

Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Eastern States. New York, April 24—A special dispatch says that a Cabinet meeting yesterday...

London, April 24—A rumor is afloat in London that Queen Victoria intends to marry the Prince of the House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha...

Chicago, April 24—A rumor is afloat in Chicago that the President will not be inaugurated on March 4...

London, April 24—The House of Commons reassembled today and went into Committee on the Budget proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer...

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Madrid, April 27—The Spaniards assert that Prince Frederick of Prussia is the government candidate for the Throne of Spain...

London, April 27—The British and Hanoverian Bishops have hastened their return to Rome to vote against the dogma of infallibility...

London, April 27—It is asserted that other powers will support the action taken by France in the matter of the Eucenical Council...

London, April 27—Many public meetings were held yesterday throughout the country for the discussion of matters relating to the Eucenical Council...

Toronto, April 28—Wm Jacobs, Chief of the Six Nations Indians, writes to the Globe saying that his tribes form part of the Red River Expedition...

London, April 28—According to Spanish reports three battalions of Spanish forces attacked Mazaca Diaz and the rebel army in the mountains yesterday...

San Francisco, April 24—The first attempt to fire the mine in Blason rock, failed, from the connecting wire breaking...

London, April 25—The Telegraph Construction Company have leased the steamship Great Eastern for five years, to be used in laying submarine cables...

London, April 25—Big General Merly left Madrid today for Cadix on his way to take command of the Eastern Department of Cuba...

London, April 25—Another public session of the Eucenical Council will be held tomorrow. The Pope will preside and the fathers will vote openly on additional articles of faith...

San Francisco, April 27—Eight thousand Masons participated in the Odd Fellows picnic yesterday...

Portland, April 26—The steamer Ajax sailed for San Francisco this evening...

Portland, April 27—Line down South this P.M. Steamer Moses Taylor sailed from San Francisco today with nearly 300 passengers...

Ottawa, April 27—In reply to inquiry in Parliament as to the reasons for the continued suspension of Joseph Corbett...

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Monday, May 4, 1870
Employ the Means.
It is only when men use the ordinary means suggested by common sense and experience that they have any right to expect satisfactory results. Looking at the subject of population and settlement, one cannot but be struck with the marked neglect to employ ordinary means by which the history of British Columbia is distinguished. It is not our intention in the present article to take up that branch of the subject which relates to bringing population into the country, but merely to deal with the scarcely less important duty of retaining in the colony those who do come. What appears to us to be one of the most important duties of the Government, in this connection, is a systematic effort to assist people in settling upon the public lands. By this we do not mean actual money assistance, not that we would not approve of such aid, but because the finances are possibly not in a condition to admit of it during the present year. The assistance we allude to is of a different kind. The Lands and Works Department should be transformed into a more thoroughly practical institution than it may, perhaps, be regarded at present. In it or connected with it should be intelligent, civil and obliging officers, possessed of just such information as the intending settler stands in need of. The most desirable districts for settlement, the occupied lands therein, the improvements thereon, the unoccupied lands, the nature of the soil, the facilities for, and the cost of, moving supplies in and productions out, all these should be placed in panoramic view, so to speak, before the intending settler, and he should be made to feel that he is wanted and appreciated. It appears from late exchanges that in the Province of New Brunswick a considerable sum has been voted for the purpose of directing immigrants onto Homesteads. Let our Government employ the means and trust to Providence for results, instead of, as hitherto, trusting Providence for both.

