

We make room to-day with much pleasure for a letter from Mr Waddington, written to a gentleman in this town. The letter discusses matters of interest to the public in an agreeable style, and will no doubt be read with interest.

Mr. Dallas, Sir, I duly received your letter of January 31st, and also a number of the British Colonist of the 28th, for which I thank you. You say you are sorry I did not write you from Canada, but will you say when you find that I have not written to you at all for the last three months? The truth is I have been so busy, and for some time after reaching England was so unwell, that I had neither time nor inclination to write. As you will have seen, my visit to Canada was a complete success, and I was perfectly happy there; but were things to go on much more slowly. I am working my way, however, and gaining ground; and I observe that people of the first class receive me and listen to me with deference. My first public appearance in London was at the Royal Geographical Society the other day, when I read a paper, of which I enclose you a report from the Standard. The meeting had been announced by the Times and by seven other papers to my knowledge, so that the room was crowded; six or seven hundred persons among whom were many of the aristocracy and other well known people, being present. In short, it was a great success, and the reports of the proceedings have made the rounds of almost all the papers. One of them, entitled Land and Water, an aristocratic paper, concludes as follows: "And the pioneer who has cleared away the preliminary difficulties deserves at our hands the highest praise, and from the people to be benefited by his exertions, the deepest gratitude." What say you to that? The Illustrated News is also going to take the matter up, and insert one or two sketches of Bute Inlet scenery. As to the company which I am trying to form (for no elements of any such thing existed on my arrival) it was immediately agreed to abandon the absurd Traction Engine scheme, and adopt a narrow gauge (3 ft. 6 in.) railway, as being the cheapest and easiest of construction. The capital to be £800,000, with power to increase to a million. Financial schemes are at present most difficult to bring forward, owing to the dreadful crisis two years ago, the effects of which are still felt; but I have put the thing into good and influential hands, and have every reason to believe that all success is only in forming the company, but also in arousing people here to the importance and necessity of an overland route. I had an audience of three-quarters of an hour last week with the Duke of Buckingham, which was the whole was favorable; and as to the public question, I am getting up a deputation of members of Parliament and city merchants, with Mr. Robbuck at their head, to see the Duke of Buckingham on the subject previous to bringing it before Parliament, if necessary. I had intended continuing the letters of which I sent you the first from New York, but have been too busy ever since. I enclose you, however, "A Visit to Downing Street," which has cost me the work of an evening to write, and which you can give to the Colonist if merely to keep one before the public of Victoria.

ing anything which might correspond to the idea of a Colonial Office, entered after some little hesitation a small open porch at the end corner, and found myself in a kind of vestibule, where, having some doubts as to my whereabouts, I enquired of an elderly and very respectable looking person, who appeared to be an attendant, whether I was in the right quarters, that is to say in the Colonial Office. He soon put an end to my doubts by confirming the fact, and on my explaining that I was from British Columbia and came on Colonial business, directed me to the second floor, where I should find the Head of the Department, whom I wished to see. I bowed my thanks, and turning to a little door which he showed me, I now began to ascend a narrow, dark twisting staircase, where a stout man coming down put a stop to my progress, for it was totally impossible for us to pass each other without climbing over the balustrade, a feat which neither of us seemed inclined to attempt, and one of us must either go up again or the other come down. In this dilemma I recollected that, coming as I did from one of our most distant colonies, but where the highest tone of politeness and civility prevailed, it was my duty to give way, so I immediately made the volte subito, and came all the way down stairs again. The stout respectable gentleman following me smiled and bowed. I felt pleased at the happy way in which I had represented Vancouver Island, and then again began the ascent. In the meanwhile a large basket was being actively worked up and down the middle or well of the staircase, some four feet square, by means of a rope and pulley, so that the basket came knocking against my gaiter fingers on the balustrade, and I found out that the attendants were lowering large bundles of waste papers, probably petitions, colonial remonstrances, and the like, into the vaults below. The idea struck me as ingenious, nor could I but admire the contrivance thus employed to get rid of all such bothersome encumbrances. In spite of all difficulties, however, I at last reached my destination, that is to say the second floor, where another attendant, seeing me looking about, took pity upon me and asked me what I wanted. I answered that I was from British Columbia and that I came on colonial business, and gave him my card with a bow, on the strength of which I was shown into a small room with about seven corners where I was left to meditate. A few minutes after, the Head of Department or Clerk, a gentlemanly looking person of about thirty-five, entered the room, and asked me whether I was Mr. Waddington, added that my visit had been expected for some time, and we passed into an inner room where two employees were busied in writing, at the same time that they might serve as witnesses to all that was said. Now I am not going to relate the conversation that ensued, both because certain portions of it were of a private nature, and because it would be premature to make known the remainder. But I may mention one thing which struck me beyond measure, namely, that the Head Clerk of a Colonial Department was totally ignorant of all that had taken place in Ottawa in December last, and of the resolutions which were then passed concerning the annexation of the Saskatchewan territory a country as big as Great Britain, France and Ireland put together, as if the lethargic burden of prosperity, which evidently weighs on this country, rendered even its ministers apathetic and our Government officials, like parish beadles, knew nothing beyond the little plot of ground called England. I was, however, most politely received; the answers given me, it is true, were of a most vague and general character, but smooth and sweet as honey without one word of contradiction. Finally I bowed myself out, and when I had worked my way down the narrow ugly staircase again, and through the mean entrance into the street, where I could breathe the fresh air, such a thing existed in London. I began to reflect upon what were the results of my visit. Unfavorable they were decidedly not, favorable was a question. And after further pondering the matter, at least came into my mind whether the shabby buildings I had just left, and which were undoubtedly the head-quarters of Colonial Government, might not be also the head-quarters of humbug. As I am to return there shortly, I shall be better able to tell you in my next, whether I was mistaken.

Royal Geographical Society. The meeting at Burlington House on Monday evening, Sir Robert I. Robinson, Bart., in the chair, was very largely attended to hear an important paper on the Geography and Mountain Passes of British Columbia, in connection with a proposed Overland Route, by Mr. Alfred Waddington, a gentleman who has for five years devoted his time and very considerable sums of money in exploring expeditions, both under his own direction and that of competent engineers, with the result of the discovery of a feasible route for a railway through the Cascade Range, followed by the partial opening of 222 miles of road through a previously unknown country from the coast to the mouth of the Quetzalcoatl River, and which must necessarily form the first link in any future overland route. From this point, whence a road leads to the Cariboo gold mines, the Upper Fraser River is navigable for steamboats for 280 miles further up to the Leathor or Yellow Head Pass through the Rocky Mountains, and shortly after the watershed forms the limit of the colony. The author, having carefully described the geography of British Columbia, stated that the superior advantages of the Bute Inlet route are in its central position, fine site for towns, harbors accessible at all seasons of the year; its safe and easy connection with Victoria and the ocean, and the proximity of the coal mines at Nanaimo. The harbor at Bella Coola, on the Bentinck Arm trail—the only other feasible route to the mines—is situated 485 miles further to the north, and has been pronounced to be totally unworthy. On the Bute Inlet route the snow, owing to its more southern latitude, melts fully three weeks sooner than on the Bentinck Arm trail, and the road is dry, entirely exempt from snow slides, and level the whole way through. Another item in favor of the Bute Inlet route is its great strategical security in case of any difficulties with our American neighbors. The Fraser River, from Fort Hope runs for 80 miles parallel to the boundary line, and at distance varying from 6 to 12 miles from the coast from New Westminster to Hope and the interior has been constructed between them. So that a detachment of a few hundred men could at almost any point intercept communication and literally starve out the whole colony. The Bute Inlet route, on the contrary, would be perfectly safe, and its approach impregnable. The paper was concluded with remarks upon the urgency of a direct communication between the Canada and the Pacific through British Territory, a fact which is becoming every day more and more evident. In a political point of view, and as a natural consequence of the late Confederation, it would contribute essentially to its prosperity, for so long as there is no overland route any communication with British Columbia must remain a myth and the Red River Settlement continue isolated, instead of becoming a valuable annex to the union. At present England has no other communication with the Pacific, but by New York and San Francisco, and in case of war with the United States the only possible postal line would be through her own territory across the Rocky Mountains. Whereas by opening an overland intercourse a mail service would be established forthwith, not only to British Columbia and Vancouver Island, but before long to Australia and Asia. In the United States the Central Pacific Railway passes over what is commonly called the Great American Desert, a vast tract of country destitute of wood and water, dry, barren, and unfit for the habitation of man. Yet, in spite of this drawback, and though San Francisco possesses no coal for steamboat purposes, is progressing rapidly, and the time is not far distant when it will be opened. Passengers mails and the lighter kinds of goods will pass over it, and it is calculated to divert a great part of the trade of China and Japan from the Old to the New World. If, therefore, said Mr. Waddington, we do not wake up we shall bitterly regret the lost opportunity and an important traffic, which might easily be carried over our own territory, and which from our position ought naturally to belong to us. In his supplementary remarks Mr. Waddington pointed out the extreme fertility of the land on the Saskatchewan and the Fraser, the vasty great engineering difficulties surmounted by the Americans in their San Francisco route, and the important effect on China and Pacific commerce which would follow the opening of a line. The President having noted the importance of the observations concerning the open plain of Columbia. Capt. Richards said the salvation of the country depended upon its communications with Canada; and, in the main, confirmed the author's views. Mr. Drac declared the Saskatchewan impassable for steamers, which had also been the result of investigations by the Hudson's Bay Co. Mr. Dallas, ex-governor of Vancouver Island, confirmed this view, considering it imperative to have a railroad, and that it would not do to depend on the river for so great a distance. Dr. Chesed thought that a road might be made from the Thompson across to the level country, which was the main part to be opened out. The land was originally the highest value as the Americans well knew. Dr. Garrett advocated the production of a large scheme which he was sure would be well supported in England. In reply, Mr. Waddington quoted authorities for his statements as to the passability of the Saskatchewan and Fraser. The thanks of the meeting were graciously tendered to Mr. Waddington for his communication.

