARD INLET.—The ship Maria J Smith sailed from San Francisco for Burrard Inlet on the 3d inst.

The steamer Active arrived at Portland on the 4th inst, and was to sail on Monday at 4 p.m. for Victoria.

ARRIVED.—The steamer Constantine arrived from the Sound last evening. She lies at anchor in the stream.

AUSTRIA has given Lissa, Dalmatian Island in the Adriatic, to England.—American Paper.

The Bahamas.

Trade is very dull. The House of Assembly was prorogued on Wednesday the 7th Oct, by his Excellency Governor Rawson. A great deal of dissatisfaction exists here in consequence of the Retrenchment bill which had passed the Lower House being rejected by the Council. The Legislature intends petitioning the Queen on the subject.

The new Governor is expected to arrive in the next steamer from England, when Governor Rawson will go to Barbadoes. The question of making Nassau a free port is being agitated, as the only means of saving the colony from bankruptcy.

The blacks can get no work and are likely to become troublesome.

NEW GERMAN COINAGE.—At the Congress of representatives of the commercial interests of Germany, assembled at Berlin, on Oct 21, resolutions were passed in favor of one common system of coinage, on the basis of the decimal unit as laid down at the Paris International Monetary Conference of the 6th July, 1867.

It is stated that the first act of the new Government at Madrid will be to demand the restoration of the crown jewels carried off by the Queen.

MISS SARAH P REDMOND, a young colored lady of Massachusetts, has just graduated at M D, at a famous medical school in Florence, Italy.

HALIFAX, Nov 7.—Mr Howe's letter has created more excitement than any political document that has appeared for a long time. Unionists are highly pleased with it, and say that it indicates the speedy collapse of the Repeal Party. Most of the 'Antis' denounce the letter in unmeasured terms. They say that Mr Howe's late movements had prepared the country for it, and he cannot carry any considerable portion of the party with him. Some of the more moderate men will go with Mr Howe. Among these will be Mr E McDonald, member of the Commons for Lunenburg, who has for some time it is said favored acceptance of the situation. His paper, the Citizen, publishes the letter this evening without any comment. I have reason to believe that this gentleman was some time ago made the medium of communication between the Dominion Government and some of the 'Antis, as he made offers of patronage to some parties. I have conversed with several influential 'Antis from the country, and my impression is that the Repeal feeling is so strong that Mr Howe's letter cannot have a great effect. He has however a host of personal as well as political friends, with whom his opinion has great weight.

Mr Blapohard's protest against Mr McDonald's return is on the ground of undue influence, intimidation, bribery, and other corrupt and unlawful means, and the illegal conduct of various presiding officers. He intends to take the matter to the house.

Several officers dismissed by the Local Government sent memorials to the Governor, asking explanations, and were informed that the changes were recommended by the country members.

HALIFAX, Nov 4.—Ex-Judge Marshall who is probably the most rabid repealer in Nova Scotia, has a letter in this morning's Chronicle, severely criticizing Mr Howe's late letter.

The new Methodist church at Block House Mines, N.S. was blown down on Sunday morning 18th inst, and totally destroyed. Fortunately no one was in the building at the time and no loss of life occurred.

The Grand Trunk Railway from Portland to Island Pond, has a distance of 149 miles, has been in operation 19 years, during which period but one person has been killed on a passenger train.

THE Rev Mr Boucher, cure of St Hilaire, was condemned to pay \$200 damages and expenses for defamation of character. The reverend gentleman it will be remembered, appeared as one of the witnesses in favor of Burratt, at the latter's trial in Washington, and the present suit arose from assertions made on that occasion.

ST JOHN, N.B., Nov 7.—The Lieutenant Governor has issued instructions to the Police Magistrate of St John to investigate and report upon the kidnapping case for the information of the General Government. It was reported to-day that owing to the interference of the British Consul at Boston, Mills has been released, and will arrive at St John by Tuesday's boat.

Two men were lately carried over the Chaudiere Falls at Ottawa and drowned, in the presence of hundreds of spectators.

La Minerve announces authoritatively that the Federal Parliament will be assembled from the 8th or 10th of January, to sit about one month.—The Government having arranged matters so as to be able to introduce all its measures from the beginning of the session.

A severe gale occurred on Lake Erie on the 9th Nov. Its ravages were widespread, extending to Lake Ontario. On Lake Erie the Gale was very severe, and captains arriving here report having had a fearful time. The disasters are numerous and some very serious. Already we have intelligence of the loss of four men, and we are afraid that he worst has not been heard.

The erection of a statue to Queen Victoria in the Place d'Armes is strongly opposed by the Roman Catholic bishop's organ, *Le Nouveau Monde*, on account of her being head of the Anglican Church, and by erecting it there it would be honoring the chief of Protestantism in the very face of one of the most imposing Catholic monuments in this country. It says: "It is quite enough to have disfigured Jacques Cartier Square, another historical spot, with the Nelson column. We will not have our feelings as Catholics and first settlers in this country wounded by the demand of our co-citizens of other origins or creeds."

Miss Rye brought another batch of girls by the Nestorian.

Hannington's saw-mill, at Shediac, has been totally destroyed by fire. Bateman's grist-mill alongside was also burnt.

Jamaica.

Abundant showers had fallen throughout the Island and the crops offer the best prospects.

An electric storm occurred at Falmouth on the last of September, rendering the Marine Hospital uninhabitable, and otherwise causing great damage.

General Smith, President of the Inter-oceanic Telegraph Company, was momentarily expected on business connected with the treaty between Cuba, Jamaica and Pennsylvania.

THE PARIS LANTERNE.—The French Government must feel greatly mortified at the continued success of M Rochefort's *Lanterne*. It is stated on good authority that the regular weekly issue is now no less than 75,000 copies. Twenty-two thousand are printed in small size, and of these not less than 20,000 enter France in spite of the most stringent police regulations. The circulation of the paper in London is very large. A German *Lanterne* has been started in Berlin, a Spanish in Madrid, and the forthcoming appearance of an Italian *Lanterne* is announced.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
And for the speedy cure of the following complaints: Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pastules, Blisters, Boils, Ringworms, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1869.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many remedies and several physicians, but without much relief from anything. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I read in the Boston Herald a notice of your Sarsaparilla, and I purchased an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that anything you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. My head and hair soon began to form under the scalp, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. I believe that I believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully yours,

LESTER TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Ringworm, Scald Head, Ringworm, Scald Head, Ringworm, Scald Head.
Dr. Robert M. Froble, of Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1869, that he has cured an inveterate case of Dropsy, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of your Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous Malignant Erysipelas by large doses of the same: says he cures the common Erysipelas by constantly using it.

Genital Ulcer, Gleet or Swelled Neck.
Zebulon Sloan, of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me of a Gleet—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhoea or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.
Dr. J. B. Channing, of New York City, writes: "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints of women, and especially in Female Diseases of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhoea by its use, where the complaint was caused by ulceration of the uterus. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female troubles."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.
New Orleans, 26th August, 1869.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized from your Sarsaparilla. I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Femoral and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it. From your Sarsaparilla the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again. Another woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so tender that she was unable to stand on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these are my remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Externally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Dropsy, &c.
DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic Rheumatism for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and I was unable to get any relief from any medicine, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks; and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine.

Julius Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an affection of the Liver, which destroyed my health, and I was unable to do anything but to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than derangement of the Liver. I believed pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and anything you made would be good. I purchased a bottle of your Sarsaparilla, and used it, and the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not laid good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.
A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our agents here will not admit them. Some of the cases are found in our American Almanac, which the agents here believe are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.
Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative Sarsaparilla. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy is well required by the country of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Inflammation, Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of these affections, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects. Some living trophies in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it has ever had when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.

MOORE & CO.,
Corner of Yates and Langley Streets.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Henry Jerome and George Hilton, trading under the name or style of Jerome & Hilton, as Shalton-Keeper, in Nassau, Victoria, British Columbia, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of December, instant.

The business will be continued under the name or style of "Jerome & Pawson."

Dated, Nassau, 2nd December, 1868.

ROBERT BISHOP,
Solicitor, Bastion street, Victoria.

Wedding & Visiting Cards,
NEW STYLES OF TYPE,
Superior to Copper Plate.

AT THE
COLONIST JOB OFFICE.