Wednesday April 27.
INTERIOR NEWS.—The spring is very late and cold. There has been a large amount of snow this year. One pack train has called for beans for Peace River. Beans 4s per lb, extra flour \$4 50, superfine \$5 25 per 100 lbs. In consequence of the late spring but little gold dust has been taken out, and now the river is rising. The Countess of Kargoodie Company, on Bridge River, did not put their dam in the right place. Large crops are being put in on Peace River accounts, although from late private advices it will feed itself, a large range of fine, open country having been discovered. After the railway survey has taken place and Howe Sound is found to be the correct terminus, Lillooet will come to light again, and we shall have a leader from you in quite another tone. The lowest reading of the thermometer here was 12° below zero, in March, a circumstance that never happened before. The lowest in January was 4° below. The Lands and Works has promised us a trail on the west side of the Fraser this spring. Howe Sound is so situated for navigation, timber, &c. that Yale is likely to want our overcoat to keep out the cold, notwithstanding her advantages. We ought to have a J.P. if only to keep the Indians in check; some of them are pretty saucy and would not hesitate to cut one's throat. There have been several cases of theft, &c. which ought to have been attended to this fall. Only a few days since an Indian stole \$30 from a Chinese, bought a horse and departed. Had we a J.P. we could have secured him at once. They often remark: "Hallo judge stop, I hear of another attempt at shooting near Kamloops. It appears some sheep trespassed on cattle ranges. We have one man here in goal for defending himself against a party who shot at him near the Junction 3 of 4 times. Rather curious law-suits of the 17th century—putting in goal the man who made the charge, who was on the defensive, while the man who went armed with a pistol 15 miles with intent to commit a murder, as his own evidence proves, runs at large. He was also under bonds to keep the peace, and has had fourteen suits with the man who acted on the defensive, in all of which he came off second best in the Police Courts at the City of Orléon. There must be something rotten somewhere. We do not all here admire the member for Lillooet's style of language in the Council. It is certainly not a la Macaulay—the author from whom he so frequently quoted. Who is 'sine qua non' and responsible government? We are not classical here. If he would confine himself to English or Chinese we might understand him. A good quartz lead has been struck at Lillooet. There are no slides on the Yale road to stop wagoning.—**Com.**

THE OLD MEN OF THE SEA.—Holladay & Bryman, have not yet intimidated, when it will please them to dispatch the next direct steamship to this port. As they appear to be a firm, it is perhaps justly a refusal of the Government to subsidize them to make more frequent trips between the two ports, it is not unlikely that they will keep back the Arctic until the 5th proximo. What a distressing thing it is to be dependent on foreign steamship companies for our mail service!

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—Dr Tuzo, late of the Hudson Bay Company, has been appointed to the position of manager of the branch in this city of the Bank of British North America, superseding Mr. Barrell, the present efficient and enterprising manager, who will doubtless be promoted to some more important branch. Dr Tuzo has gone to Montreal, Canada, and will return to Victoria in the course of a few weeks.

The Odd Fellows Celebrations.

The 51st anniversary of the introduction of Odd Fellowship upon the continent occurred yesterday, and throughout the length and breadth of America was made the occasion of religious rejoicing and festivity by three-quarters of a million of members of the Order. Here, in Victoria, the Brethren of Victoria and Columbia Lodges assembled at their Hall and shortly before 3 o'clock, headed by the Volunteer Band, and preceded by the magnificent banner of Victoria Lodge, marched in procession to the Theatre, where a numerous audience—composed largely of ladies—was already seated. The officers ascended to the platform. The Chair was taken by Bro James Fell, who with three strokes of the gavel brought the Brethren to their feet. The Opening Ode, commencing 'Brethren of our Friendly Order, was sung with much effect, the ladies present joining heartily in the singing. The Chaplain—Rev Mr Somerville—then invoked the blessing of God upon the Order and the assemblage and the Chairman introduced Brother the Hon Jno Robson, who proceeded to deliver the oration, of which we have not room to-day for an extended notice. We learn, however, that the Order has resolved to publish the oration in *extenso* in the local paper and also in the organ of the Odd Fellows at San Francisco.

Mr Robson retired amid much applause, and Rev Mr Somerville, in a few humorous remarks, moved a vote of thanks to the Oration, which were given by acclamation. In moving the vote, Mr Somerville took occasion to say 'good bye' for some time at least, to his Brethren of the Order.