NEW ZEALAND.—The native tribes have at last determined to live in peace with the white population finding the latter with the same. Some great king (whose name is not given) and the tribes immediately supporting him, have had spies everywhere to ascertain the real desire of our people on the subject of their future relations and intercourse. Finding the most friendly disposition prevailing amongst all classes of English, the natives have voluntarily proposed a grand general meeting at which the first pipe of peace is to be smoked, and the path barred for ever. It will be well for the colony if this be carried out. New Zealand is a rich country and capable of being made of great importance to our commercial interests. The long and bloody struggle for mastery which the natives have maintained has of course militated against her progress, but with peace with them in future, her career will be brilliant. CANTON HOUSE, HEAD OF VICTORIA ARMS.—E. C. Holden, late of the St. George Hotel, Victoria, city, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the above property and is prepared to receive a few Boarders and Summer Visitors. The house is situated in one of the most beautiful and picturesque spots in the colony. Fishing, hunting, bathing, boating, and every other rural recreation can be indulged in by visitors patronizing this house, and it will be the constant effort of the proprietor to make the stay of his guests pleasant and agreeable. The domestic arrangements being under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Holden, lady visitors will receive every attention. The garden and grounds are in course of preparation for Croquet, Snuggles, Quoits, &c., and a convenient landing for boating parties is being made. Refreshments of all kinds (except wines, ales and spirits) furnished at all hours. The proprietor, thankful for past favors, trusts that the citizens of Victoria and vicinity will favor him with their kind patronage. COMMERCIAL DEPRESSION.—The effects of the commercial collapse of 1886 in England have got yet, ceased to be felt. In the Inland Revenue Department at Somerset House a register is kept of all persons paying duty on carriages and horses. Since 21st December last no less than 1660 have left notices at that office of their intention to discontinue their carriages in order to be exempt from the duty during the financial year 1888-9. It is estimated that the loss to the revenue therefrom will be at least £10,000 per annum. The late stock-jobbing mania appears to have had a very respectable class of victims. ABOUT THE HUNDRED THOUSAND.—The wires were put in operation this morning to ascertain if some mistake had not been made in the number lost by the late volcanic eruption in the Sandwich Islands. It appears a mistake was made by one of the officers on the Sound. The real number lost is 100 persons, but that even is a large number. In photographic telegraphing such a loss may easily occur, but it does not do to have them too often. PORTLAND SHIPPING.—The British ship Andrew Jackson, from Shanghai, McCallum, Master, 1223 tons, arrived on Thursday morning. She cleared from Shanghai on the 30th of April; off the coast of Japan experienced heavy weather and the sails were carried away. The only vessel seen was a whaler bound north. The Andrew Jackson will load at Port Gamble for Shanghai. THE STEAMER ACTIVE returned from Nanaimo yesterday afternoon with 280 tons of coal. The miners, as reported by the Emily Harris, had resumed work, a compromise having been made between the company and themselves. The Active left for Portland at 4 o'clock this morning, taking a mail and a few passengers. THE SCHOONER GROWLER.—A conviction daily grows in the community that the wreck of this vessel may be traced to foul play. We have heard a number of circumstances in connection with it certainly of a very suspicious nature. The case is in the hands of the proper authorities for investigation, and no doubt the real cause of the disaster will be ascertained. POLICE COURT.—Mr. Selleck of Esquimalt was fined \$20 yesterday for committing an assault on one of H.M. seamen, by drawing a loaded pistol. The affair rose out of a charge made by Selleck against the sailor of robbing a bill. The sailor bore an excellent character and seems to have acted with great forbearance. ROYAL MAIL STEAMER CO.—The large steamer of this company leaving Southampton passed through Colon (América) and goods to a branch steamer at an intermediate port in the West Indies. Sprat & Co., Wharf Street and the Victoria agents for this line. WE mentioned yesterday that a League was under formation in the city of Victoria for the purpose of centralizing the action of the Colony in its efforts to secure Confederation. The principle of the League is admission on equitable terms, and representative Government. The signatures are already numerous and highly respectable.

From Sitka.—The schooner Black Diamond arrived at Nanaimo from Sitka on Thursday last. She will coal and return to that port. The round trip was made in 34 days. She has a mail for this city, which was brought down yesterday. A rumor prevailed in town yesterday that "Billy the Bog" was drowned by falling from a rock-tower by the Otter. We have endeavored to ascertain the truth of the report, but failed to do so. LOER SHIP.—The Anna-Dorothea has been totally lost near Waldron Island. This vessel was loaded at Moody's mill, Burrard Inlet, for Sydney. The steamer Enterprise left for New Westminster yesterday morning with a number of passengers for the upper country, and an average freight. A FEMALE died on the 14th February last, at St. Joseph's Home, Notting Hill, at the advanced age of 102. THE steamer Polifotky sails for San Francisco direct on Sunday morning. EDITOR COLONIST.—In looking over your issue of yesterday in relation to the Patent Slip question, I find that Mr. Wood, the so-called Solicitor General and would be Attorney General, has since he happened to become a member of the Legislative Council, displayed a tact for refined Billingsgate which no gentleman of that Council, be he ever so apt, could hope to attain to the perfection shown by Mr. Wood. When that honorable(?) and learned gentleman attacks the honesty of the Mayor and Council of Victoria it strikes me he has overbored the mark. Perhaps he judges the Council by some weak point in his own organization. Yet who can fathom the depth of that learned and truly analytical mind. The learned gentleman must have been making himself a chemical analysis, and did not fear to squeeze his own gabgob. Does he consider that such displays of frothy oratory will bring grief to his legal mill? I should think not; the people of this city know too well what is to put on such a commodity. Let the honorable and learned gentleman stick to his profession and try to make an honest living, as others are striving to do, and the country will give him credit for it much better than by imposing improper motives to those who are striving under very great difficulties in every possible way to improve the condition of the city. A TOWN COUNCILOR. Victoria, V.I., May 6th, 1868. SHIP BUILDING IN UNITED STATES.—The shipping interest by the Hon. J. A. Pike of Maine: "The cost of ships built in this country is very greatly more than of those built in the British Provinces. Both labor and material are vastly less there. A St. John ship of a thousand tons can be produced for \$45,000 in gold, while the same ship would cost a Maine ship-builder \$85,000 in currency. This is an enormous difference. But it must be recollected that everything there that enters into the ship is greatly cheaper than with us. We all know that no article of manufacture can be made here for much, if any, less than double the cost before the war. But in addition to other items of enhanced cost, with which everybody is familiar, the ship-builder has to contend with the high duties levied upon ship-building materials. I have here a list of duties (in gold) upon articles actually used in building a seven hundred and fifty ton ship in my district in 1865. It was prepared by a careful and intelligent gentleman and is reliable: Total, \$4,531 14 This places the matter in its true light, and it is hoped that the United States Congress will soon learn wisdom and remove the heavy taxes now chargeable on materials used in shipbuilding, and at the same time abolish the absurd restriction which that our British shipping from the coasting trade of the United States. The heavy restrictions upon trade are no benefit to any country in the long run, and especially to a nation such as the United States having within itself such extended and diverse interests. The above article shows how people learn wisdom by pecuniary experience. The Americans find the decrease in their shipbuilding too serious a thing to be trifled with, and are now advocating the most liberal measures even to allowing British shipping to share the coasting trade of the United States. THE Earl of Dalhousie is Grand Master of the Masons of Great Britain. He is the sixth of the family who has held that office.

The North West Territory. Whoever may be the old Tarter, acting of an amateur editor. News, he relieved him in a sub-leader as follows: "The Key of Confederation with Canada is please return it to the Theatre Royal. We news from the Weekly March 20th.—The News also appears, has assumed aspect. Whether or an eminent perceived that ment at Ottawa are unopened up to settlement of land lying waste in not yet known; but they have refused to imp made with the Confeder year. They have refused control of the North West Government of Canada. And in an item in says: "The formation of a motion of Confederation the COLONIST; but since eriment declines to give definition of the North hope of realizing any union with Canada is of the head." In another column appears an article written evidently by than its Tarter editor as follows: "To Confederation a look for the much needed to evident that a cheap emment cannot be obtained regime, and the Confederation under the government can otherwise be convinced of their Evidently the M model newspaper! free press, each editor own opinions no matter opinions clash or no acid of the amateur in the following class Mandarin dialect: realizing any advancement by telling us a reformation; and the Confederation must of their error." there may attach to makes it a point to of the same subject, or however ludicrous may appear to the justify the conduct to a public journal deceive the public by statements. No one justify the News statements when w is no truth in the tv its columns stating the Government had re the North West Ter and particularly whe of its mis-statement in the same paper in its extracts. The from the News appear Globe of March 20th its Ottawa correspon 13th, and is so far e tract. But a part in making this ex stating it was so reppendent of the Globe ed to the Coalition without such oppo correct information as are afforded of government journal place, the News, in made an extract of the date of March 1 same number of the its parliamentary 16th and 17th, are tments of Sir John premier, and Mr Mo of public works, on Hon Mr Holton end answer had been receive authorities to the Adm the Canadian Parliame the Annexation of the to the Dominion. Sir John A. McDonal had been forwarded a quite sure, be treated an address would be an hands of Her Majesty courtesy and attention to every Province conn pire. There, was no

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Saturday, May 16 1868.