Saturday, December 12, 1868

THE unexpected British Ministry and the Liberals to power the elections called the clarity of the Irish Government Bill were seen event unprecedented in The custom has always Ministry to await Parliament and the of want of confidence but in the case before was so decided—the against the policy of marked—that it is any good object to further retention of whose a defeated and by a defeated and whose power was virt The Times denounced as "cowardly;" but Liberal journals and Standard applaud the Ministry as the one "save the Queen from and the defeated parliamentation" if the nouncing the appointment of Lowe as Chancellor under Gladstone be dent that the new be so intently feared. The defect from the Liberal rank the Reform Bill was in Russel Ministry, places under Earl Derby Lowe, however, do office under that the Conservative Reform proved much more character than the had contributed to brought in he opposed for withering sale argument has never So unsparing was upon the usefulness for the classes the bill proposed that he was hissed with assault by while on his way to following day; and content he did not of-election St. Calne, returned (if returned of the Universities, strange combination John Bright would Cabinet. Bright is extreme man in the and one of the able recently his speeches intensely Radical defiance against the "society." But during closed, Mr Bright's co have been "marked with and animosity that those who were views as democratic revolutionary. Upon occasion, recently, by for endorsement by had offered extreme their best recommen in Parliament, he has cede to the request; as far as to recommend return old and tried I ference to new and to So to-day it has come land, that the opposite measures do not called on to hate the Liberal leader, head of the Radical is to be succeeded Office by either the Earl of Kimber or the Earl of Kimber of deep regret the has been prevented by the election from fulfillment of the Alabama. he had so well in effect of the change may be disastrous—p observe that since the British elections has more exacting in his ever. He probably driving an easier barg Foreign Secretary than and shrewd Stanley; the end of his own near at hand, he aim adjustment of the upon the shoulders elect, who may be his demands and his attitude than his pr Russell will have a Cabinet without a means that is to be general of Mr Gladstone's position in course in the Foreign American war lasted, want of energy as Premier after the Palmerston, would appear he is totally unequal of the Conserv has been short but its guidance the honor has been fully sustain abroad. The Irish re out while the Liber

Mr Disraeli's Address and its Effects.

Mr Disraeli's 'word of power' to the electors of Buckinghamshire came forth this day week as if it had been conjured into life by our demand—and every powerful it was, in a verbal point of view. It recalled that the Prime Minister had enjoyed the entire and unbroken confidence of the Earl of Derby for twenty years, that he is therefore thoroughly acquainted with his policy; and that he has pursued that policy without deviation, unless it were perchance in that little game of using Lord Mayo as a political straw to find whether the wind was blowing in the direction of 'leveling up.' He takes credit of course for carrying in 1867 and 1868 a Penitentiary reform, broad in its principles, but for his high principles in successfully resisting which—rather something much less broad—he has taken credit in his address to the same electors in 1865. He insists justly on the admirable conduct of foreign affairs during his administration and on the success both moral and physical, of the Abyssinian campaign. He rather ungraciously congratulates the country on the increased strength of the navy—the forty little wooden ships added to it by Sir John Pakingham—on the completion of guns for our fortresses, which have been tested since the re-ignation of the liberal government—and on the conversion of the Enfield rifles, which would have been delayed for years but for the Prussian war. He is great on the new office of Comptroller, instituted in the War Office, which he describes inaccurately. He descends on the energy and moderation with which the Irish dissatisfaction has been suppressed, and professes the greatest anxiety for any Irish reforms which are consistent with the rights of property and the maintenance of our Protestant institutions.

Such is the substantive part of Mr Disraeli's official manifesto, which is strictly accurate, not containing a single forecast of his future policy, either towards Ireland or any other part of the empire. The rest of his address is all puff and invective against Mr Gladstone's proposal for disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church, and is a very but terrific outline of the designs of the Pope of Rome on England, expressed in sonorous periods which Johnson would have envied, and to which Gibbon could not have given a volume more round. But we have commented on this noble passage sufficiently elsewhere. The only bit answer for this part of Mr Disraeli's address would be in language far too beautiful for us to compose, but which we may venture to borrow. We might tell him that the Papal revival of which he speaks is 'an ungodly phenomenon, on which some have gazed with wonder and some with terror; but that it will soon be more attentively examined, and what folly has taken for a comet that from its flaming hair shook bigotry and chains, inquiry will find to be only a meteor formed by the vapour of puffing opinion, which after plunging its followers in a bog, will leave us inquiring why we regard it? Perhaps that it is not quiet up to the Prime Minister's rhetorical mark, but it closely approaches it.

Roebuck on American Affairs.

In the course of an address at Sheffield, on the evening of the 19th, by Hon Mr Roebuck, M.P. Mr Wilmot said he wished to put a question of great importance, not only to Sheffield, but to the community at large. He should like to ask Mr Roebuck if he did not use his utmost endeavors in the American conflict to bring about a war between this country and the United States (confusion), in order to promote the slaveholders' rebellion. (Cheers)

Mr Roebuck—Sir, if you will allow me, I will go through that matter completely. The American rebellion broke out, and all I did was—and I had the sanction of as large a meeting in Sheffield (cheers) as ever was held together—all I asked was that we should acknowledge the Southern States as sovereign and independent States. (Hear, hear and cheers.) Now I will tell you distinctly—I will make a clean breast of it, and you cannot mistake me. My belief is that the American people by-and-by will be so numerous that they will be all-powerful among mankind. I have ever found—I beg you to listen and think upon what I say—I have ever found that persons of despotic power—that is, of uncontrollable power, do not use that power as they ought to do. My object was to prevent the United States from having that immense uncontrolled power, and I said, 'Here is the opportunity; we can take it with perfect safety.' No war would have followed—there the gentleman makes a mistake. 'Here is an opportunity; acknowledge these States, just as America acknowledged Hungary when she was in rebellion against Austria; we have the sanction of American example; admitting the existence of these States. The moment that acknowledgment had come, away would have gone the blockade of the shores of America. There would have been an end to the American civil war, very much I believe to the benefit of the separate States themselves; and if that had been done I believe that mankind would have received an immense benefit.—Gentlemen, if you will permit me I will tell you a story. After that meeting in Paradise-square, I went back to London, and in a day or two it was a necessity of the case—for a member of Parliament there is often that necessity—to wait upon the Prime Minister. I waited upon Lord Palmerston. The moment I got into the

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH.

The following letter has been received from WILLIAM BOARDS, Esq., an extensive agriculturist and land agent, residing at Edmonton, Middlesex— "Nightingale Hall, Edmonton. "Dear Sir,—I have recently suffered much from a most violent cough, proceeding from a tickling in my chest, which no remedy, out of many I resorted to, could allay. My head was constantly aching, and my whole frame entirely shaken. Having seen the good effects of your Balsam of Aniseed in several members of my family, I purchased a small bottle, and when going to bed at night, took a teaspoonful in two tablespoonfuls of water, just warm. The effect was immediate. It arrested the tickling in my chest, I slept well, and arose perfectly restored in the morning, with the exception of debility, arising from fatigue by incessant coughing for some days previous. My cough entirely left me, and has never returned. Having since heard of a lady in the neighborhood who for a long time had laboured under a most distressing cough, and who had resorted to every remedy within her knowledge, I sent the remainder of the bottle to her; and that long-standing, obstinate, and almost entirely incurable cough, was perfectly cured. You are at perfect liberty to make what use you may please of this communication, as the contents are strictly true. I shall take every opportunity of recommending your valuable medicine, feeling as I do fully assured of its efficacy. "I am, dear Sir, yours very truly, "WM. BOARDS. "To Mr. Thos. Powell."

POWELL'S BALSM 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 into 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 its sale into Victoria, B. C., and has appointed Messrs Millard and Beedy, Wharf Street, Victoria, Wholesale Agents, through whom Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain their supply.

The Price is within the means of all classes.

ALL OVER

The world people of sense and judgment have learned to use PLANTATION BITTERS. Dyspepsia, with its symptoms, Headache, Heartburn, overburdened Liver, Bad Breath, Salivary Complexion, &c., can be cured by using PLANTATION BITTERS. This is the most successful tonic of the age. Young, middle-aged and old, are delighted with its effects. The first trial always has a marked good effect. No change of diet is necessary. Eat all you wish, of the best and most nutritious food. It is the greatest cure ever known for an overloaded and distressed stomach, which it relieves in a few moments. We know that we have the best and most popular medicine in the world. We are not afraid to show what it is composed of. PHYSICIANS ARE COMPELLED TO RECOMMEND IT. CALISTA. BARK has been celebrated for over two hundred years, and was sold during the reign of Louis XVI. of France, for the enormous price of its own weight in silver. It is remarkable for Dyspepsia, Fetors, Weakness, Constipation, &c. CASCARILLA BARK is of Diarrhoea, Colic and diseases of the stomach and bowels. DANDELION—For Inflammation of the Lungs and Dropsical Affections. CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—For enfeebled digestion. LAVENDER FLOWERS—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility. WINTER GREEN—For rheumatism, &c. ARNICA—An aromatic curative; creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing. Also clove-buds, orange, carawa root, &c.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

These Cartridges have been adopted after careful comparison with all other descriptions, by Her Majesty's War Department, as the Standard Rifle Ammunition for the British Army, and are not only used exclusively for the Snider Rifle, but are adapted to all other kinds of military Cartridge Loading Rifles. They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own weight, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and impenetrable in any climate. Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty), of all rifle sizes, packed with or without bullets, and machine for containing same in Cartridges. Makers of Boxer Cartridges 450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, used in Her Majesty's Navy. Pin Cartridges for Lefou Shotguns of 20, 28, 36, and 44 bore. Shot and Lead Cartridges, for all Game Rifles and Pistols. Double Waterproof and E. B. Case. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. For all descriptions of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,

GRAYS INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTESWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

On the 20th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in Imitation of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHALU BACHOO was sentenced by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

CAUTION—Anyone SELLING SPURIOUS GILKIN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. THE GENUINE manufacturers of Messrs Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER on Vancouver Island.