Deputy District Grand Master J S Drummond moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried unanimously. Mr Fell, in acknowledging the compliment, eulogized the Order, its principles and its workings.

The Brethren and the spectators then sang to the tune of the National Anthem, the Closing Ode, which commences

Brother, we thank you all,
For this your friendly call,
Our hearts to cheer,
And the building was speedily emptied of the living mass. The Brethren formed in line and were photographed in front of the Theatre by Mr Craig, after which they formed in procession, marched through the principal streets and returned to the Hall, where they were dismissed.

In the evening the Odd Fellows and their lady and gentlemen friends assembled at Alhambra Hall and joined in the merry dance until an early hour this morning.

ROBERT.—Mr R Jenkinson, whilst superintending the removal of the Union Hook and Ladder House, took off his coat and laid it in a convenient spot. After a short time he returned to the spot, to don the garment and found that it had been carried off. Two Indians, observed loitering near the building, are in custody. In the pocket of the coat was a book containing \$250 in promissory notes, checks, &c.

The Seed Store,
YATES STREET, VICTORIA.
JAY & BALES
Have for Sale Wholesale and Retail an entire NEW STOCK of Island Raised

Agricultural, Vegetable and Flower Seeds,
GUARANTEED OF THE BEST QUALITY AND TRUE TO NAME. ALSO,
Fruit Trees and Bushes, Evergreens
And every description of NURSERY STOCK.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDGERS.
Holloway's Ointment.

This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving aching old sores, wounds, boils, ulcers, and eruptions of the skin when rubbed on the surface it penetrates and purifies each tissue on its passage, and exerts the most wholesome influence over the internal structure of the body by clearing the system with which it comes in contact, and thereby promotes a sound and permanent cure.

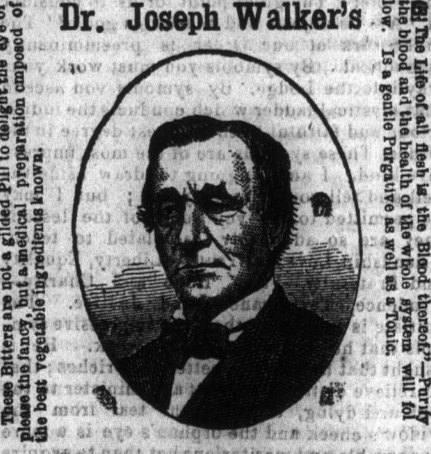
Gout and Rheumatism.
Rheumatism from the neck of the spine to the tip of the toe, is relieved by the soothing action of this Ointment. It is most remarkable; it seems to ease or loosen inflammation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore natural structure, and expels the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible.

Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Sore Throats, Coughs and Cold.
This Ointment may be used by rubbing it on the throat three times a day upon the throat and back of the patient. It will soon penetrate and give immediate relief. In all stages of Intermittent, Cold and Hoarse Coughs, it will give relief, and so safety—indeed, it has never been known to fail.

Plies, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.
The complaints of this kind, attending to the body and mind, have delicately concealing them from the knowledge of the most intimate friends. Persons suffer from them, and similar complaints when they might be cured by the use of this Ointment, and a few drops of the medicine over the pit of the stomach and into the urine. More directions will readily yield to the combined influence of the Ointment and Pills.

Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone and Gravel.
Are immediately relieved and ultimately cured if the mineral be withdrawn twice a day, into the small or back, over the regions of the kidneys to which it will gradually penetrate and in almost every case give immediate relief; but persistence will be necessary to effect a thorough cure.

Dr. Joseph Walker's
CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.



CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS,
Manufactured from the native Herbs and Roots of California.
Dr. Joseph Walker's
CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, are the most valuable preparation known for the cure of all the diseases of the human system which arise from a disordered or impure blood.