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The telegraphic news of Tuesday night, as far as the American continent is concerned, is well worthy of more than a passing perusal, especially that relating to the Eastern States. The hostility of parties contending at present for mastery is assuming every day a more violent and alarming character, and urging the leading partisans of each side to plots and counterplots which if not stopped immediately must bring about a great national catastrophe. To carry the impeachment of President Johnson, and to secure the election of his successor, it appears the Americans, like every other people maddened by an exciting political struggle, are losing all that strong love of country which formerly characterized their national action and descending to measures which, if carried, appear to us to savour very strongly of civil war. The whole civilized world, we hold, is interested in the termination of the present state of things. If the nation should resort to arms again for the final settlement of this political struggle could it survive, or if did survive could it enjoy any degree of prosperity for years, many long years to come? No doubt the commerce of the world, especially of England, would suffer far more in that case than it did during the late rebellion, and we all know how injurious the effect of that was upon our commercial and industrial interests. We are not inclined to think the mere deposition of Johnson from the Presidency, either by resignation or conviction, will terminate the struggle; the great danger lies in the election of his successor. From the telegram referred to, it will be seen a plot is on foot to arrest and try Gen Lee for treason and murder; that the plot is to defeat Grant's chance for the Presidency; that it has been concocted by Butler and Stevens; that it is to be supported by Wade and other republicans. What is at the bottom of all this? If that party seek to defeat Grant, the choice of whom he has hitherto been considered, what other man can they make President? Johnson of course must resign or be convicted, or if he should escape both events and serve his term out, he could not possibly be re-elected. Grant as the telegram reads is now to be opposed by the Republicans. Who then is to be the next President? Suppose Grant, as inferred, takes offence at this action against Lee, and regards the violation of the terms of parole as a personal insult, what will be the result? Simply a coalition between Grant and Lee, the two men of all others in America who can control every northern and southern soldier and the establishment of a military dictatorship such as Cromwell established in England. These two men undoubtedly command all the military power of America, and though one is conqueror and the other conquered we doubt whether there is any difference in their power over the affections of the American people. Notwithstanding Lee was really the backbone of the rebellion for years, and did more to prolong its life than all the Southern chieftains, we never knew a single American, whatever might be his sectional politics, but what loved "old Uncle Robert." To-day we believe he is still loved by the nation, for his name, his virtues, his courage, in spite of the mistaken zeal and support he gave the Southern cause. To force, therefore, a coalition between these two great chieftains and able men is a great mistake on the part of the Republican party, and if not immediately remedied must lead to civil war. Those who control the army will gain the day if a struggle comes, but it will be at a fearful sacrifice of life and treasure. In another column will be found an article from the New Orleans Republican, giving an account of a "Grand Rebel Carnival" in that city, when Jeff Davis received the idolization of the populace, and which, if taken in

connection with events now passing may mean a vast deal more than it pretends. We confess we are filled with alarm at the condition of things in America at present. We are far from having a desire to rejoice at the complication of affairs which threatens destruction to her existence as a Republic, or injury to her honor and interest as a nation. In her short though brilliant life she has done too much good to the world to be spared yet, and whatever ill happens to her, commercially speaking, happens to ourselves. No country is called upon, by every interest and every tie, to sustain America more than ourselves. We join sincerely in the hope that wisdom and justice will prevail in her councils, and that all that threatens her peace and prosperity may be speedily removed.

Mexico. By the same advices, we learn also that Mexico has undergone another revolution, ending in the flight of Juarez with the contents of the national treasury to the amount of seven million dollars. He is supposed to be forcing his way to the Texan frontier, where following the example of Santa Anna he can enjoy the spoils undisturbed on a foreign soil. How sad is the fate of this wretched country. A noble spirit this Juarez must be indeed, to murder Maximilian and then rob his country. For the sake of civilization such a state of things cannot be allowed. No system of Government appears to suit these unfortunate people, when left to their own management. This chronic rebellion and bloodshed, generation after generation, however, is so repugnant to the spirit of the age that some method must be adopted to bring it to an end. A few years ago America might have interposed with propriety and advantage in establishing a protectorate, but now it is doubtful whether she can, and the execution of Maximilian complicates the question very much, so far as foreign interference is concerned. We regret the account of the late affair is so meagre, and we shall look forward with impatience for details of events which have ended in the defeat and flight of the Mexican President.

Wednesday, May 13. CHEER.—Yesterday as Mr Ash of Goldstream was at breakfast, he heard a disturbance amongst his fowl, and on going outside his door was much surprised at seeing a large panther enjoying a siesta on the top of a hen coop within ten yards of the door; he fortunately had taken out his rifle and the rash intruder paid the penalty of his skin for his cheek. Mr A. and his friends were disturbed the previous evening during a social game at cards and a pipe, by a band of wolves, which got off clear, owing to the darkness, although cornered frequently by the dogs. This band of marauders has for some months past frequented this locality. It is to be wished that a hunt could be organized to rid the country of some of these intruders, who owing to the sparse population in this section have become unusually daring and furious.

CARIBOO MINING INTELLIGENCE.—A letter received from a correspondent on William Creek, dated 28th April, says: A good deal of activity prevails on the creek for the season, everybody seems full of hope. A great deal of prospecting is going on, and the results are more encouraging than they ever were before. Mosquito Red, Wilson, Canadian and other new creeks and gulches are proving highly rich in prospect, and some claims are paying big. Minneba has divided last week about \$600 to the interest. For further particulars you must wait for the appearance of the Sentinel, the British Columbia mining journal, the first number of which, it is expected, will be issued on the 4th of May ensuing.

Row, Boys, Row.—We are glad to notice in our morning and evening walks so many strapping crews out practicing for the 24th. Men who go to so much trouble to please the public deserve its thanks. About 6 a.m. on these truly lovely mornings we find at least a dozen crews working at the "superficial" in earnest, and as sherry and training do not agree the meridian is scarcely ever taken now. What a blessing it would be if preparing for the 24th lasted all the year round.

Among the passengers by the Oriflamme, known to our community, we notice Mrs. McCready and family, Messrs. Garasche, J. P. Davies, J. Glassey, Capt. Nunn, Mr. A. Hicke and family, Mrs. Eugene Thomas and child, Mrs. McQuade, Miss Pendergast. The list was not so large as expected, and the larger proportion will soon be back with us. Besides coal, the freight consisted of a small shipment of liquors and furs.

New Floor.—Yesterday we inspected this creditable establishment to our town. The building is 75 by 30 feet, and cost Mr. Jones, as it stands, \$4,000. All kinds of doors, window blinds and sashes, furniture, etc., can now be manufactured here. In a short time the proprietor will have his machinery for moulding, which will make the works complete. The engine is of 10 horse power. Let every person patronize Mr. Jones, for such enterprises as his are what will make the Colony independent.

The Plowing Match will take place on the estate of J. D. Pemberton, Esq., on the 18th inst. The prizes are as follows: first prize, \$75; second, \$50; third, \$25. Plows to be on the ground at 10 o'clock. The committee will meet for final arrangements at the Land Office at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Police Court.—Yesterday Philip Lamey was charged with assaulting Wm. Osgrove by striking him in the face. Bound over to keep the peace for six months. Jas. Banner, charged with stealing a hat, was remanded for two days.

We regret to announce the death of Captain Wood, of the British ship Ellen, which arrived lately from Yokohama. Captain Wood was in a prostrated state on his arrival and died at 10 o'clock last evening.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise, in charge of Capt. Wyde, left port for New Westminster yesterday morning, with a few passengers, sheep, and a small quantity of freight.

MR. ABRAHAM JACOBS and family, long known in this town as a prominent member of the Jewish congregation, left by the Oriflamme for New York, where they will reside in future.

Sandwich Islands. We find nothing new in particular in the papers received this morning by the Eliza Anderson, respecting the volcanic eruption, beyond what we have given. The following embraces all:

The summit and side of a hill fifteen hundred feet high, in Kani, was thrown a distance of one thousand feet over the top of the trees and landed in the valley below. In Kani district every house was prostrated with the exception of one or two. Stone walls were thrown down, and trees and rocks tossed in all directions. Land slides innumerable took place, and fearfully rushing downwards like avalanches, buried people houses and cattle beneath them.

An island four hundred feet high has been formed in the sea, adjoining the mainland. The excitement in the islands is intense, and large numbers of people are flocking to the volcano.

H. B. M. ship Calypso made an excursion to Hawaii, taking a number of invited guests to witness the eruption, and many of our residents, during its continuance, went to see it, and returned with glowing descriptions of the marvellous scene.

Mr. J. P. Parker, an early pioneer, whose connection with the islands dates back to Kamehameha I, died 28th February last, at an advanced age. Mr. Parker was born in Newton, Mass. Amidst the early corruption he was temperate and honest, and is spoken of as a man of very high character. Saturday, March 10.—Hon. Iona Kapeau, member of the House of Nobles and Privy Council of State, died at his residence in Nuanuu Valley. His death was not unexpected, for he has for some days past been lingering on the borders of the grave. For many years suffering under paralysis, which impaired him of the use of his limbs and confined him to his bed, Judge Kapeau has been gradually sinking under increased weakness and disease. He was a Hawaiian well known and deservedly respected by his fellow countrymen, and who, from early life, has held numerous important and responsible positions connected with the government of his native country. His family were always, during successive generations, the immediate retainers of the Royal family, and for that reason he was taken by his Highness M. Kekoonoa, and the High Chiefess Kinai, and sent to Lahainaluna Seminary to be educated. After he graduated he became private Secretary to Kinai. At her death he became official Secretary to his late Majesty Kamehameha III.—we believe during a portion of the latter service, he acted also as a district judge. In 1840 he became a member of the Council of Chiefs, and his natural quick intelligence caused him to be considered as a valuable acquisition to that august body. On the formation of the Government he was appointed member of the King's Privy Council of State, and a member of the House of Nobles. He held for a time the position of Governor of Hawaii, being the predecessor of hon. Kapeau. In 1849 he received the appointment of Circuit Judge of Oahu, which office he held till the promulgation of the new constitution in 1864.

California. San Francisco, May 4.—On Sunday morning, the residence of Dr. Wooster, on Webster street, which had been raised fourteen feet on temporary supports, fell with a crash making a complete wreck, and narrowly avoiding the destruction of the Doctor's family, ten members, who had just risen from the breakfast table. Between two p.m. on Saturday and two p.m. on Sunday 72 persons have been registered as seeking employment at the California Labor and Employment Exchange, of which 71 were sent to employers. Most of them were engaged for the railroad companies and by farmers for the interior. The agent of the Central Pacific Railroad announced at the Labor Exchange this morning that the Company was compelled to make a new arrangement with laborers sent out on the line. Henceforth they will receive \$30 instead of \$28 per month, but will have to pay the fare

of \$8 to the ground. The Company are compelled to adopt this plan to protect themselves against imposition by laborers who have been conveyed to the interior at the Company's expense, but a little over one-half of whom report themselves for work.

Several of the daughters of Brigham Young are actresses in the theatre at Salt Lake City, and a Gentle who is recently from that city says he saw Brigham at an evening performance, accompanied by six dozen of his children.

Died.—In Liverpool, March 29th, Robert Rodgers, of the firm of Rodgers, Meyer & Co., San Francisco.