JUDSON'S Simple Dyes for People

Registered. Are undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public.

Anyone can Use them. Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England Judson's Dyes are known as 'Household Dyes.' Articles of clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless, may be made nearly equal to new, by simply following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dyes.

NAMES OF COLORS. Magenta, Maro, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Blue. PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world; or wholesale of DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 13a Coleman Street, London.

SEE THAT YOU GET JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES the wonderful popularity of which has caused numerous inferior imitations, which are calculated to injure both buyers and sellers.

Ask for our Catalogue of instructions how to use the Dyes for twenty different purposes.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. PURE CHEMICALS & ALL NEW MEDICINES

T. MORSON & SON, 31, 33, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

PURE CHEMICALS AND ALL NEW MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, including the following specialties: EFFERVESCENT, the active digestive principle of the gastric juice; an agreeable and popular remedy for weak digestion.

In Powder, Wine, Lezenges, and Globules PANCREATIC EMULSION, and PANCREATIC 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.

OREOSOME, 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.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, AC

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS

ARE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED as a powerful, safe, and reliable remedy for indigestion and all its attendant troubles.

Information Wanted REGARDING THE WHEREABOUTS of William Hinchey, who left Glasgow, Scotland in 1862, with the intention of proceeding to British Columbia, and who has never since been heard from.

English Coal The enormous amount of years extracted from the and it is far more enormous supposed, led many to anticipate their exhaustion century had passed away, of course, would be the colossal steam-combustion of our mother-land, however, is recent discovery of a deposit at the village of miles from Nottingham which is the more valuable as it sets aside the old existing on the east side of the river Leen. The fuel will be found interesting inasmuch as they show concern that the people of Old England is still

THE NEW WORD 'CALORIMETER'—A correspondent writes that this word as used in India, is a telegraph conveyed by submarine cable, is a most monstrous and unsatisfactory term, and suggests one regularly and analogically formed from the Greek 'Calorimeter'.

Mr Oscar Dickson writes from Gothenburg that his ancestors to introduce Scotch goods into Sweden promise very good results. He has this year at least half a dozen broods in his grounds—and he has besides reared some birds from eggs laid by a grouse hen confined in a wire cage, and which were hatched under a common hen.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Invalids distressed by indigestion and discouraged in their search for its remedy should make trial of this never-failing medicine. A lady, long a martyr of hepatic troubles, writes that Holloway's Pills made her feel as if a burden had been taken off her. Her spirits, formerly low, have greatly improved, her capricious appetite has given place to healthy hunger, her dull, sick headache has departed, and gradually so marvellous a change has been effected, that she is altogether a new creature, and again fit for her duties. These Pills may be administered with safety to the most delicate. They never act harshly; not do they ever induce weakness; they rightly direct deranged, and control excessive action.

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A NEW DICTIONARY

The London press, and appearance here we had to make our New West-India Time was when the such choice terms 'mountebank,' 'foul mouthed,' 'dirt,' 'fool' and piquancy which intellect were accepted or solemn past twelvemonth the exhausted We and Johnson in his epithets, and not to that eminence which would warranting to the same terms, whether dealt of the Government of his great nightmar. Hence it follows, terms are employed elegant string of a above called-like sawo Saturday's issue run article which appeal Some are mean enough the same articles have do service several past year in the same difference being the s Colonist for the G-versa, as occasion re-assertion, however, we to credit; although remark that since the appearance of 'A columns, some of the letters have been as leaders.' The pro to make our coten That until the new lo made its appearance ly from the use of ex- deavor by calm ar the reasoning of h Artemus Ward's rem is so bad 'as too m will hold good in the His 'too much of a abuse line arrayed e- man from New We Rocky Mountains ag of the former place, signing of the monst cost it the Capital. the same policy may than its existence; to showered with fit asailed with a new gusting epithets from dictionary. There i proposition we have temporary, which is new source for the peribolical figures. of Victoria have be compared by our col three tailors of To nine times in the pe that the habilitations who are so frequently obscurity and para company through the Columbian, from bei have become at last p We would therefore s temporary that whi vocabulary an airing arrival of a new sup he should either provi with new suits of next drag them int or procure a suppl some other locuti street.

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The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, December 12, 1868

A New Dictionary is announced in the London press, and pending its appearance here we have a proposition to make our New Westminster cotemporary. Time was when the employment of such choice terms as 'ass,' 'empiric,' 'mountebank,' 'foul mouthed detractor,' 'feckless,' 'dirt,' 'foul tongues,' &c, by our cotemporary possessed a freshness and piquancy which by a low order of intellect were accepted as forcible argument or solemn fact; but for the past twelvemonth the Columbian having exhausted Webster, Worcester and Johnson in his search for vile epithets, and not having yet attained to that eminence in the profession which would warrant him in proceeding to the same source whence he draws his 'facts'—a vivid imagination—is forced to resort to the same terms, whether dealing with the acts of the Government or the 'mendacity' of his great nightmare—the Colonist. Hence it follows, that stereotyped terms are employed weekly, and the elegant string of adjectives we have above culled like savory onions from his Saturday's issue run through every article which appears in his paper. Some are mean enough to assert that the same articles have been made to do service several times during the past year in the same journal, the only difference being the substitution of the Colonist for the Government and vice versa, as occasion required. This assertion, however, we are not disposed to credit; although candor forces the remark that since the mysterious disappearance of 'Argus' from his columns, some of that correspondent's letters have been made to do service as 'leaders.' The proposition we have to make our cotemporary is this: That until the new lexicon shall have made its appearance he refrain entirely from the use of expletives and endeavor by calm argument to combat the reasoning of his cotemporary. Artemus Ward's remark, that nothing is so bad 'as too much of a goodness,' will hold good in the Columbian's case. His 'too much of a muchness' in the abuse line arrayed every respectable man from New Westminster to the Rocky Mountains against the interests of the former place, and induced the signing of the monster petition which cost it the Capital. A continuance of the same policy may cost the Columbian its existence; but if Victoria is to be showered with fifth let it at least be assailed with a new selection of disgusting epithets from the forthcoming dictionary. There is another little proposition we have to make our cotemporary, which is, that he select a new source for the extraction of hyperbolic figures. Now, the citizens of Victoria have been so frequently compared by our cotemporary to 'the three tailors of Tooley street' (only nine times in the past three months) that the habiliments of the little men who are so frequently trotted out from obscurity and paraded in such bad company through the columns of the Columbian, from being decidedly sordid have become at last positively indecent. We would therefore suggest to our cotemporary that while he is giving his vocabulary an airing and awaiting the arrival of a new supply of bad words, he should either provide the little tailors with new snits of clothes before he next drags them into public notice;—or procure a supply of tailors from some other locality than 'Tooley street.'

English Coal Mines.

The enormous amount of coal of late years extracted from the English mines, and it is far more enormous than generally supposed, led many scientific people to anticipate their exhaustion before another century had passed away. Such exhaustion, of course, would be a death-blow to the colossal steam-commerce and manufacture of our mother-country. This apprehension, however, is dissipated by the recent discovery of extensive coal deposits at the village of Old Basford, three miles from Nottingham; a discovery which is the more valuable in proportion as it sets aside the old theory of no coal existing on the east side of the valley of the river Leen. The following statements will be found interesting to our readers, inasmuch as they show, so far as coal is concerned, that the power and prosperity of Old England is still safe.

COAL PRODUCT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The inspectors of coal mines estimate that in the year 1867, 11,005,500 tons of coal were raised in the district comprising Northumberland, Cumberland and North Durham, 15,442,000 tons in South Durham, 6,844,000 tons in North and East Lancashire, 8,350,000 tons in West Lancashire and North Wales, 9,850,000

tons in Yorkshire, 7,600,000 tons in Derby, Nottingham and Warwickshire, 6,000,000 tons in North Stafford, Cheshire and Shropshire, 10,268,000 tons in South Stafford and Worcestershire, 6,500,000 tons in Monmouth, Gloucester, Somerset and Devonshire, 9,992,300 tons in South Wales, 7,387,368 tons in East Scotland, and 6,228,575 tons in West Scotland. The total is 105,077,443 tons, an increase of 4,000,000 tons over the quantity raised in 1866. The increase has been very general throughout the kingdom; the estimate for South Wales forms the chief exception, being above a quarter of a million tons below 1866. About a tenth of the quantity raised was exported—10,424,886 tons of coal, cinders and culm.

DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER BED OF COAL IN NOTTS.