Victoria Nursery & Seed Establishment

MITCHELL & JOHNSTON,
ARE NOW READY WITH
NEW SEEDS,
PRINCIPALLY THEIR OWN GROWTH,
For the Farm and Garden.
The Superior Excellence of their SEEDS is fully Established.
Every requisite for the Farm and Garden at the Store.

OCCIDENTAL BUILDINGS,
FORSYTH STREET, VICTORIA.

EX ALPACA.
Large and Fresh Additions to our Stock of
Dry Goods, Clothing, Liquors, Groceries, &c.,

Just received and for Sale at **REDUCED RATES** by
HENRY NATHAN JUN'R & CO.,
Wharf Street, Victoria, V.I.

EX ALPACA
FROM LONDON

FINDLAY & DURHAM
Are now landing from above Vessel the undermentioned Goods, which they offer to the Trade at **LOW RATES:**

- BLANKETS—24 Point
- PRINTS—Choice Patterns
- HORROCKS'S White Dimples
- GREY CALICOES—All widths
- HEAVY WELSH COTTONS
- ORIENTAL Goods—Brown DENIMS AND BRD TICKINGS
- FLANNELS—44 and 64 Wool
- DRESS STUFFS—Various
- BAZES—Red and Green
- HOLLANDS—Brown and Blue
- HANDKERCHIEFS—White and Coloured
- MEN'S BEAVER SAC COATS
- MEN'S CLOTH AND OTHER VESTS
- DUCK PANTS AND JUMPER
- VELVETS
- CLOTH CAPS
- CRIMES SHIRTS—New Patterns
- PRINTED COTTON SHIRTS
- HICKORY SHIRTS
- HALF HOSE—Cotton and Woolen
- WHOLE SHIRTS
- SHAWLS—New Styles
- GLOVES—Driving and other kinds
- UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS—All kinds
- COLLARS—Linen and paper
- TOWELS—White and Brown Turkish
- PANTS—Tweed and Cambric
- PANTS—Mole and Corduroy
- DUNVILLE'S IRISH WHISKY
- HENNESSY'S PALE COGNAC
- HINE & CO'S PALE COGNAC
- FINE PALE SHERRY
- CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMEN'S STORES
- SEINE TWINE
- FISHING LINES
- WATERTIGHT BOOTS
- LEATHER—KIP AND CALF
- SHOE THREAD
- BOOT WEBBING AND ELASTIC
- SADDLERY SILK
- TWINES—Sewing and Reaping
- SHOP TWINES—Brown and Colored
- MATCHES—Polak's
- WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
- GINGER LIQUOR in Case
- IRON—Bar, Hoop and Sheet
- FLOUR BAGS

FRAUD
On the 27th June, 1866, MOTHERWELL, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, of counterfeit ing the

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT
And on the 20th of the same month, for the same offence, of the same kind.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE A. late firm of BROWN & SANFORD will please send their accounts immediately with W. H. BARNARD, Bonaparte, March 9th, 1870.

THE MAIL

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS.
The weekly mail contains the most interesting and up-to-date news from all parts of the world. It is published every Friday, and is the best source of information for the colonies. It contains the latest news from London, and is a valuable paper for all who are interested in the progress of the world.

FOR SALE

40 PACK MULES
WITH APARAJOS.
JEROME HARPER,
Victoria, B.C., Jan 24th, 1870.

The Weekly British Colonist. Wednesday May 4, 1870.

Duty and Destiny.

It is interesting and it ought not to be unprofitable to watch the current of events and read the history of nations—to study those larger questions and enterprises which agitate nations and concern the world, but it would neither be wise nor beneficial to permit our minds to be pre-occupied with that class of subjects to the neglect of those of a more home and practical character.

Regarding the future from our present standpoint in this colony, there is doubtless much to discourage and to try. The colony has been brought very low. The people must be willing to share the blame with the Government. Nay, it is the fault of the people that the Government has been what it has.

As the representatives of Great Britain on the Pacific, as the pioneers, the laymen of the foundation of the Greater Britain of the West, we must not be content with folding our arms and singing 'Rule Britannia.'