We regret to record this afflicting event in the commercial and social circle. Mr. R. was one of the pioneer English merchants of California, and succeeded in establishing a leading commercial house, leaving behind an unblemished reputation as a merchant and kind and genial gentleman.—News Letter.

The immigration to California is greatly on the increase. Six monthly steamers now come regularly to our harbor, loaded down with industrious and hardy laborers, while hundreds are unable to obtain passage. The immigration across the plains is destined to be very large this summer; the rapidly uniting termini of the two railroads renders the overland journey easy and expeditious. Our trade unions, labor leagues and strikes for higher wages have advertised California throughout the world as the working man's paradise.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, SAN FRANCISCO.—At the usual monthly meeting, held on the 14th instant, the following particulars were furnished by the Board of Relief: No. of applicants, 88; number of new applicants, 43; number of persons, 65; former applicants again applying, 8. Of those who first applied 37 were males and 6 females. Born in England, 19; in Scotland, 4; in Ireland, 16; in various Colonies, 4; Total, 43. Single, 22; married, 13; widows, 3; widowers, 6. Total, 43.

RECEIPTS OF THE THEATRES FOR MARCH. The following are the amounts returned to the Internal Revenue office by the following places of amusement for March: Opera House, \$20,802; Metropolitan, \$15,837; Temple of Music, \$6,784; Olympic, \$4,482. Total, \$47,911.

A Grand Rebel Carnival.

From the N. O. "Republican" of March 8th. For many years it has been the custom for the fire companies of New Orleans to have a general parade on the 4th of March, but yesterday was a day to be especially and long remembered by the citizens of this city.

In numbers and appearance the procession has probably never been surpassed, but the effect was completely marred by performances only fit for the Confederacy during the rebellion.

During the past five years the fire companies of New Orleans were forced to respect the flag and government of the United States in this city, but they made the parade of yesterday a carnival of disloyalty and rebellion against both. Formerly, during the period we have named, nearly every company on parade bore the United States flag, but yesterday out of thirty companies we noticed but six that honored it with a place in their ranks, and these, we understand, were composed mainly of persons of foreign birth.

When Butler, Banks, Harburt, Canby and Sheridan commanded this town the cheers which were given a hundred times by company after company for Jeff Davis, and the playing in our streets of the "Bonnie Blue Flag," would have led to the arrest and imprisonment of the guilty parties; but now—strange it is—the commander of the United States soldiers in this Fifth Military District is cheered by the men who are hoarse with cheering for the arch rebel and traitor. It is a strange spectacle indeed. Who would have thought three years ago that on the 4th day of March, 1868, the fire companies of New Orleans would be found in line in front of the St. Charles hotel, cheering for the chief of the late rebellion? But such was the case. One company after another passed in front of Jefferson Davis, the head and front of that rebellion—which has deluged our land in blood, and with uncovered heads gave cheer after cheer in his honor. 'President' Davis addressed his 'friends' not in words, for the crowd was too great, and perhaps the time was not auspicious, but by placing his hand upon his heart and making repeated bows. Again and again was he called out upon the balcony, and again and again was he cheered, showing that between him and those who had assembled to do him honor there was still the most cordial sympathy.

During the afternoon our streets resounded with the music of 'Dixie' and the 'Bonnie Blue Flag,' and were disgraced by curses loud and long against the Congress of the United States and praises of Andrew Johnson.

After several of the companies had sufficiently honored Jefferson Davis, they passed on to Gen. Hancock's headquarters; took off their hats, and cheered for Andrew Johnson and Gen. Hancock.

Was it for this that Andrew Johnson sent Major General Hancock to this military district? It would seem so. It is to enable the loyal in this city publicly to honor the chief of the rebellion that the Congress and the people of the United States pay a Major General of their armies to live and command in New Orleans? We believe not; but, nevertheless, the ears of loyal men still ache, and their cheeks still blush with the shame and sounds of yesterday.

Let the people of the country understand that rebellion and treason are yet seething in the breasts of the former rebels of the South; that with a few noble exceptions their professions of loyalty and submission are but empty words; and let them also understand that now more than ever before the immediate reconstruction of these states on the Congressional plan is an absolute necessity. And above all, let the President, and Congress, and the Generals of the armies of the United States understand that this delaying with the rebellion and treason may lead to results before which the July massacre will sink into insignificance. Until these states are reconstructed they must be ruled by the strong arm of the military commander who knows his whole duty and has the patriotism to do it.

British Columbia.

(FROM THE HAMILTON SPECTATOR.) It is evident that the people of California fully understand and appreciate the value of British Columbia, and the importance of preventing that country from becoming incorporated with the Dominion of Canada.

They see clearly enough that if British Columbia and Vancouver Island, with their numerous harbors and extensive coal fields, remain British and become connected by a trans-continental road with the Atlantic seaboard, their own good city of San Francisco must speedily occupy a second rate position. No longer could they hope to see all the commerce between this continent and Japan and China pass through the "Golden Gate" of their beautiful harbor. The shorter route via British territory would undoubtedly be made by far the largest share of the trade between Europe and Japan, and Canadian merchants also would have an opportunity of competing with the Americans for the Asiatic trade on fair and favourable terms. Under these circumstances, we can scarcely wonder that the people of California should regard with dismay and dread the present movement for the admission of British Columbia into our confederacy, or that they should telegraph to President Johnson (as they have done) asking him to do what he can to prevent the consummation of the union and to bring about the annexation of British Columbia to the United States.

We may, therefore, in all probability expect to see and hear of more vigorous efforts being used for the purpose of inducing the people of British Columbia to throw off their allegiance to the British Crown, to prove false to their nationality, and to barter away all the glorious hopes and prospects which the future holds out to us and to them, for the sake of a few "greenbacks."

But the anxiety which the Americans display to become possessed of British Columbia should not be without its lesson to us. It not only proves how valuable that country is, but how highly probable the people of California deem it that, if it becomes a portion of the Dominion, its principal seaport would take the place of San Francisco, and become in fact the most important city on the North Pacific coast.

MUSIC OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.—The disinterment of the Assyrian sculptures, and the deciphering of Assyrian and Egyptian inscriptions have opened new fields of investigation in almost every department of knowledge. Among the branches of science which have shared in these discoveries that of music has benefited largely. The accounts of ancient musical instruments were vague, and our ideas, especially of Hebrew music, were confused, till recent sculptures and paintings have been brought to light which delineate the musical instruments of the early Oriental nations, and in a number of cases veritable specimens have been discovered. Such for example, is an Egyptian harp found in Thebes, with its strings yet perfect enough to vibrate again, after a silence of 3,000 years. The more recent investigations prove that the parent of all known musical science was Assyria. From the Assyrians, the Hebrews and the Egyptians, and, indeed, all Eastern nations, derived their knowledge of music. The unveiled monuments show that, in the time of Sennacherib, music was a highly cultured art, and must have existed through generations. This polished nation used a harp of 21 strings, the frame of which was four feet high, which accompanied minstrel songs, or was borne in the dance. The lyre of tortoise shell, the double pipe, the trumpet, drum and bell were common. Even of the bagpipe, representations have been discovered, though none of stringed instruments, like the violin, played with the bow. In all delineations of social or worshipping assemblies, musical instruments very like our modern ones have a prominent place. The Hebrew music, at the time of the exodus, was purely Egyptian; but it was much modified, subsequently, by association with Asiatic nations. In the temple of Jerusalem, according to the Talmud, stood a powerful organ, consisting of a windchest with ten holes, containing ten pipes, each pipe capable of emitting ten different sounds by means of finger holes, so that a hundred sounds could be produced by it. It was provided with two pairs of bellows and ten keys, so that it could be played with the fingers. According to the rabbins, it would be heard a great distance from the temple.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT BADMINTON.

—There was a grand meet of the Beaufort hounds on Thursday in honour of the visit of the Prince of Wales to the Duke of Beaufort at Badminton. The field was a remarkably gay one, and comprised upwards of 300 ladies and gentlemen on horseback, and fully 200 others attended in carriage to view as far as might be the sport, and to do honour to Royalty. The Prince of Wales rode to the meet on a splendid charger, presented to the Duke of Beaufort by the Sultan of Turkey. The Prince was most enthusiastically received. At the meet were the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Marquis of Worcester, Colonel and Lady Kingscote, Lord Colville, Colonel Keppel, Lady Lovell, Lady Blanche Somerset, and Lady Cordington. In following the chase the Prince rode his favourite chestnut horse. There were two runs, which together lasted nearly three hours. The first fox was killed, the other after a spirited and exciting chase was lost. The Prince of Wales rode straight to the hounds, taking gates, timber, and walls as they came, and was well in at the death.—Western Morning News.

If a young lady snubs you, young man, don't snub in return, for that would imitate her own bad manners. Keep your temper and your own self-respect. Only don't give her a second opportunity. The snubbing business don't pay except against those who do the snubbing.

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Saturday, May 16 1868.

Confederation and

There are some arguments against Confederation, a misapprehension of tariff than from a dislike of the principle itself. It is supposed wrongly, that our other interests would be the change of tariff. In the ample discussion given to the question, on this one point to put before the public and the Canadian tariff prejudice our general supposing we were which does not follow, last objection to the solution is answered. How can a tariff affect our federation takes place? has been brought our notice, and is in our deserving of some attention to the misapprehension may exist in some quarters the probable operation of a tariff. Let us see at the tariff question sent tariff of British been framed with a view firstly, to raise revenue not necessary to raise revenue for the support of there would be no tariff any kind. Secondly, tariff so as to afford protection to the agricultural productions of the country prevent our young men being destroyed by our the imported products countries in our own protection be deemed there were no revenue, it would be difficult to our agricultural or could be protected from petition in our market prohibitory law. The present tariff is, however, ed to have worked interests of our farmers stimulated the industrial classes. We are aware those who think protection the mild form imposed to be a mistake; but purpose we will assume majority of our people the afforded incidentally by protected productive of good latered agriculture, and assisted in the development of manufactures. this inaugurated after a and a conflict of political system that has satisfaction ought not and suddenly shaken destroyed without a fairest trial. Such be a conviction on this nevertheless, not the earnest in our advocate Confederation; for we the opinion that there the Constitution of the Canada, nor in the Canadian Parliament or to such a system. Our constitution allows for the operation of a political sectional industry, and when that policy would swell the Dominion as look for a moment out of the Dominion to the imposition of a situation; and the Imperial empowers Parliament or taxes on importations in any manner expedient to further the whole country of country. This is an absolute necessity, for the Constitution of the does not possess; for the Constitution of the progress is prohibited tariff or taxes except in manner. If, for instance, a uniform tariff better promote the

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, May 16, 1868

Confederation and Tariff.