A professional survey of the village of Old Basford, three miles from Nottingham, has been made by Mr Bond, Sen., the eminent engineer, who has discovered that coal seams extend under the lands of Mr Beardmore in the parish, and that the minerals therein are of great value. This quite sets aside the theory of coal not lying on the east side of the valley of the river Leen. Recently the Notts Waterworks Company were sinking for water near Bulwell Forest, and found coal. In the district of Basford are numerous bleach works where coal is consumed in large quantities, and the discovery will, therefore, prove very important to this district, as well as to the town of Nottingham.

RELIGION IN THE ENGLISH NAVY.

We take the following interesting item from the San Francisco Bulletin:—A great advance is making among seamen since the Government has adopted a course of policy which not only recognizes but encourages the idea that religion in the sailors may become a matter of personal experience and voluntary co-operation, instead of enforced routine. The Zealons, (Capt Dawkins, flagship of Admiral Hastings, and now at Esquimaux) has for its chaplain Rev Thomas Hamilton, an able evangelist, whose amiable and affectionate manner in private secures his pulpit ministrations, making them very effective in winning souls. The stated services are followed up by personal attentions. The seamen are also allowed opportunities for prayer, secret and social. The communion is not only administered to the seamen, but is done so periodically. The collection of alms on such occasions is allowed, and enables the seamen to sanctify their known liberality as an exercise of religion. Seventeen pounds in money were received last year from these Sabbath collections, and appropriately devoted to the support of the Royal Naval Scripture Readers' Society, the Seamen's and Marines' Orphan Schools, and other naval charities.

REMARKABLE.—One of those singular premonitions which in their strangeness seem beyond all human explanation, has just occurred in England. The following are the particulars of the dream and its result:—A child belonging to a soldier of the 40th Regiment, named Keane, stationed at Aldershot, had been missing from his parents for the last ten days. On Saturday night (writes a correspondent) the wife of a pensioner living in a house close by, dreamt that the child was buried in a sand pit, the bank of which was known to have recently fallen in. The woman communicated her dream to her husband, who, accompanied by a son of his, went to the pit, and after digging the sand away which had recently fallen in, discovered the body of the lost child. There can be no doubt that the child must have been at play in the pit, when the bank fell in and killed him.

THE PRAYER AGAINST THE RETURN OF MESSRS DRAKE AND HELMCKEN HAS RESULTED AS WE PREDICTED.

Governor Seymour shelters himself under Act 29 and 30 Victoria, chap 67, which states that the Legislative Constitution of the Mainland is extended over Vancouver Island on Union being accomplished; and quotes, in addition, from a despatch of Lord Lytton to Governor Douglas, in 1865, directing that gentleman to avail himself of the assistance of respectable aliens in the administration of the Government. Then, if Governor Seymour were to call 'respectable aliens' to his Executive Council could he not shelter himself under the same despatch? The Protest was as great a mistake as the selection. If anyone doubts this assertion, let him look at the roll of appointed members. Is there much chance of liberal measures with a majority of the Council in the hands of such men?

THE NEXT BEST THING.—A large number of miners, on returning from the more distant sections of the Colony for the winter, have we find, from our exchanges, taken up claims on the Fraser and Harrison Rivers. Nothing could be wiser than this action. There is a vast amount of ground from Hope to Lilloet that will still pay good wages, and even more, which is easily reached and easily worked. The sooner this ground, for a long time overlooked from the allurements of big things, is re-occupied by the enterprising miner, the better for the Colony. With the advantages now at the command of the miner in comparison with early years, when the Fraser was alive with men, we are glad to find the regions mentioned are to have another trial. The local tradespeople will do well to encourage those miners in every possible way.

CHANGE.—Hon Mr Havelock retires from the Yale Examiner, and the paper will in future be conducted by his late partner, Mr Alexander Rose.

RIVER MINING.—Two companies of Chinamen are sluicing, one above the other below Emory Creek. Several Chinamen are working with rockers between Yale and Emory Creek. We counted five companies sluicing between Spuzzan and Yale. They will, they say, \$2 per day to the land, but look to spring for a golden harvest, when the river flows. Some white men are working on Dutch Flat, near the Suspension Bridge. One party has struck ground never worked before, taken out a piece of gold worth \$4, and made good wages. Several miners are waiting, some in Victoria, to take up claims, when the river falls, as expected, below its usual course.—Examiner.

NEW STRIKES.—Two more good strikes are reported on Keithley Creek, by the Stone-wall and Sanyoa companies, which being contiguous, open out the prospect of a large amount of valuable pay dirt being eventually worked. This creek, like many others in the Colony, has long been deserted, without being half prospected. The last twelve months, prove by actual discoveries that it has not commenced to yield its hidden wealth. With an increase of population, the same thing will be found in many other localities.

FROM THE MAINLAND.—The steam Enterprise arrived from New Westminster on Saturday evening with another large batch of passengers from the interior. A careful observer has counted 600 people passing Quesselmouth to spend the winter in the lower country. Many, as already stated elsewhere, have located on the Fraser and Thompson rivers. The migration is about ended, and the results of the late drought have not scattered the mining population as much as anticipated.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—The members of this institution are reminded of the necessity of its large attendance to-night. The question of removal to the Occidental building is very important, and ought by all means, to be considered calmly and without prejudice. The future good of the Institute, and nothing else, should guide every member in his decision.

PANDORA STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev Mr Aitkin of the Presbyterian Mission, who recently arrived in this Colony from Canada, preached twice yesterday at the Pandora street Church. The Rev gentleman's style is forcible; his flow of language good; and his hearers expressed themselves highly edified by the discourse. We learn that another gentleman connected with the same Mission is expected out shortly.

CHRISTMAS SERVICE.—All the different denominations, we understand, are preparing a fine musical service for Christmas, which is again close upon us. At the Catholic Church there will be Midnight Mass on Christmas Eve, which, no doubt, will draw a large congregation as usual.

FORCE OF IMITATION.—When people adopt the extremes of fashionable extravagance, the force of imitation is boundless. Thus, silly people in the Fifth Avenue, New York, now wear real Cashmere shawls as coverings for tables; an extravagant folly that no wealth can long sustain.

WAGON.—All the Justices of the Peace elected in Sheldon county, Alabama, it is said, are negroes, and only two of them can read or write. Far better keep them in their place—at the plough and the hoe.

A NEW SECRETARY.—Mr Philip Hankin formerly Superintendent of Police, Victoria, has been gazetted Colonial Secretary of British Columbia! Gracious goodness!! Goodness breeds!!!—Yale Examiner.

ON THE INCREASE.—Over 1300 steamship voyages a year are now made between England and America.

A MISSION SCHOOL and Chapel will be built at Hope by the Anglican Church.

THE MIXER.—We find the following in a New York paper. It is an illustration of the old adage about going abroad to find out what is going on at home. There may be seen daily on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, a man clad in fanciest apparel, with a great diamond upon his breast, vainly endeavoring to outglitter the magnificent soubrette upon his finger. In a German university he learned chemistry, and not even Liebig knows it better. His occupation is the mixing and adulteration of liquors. Give him a dozen casks of denuded alcohol, and the next day each of them will represent the name of a genuine wine or a popular spirit. He enters a wholesale drug store, bearing a large basket on his arm. Five pounds of Iceland moss are first weighed out for him. To raw liquor this imparts a degree of smoothness, of oleaginousness, that gives to imitation brandy the glibness of that which is best. An astringent called catechu, that would almost close the mouth of a glass tinker, is next in order. A couple ounces of strychnine next called for, are quickly conveyed to the vest pocket; and a pound of sulphate of zinc—white vitriol—is as silently placed in the bottom of the basket. The oil of cognac, the sulphuric acid and other articles that give fire and body to the liquid poison, are always kept in store. The mixer buys these things in various quarters. They are the staples of his art.

"Free Trade" Explains.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—In your notice of my letter of Dec 6th, you say that I am in error, when I assert that the loss to the Colony will be only \$80,000 if Vancouver Island is made a Free Port. It is quite true, as you say, that the Customs duties collected at Victoria will this year reach \$300,000, but I can confidentially assert that much the larger portion of the goods upon which duties are paid here are consumed on the mainland. You must bear in mind that I do not propose that the Customs duties for the whole Colony should be taken off, but only that Vancouver Island should be made a Free Port, and that the revenue from this portion only of the Colony should be raised by direct taxation, leaving the revenue on the mainland to be raised by indirect taxation; and you will find that if you look into this matter, that \$80,000 will fully represent the share which Vancouver Island now pays in Customs duties towards the general revenue.

I certainly did not intend (nor do I think my letter bears that construction) that Victoria and Nanaimo should bear the whole burden of the taxes of the Colony, but that Victoria and Nanaimo might fairly be asked for, and would easily be able to pay in direct taxes, the amount the revenue would lose if the Island portion of the Colony was made a Free Port. The whole gist of my letter was this: that though on the mainland it might be impossible to raise a revenue except by indirect taxation, yet on the Island it was perfectly feasible and highly desirable to raise it by direct taxation—and that a Free Port would do more to restore Victoria to her former prosperity than Reciprocity, and would not entail any reduction of our present revenue. I am the more sorry that you misunderstood any portion of my letter—as I gather from your general remarks that, in most things you agree with me, though we differ as to the comparative advantages of Reciprocity and Free Trade.