REMARKS ON THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST. BY THE EDITOR.

From Cariboo.

Mining operations are still a little backward at Cariboo and few claims are yet taking out money, but the greatest confidence prevails in the result of the ensuing season's work.

On William Creek the Barker Co washed up 2600 last week. The Cariboo Co washed up about 8000 up to Thursday this week. The Foster-Campbell Co commenced washing from their lower shaft on Wednesday.

PROTESTANT ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.—Preparations are in progress for holding a Protestant Ecumenical Council in New York during next September. The gathering will be under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance, and will be attended by eminent divines representing every evangelical body of Christians in the world.

THERE is some probability that we of the Pacific shall have an opportunity to watch the results of a governmental change of telegraph lines. Allusion was made in the Alta yesterday to the fact that a subsidy granted for the support of the British Columbia line on the mainland was to be raised by tax on imported spirits.

AUSTRALIAN HEAT.—December in Australia was remarkable for the number of fires in towns and country, many of which were supposed to be the work of incendiaries. Besides, sparks from threshing machines were in some instances the cause of great destruction on farms, and extensive fires in the bush were raging in many districts.

THE Enterprise arrived from New Westminster yesterday at 5 P.M. with the mail and Bernard's Express from Cariboo. Among the passengers were Mr Cornwall, of Ashcroft, Mr and Mrs McMicking, Rev Mr Browning and wife and Mr Hugh Nelson.

ROYAL ASSENT.—Her Majesty's assent to an Ordinance passed last year, granting a supplemental supply of \$134,466 93 for the contingent service of the years 1867-7, respectively, is announced in the Government Gazette.

NEW POSTMASTERS.—The following Postmasters have been gazetted:—At Kamloops, Mr Charles; at Duck & Pringle's, on the Postal route to French Creek, Mr Duck.

Odd Fellows' Anniversary Festival.

ORATION OF BRO. THE HON. JOHN ROBSON, DELIVERED AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE, APRIL 26, 1870.

MR. CHAIRMAN, OFFICERS AND BROTHERS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—We are assembled here to-day to celebrate the 1st anniversary of the institution of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows on this continent, and the duty which devolves upon me is at once agreeable and painful.

Now, let us learn a lesson from these two characters. There is not one in this large and highly intelligent audience who can hope ever to attain to that degree of worldly greatness to which either Solomon or Alexander attained. But there is not one who hears me to-day who cannot, by simple acts of self-denying kindness and benevolence, attain a higher degree of true greatness and enduring happiness than can be derived from commanding victorious armies or wielding a sceptre.

Permit me briefly to allude to two of the principal objections commonly raised against Odd Fellowship. "It is a Secret Society, and Secret Societies are bad." This may be mere prejudice. Ours is, in one sense, a secret organization. It has its passwords and its grips.

Let us now turn for a moment to the contemplation of results. "By their fruits ye shall know them." In the State of California, the Order had, a year ago, 171 Lodges, with a membership of 12,539. In the entire American continent the membership was, a year ago, 660,259; in Australia 42,000; in British Columbia 200, making a total of 702,459 under the one organization, and that is remarkable, does not include a numerous section of the Order in the Dominion of Canada, and a still more numerous hundred organization in Great Britain.

Each Brother is taught to regard virtue as the highest aim of life. From the Lodge rooms are banished all the distinctions and classifications of the world, and he who comes to our temples must be prepared to sacrifice upon the Altar of Friendship, Love and Truth every selfish, intolerant and evil passion. There is something peculiarly simple and childlike about the work and teachings of our Order. You will have remarked this feature even in the simple little Ode which these exercises were opened. It is thus, with the simplicity of little children, that all must come to the inner work of our Order. Now, there is something here which should claim your most serious attention. How prone is man to become inflated with pride, and to forget, in his pride, his fellow creature, and to himself? How often is he found attempting to scramble up the hill of earthly fame, utterly regardless of the rights of other, trampling them, it may be, under his impatient feet? Now, how utterly foolish and wicked is all this. Look at Solomon. No man ever attained to such a degree of earthly power and glory. Having the goods of this world in abundance, he was the wisest and the most prudent of men.