There are some amongst us who are against Confederation more from a misapprehension of the Canadian tariff than from a dislike to the principle itself. It is supposed, though wrongly, that our agricultural and other interests would be prejudiced by the change of tariff. Notwithstanding the ample discussion which has been given to the question, we feel inclined on this one point to put the truth before the public and then let it rest. If the Canadian tariff would not prejudice our general interests, supposing we were to adopt it, which does not follow, we contend the last objection to the scheme of consolidation is answered. How will the Canadian tariff affect our farmers after Confederation takes place? This question has been brought occasionally under our notice, and is in our opinion really deserving of some attention, if only to remove the misapprehension that may exist in some quarters respecting the probable operation of the Canadian tariff. Let us take a glance at the tariff question. The present tariff of British Columbia has been framed with a two fold object: firstly, to raise revenue; for if it was not necessary to raise revenue to provide for the support of Government, there would be no tariff or taxes of any kind. Secondly, to impose the tariff so as to afford incidentally protection to the agricultural and other productions of the country, so as to prevent our young industries from being destroyed by competition with the imported productions of other countries in our own market. For if protection be deemed expedient, and there were no revenue raised by tariff it would be difficult to imagine how our agricultural or other industries could be protected from foreign competition in our markets except by a prohibitory law. The operation of the present tariff is, however, generally assumed to have worked beneficially to the interests of our farmers, and also stimulated the industry of other classes. We are aware that there are those who think protection even in the mild form imposed in this country to be a mistake; but for our present purpose we will assume with the majority of our people that protection as afforded incidentally by our tariff has been productive of good,—has stimulated agriculture, and has materially assisted in the development of our crude manufactures. A system like this inaugurated after full discussion, and a conflict of political parties—a system that has produced general satisfaction ought not to be rudely and suddenly shaken into atoms and destroyed without the fullest and fairest trial. Such being our deliberate conviction on this subject, we are, nevertheless, not the less ardent and earnest in our advocacy of immediate Confederation; for we are clearly of the opinion that there is nothing in the Constitution of the Dominion of Canada, nor in the temper of the Canadian Parliament or people adverse to such a system. On the contrary the constitution allows full latitude for the operation of a policy to stimulate sectional industry, and particularly so when that policy would contribute to swell the Dominional revenue. Let us look for a moment into the constitution of the Dominion with respect to the imposition of a tariff. The Constitution is based on the Imperial Constitution; and the Imperial Constitution empowers Parliament to levy a tariff or taxes on imports and manufactures in any manner it may deem expedient to further the interests of the whole country or sections of the country. This is an advantage which the Constitution of the United States does not possess; for by an article in the Constitution of that country, Congress is prohibited from levying a tariff or taxes except in a uniform manner. If, for instance, a tariff different from a uniform tariff would better promote the interests of Maine,

Texas or California than the uniform tariff, still those sections of that country would have to submit to the uniform tariff because the constitution prohibits the enactment of a tariff adapted to the particular circumstances of sections of that widely extended country. Local interests in the United States may be injured most materially by a rigid adherence to uniformity in levying tariff; yet there is no relief from the evil effects. Happily for us the constitution of the Dominion has no such defect. It is a counterpart of the Imperial constitution. It is adapted to a widely extended empire: sectional interests need not be lost sight of in an abject adherence to uniformity. It recognizes a federal principle in the imposition of a tariff to suit sections of the country. It recognizes the federal doctrine of diversity in unity,—that there may be one tariff or mode of levying taxes to suit the Pacific side and another to suit the Atlantic side of the Dominion. It may allow flour to enter free in Nova Scotia, and charge a protective duty in British Columbia; if deemed necessary to promote the interests of these respective sections; and where sectional interests are universal interests, then it may make uniformity in tariff, or a uniform mode of levying the tariff, the universal rule. A constitution such as that of the Dominion would permit the establishment of a free port at Gaspe, Algema, Victoria or Fort Simpson if deemed expedient, if thought desirable,—considered calculated to further the general interests of the Dominion by promoting the sectional interests of those places respectively. Neither the former nor any one of any other trade or calling can, therefore, find a real or tangible objection to Confederation on the ground that the Constitution of the Dominion makes it necessary to impose a uniform tariff over all its territory; for that constitution does not make a uniform tariff the only tariff that may be imposed from the Atlantic to the Pacific. But, on the contrary, it allows Parliament to exempt different sections of Dominion from the operation of a uniform tariff. The important assurance is, therefore, given to our farmers that the constitution of the Dominion will permit the levying of such a tariff in British Columbia as will afford incidentally as high a degree of protection as they may desire. This important assurance deserves to be marked and remembered by every farmer and every well-wisher of the country. Let it not, then, be forgotten that the benefits to agricultural industry obtained by our present tariff may be continued after we become an integral portion of the Dominion. Possibly some one may suggest that the Canadian farmer may, after Confederation, export produce to our market. But this is scarcely possible. Ontario is too remote, the distance from Toronto via Cape Horn to Victoria too great, to export produce to make it pay. But assuming, for arguments sake, that such were the case, still it would be to the interest of the Ontario farmer to support protection here against American produce. Our farmers, consequently, need not have any fear of competition with the Ontario farmer, and in any case need not fear the establishment of a policy or the imposition of a tariff, hostile to protection. But we have been told that in case Confederation occurs the Canadian tariff would go into operation here at once; and that the tariff allows some agricultural productions to enter free on which we have imposed a high protective duty. In answer to these statements we say distinctly that it does not necessarily follow that the Canadian tariff should go into operation at once after Confederation has occurred. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were six months in the Confederacy before the tariffs of Canada and those Provinces were assimilated. It was a matter of stipulation. The same thing may be done by British Columbia. The terms of union may defer the operation of the whole or part of the present Canadian tariff till it can be revised and adapted to the interests of our farmers or others concerned. In an arrangement of this kind, then, there is an effectual

protection against injury being done, even temporarily, to our agricultural interests. It is true that the Canadian tariff allows some agricultural productions to enter free, and others to enter at a lower rate than we impose. But it is also true that if flour and hay are admitted free, stock pays a higher duty, and many other articles nearly the same duty as our tariff imposes. We have not space to enter into details; but if we had, the difference between the Canadian tariff and our own tariff would be shown to be not very great—except that on the whole imports of all classes of merchandise our tariff charges seventeen cents duty on the dollar, whilst the Canadian tariff only levies about twelve cents duty on the dollar—a difference of five dollars on every hundred dollars. It will readily be admitted that by these facts the country would benefit to the extent of five dollars on every hundred dollars of goods consumed if the Canadian tariff went into operation as soon as Confederation occurred. But if, as we have said before, it is not desirable nor sound policy to give a rude and sudden shock to break down a system under which our agriculture has been stimulated to a degree very far beyond the expectations of the opponents of protection, all that is necessary to protect that system, is a provision in the terms of union that the Canadian tariff shall not be operative after Confederation till revised and adapted to our agricultural and other industries. This can be done. No one need trouble himself with the idea that Canada would object to our high protective tariff if we were willing to bear it. Such an objection would indeed be most puerile. If we were to ask Canada to impose a lower tariff here than that imposed in the Eastern Provinces then there would be ground of objection on her part, except we provided an equivalent. But were we to ask for the imposition of a higher duty on farmers' produce than that imposed in the Atlantic Provinces she could not object if we were willing, for so long as we did not produce enough to supply home consumption just so long would the treasury of Canada benefit by our high protective tariff.

The Plowing Match.—For many reasons, carrying great weight with them, this interesting affair has been postponed. At present farmers are so busy finishing their spring labors they would not be able to attend, or even get their plows in order; and there are many other little preliminaries to arrange which render it impossible to get the thing properly before the Queen's Birthday. By that time the ground will be too hard and dry to admit of first class plowing, and it has therefore, all things considered, been deemed prudent rather than spoil the affair, to postpone it until the fall rains come. Then J. D. Pemberton, Esq., will assume the management, and exert himself to the utmost to make the match successful.

The City Fathers are getting into bad ways and should endeavor to improve them. The sidewalks of our principal streets demand immediate attention, for they have become really dangerous. A few pounds of nails would remedy the annoyance, and that expense the Corporation can surely stand. What must strangers visiting our city think when walking every minute in danger. A week ago a resident lady was thrown down by a loose board so severely as to disfigure her face very much.

J. P. DAVIES' furniture sale took place yesterday. The rooms were unusually well filled and many of the articles brought better prices than have been known for some time. Mr. Davies, Jr., made his debut on the occasion as auctioneer, and his self-possession and business-like manner of proceeding called forth the commendation of all present.

The British Columbian comes to us full of inferential abuse of his Excellency the Governor, springing from the settlement of the Capital question editorially and other wise. We doubt whether it would accomplish any good to renew the discussion and therefore let it rest.

The Rival b ought to this port from San Francisco 200 tons of freight, and for the Sound 100 tons. Millard & Beedy are the agents. Six persons came up as passengers for the voyage. She met with light northerly and north-west winds, and was two days off the Cape with heavy weather.

H. M. SMITH Sparrowhawk arrived at 2 p.m. yesterday from San Juan, and left again the same evening for San Juan and New Westminster. It is expected the Governor will return in her.

COURT MARTIAL.—It is stated that a court martial was being held yesterday on board H. M. S. Zealous on a marine from San Juan. The offence was not learned.

The bark Rival, from San Francisco, arrived yesterday, leaving that port on the 25th ult. Owing to the strong sou'wester she anchored off Albert Head.

Municipal Council.—The Council held their usual weekly meeting on Tuesday. Present, the Mayor and Councillors Allat, Jeffery, McKay, Gibbs and Crump. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

An account of one month's rent of Council chambers was referred to the finance committee for payment.

Communication from Messrs Drake & Jackson relative to the race course was received and filed.

Communication from J. W. Carey with reference to the construction of a fire cistern at the corner of Douglas and Kane streets was also received and filed.