FREE TRADE.

Beecher in the Pulpit.

David Macrea, a well-known Scotch writer, who recently made a tour through this country, thus gives his impressions of Beecher's appearance in the Plymouth pulpit:— Suddenly there is a stir in the expectant audience, and a turning of all eyes to the platform. See! there he is—Beecher himself, with that old smile of good-humored defiance on his face. He has come in as quietly and unobtrusively as if he were to be a mere listener. He has on his overcoat—his rubbers too, (galoshes, as we should call them here) and his hat in his hand, just as if he had been called in from the street for a few moments to see how the place would do for a concert the next night. No palmy-gow, no beads, no ceremony, in this laid-of-liberty. Beecher deposits his hat in the corner, takes off his rubbers in presence of the whole congregation, seats himself at ease in the chair, and taking the hymn-book from the little table beside him, begins to turn over the leaves.

At half-past ten, sharp on the minute, the organ begins. In front of it, seated in the orchestra gallery, just above Beecher, is the choir, a row of twenty or thirty young ladies and gentlemen; whose heads alone are visible behind the low crimson screen. As soon as the voluntary is ended, Beecher rises, takes off his overcoat, and stepping forward to the desk, says—'Let us invoke the blessing of God.' He does so in a few solemn words, ending with—'Through Christ, our Redeemer, amen.' Then he opens a Bible and begins to read a chapter of the first of Kings. He stands erect, with a brave look, one foot planted in a pace forward, as if he had clapped it on a sixpence, and were saying, 'Now, take it on if you can.' His white collar is turned down over a black tie; his long hair, turning gray now, is brushed back behind his ears. His large gray light-boring eye is full of sunny light, and about his whole face, especially about his mouth and chin, that singular expression of smiling defiance. Altogether he has the look of a brave, strong man exulting in his strength, the look of one who is going to fight you, and knows perfectly well that he will win, but means to let you off without much punishment.

AN ILL-FATED BANKER.—Sir John Dean Paul, the notorious London banker, it is announced, has died in the penal colony of Van Dieman's Land, at the age of sixty six. He was prominent in the religious world as the professed friend of all the benevolent enterprises, and was for many years a partner in the banking establishment of Smeatham, Bates & Company. In 1855 this widely known firm failed, and it was discovered that the securities deposited with them for safe keeping had been sold and the proceeds made use of. Criminal proceedings were instituted, and on October 29th, 1855, the three partners were tried at the Old Bailey for the frauds, convicted, and sentenced to transportation for fourteen years. The scene in the Court room at the passing of the sentence was remarkably solemn and affecting. Baron Alderson, the presiding judge, in sentencing the prisoners, was several times unable to proceed with his remarks, and was occasionally inaudible. The prosecutor was affected to tears, and the prisoners seemed completely stunned, being unable to utter a word. Sir John Dean Paul then vanished from the world of London; reports were received of his good behaviour in prison, where he was employed in making baskets; and of his release on ticket-of-leave. His sentence would have expired in about a year's time, but death had removed him from all his troubles. The case of Sir John Dean Paul is usually mentioned as a striking proof of the rigor with which the criminal laws are enforced in England. His position was such as to elicit the sympathies of a large and influential class of society, but he was nevertheless convicted, and treated like any ordinary criminal who had never enjoyed life in the high place of the world.

STARTLING REVELATION ABOUT THE MAILS CARRYING.

The Virginia Enterprise says: "Parties who have lately arrived in this city from the Atlantic States, by way of the Overland route, state that 'mules' of newspaper mail are to be seen lying along the road every where between the western terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad.—Robert M Black, the well-known boot and shoe man, of this city, who arrived here by the Overland route, last week, says that he saw bags of newspaper mail lying in the road in many places where they had fallen from the coaches and that the drivers never stopped to pick them up—that they did not even stop when they fell off their own coaches, though informed of the fact. John Ainley, employed in Baker's tin shop, in this city, who came Overland about the same time, tells the same story in regard to the carelessness of drivers and others on the Overland route, as to the newspaper mail. One of these gentlemen—we believe Mr Black—says that the western terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, when the mails were thrown out of the cars upon the platform to be transferred to the coaches, some one in authority said to those engaged in handling the mails, 'Put those letter bags aboard the stages and take that newspaper trash down to the stable.' Judging from the complaints we hear, most of the 'newspaper trash' appears to remain in the stable. Sometimes for a whole week nothing at all comes through, then a lot of papers will arrive with perhaps two or three dates missing."

IMPORTANT ARREST.—Tuesday, detective officers Gannon and Greer arrested a young man named Francis N. Plomodon, on the charge of forging the name of John G. Wilkins to two checks for money in the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank in this city. The circumstances of the case are stated as follows: The prisoner in July last entered the bank in question, and presented Wilkins's bank book; the Cashier of the bank requested his signature, and on comparing them found them so unlike that he refused to pay the demand. The President of the bank then told him to get some one to identify him: He went out and soon returned with a man named Hubbard, who identified him, and \$250 were paid. Immediately afterwards he married and went to Oregon, where he has very respectable connections. In October he returned to this city and again presented himself at the bank, and stated that he had lost his bank book, but wanted to withdraw the remainder of the deposits, \$250. As so long a time had intervened since the first payment, with no notice of trouble to the officers of the bank, they at once paid over the amount remaining. Shortly afterwards the genuine owner of the money, Wilkins, appeared at the bank and was told that the money had been withdrawn. He immediately notified the officers above named and they, with the assistance of one of the attaches of the bank, finally discovered and arrested Plomodon on two charges of forgery. Mr Hubbard was also arrested for his alleged participation in the matter, and was admitted to bail in the sum of \$2500. It is stated that Plomodon confessed to the officers who arrested him, but the money has all been expended. It appears that he lived in the same house with Wilkins, and procured the bank book there, used it, and returned it to its place with the memoranda of payment erased from it.—S. F. Bulletin.

Declaration of the Junta of the Provisional Government.

The following declaration was adopted by the Junta on October 16, and issued the day after:—Whereas the form of government is one of the questions of the greatest importance to the good organization of the State, which is all the more so inasmuch as it respects the more completely it is the expression of the national will;—and whereas the decision as to the form of government should be amply discussed, and a plebiscite without previous free deliberation would not be the expression of the reasoning will of the nation;—and whereas the vote of a plebiscite, before the judgment of the electors has been enlightened by numerous discussions in the public and by the journals, would not be the conscientious expression of the national sovereignty;—and whereas, considering the circumstances which preceded the revolution, the people have not had the opportunity of enlightening their conscience as to the most appropriate form of government, or judging exactly what person should be proposed to fill the highest post in the State;—and whereas it is important as it is to hasten the meeting of the constituent assembly, in order to escape from a provisional state of things, full of peril for the revolution and prejudicial to the other interests of the country, it is equally desirable that the suffrage of the people should be enlightened in order to be free, a thing impossible if the electors are called upon at a brief notice to decide the form of government, and designate the future head of the State;—and whereas they would give way to unreflecting sympathies, obey pressure from abroad, instead of forming a correct judgment;—and whereas the Junta propose to the provisional government to declare that, in conformity with the programme agreed to at Cadix, it belongs solely to the Constituent Assembly to decide the question of the future form of government, not that, at the same time, there is any intention of ignoring the right of every Spaniard, even including the public functionary, to express his opinion, or manifest his personal sympathies.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE APPEARS IN A LAWRENCE (KANE) PAPER.—To whom it may Concern: I hereby give notice that the sale of spirituous liquors to Homer Hays is contrary to my wishes, and that I shall prosecute, according to law, any person who disregards this notice.

CATHERINE HAYS.

The work of recovering the bodies from the Oaks Colliery proceeds very slowly. The total number of deaths is set down at 360—and although 21 months have elapsed since the explosion, there yet remain in the pit 240 bodies.

ALL OVER... MUSTANG LINIMENT... DRAKE & Co., New York... 1860-X... it Trees... R SALE... J. CLAYTON... ELL & JOHNSTON... t Trees... dard Roses... SPARAGUS, SEAKALE, &c... n for Hedges...

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Europe.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Gladstone had an audience with the Queen yesterday, and formally accepted the appointment of Prime Minister; there was a large gathering of Liberals at Gladstone's residence in the evening.

The Times says Romilly will be Chancellor of Exchequer; Sir Roundell Palmer, Master of the Rolls; Sir Robert Collier will probably be Attorney General; John Bright has been asked to join the New Ministry.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Gladstone has gone to Windsor. Parliament will hold an informal meeting on the 5th, and then will adjourn to February the 15th, to give time for the selection of a new Ministry.

The Times comments with severity on Disraeli's resignation, and denounces his retreat as cowardly; it says it is unprecedented, except in the case of the resignation of the Earl of Ripon, who had become Premier, however, only during a recess.