of the world, and Kings and Queens came from afar to look upon his glory and splendour and to listen to his words of great wisdom. No one in this audience, probably no one in the world, will have an opportunity so thoroughly testing the value of mere worldly good—and yet what was the result? "Vanity of vanities—all is vanity," was the emphatic verdict of Solomon. "Again, look at Alexander the Great. A lower type of man than sought fame and greatness in a somewhat different path than that chosen by Solomon, and, as might well be anticipated, the result was even less satisfactory. So successful was he that he is said to have conquered the world. But look at the sequel. This so-called great man never conquered himself. He never learned those lessons of humility and real greatness which are inculcated by our system, and the result was that, after having conquered the world he is said to have wept because there were no more worlds to conquer. Poor wretch!

principles and spirit of our Order fully and unreservedly practiced, it does not appear altogether unreasonable to believe that the fountains and the timid basis and birds would forsake their dark haunts and once more become the companions and the friends of man.

With such a galaxy of beauty before me I must not sit down without addressing a word to the ladies. It is a matter of concernment to some to know why the ladies are excluded from our Order. Some have been naughty enough to assert that it is because of a proverbial failing which is said to be peculiar to their sex—their inability to keep a secret. Now I am not quite disposed to accept this view, but rather to attribute the circumstance to something more complimentary. I don't know how it comes; but the ladies appear to be possessed of hearts more tender and more naturally given to works of charity than I fear we generally possess, and it may be that they have no need of the training which we receive. Man has to struggle more directly with the world. Constant contact with its sharpest points and most thorny parts may, perhaps, require that he should be made of sterner stuff; and it is thus that he, more than gentle, condescending, affectionate, tender-hearted woman, stands in need of that training afforded by the inner work of our Lodges.

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With such a galaxy of beauty before me I must not sit down without addressing a word to the ladies. It is a matter of concernment to some to know why the ladies are excluded from our Order. Some have been naughty enough to assert that it is because of a proverbial failing which is said to be peculiar to their sex—their inability to keep a secret.

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of the world, and Kings and Queens came from afar to look upon his glory and splendour and to listen to his words of great wisdom. No one in this audience, probably no one in the world, will have an opportunity so thoroughly testing the value of mere worldly good—and yet what was the result? "Vanity of vanities—all is vanity," was the emphatic verdict of Solomon.

The Weekly British Colonist. Wednesday May 4, 1870.

International Differences.

A year ago the world was set on by Sumner's great swelling Alabamian speech. To-day nothing but the remains remain. Even the great incendiary himself appears to be almost forgotten. It was impossible to doubt that Sumner expressed with precise accuracy the feelings of the great bulk of his countrymen; but it was made equally plain that the real grievance, the injury hoped to avenge, was one for which there can be no reparation, which would yield the pale not only of ordinary ploy but of any negotiation, never informal or however elastic.

There was really nothing to be done. There was really nothing which Britain could do to meet the conceivable contrivance of diplomacy which she could help it. Suppose Ball had consented to put all his about honor and position and consistency and truthfulness into pocket, and formally acknowledged a lie, declared, say by Act of Parliament, that he was dreadfully wrong in acknowledging the belligerence of the South, and consequently ordered British America by way of compensation, how would that have mattered? It would have remained less true that a majority of the governing class did dislike the fact that many statesmen wished the broken up, and that half the middle-class were deceived by erring intelligence into a similar temporary delusion.