The Chairman of the finance committee submitted a draft of bye-laws for the establishment of a city pound, which was received and laid on the table.

The committee on the Johnson street contract reported progress.

The Council then adjourned.

Puget Sound Items.—U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR.—Mr. Hazard Stevens, whose appointment to the above office, at present filled by Philip D. Moore, was mentioned some months since, reached town early in the present week to relieve the latter of the Collectorship. Mr. Moore has discharged the duties of the office very acceptably, and his retirement would be deeply regretted were almost any other than Hazard Stevens to succeed him. Pacific Tribune.

From the Port Townsend Message we learn that the Pilot Commissioners have organized, adopted a series of by-laws, and are now prepared to grant licenses on application. Wm Robertson, Franklin Truckee, and Wm Thompson have been licensed as branch pilots.

Three men, in confinement for smuggling broke jail on Thursday night, April 30th.

A Chinaman, employed in Port Townsend as a cook, attempted to stab a man, was arrested and fined \$40.

A beautiful and staunch schooner called the Clara Light was launched last week at Stellacoom.

A certain Transatlantic clergyman repudiates the received idea that the blessed have music in Paradise. He declares that his choir has given him so much trouble on earth that the idea of music in the world to come is wholly repugnant to his notions of eternal peace and rest.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—There is now good reason to believe that before the summer of 1869 a continuous connected line of telegraphs will be established between England and our Indian possessions. The route will be as follows:—It will commence at Norderney, an island in the German Ocean, on the Prussian coast, and will thence proceed through Hamburg and Berlin to Thorn, on the Prusso-Russian frontier, through Russia via Warsaw, Odessa, Kertch, and Poti to Tiflis, and thence through Persia to Teheran. At Teheran the proposed line will join the system now in connexion with the Persian Gulf Cable. The company by which the scheme is being carried out has obtained from the Prussian Government the concession of landing its own cable on the North German Coast. Provisional arrangements are, we understand, being made meanwhile with the Electric and International Telegraph Company and Reuter's Companies, securing to the promoters of the new project the use of two wires between London and the Prussian coast. By the Prussian concession the Government of that country undertakes to complete a special double line connecting Norderney and the Russian frontier at Thorn, and to reserve it for the exclusive use of the company in good working condition on payment of a message royalty. By a concession from the Russian Government the company are authorized to construct a double line from the frontier at Thorn to the Persian frontier at Tiflis with stations at Warsaw, Odessa, Kertch, and Poti; and by a Persian concession the right of constructing a similar line from the Russian frontier to Teheran is conceded. It will then be brought in connexion with the Indian system. The proposed amount of capital is £450,000 and the cost of a message to India will be about £3 10s. The advantages of the proposed line may be thus briefly summarized:—The expenditure will be moderate, the security of the line will be secured by convention, and, above all, the working of it will be in the hands of the company. At present from the time a message leaves England it is entirely freed from our control until it reaches the Persian Gulf. During that time it passes through places governed by various Administrations, and it is transmitted through the hands of clerks speaking different languages. The new scheme promises to obviate the difficulties which have hitherto existed in the way of a message passing intact and intelligible from England to the East or from the East to England. It fulfills what it promises, an invaluable addition will be made to our agencies of telegraphic communication.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE SQUAW.—Died at the residence of the Rev. Edward Deanes, Bay Settlement, on the 15th instant, Mrs Margaret Okeah, or The Tea, aged 123 years. She belonged to the tribe of Ottawa Indians. Was married three times; by her first husband she had one child, a son, now living at Menominee, Mich. he is 97 years old, but blind and unable to walk. By her second husband she had two sons, who are dead and by her third, two sons. One is dead, and the other lives at Red River. He is 82 years old, and attended his mother's funeral.

A QUAKT writer says:—"I have seen women so delicate that they were afraid to ride, for fear of the horse running away; afraid to sail, for fear the boat might be upset; afraid to walk, for fear they might fall; but I never saw one afraid to get married, which is far more risky than all the others put together."

A LOVE-LORN American writer says:—"I pressed her gentle form to me, and whispered in her ear, if when I was far away, she'd drop for me a tear? I paused for some cheering words, my throbbing heart to cool, and with her rosy lips she said, 'Oh, Ike, you're such a fool.'"

A West of England newspaper, in reporting the speech of an hon. and gallant gentleman the other day, made the speaker utter the following:—"Mr Gladstone asked that he would stand or fall by his Bill; he had burned his oats, destroyed his breeches, and did not mean to recross the river." "Gosh," of course, should have "boats," and "breeches," "bridges."

TRAFFIC IN HERRINGS.—One day last week no fewer than 100 railway waggons left Anstruter and the adjoining stations laden with herrings, chiefly for the London market. The total quantity was nearly 3,000 casks, making altogether about 3,000,000 herrings brought from the east coast of Scotland.

Mrs PHEBE A. HANFORD was lately ordained and installed as pastor of the Universalist church in Hingham, Mass. This is the first instance of the ordination of a woman in the history of the religious denominations of Massachusetts.

PROBET AND PRACTICE.—Beggart-woman: "Please, sir, give me a penny to keep me from starving." An old man: "Genl.—'Can't stop—in a great hurry; I've got to make a speech at the Society for the Relief of the Destitute.'"

Columbia. (FROM SPECTATOR.) The people of California appreciate the value of the importance of the country from becoming a Dominion of Canada. Though that if British Columbia, with their extensive coal fields, become connected by a road with the Atlantic coast city of San Francisco a second rate port they hope to see all on this continent and through the "Golden Antial Harbor." The British territory would be far the largest between Europe, and merchants also would be competing with the trade on fair and under these circumstances wonder that the could regard with disesteem movement for the Columbia into our country should telegraph to they have done) ask- cas to prevent the union and to bring of British Columbia to in all probability ex- more vigorous efforts purpose of inducing the mbia to throw off their British Crown, to pro- nality, and to barter is hopes and prospects out to us and to them, "greenbacks." The Americans dis- of British Colum- without its lesson to us. valuable that country robable the people of it, if it becomes a por- at, its principal seaport of San Francisco, and most important city on ast.

's TEMPLE.—The dis- Egyptian sculptures, and Assyrian and Egyptian and new fields of invest- every department of the branches of science these discoveries that effected largely. The musical instruments were especially of Hebrew all recent sculptures been brought to light musical instruments of ions, and in a number citizens have been de- example, is an Egypt- hebes, with its strings to vibrate again, after a The more recent in- net the parent of all pe was Assyria. From ebraea and the Egypt- Eastern nations, derived music. The unveiled s, in the time of Senna- ighly cultured art, and through generations. n used a harp of 21 of which was four feet nished minstrel songs, or se. The lyre of tortoise ipe, the trumpet, drum n. Even of the bag- have been discovered, ed instruments, like the e bow. In all delibera- rshipping assemblies, very like our modern place. The Hebrew the exodus, was purely much modified, subse- with Asiatic nations eslem, according to the erful organ, consisting en holes, containing ten able of emitting ten dif- ans of finger holes, so a could be produced by with two pairs of bel- that it could be played cording to the rabbins, great distance from the

WALES AT BADMINTON. and meet of the Beaufort in honour of the visit ales to the Duke of on. The field was a e, and comprised up- and gentlemen on 200 others attended w as far as might be honour to Royalty. es rode to the meet on presented to the Duke Sultan of Turkey, most enthusiastically meet were the Duke ofort, the Marquis of and Lady Kingscote, onel Koppel, Lady he Somerset, and Lady flowing the chase the ourite chestnut horse. rns, which together hours. The first fox after a spirited and lost. The Prince of to the hounds, taking walls as they came, the death—Western

ubs you, young man, for that would be imita- pers. Keep your tem- respect. Only don't opportunity. The snub- ay except against those

The Weekly British Colonialist and Chronicle.

Saturday, May 16 1868.

The leading London and Provincial papers all unite in expressing regret at the retirement of Mr Adams, the American Minister, to England. In the delicate and difficult controversy of the Alabama claims, and other minor national questions, where the greatest prudence and conciliation were required to keep the two countries within friendly relations, it is said, Mr Adams deserves the gratitude of the English people. While he never for a moment forgot the dignity of his own country, and even sometimes urged the Alabama affair with a pertinacity which in other men might have been deemed offensive; he never at the same time for a moment lost sight of the necessity of remaining at peace with ours, and at the critical moment when exasperation threatened to overtake prudence, he would restore the understanding in the most graceful and cordial manner. The Evening Mail says, 'There were times during the last seven years when we could have liked him better had he been occasionally less rigid and inflexible. It is natural, though perhaps not reasonable altogether, that we should have wished him to look at the questions between us with English rather than American eyes. But Mr Adams had his duty to his own government to perform, and the nicest ingenuity could not have enabled him to render that duty especially attractive to us. He invariably, however, exhibited a wise discretion and cool judgment.' It was the violent speeches of the American Congress and people, delivered at times during the period referred to, upon the questions at issue between the two countries, it is easy to comprehend the embarrassments and dangers into which both would have been plunged had Mr Adams been a less capable, cautious or conscientious man. Mr Adams is the representative of a family which has taken the most prominent position in American affairs since the creation of the American nation, and his own public life extends over a quarter of a century. He is a man of great natural ability, solid reading and scholastic attainments, a statesman in fact in every way. When we recollect that the questions it was his duty to press upon England so long were deemed by her people as somewhat strained and unjust, and the course he had to pursue could under no circumstances be other than distasteful, we may be assured he has accomplished no common success in retiring from his responsible position with the earnest regard of our Government and the gratitude of our people. Let us hope his successor will pursue the same policy and retire with the same honor.