The Post, Telegraph, News and Standard applaud the prompt action of the Premier as calculated to save the Queen from embarrassment, and his party from needless mortification.

MALDEN, Dec. 3.—An Imperial newspaper predicts that the republicans will succeed in the forthcoming election, and a new Ministry will be formed with Espartero as Prime Minister.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Dr Playfair, Liberal, is elected to the House of Commons for Edinburgh.

The Times says the new Ministry will be completed this afternoon. We believe the following were to have been selected: Earl Russell will have a seat without a portfolio; Earl of Clarendon, Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Robert Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Edward Caldwell, Secretary of War; John Bright, Secretary of State for India; Henry Wood, Lord Chancellor; J D Colledge, Solicitor General; Chickester Fortesque, Secretary for Ireland; H C Childers, 1st Lord of the Admiralty.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—There are vague rumors afloat in this city of a general seizure of newspapers and conflicts between the troops and mobs in Paris. These rumors, though not confirmed caused a panic in the commercial circles in this city.

The Times in an editorial on the Alabama claims, argues against the Government yielding to the new demand of Mr Seward; that the question of international law be submitted to the commission. The Times says the American Commission will come committed against English claims and by a national law, the British Commissioners be driven to the opposite view. The Times regrets that Lord Stanley has been robbed of the glory of settling these international difficulties, but it is certain that Lord Clarendon, or whoever the Foreign Secretary may be, he will pursue the same policy.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Evening.—It is reported that John Bright has peremptorily declined the office of Secretary of State. The appointment of the Earl of Kimberley as Foreign Secretary in the place of Earl Clarendon, is believed to be his wish. In this connection it may be asserted that the full list of Ministers will be completed on Monday.

MADRID, Dec. 4.—Espartero has been asked to become temporarily dictator of Spain.

LONDON, Nov 29.—The majority of the late elections has been in favor of conservatives who always had disproportionate strength in the counties. Their gain in present instances is also undoubtedly to be attributed largely to the indifference of the liberals, who were rendered careless by the heavy majority they secured during the first week of the elections. In the manufacturing districts there has been a spirited Orange organization elicited against the candidates, who favor the disestablishment. The entrance of this element into the strife in some quarters led to the mobbing and the intimidation of voters. It is charged that without responsibility for these excesses, the Liberal party have suffered so severely from them that it has become almost a unity in favor of voting by ballot.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Despatches from Paris report that when the police learned that the manifestations would be made in honor of Baudin, they took every precaution to prevent the people from assembling at the tomb. A crowd of people however, gathered in the neighborhood of the cemetery; the police dispersed the crowd, but they returned sullenly and continued for some time to occupy the neighboring streets; a few of the more obstinate persons were arrested, but there was no actual violence; at last accounts all was quiet. Impressing of editors and publishers for promoting the Baudin movement still continues.

Eastern States.

RICHMOND, Dec 4.—In Davis' case Judge Chase announced that the Court was divided he (Chase) being in favor of quashing the indictment, and District Judge Underwood opposing it.

NEW YORK, Dec 3.—In conversation recently, Senator Cameron told a Washington correspondent that firmness in the administration of the laws will restore tranquility; that firmness is what the country obtains in fact.

Central America.

NEW YORK, Nov 30.—The civil war in the State of Panama is closed, Government putting down the insurgents. The revolutionary movement in Costa Rica proved successful.

Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Dec 3.—Despatches received at the State Department from our Consul-General at Cuba state that the revolutionists were badly defeated in their late operations, and the general impression seems to be that the revolutionists will fall in their efforts to overthrow the present Government.

HAVANA, Dec 3.—The revolutionists report that the future of their cause looks much brighter; they will not surrender, and they expect reinforcements from the Americans.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—Wells Fargo, & Co, advertise through tickets overland from San Francisco to New York at \$284 20, currency, time 11 days.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 4.—Flour \$5 75 @ 5 87 1/2. Wheat \$1 75 @ 1 80. Barley \$2 10 @ 2 17. Oats \$1 80 @ 1 90.

ARRIVED, Dec 4.—Bark Victor, from Beltingham Bay.

CLEARED, Dec 4.—Steamer Ajax, Astoria; French ship Jeanne Alice, Port Townsend. Sailed, bark Chris Mitchell, Port Townsend; brig Crimea, Port Ladlow; schooner General Harney, Sitka.

LEGAL TENDERS 73 1/2 @ 74. Gold 135 1/2. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 4.—The brig Re-triever arrived to-day with a portion of the cargo of the ship Golden Hind of Boston, which put into Rio in distress.

ARRIVED, Dec 1.—Bk Rival, Port Ladlow; bkne Grace Roberts, Port Orchard. Dec 2.—Bk Carlotta, from Seabeck.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Eastern States.

ST. LOUIS, Dec 1.—A Cheyenne village of Black Kettle's band, on the North Fork of Wichita river, was captured yesterday at daylight by cavalry under General Curtis. Ten Indians were killed, 53 taken prisoners and a large amount of property captured. The property consists of 100 mules and horses, arms, ammunition, equipments, &c., most of which were destroyed. Black Kettle, the chief, was killed, and Capt Lewis Hamilton was killed.

NEW YORK, Dec 1.—Gen Grant declines all public demonstrations. Senator Sumner expresses his determination to take a stand in Congress in favor of the immediate resumption of specie payments.

CHICAGO, Dec 1.—The Republican's special says that it is asserted Seward insists upon the following points regarding negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims: First, The appointment of Commissioners shall be understood to constitute the admission that England was wrong in recognizing the belligerency of the South. Second, Claims of British subjects which have been decided adversely in their own Courts, shall not be brought before the Commission.

It is feared the final agreement between the two countries will not be reached until both Seward and the present British Ministry retire from office.

RICHMOND, Dec 3.—In the U S Court to-day, Chief Justice Chase on the Bench, argument was commenced on the motion of indictment against Jeff Davis. Robert Ould, counsel for accused, argued that the disfranchisement punishment on Davis commenced on the day of the adoption of the Fourteenth Article, and therefore he cannot now be punished in any other way.

NEW YORK, Dec 3.—Gen Custer has whipped the Indians on the Plains, and captured 875 horses, 1118 buffalo robes, 555 pounds of powder, 1000 pounds of lead, 4000 arrows, tobacco, rifles, and immense quantities of provisions, &c. Two white children were recaptured. One white woman was murdered by the Indians when the fight commenced.

A fire occurred in Fort Lafayette to day which consumed the officers quarters and store-rooms. The ruins were still burning at midnight. The magazine, containing thirty tons of powder, is considered out of danger. Several shells exploded but no one was hurt.

Later reports state that nothing is left of Fort Lafayette but a mass of brick and mortar. The Government loss is \$500,000.

LOUISVILLE, Dec 3.—In Jefferson county a band of ruffians violated the persons of two negro girls, then shot them dead, and threw their bodies into a creek. Six of them have been arrested.

NEW YORK, Dec 3.—It is stated that Seward and several of his friends are making preparations to visit Europe in the spring, immediately after Grant takes the Presidential chair.

PORTLAND, Dec 4.—Alvan Flanders was arrested in Charlestown on a claim of \$3000, by one Roberts of San Francisco. Flanders claimed his release on a writ of habeas corpus. The writ was granted by Judge Fowler.

RICHMOND, Dec 4.—In the Davis case, Judge Chase announced that the Court was divided, he (Chase) being in favor of quashing the indictment and District Judge Underwood opposing it.

NEW YORK, Dec 3.—In conversation recently, Senator Cameron told a Washington correspondent that firmness in the administration of the laws will restore tranquility; that firmness is what the country obtains in fact.

WASHINGTON, Dec 5.—The Republic State Central Committee of Virginia Richmond has considered the subject of the restoration of the State to its former relations in the Union, and decided to ask Congress to continue the Freedmen's Bureau in the unreconstructed States till their admission into the Union, and order an election for a Constitutional Assembly at an early day, and petition that the present Constitution should be submitted as a whole as it now stands.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 27.—Gen John O'Neil has been unanimously elected President of the Fenian Brotherhood at the Congress in this city. The delegates pledged their entire support to the plan submitted by him and resolved to use their influence to stop all recrimination among Irishmen laboring for the independence of Ireland. After a harmonious session the Congress adjourned.

NEW YORK, Nov 28.—The Herald's Washington special says the terms of the Protocol now in the hands of the President are as already telegraphed, except that the number of the Commissioners is four instead of three, two to be appointed by each party. Claims are to be decided immediately, or referred to arbitration.

It is said the forthcoming public debt statement will show an increase of about eleven millions, directly due to the reduction of coin in the Treasury, paid on account of coin interest.

The Times publishes a statement of the building operations in this city during the war, from which it appears that over eight thousand structures were erected, at a total cost of not less than \$25,000,000, including twenty-five churches, costing about two millions. About thirty-four miles of new buildings were erected, many of the edifices being of costly marble.