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In the House of Commons Mr. Winterbottom and Mr. Henderson each gave notice of a question which certainly cannot be too soon asked and answered. They wish to know whether Mr. Gladstone's attention has been called to a statement recently made by Lord Romilly in the House of Lords to the effect that shortly after his accession to the bench he discovered among the accounts of an eminent railway company the item of £10,000 for secret service money paid to members of Parliament.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL BUILDING FUND.—About the 12th or 14th of May will be held in this city a Bazaar of sundry articles donated by public spirited Christian ladies and their friends, the proceeds resulting from the sale of which will be applied to swell the Building Fund of the recently consecrated Christ Church Cathedral.

LADY FRANKLIN arrived last evening in the U.S.S. Newbern, looking remarkably well and vigorous for one who has almost reached fourscore years.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—At the half-yearly meeting of shareholders, which was to be held in London on the 5th inst, the directors would recommend that a dividend at the rate of five per cent per annum be declared for the half-year, that £2954 4s be appropriated to close the 'bad debt account,' and that the balance of profit, amounting to £4172 18 s, be carried forward.

At the first meeting of the Duke of Newcastle's creditors, debts to the amount of £30,000 were proved. Poole, the famous tailor, is a creditor, one item of his 'little bill' being £60 for a pair of silk dressing trousers.

COVANT SITTINGS.—The County Court will sit on Thursday, the 3d day of May, and the Court of Assize and General Gaol Delivery on Wednesday, the 4th day of May, at the Court House, James Bay.

The Military Department of Alaska has been broken up as an independent department and will be attached to that of Columbia under General Canby.

TOM LAPORTE, the once celebrated whistler and negro-minstrel, died in the Hospital at San Francisco on the 25th inst, aged 33 years.

The steamer Grappler's boilers are completed and will be placed in position by the H.B.C.'s shears.

THE REV. MR. ALEXANDER, chaplain of H.M.S. Zealous, will preach at St. John's Church to-morrow evening.

LIBERTY MEN.—A large number of the Zealous men are on shore and the majority appear to be enjoying themselves in a rational and proper manner.

The Delegates will sail on the next direct steamer—about the 12th of May.

The return cricket match between Married and Single will net come off to-day.

There was a clean sheet at the Police Barracks yesterday.

A Meeting of the Executive Council was held yesterday at Government House.

The Cemetery and its Gravedigger.

European Mail Summary.

English papers are to the 20th of April: The Queen of the Netherlands left England on the 29th March. Gen. Grey, Private Secretary to Queen Victoria, died March 31st, never having regained consciousness since he was seized with paralysis.

Several Spaniards, who had presented a somewhat tame imitation of a bullfight at the Agricultural Hall, have been fined for cruelty. Two non-commissioned officers and several privates in a volunteer corps at Newcastle-under-Lyme have been sentenced by the magistrates to payment of fines for insubordination.

The Longford Election Inquiry is proceeding. Evidence has been given of violent language and gross intimidation on the part of some priests who supported Mr. Nugent.

DISMILAR PORTRAITS.—The Paris journals devote the greater portion of their space to the 'Touar' trial, and indulge in the minutest description of every incident connected with the proceedings.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—The Right Reverend Bishop Demers, missing very much his Colonist, the pioneer of the Press in British Columbia, has contrived, through the means of a friend in London, to get it, and thus, through the channel of your estimable newspaper, we receive and read, with lively interest, a great many particulars about a town and a country which, hitherto, have all our sympathy.

Letter from Rev. Father Seghers at Rome.

The Economist says the English money market, like everything else which is English, is the product of a long history. It was not made, it grew. It is in this respect like our political constitution.

Another dispatch says—The Superior of the Oratorians, simply because he is not the Superior of the so-called Oratorians—in fact he is perhaps no Oratorian at all, because he left that religious order years ago.

Another dispatch says—The Superior of the Oratorians, simply because he is not the Superior of the so-called Oratorians—in fact he is perhaps no Oratorian at all, because he left that religious order years ago.

that is, Father Grady, will not be superseded as the Superior of the Oratorians, simply because he is not the Superior of the so-called Oratorians—in fact he is perhaps no Oratorian at all, because he left that religious order years ago.