The exciting and important trial of Pigott and Sullivan the writers of seditions libels in the Irishman, Weekly News and Tribune, has been brought to an end, and both men severely punished. Mr Justice Fitzgerald passed sentence on Sullivan and Baron Deasy on Pigott. Sullivan was sentenced to six calendar months imprisonment and at the end of that time to find two sureties in £500 each besides his own recognizance for the same amount, to be of good behaviour for two years, and in default of such sureties to be further imprisoned for a second period of six months. Pigott was sentenced to twelve calendar months imprisonment at the end of which he was to find the same sureties as Sullivan. The sentence is considered by the public press generally as severe, but necessary as a precaution to put an end to the vile character of such writings, as the Government had in these cases to deal with. The removal of the prisoners to goal caused no manifestations of feeling from the populace except a partial cheering. Sullivan expressed himself satisfied before leaving Court with the obsequious and conduct of the Judge and Crown officers, but not with the jury. He is represented as a most gifted man—one of those brilliant Irishmen who have so often flashed across the page of

history, only, as it were, to fill a felon's cell. It is a sad thing to see such men misled by the false theory of regenerating Ireland by rebellion; and the judge in passing sentence freely regretted the necessity of withdrawing him from society for a time, especially as he had long devoted his eminent abilities to the public service, to advance the cause of education and promote the claims of charity. It is much to be hoped that Sullivan and all men of his class, like Charles Gavin Duffy, will follow a life of wisdom in the future, and attain thereby the honors which he secured in the past.

Death of Lord Brougham.

By telegraph last night we are informed of the demise of this distinguished nobleman. The account received is very meagre, simply stating that his lordship fell into a pleasant stupor, from which he never recovered. From the contradictory reports lately received about his health, and the advanced age to which he had arrived, however much we may regret to announce his death, we cannot be surprised at it, for he must at least have reached his ninetieth year. Of course his remains will receive a public funeral. The nation cannot honor too much in death the man who in life shed such glory on its name, as a writer, orator, statesman, philosopher, lawyer, judge and philanthropist. What living name can we now recall of that mighty roll of men belonging to the last generation who at the bar, in the forum, and on the battle field shed undying lustre on our country? All gone now, and centuries may pass before their equal is seen again.

Tuesday, May 12.

NIAGARA FALLS.—From the following paragraph taken from a recent number of Public Opinion there seems to be no hope for these mighty waters which for so many years were the pride and wonder of American continent. Geologically speaking, it is stated the water has really got a passage between the limestone and shale, the downfall cannot be long delayed. 'A speedy and mighty change in the character of the great Niagara Falls is looked for. It has long been known that beneath the hard limestone shell over which the vast body of water passes there is a soft stratum of shale. The slow wearing away of the limestone gave a long lease of existence to the falls, but the lease is now threatened with a sudden termination by the certain indications in the currents about 300 yards above the Canadian falls, which show the water has got under the sub-laying shale, and is rapidly eating it away. It has been ascertained that a subterranean stream of water is now pouring into the gulf below the falls, and everything goes to prove that the great limestone shelf known as the 'Horseshoe' will soon be completely undermined and destroyed. The effects are anticipated—the conversion of the falls into a rapid, thereby rendering the 'shooting of Niagara' practicable, and secondly, the diverting of the entire body of water to the Canadian side, the United States being thus robbed of their share of the mighty cataract by the Britishers.'

DOG POISONING.—Some two weeks since we recorded one of these disgraceful occurrences taking place at Esquimalt, when Mr Howard, a well known citizen of that town, had a valuable animal killed by this means. On Saturday last the act was repeated, and another of the same kind, the best and only one in the colony (a thorough-bred rat-terrier) was poisoned. This iniquitous act compels Mr Howard to distribute the litter, about a month old, amongst his friends in Victoria to preserve them from the depraved instincts and vengeance of this vile dog poisoner. Mr Howard offers \$50 for information that will lead to the conviction of the wretch. To our knowledge the practice has been followed up for eighteen months, and the man capable of such acts is not fit to live in a white community. It is much to be hoped he will be found out.

VOLUNTEER FORCE OF ENGLAND.—Some alarm is felt at home as to the possibility of sustaining the enormous expense of our present militia force, which lately has assumed proportions few people living in the colonies realize. In 1848, it is said, England could not bring together more than twelve or fifteen thousand regulars to repel invasion, and that unsupported by any kind of reserve to be relied upon. In 1868, at least forty thousand regulars are available at notice, supported by a hundred thousand militia, a hundred and fifty thousand volunteers, with an artillery of unusual strength. The expense, however, to sustain this magnificent army at home is increasing so fearfully that many of the leading journals are urging Parliament to take the matter up on the score of economy.

George Francis Train.—This eccentric and erratic individual has topped completely over, adding another name to the already long list of miserable failures in life. That Train had abilities, which if properly applied, would have made him useful in many ways, there can be no doubt, but an over-estimating vanity and egotistical self-conceit have ruined him for ever. His regeneration of Ireland has turned out as big a failure as himself. A grand lecture to be given in a room especially selected because it would hold 4000 persons, he had only 100 present, and refused to speak for that reason. He tried it again the next night but met with no better success.

Tax Office.—This morning for San Francisco direct, taking a small cargo, except her coal, and a considerable number of passengers. Over two-thirds of the latter however, come back to us as soon as they get the business completed which takes them away. A few leave us for good, and out of that few, one or two it is to be hoped will never return. Amongst the passengers we notice the names of O. B. Young, Miss Marshall and others.

Death of an old Pioneer.—W. E. Carmack Esq., Librarian at New Westminster, and one of the earliest settlers in the colony died on the 2nd instant. The illness which terminated fatally was short but very severe; and towards the last he suffered great pain. The British Columbian of Saturday last contains a lengthy and complimentary account of Mr Carmack's life and death.

The English papers speak of a serious stagnation of business since the beginning of the year, in most of the principal manufacturing towns. But accounts up to the last week of dates in our possession are more favorable, and an increased activity prevails at Wolverhampton, Sheffield, Nottingham, Newcastle on Tyne, Middlesboro, Manchester, Leeds, Huddersfield, Halifax, Dundee, Birmingham and Barnsley.

A Court of General Assize and Gaol Delivery will be held at each of the following places: Yale, Monday, May 18; Lillooet, Wednesday, May 27; Quesnelmouth, Saturday, June 13; Richmond, Friday, June 19. The Court will sit on the days mentioned at 11 a.m.; on subsequent days, if any assize, at 10 a.m.

The steamer Polikofsky sailed for San Francisco yesterday morning, where, as already stated, she will undergo a thorough repair. From the appearance of the weather on leaving it is probable she will not encounter anything very severe during the trip, and it is hoped she will not. The captain expects to reach San Francisco in six days.

Brewer's Brewery.—The public will be glad to find that they are not to be forever deprived of Brewer's ale, in spite of the late fire. Men were at work yesterday morning clearing away the ruins preparatory to putting up the new building.

Queen's Birthday.—In another column will be found the advertisement of the Regatta. It contains a goodly list of races and other fun, which will no doubt make the day pass pleasantly. Pic-nic parties are forming already.

In the report of the cricket match the score of Mr Drake in the second innings is wrong; instead of 'one' it ought to be 'nineten'.

The Victoria Directory, Mr Mallandaine's work is progressing as rapidly as possible, and will be issued in a short time.

G. SUTRO & CO., IMPORTERS OF CIGARS

TOBACCO.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

MARINE—Pacific Insurance Company, San Francisco.

FIRE—Imperial Insurance Company, London.

LIFE—City of Glasgow Assurance Company, Glasgow.

For Rates of Premium, apply to J. ROBERTSON STEWART, Agent, Wharf street, Victoria, B. C., 2007, and 25 W.

Lyttel Hotel, LYTTON, B.C.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY informed that the above Hotel is now open for the accommodation of travellers. One of the best Cooks in the country is retained at this establishment, and the Bar is supplied with a choice assortment of Wines and Liquors.

W. McWHIR & CO., Proprietors.

FINDLAY & DURHAM, IMPORTERS, General Commission Merchants, Wharf Street, Victoria, T.J.

AGENCY OF SAINSEVAIN'S WINE AND WINE BITTERS, HOSSETTER'S BITTERS, BOKER'S BITTERS, BANEROFF'S CIDER.

SOLE AGENTS FOR NAPOLEON'S CABINET CHAMPAGNE, BOUCHE Do, PRELLER CLARET.

AGENTS OF BOUCHE, FILS & CO OF MARENI-L'ORAY CHAMPAGNE, FRANCE.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The great secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of its pleasures. The first irregularity of any function should be checked, and speedily by the use of these Pills.

Brandies, HENNESSY, MARTELL, SAZERAC, J. ROBIN, ARZAC-SEIGNETTE, OTARD DUPEY, RENAULT.

Whiskies, SCOTCH, IRISH, BOURBON.

Claret Wines, G. PRELLER & CO., ST. JULIEN, CHATEAU MARGAUX, CHATEAU PERSAN, ST. EMILION, CHATEAU De Portets Lognac, ST. LAUBES, LAROSE.

Champagne Wines, NAPOLEON'S CABINET, BOUCHE, E. CLICQUOT, GRAPE LEAF, JULES MUMM, MOSELE, MUSCATTEL MOSELE, JACKETAS, Etc., Etc.

White Wines, HAUT SAU R N, RUDESHEIME, SCHARLBERGER, C. HER.

Ciders, OREGON and BANCROFT, PORTER, BLOOD, WOLFE & CO, BYASS.

Liqueurs, CURACOA, MARASCHINO, CASSIS, ANNETTE, CHERRY COGNAC, ASSORTED LIQUEURS, Fancy Bottles.

Jamaica Ginger and Peppermint, Rums, JAMAICA, DEMARARA, NEW ENGLAND, APPLE JACK.

Gins, S. B. & CO. OLD TOM, in Bulk and Case, PURE SCHIEDAM HOLLAND GIN, J. K. & Co. in Bulk and Case.

Sherry & Port Wines, Bitters, BOKER'S, HOSTETTER, ORANGE, COCKTAIL, STOUGHTON.

Absinthe, PERNOD, BERGER, SAINSEVAIN WINE BITTERS.

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Legislative Council

TAURDAY EVENING, The Council met at 8 p.m. Hon. Crease, Spalding, Wood, Smith, Cox, Hamley, Ball, Trutch, O'Reilly, Young.

LOAN SOCIETIES. The Committee of the resumed. Hon Cox in the

Hon Crease said the bill large financial association whose transactions would in of money, and the safeguard were perfectly inefficient for intended. He had con authorities on Building ties, and he could not them admitting of the scope this bill. It was extraordinary in a bill of such magnitude, the session. It would make action in the law of parts could not be permitted.

would create a sort of 'free' Had its objects been confine Societies, it would have co support. It dealt with re personal securities, and one signs was in direct oppositio that forbids advances by a on their own shares. The b be divided into several parts per heads.