CHICAGO, Dec 1.—The Republican's special says it is asserted that Seward insists upon the following points in regard to the negotiations for settling the Alabama claims:

1. That the appointment of commissioners shall be understood to constitute the admission that England was wrong in recognizing the belligerents of the South. 2. That the claims of British subjects, which have been decided adversely in their own Courts, shall not be brought before the Commissioners.

It is probable that the claims which have only been disallowed by the American Courts, will not be included in this negotiation. It is feared that the final agreement between the two countries will not be reached until both Seward and the present British Ministry retire from office, thus bequeathing the entire question to new men on both sides.

WASHINGTON, Dec 1.—The public debt statement will probably show an increase of ten millions for the month.

NEW YORK, Dec 1.—The Herald's Washington special says Senator Sumner recently expressed himself determined to take a stand in Congress for the immediate resumption of specie payment. He thinks nothing more need be done to the reconstruction laws, as Grant will enforce them. He was entirely disgusted with Reverdy Johnson, and was sorry he had consented to his confirmation.

MONTGOMERY, Dec 5.—The Senate has passed a bill making the wearing of masks or disguises a crime, punishable with fine and imprisonment.

CHICAGO, Dec 5.—The National Board of Trade, in session at Cincinnati, spent yesterday in discussing the questions how to restore our shipping to its former supremacy on the ocean, the postal telegraph system and the question of specie payments.

Gen Garfield announced his intention to press to a vote at the earliest opportunity a bill abolishing the Indian Bureau, and charging the War Department with the discharge of its functions. This bill was agreed to most unanimously by the Military Committee last session, but was lost for lack of time. It now apparently has a good chance of success.

An extraordinary snow storm prevailed here all day yesterday.

A fearful collision occurred on the Ohio river at half-past seven o'clock last night. About two miles above Warsaw, on the Indiana side, the steamer America was ascending the river, when she struck the steamer United States sinking to the main deck in two minutes. The collision occurred from mistake in signals. The United States had on board a quantity of petroleum oil, which took fire. It is supposed that 75 or 80 persons lost their lives. Both boats were the finest and largest afloat on the Ohio. Hundreds owe their lives to the courage and coolness of the officers and crew of the America, whose engines were kept moving until men were driven away by the flames. There were several bridal parties on board the America; and in all there were 350 ladies on board.

NEW YORK, Nov 26.—The Herald's Washington special gives what purports to be the substance of a Convention between Minister Johnson and Lord Stanley, which received the approval of the British Government. It is now under consideration by the President. All claims are to be submitted to a commission of persons, two of whom are to be selected by Queen Victoria and one by the President, to meet in Washington. It shall examine and decide according to justice and equity, without fear, favor or affection. In case the Commissioners are unable to agree upon any claim, they shall select an arbitrator some sovereign of Europe, friendly to both Governments, whose decision shall be final and absolute. The convention prescribed the manner in which evidence shall be taken and the decision rendered. Each government shall appoint one person to attend the Commission and an agent in its behalf to perfect the report and reply to the claims and represent it generally. In all matters connected with the investigation both the contracting parties shall agree to consider the decision of the Commissioners absolute and conclusive, and give full effect to such decision without evasion or delay. Every claim must be represented within six months after the first meeting, unless good reason shall be shown to account for delay, in which case the time may be extended, not exceeding three months. The Commissioners are bound to examine and decide upon every claim within a year from the first meeting. All sums of money allowed by the Commission on any claims shall be paid by England within twelve months, without interest or deduction. This plan may be changed to give us an equal representation in the Commission and have meetings at Washington and London alternately.

VIENNA, Nov 29.—The Austrian Government has fitted out and dispatched from Trieste an expedition to sail around the world. It is under the command of Carl Schurz. MADRID, Nov 26.—The Provisional Government has appointed December 18th as a day for holding the election for Cortes. It is positively denied that the Spanish squadron in the Pacific has refused to give in its adhesion to the revolutionary government. LONDON, Nov 26.—Jefferson Davis, who is stopping at Leamington, delivered a discourse on the importance of exploring Jerusalem, and the peculiar fitness of Englishmen for the honorable task. LONDON, Dec 1.—A dispatch from Constantinople says it is believed that the Sublime Porte will recall his Embassy from Athens, unless recruiting for Crete ceases in Greece. The Queen has recovered from her slight indisposition and will leave Osborne soon after the meeting of Parliament. A grand testimonial banquet is projected in Liverpool in honor of the members of the expiring Cabinet. Gladstone's chapter of an autobiography is generally thought to be a needless and injurious publication, and it alienated many friends. PARIS, Dec 1.—General Prim in his letter to Gaudin, declares the Spanish government will have no dealings with the Bourbons. He denounces with indignation the truth of the report that he proposes a coup d'etat. BRUSSELS, Nov 1.—In the House of Deputies today the Minister of Justice, Count Van-der-Peere, made a speech urging legislation for making the legal system for the Prussian kingdom uniform with the system of the North German States. MADRID, Dec 1.—On Monday a political meeting of Moderists at Valladolid was broken up by Republicans. MADRID, Dec 1.—A rumor is abroad that the United States Government has recognized the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. Admiral Mendez has arrived at Madrid. The Republicans attacked and dispersed a meeting of Monarchists in the town of Orense. LONDON, Dec 2.—The great curl race on the Thames to-day between Joseph Sadder and Kelley resulted in the defeat of Sadder by four lengths. Weather fine and immense crowds in attendance. CORK, Dec 2.—Sullivan, who was struck from the Commission of Peace for alleged sympathy with Fenianism, has been elected Mayor of this city. LONDON, Dec 4.—Hon Reverdy Johnson was entertained at a banquet last night by the Chamber of Commerce at Birmingham. John Bright was one of the guests. Mr Johnson, in response to the usual complimentary toast, referred to a change in the Ministry, and said he knew those who were likely to succeed to the Government were anxious to continue the present policy in the negotiations between England and the United States.

Europe.

DUBLIN, Nov 26.—A requiem mass was celebrated at Cork and Queenstown for the repose of the souls of the Fenians executed at Manchester. In both cases great demonstrations were made, the people attending in large numbers. There was no interference on the part of the authorities, and order was maintained. LONDON, Nov 26.—Several persons have been arrested in Paris by the police for making speeches at public meetings. PARIS, Nov 26.—The Moniteur de Soir, in an editorial on the Presidential election, says Grant's large majority will insure concord and tranquility, and it believes his policy will be to heal wounds of the late war by measures of conciliation. The same journal, in an article on South American affairs, says the hopes held out by the allied powers of ending the war with Paraguay, have not been realized. It adds that President Lopez is strongly entrenched at Villita, and will continue the war even after the fall of Asuncion.

Letters from Constantinople say the war in Crete is virtually ended. Several bands in the mountainous districts occasionally encounter the Turkish forces, but are daily diminishing. They find no aid or sympathy from the inhabitants.

The anniversary of the battle of Mentana was celebrated with great pomp throughout Italy. It is rumored that another attack on Rome is in operation.

LONDON, Nov 30.—The Times comments on the rapid progress of the Pacific Railroad, and commends the enterprise of the American people in overcoming obstacles heretofore deemed insurmountable. It explains the influence this project will have on the commerce of the world.

DUBLIN, Nov 30.—The nomination of Mr O'Connor as member of Parliament from the county of Sligo was seconded by Rev Mr Conway, a Catholic priest, who, in a speech on the occasion, declared that the Fenians in America were strong in numbers, organization and armament, and should the right of Ireland be withheld they would assist her in her liberation.

PARIS, Nov 30.—Mr Hale, the American Minister to Spain is here, consulting with the medical fraternity relative to his failing health.

LONDON, Nov 30.—It is creditably stated that the Emperor Napoleon is suffering from an attack of Diabetes, so that he cannot give full attention to business and that the Empress takes daily a large share in the details of the administration, relieving the Emperor from many of his burdens.

LONDON, Dec 2.—Prime Minister DIsraeli has published an address announcing and defining the resignation of his Ministry. He reviews the progress of the resolution in favor of the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Believing that the country could not sanction such a measure, the Government awarded the election, for the holding of which all expedition was urged. The result shows that the Ministry cannot command the respect of the House of Commons; therefore they feel it due to their own honor and policy not to continue in office a single day. They are ready to support reform in Ireland, but still offer resistance to the policy enunciated by Gladstone.

LONDON, Nov 29.—The alleged outrages upon foreigners in Paraguay have been disproved.

Much indignation is caused among British ship owners by the rumor that the Alabama treaty does not allow the claims of Englishmen based on decisions of American prize courts to be reopened before the Commission. The Shipping Gazette says such a provision is contrary to precedents established by the Americans themselves, and excludes claims undoubtedly well founded, and it declares if this report be true the convention is a capitulation and Parliament will never sanction it. A writer in the Observer takes the same view of the subject. He discourses it at length, citing many authorities.

The Times' Paris correspondent and other London papers have lately given currency to rumors that the health of the Emperor Napoleon is fast failing. A Madrid dispatch says the popular subscription to the national loan now amounts to 319,000,000 reals. Apprehensions of bloodshed in Spain are increasing. It is thought a collision between the Monarchists and Republicans will be the inevitable result of such excited political contests.

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MADRID, Nov 26.—The Provisional Government has appointed December 18th as a day for holding the election for Cortes. It is positively denied that the Spanish squadron in the Pacific has refused to give in its adhesion to the revolutionary government.

LONDON, Nov 26.—Jefferson Davis, who is stopping at Leamington, delivered a discourse on the importance of exploring Jerusalem, and the peculiar fitness of Englishmen for the honorable task.

LONDON, Dec 1.—A dispatch from Constantinople says it is believed that the Sublime Porte will recall his Embassy from Athens, unless recruiting for Crete ceases in Greece.

The Queen has recovered from her slight indisposition and will leave Osborne soon after the meeting of Parliament.

A grand testimonial banquet is projected in Liverpool in honor of the members of the expiring Cabinet. Gladstone's chapter of an autobiography is generally thought to be a needless and injurious publication, and it alienated many friends.

PARIS, Dec 1.—General Prim in his letter to Gaudin, declares the Spanish government will have no dealings with the Bourbons. He denounces with indignation the truth of the report that he proposes a coup d'etat.

BRUSSELS, Nov 1.—In the House of Deputies today the Minister of Justice, Count Van-der-Peere, made a speech urging legislation for making the legal system for the Prussian kingdom uniform with the system of the North German States.

MADRID, Dec 1.—On Monday a political meeting of Moderists at Valladolid was broken up by Republicans.

MADRID, Dec 1.—A rumor is abroad that the United States Government has recognized the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. Admiral Mendez has arrived at Madrid. The Republicans attacked and dispersed a meeting of Monarchists in the town of Orense.

LONDON, Dec 2.—The great curl race on the Thames to-day between Joseph Sadder and Kelley resulted in the defeat of Sadder by four lengths. Weather fine and immense crowds in attendance.

CORK, Dec 2.—Sullivan, who was struck from the Commission of Peace for alleged sympathy with Fenianism, has been elected Mayor of this city.

LONDON, Dec 4.—Hon Reverdy Johnson was entertained at a banquet last night by the Chamber of Commerce at Birmingham. John Bright was one of the guests. Mr Johnson, in response to the usual complimentary toast, referred to a change in the Ministry, and said he knew those who were likely to succeed to the Government were anxious to continue the present policy in the negotiations between England and the United States.

Oregon.

SALEM, Dec 2.—Official majority in the State for Seymour electors is 164. The Democratic electors met and cast the State vote for Seymour and Blair.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED Dec 5.—Sip Ocean Queen, Nelson, San Juan Sip Harriet, Kamalan, San Juan Sch Collins, Vine, Peasano Sch Sabina, Anderson, Port Townsend Sip Thornton, Warren, Nanaimo Dec 6.—Sip Lady Franklin, Fitzchar, San Juan Sch Surprise, Christenon, North Coast Sip Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster Sch Eliza, Middleton, Saanich Dec 7.—Sip Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend Sip Hamley, Hollis, Nanaimo Dec 8.—Sip Constantine, Wilson, Port Townsend Sip Emma, McAlloch, San Juan Sip Mist, McKenzie, San Juan Dec 10.—Sip Active, Shell, Astoria

CLEARED Dec 4.—Sch Industry, Watkins, Nanaimo Dec 6.—Sip Harriet, Kamalan, San Juan Sch Collins, Vine, Sooke Sch Albert, Carleton, Nanaimo Dec 7.—Sip Emma, McAlloch, San Juan Sch Surprise, Christenon, Nanaimo Sip Eliza, Middleton, Saanich Sip Isabel, Devereaux, Burrard Inlet Dec 8.—Sip Hamley, Hollis, Nanaimo Sip Invariable, Coffee, San Juan Dec 9.—Sip Thornton, Warren, Sooke Sip Ocean Queen, Evans, San Juan Sip Mist, McKenzie, San Juan Sip Star Elizabeth, Finch, Port Townsend Sch Sabina, Anderson, Port Townsend

PASSENGERS. Per stirr ACTIVE from Portland—Lieut J G Hamner, R N, Lieut Moore, R N, Lieut W P Wright, R N, Lieut White, R N, Mr Dawson, Paymaster R N, Mr Laird, Chief Eng R N, Col W H Johnson, Paymaster U S A, F Holaday, U S A, Mrs Sanderson and 2 children, Mrs O McGregor, W T Popham, J A Popham, John King, M Gordon, F M Hanna, D Banbury, D B Ford, T D Deberg, Rev P Kerby, Bishop Deane, J W White, J Goston, M McDermott, C Fletcher, J Leach, Rev W C Chadwin, wife and 2 children, J D Pemberton, E DeYoung, Mrs Brady and 3 children, T Downey, J P Davies, W Duhig, J Arthur, A Gillany, Jor Hamilton, J McKelley, D Emery, G W Reynolds, J Ramsey, T Taylor, Wyatt, John Margait, Thomas Drew, and 6 others.

CONSIGNEES. Per stirr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—Caps, Shamp, Reynolds, Durgen, Jackson, Murray, Stuart & Co, Fort, Swany. Per stirr ACTIVE from Portland—H A C, J C, S, N, G, P, W & S, B, Imperial Mills, F C D, P, M, F, T, W, H, G, S, H, L, Blum, J B, J, P, D, N, S, J, Broca, O & M, T, S, M, Lefevre, Miller, North Vancouver Mills, W B, T, D, B, F, H, R, C, G, J, R, J, Dickson, M, N, W, S, O, F, E, M, W G Norris, J Keyser, M Mark, J D Pemberton, Stafford, & Hicks, J Goston.

IMPORTS. Per stirr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—10 fat cattle, 17 sheep, 5 muttons, 40 hogs, 8 qrs beef, 7 lbs tallow, 8 hbls corn beef, 6 bxs plants, 1 bx meat, 9 pkgs skins, 65 fides, 67 bxs bran, 8 bxs apples, 1 coppers, boiler. Per stirr ACTIVE from Portland—4222 sds flour 116 sds wheat, 175 sds middlings, 30 sds feed, 500 sds bran, 25 sacks oats, 320 bxs apples, 18 bxs pears, 98 bxs fruit, 5 gunnies hams, 2 do bacon, 20 ss lard, 8 hbls butter, 2 gunnies oatmeal, 6 sds rye, 18 pkgs mds, 4 c household goods, 4 bxs eggs, 1 bdl socks, 2 sds sweet potatoes, 10 pieces machinery, 1 roll maps, 1 c baggage, 1 pkg cheese, 2 pkgs hatters, 4 boxes, 101 hds sheep, 10 fat cattle, 19 pigs mail and express matter.

DIED. On the 6th inst., Lucretia Mary, the beloved wife of Robt. R. Greenleaf, Colquhoun Farm, aged 18 years and 8 months. On Dec. 9th, Walter, the second son of John Skene, aged 4 years.

THE VOL. 10. WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST AND CHRONICLE. PUBLISHED BY HIGGINS. TERMS: Yearly, £10; Half-yearly, £5; Quarterly, £2 10s; Monthly, 10s. Single Copies, 6d. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. OFFICE—Colonial Buildings, adjoining Bank of Victoria. AGENTS: D. Levi, 101, Queen St.; J. G. H. & Co., 101, Queen St.; J. G. H. & Co., 101, Queen St.; J. G. H. & Co., 101, Queen St. ALTHOUGH we are plain correspondents, prayer at the prosperous session of the which opens to-day, that nothing will the tapers of that moderation will proceedings of throughout. Several measures will be broing the session, a moderation and g Council will be re cession of their merage in a form that v permanent property they propose to gu measures that most are those Ordinances productive and mer which in the past hardly met with the hands of the Coun had reason to exp touched upon various during the past few proposed to introduce laid before the Cou their defeat, amendm occasion may seem to ting as we sincerely constitution of the bo not without hope tha the popular members. The telegraph brings an insurrection in Spain, a provisional Government, appear to be actuated by a Republic out of the left behind by the Royal and the adherents of Q remain within the limits dom, indulging in the general turmoil some to assist them in winn to her standard, have e rebels. The centre of at Cadiz, whither a stroe ment troops have be the rising if possible. T insurrection is of course, but in view of the fact of the Provisional Governm approach of the day on are to decide by ballot t erment under which th we think the rebel chanc eadily sma. These Spain, however, cannot powerful effect upon the who are becoming wit towards the Imperial poli regard the insurrection any but feelings of equan. The letter of Mr Joseph Scotia—an abstract of lished this week—must the most obdurate rep Scotia of the utter inf agitation upon the prop the Union. Mr Howe's manly and loyal. He state that he supported repea it was hopeless, and findin of the Repeal Party were make any sacrifice in s views, that then he all connexion th them. of Mr Howe is a severe