Hon DeCosmos thought should be passed on its own tendency of the age was to restrictions, and the most em on political economy had ab this view of the matter. liability law was a step in th tion, but had been taken a deal of hesitation. All th quired was that as few im possible should be placed in business. Let the public whether the measure was g Are banks not the gigantic cers to which the learned g alluded; and they were vi the checks which he thought He was prepared with an Or to remove the objectio Attorney General. It was principle that companies m as they liked. As to the cing advances on their own s only the ordinary system pu banks, where the shares w collateral security. Any o into financial transactions, had any right to question l The association proposed to by this bill would make per Such an association would b the country. He believed l sion of labor, but in small this principle could not b the privileges granted by clearly defined, when the p creased in the colony, the business would make the sep different branches advisable.

Hon Wood thought the General had been treated w est possible courtesy. It res now, to propose such an would protect the public. N was intended by the bill th the means of incorporation, vantages of limited liability persons should be protecte, tected by the bill. He coul any objection to the principl a question of detail. It wou great want in this colony, t investment for small funds.

Hon Robson could not help strange that the hon gentlem in favor of such a bill, partic last evening of the session, h evidently not so clear as usual they would, there was no getting the bill through.

Hon Young was sorry to s little trifling opportunity was in order to harass the pati House. It was not the man such a measure, but really w sent difficulties in view, he sh mend the hon proposer to measure till next session.

Hon DeCosmos was not defer the bill, thought the numerous short and easi of.

Hon Wood as seconder was not in a position to w bill. There was no solid gro tion. It was a mere factio in which frivolous objections in order to speak against tim most unfair treatment, aft amount of time and expenc bill had cost the parties inter

Hon Robson thought the who had last spoken, had a grumble about speaking a The hon gentleman had be against time during the w He would move that the C now rise.

The Committee then ro progress, and asked leave to The House then went into on the Anatomy Bill. Hon chair.

Hon Ball said the bill w with satisfaction anywhere lary in country districts. It human bill (great laughter), laughing subject (renewed really it was no laughing an of laughter) to be cut up for that clause should be struck

Legislative Council.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 30th. The Council met at 8 p.m. Present: Hon. Crease, Spalding, Robson, Ker, Wood, Smith, Cox, Hamley, DeCosmos, Ball, Trutch, O'Reilly, Young (presiding).

LOAN SOCIETIES BILL.

The Committee of the Whole was resumed. Hon. Cox in the chair. Hon. Crease said the bill admits of a large financial association being formed, whose transactions would involve millions of money, and the safeguards in the bill were perfectly inefficient for the purposes intended.

He had consulted all the authorities on Building Loan Societies, and he could not find any of them admitting of the scope asked for by this bill. It was extraordinary to bring in a bill of such magnitude, at the end of the session. It would make a vital alteration in the law of partnerships which could not be permitted.

The measure would create a sort of credit mobiler. Had its objects been confined to Building Societies, it would have commanded his support. It dealt with real as well as personal securities, and one of its provisions was in direct opposition to the law that forbids advances by any association on their own shares.

The bill ought to be divided into several parts, under proper heads. Hon. DeCosmos thought the measure should be passed on its own merits. The tendency of the age was to remove restrictions, and the most eminent writers on political economy had ably supported this view of the matter.

The limited liability law was a step in the right direction, but had been taken after a great deal of hesitation. All the public required was that as few impediments as possible should be placed in the way of business. Let the public verdict say whether the measure was good or bad.

Are banks not the gigantic financial concerns to which the learned gentleman had alluded; and were they without any of the checks which he thought so necessary. He was prepared with amendments in order to remove the objections of the hon. Attorney General. It was an admitted principle that companies might organize as they liked.

Hon. Helmecken agreed with the hon. member who had just sat down, that it was no laughing matter, and those who had children to educate would soon find that out. Children brought up to the medical profession had to be sent away to acquire it. Anatomical schools were absolutely necessary, and they must make a beginning some time.

Some people said that surgery should come all ready educated, that was all very well, but after a residence here of some years they required freshening up. Bodies would not be required in Cariboo, every body after dissection must be decently interred, or the surgeon would be liable to two years imprisonment.

The objections raised against the bill were the merest sentimentality. Hon. Robson said surgeons educated out here were mere bunglers, half educated butchers. A savage would become pale with horror if he was told what was intended by this bill.

He had spoken to the most eminent medical man in this colony, (name name), Dr. Jones, and he was horrified with the idea. There were other persons he had spoken to (names, names), how could he remember the names in a populous district like New Westminster. What a dreadful thing if some mother at home, inquiring after her son John, was told that, having died at the hospital, he was duly handed over to the surgeons for dissection, and that his skull might be seen on Dr. Helmecken's chimney-piece, one of his legs at Dr. Dickson's and the other in the study of young Davie.

It was a most infamous measure. Hon. Helmecken rather admired fine feelings, but the hon. member for New Westminster had taken a queer way of showing them. The people that were held up as those likely to be most aggrieved by the bill had come from the countries where such laws were in force, the measure was for the benefit of the living.

Hon. Trutch had formerly felt in favor of the bill, but should now vote against it, having been strongly impressed with the rather extraordinary arguments of the member for New Westminster. He should move that the Committee rise and report progress.

Hon. Young, in giving his opinion as to the question of order, raised in respect to this bill, had arrived at the conclusion that the bill was out of order, and he would decide accordingly.

to address the Governor on the advisability of establishing Drawbacks. The Shipping Amendment Ordinance was read a third time, and passed.

INDEBTEDNESS VANCOUVER ISLAND SCHOOLS.

Hon. Wood moved that His Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to appropriate a sum of money sufficient to pay off the indebtedness of the Vancouver Island schools. The principle of free schools had been established in the former colony of Vancouver Island, which was entirely in favor of free education.

The teachers had a moral claim for the arrears of their salaries, they had gone on in accordance with the rule for 2 1/2 or 3 years established in Vancouver Island. Union came upon us, the Council came upon us, a certain sum was voted by the Council entirely insufficient to provide for the arrears.

The teachers were notified by Government, but feeling that the cause they pursued was the right one, they took it upon themselves to continue their duties, trusting to the Government seeing them righted at the proper time. In waiting the pleasure of the Government, these people had been living on credit, and were now much in debt.

The payment to teachers was very small, only sufficient to subsist upon. The debt up to the present time, inclusive of all arrears was \$11,000, and \$8,000 was voted for the entire colony. In view of the fact that the teachers continued their labors after they had been notified by Government, he only appeared there as a supplicant, not as a creditor.

Hon. Robson said then the hon. learned gentleman proposed to pay the teachers off in full, after being notified by the Government? Such a proceeding would neither be just to the Government, or the people. The teachers themselves did not expect to be paid in full. He knew one of them that had written to him, who was prepared to take two-thirds (name name) Mr. Bryant of Nanaimo.

The system as pursued by the teachers of Vancouver Island, was out of proportion to the wants of the country. Hon. DeCosmos believed the teachers had not only a moral, but a legal right. It was very much like cheese paring, to attempt to offer them less than what was due to them. They had worked hard for very low salaries. He regarded free education as a means of colonising the country.

On motion, the Committee rose and reported progress; equivalent to shelving the bill for the session.

His Excellency the Governor entered the House at half past two, and delivered the prorogation speech; at the conclusion of which, the Council adjourned, sine die.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Europe.

London, May 5.—A dispatch from Berlin says the South German States threatened to leave Customs free in case the address issued by a party of German unity receives consideration at the hands of the Kaiser.

London, May 6, midnight.—In the House of Commons to-night Gladstone referred to the Duke of Richmond's assertion in the House of Lords last night, that it is a Queen's right to the Ministry to dissolve Parliament whenever they pleased.

London, May 7.—France has suddenly broken off diplomatic relations with Tunis for alleged repeated outrages upon French residents in that country.

Dublin, May 8.—The case of George F. Train was before the Bankruptcy Court today; in reply to a question Train said he had no property himself, and no control over that pertaining to his wife. He was recommended and subsequently admitted to bail.

London, May 10.—An alibi claimed by John Bright and others in the case of Barrett one of the Clerkenwell conspirators, has been disproved, and he will be executed.

London, May 10.—Official despatches from Tallania say over thirty guns and mortars were destroyed at Magdalla and the forts blown up, and every building in the town burnt. On 17th the King's widow and son were protected to the Tigre country.

Eastern States.

Washington, May 7.—Bingham closed his argument in the impeachment case for managers to-day. He would probably vote for the second article, and expressed opinion, without any reserve, that his written opinion was only adverse to the first article, as he considered the President has power under the constitution to make removable but not to fill such vacancies, while the Senate is in session.

New York, May 8.—The Sun special says Resenden indicated to-day he would probably vote for the second article, and expressed opinion, without any reserve, that his written opinion was only adverse to the first article, as he considered the President has power under the constitution to make removable but not to fill such vacancies, while the Senate is in session.

Washington, May 10.—What the result of impeachment trial will be is mere speculation. Senators still preserve a studied silence as to how they will vote, and the opponents of conviction outside of the Senate are alternately depressed and elated. Resenden continues to be made.

The Secretary of State has received from the British Minister at Washington the following copy of a telegram from Lord Stanley: Nagle, Nugent, Leonard and FitzGibbon, having signed a document acknowledging that they came in the Jackmel and expressing regret at so doing, have been set free and were to sail yesterday for America.

Chicago, May 10.—The Republican's Washington special states that the feeling has become quite strong that the President will send in his resignation to-morrow. General Grant stated that from what he knew the President intended to evade conviction by resigning at the last hour.

In the House Pike reported a resolution requiring the President to send a sufficient naval force to the fishing grounds in the Gulf of St. Lawrence for the purpose of protecting American vessels in their rights, as recognized in the treaty of 1803. Resolutions passed.

Stevens, from Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to admit Arkansas. Bill passed.

San Francisco, May 8.—The Sacramento's passengers from San Francisco, April 14th, arrived in New York May 6th. Steamer Moses Taylor arrived from San Juan this morning.

WINE AND WINE. Hostetter's Bitter. Sarsaparilla. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. AND PROMOTION OF HEALTH. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

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