I stop these unpleasant quotations, Mr. Editor, because I think more is unnecessary to prove what I stated at the outset and to put you and your readers on your guard against all dispatches issued from the news-manufacturing company called Havas.

I might add a few words about the dogma of infallibility which seems just now to attract the attention of the whole world, and concerning which there is among Bishops no other disagreement than as to the question whether or not this is the proper time to define it as an article of our faith.

You will oblige me, Mr. Editor, by inserting this letter in your valuable journal, and believe me yours truly, CHAS. SEYMOUR, PR.

The Rev. A. Meerd, formerly Curate of Kirkpatrick, Isle of Man, who was one of the Torricton monks, has been received into the Church of Rome.

SPARKING OF THE HOLIDAYS, a Nevada paper says—Pheasants with a little meat attached cost a dollar. He alludes to chickens.

THE EDITOR OF THE WESTON (MISSOURI) LANDMARK asks his readers to excuse the looks of his paper, as he is in bed from the effects of a fight with a delinquent subscriber.

A New York paper speaks of a man with one eye named Robert Welch, but does not tell what his other eye was named.

Miscellaneous Items.

THE EYE.—A writer in the Riverside Echo on short sightedness, says—It is believed by many that near-sightedness is caused by the fallowness of the cornea or front of the eye, and that persons afflicted with this deformity were so from their birth.

An extraordinary case of suicide has just occurred at Paris. A well-dressed man of about forty descended the Quai des Tuileries and, seating himself beside a man who was fishing, lit his pipe.

POLYGAMY IN ITS INFLUENCE ON POPULATION.—At the last meeting of the Anthropological Society, a paper by Dr. J. Campbell was read 'On Polygamy; its influence in determining the sex of our race, and its effects on the growth of population.'

Lieutenant-Colonel Hunt and Major Mason, of Virginia, are about going to Egypt to enter the service of the Viceroy, whose agent in New York is commissioning ex-Federal and ex-Confederate officers as regimental commanders.

OSCAR DEATS lives in Warren, Ohio. When he was married the minister said: 'Thou dost take this woman to be thy wife, to watch over her in life, Othin Death?' A poet celebrated the great in some lines beginning, 'Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death.'

A Member of the Wyoming Legislature seeking to sustain a point of order, jerked his coat off, with 'Mr. Speaker, if some reliable man will hold these studs, I'll teach him that he is out of order.' The point was sustained.

The Pope, says John Ball, has at last leaped to the incessant solicitations of his friends, and relieved Father Hyacinthe of his monastic vows. Father Hyacinthe is to become a secular priest under the title of L'Abbe Loyson.

A gentleman leaving the company, somebody who sat next to Dr. Johnson asked who he was. 'I cannot exactly tell you, Sir,' replied the doctor, 'and I should be loth to speak ill of any person whom I do not know deserves it, but I am afraid he is an attorney.'

On one of the trips of an Egyptian steamer, the steerage passengers were so numerous as to make them uncomfortable. The sleeping accommodations were, as described by a Californian, who approached the captain and said: 'I should like to have a sleeping berth, if you please.' 'Why, where have you been sleeping these last two nights since we left?' 'Well, I've been sleeping a-top of a sick man, but he's got better now and won't stand it no longer.'

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—When emerging from winter and entering on spring, it is a wise and wholesome precaution to purify and cool the system by some alternative potent to regulate disordered actions and to strengthen while it cleanses. This Holloway's Pills, which cost only a trifle, and will ward off serious illnesses which too frequently reduce us to poverty, enjoyment to misery. This medicine is innocent in its nature, and so soothing in its operation, is suitable for all ages and for both sexes. It is especially adapted for soldiers and sailors, and is an indispensable requisite for colonists and persons proceeding to foreign countries where climates harass the constitution.

REMARKABLE THE PART OF AN ANATOMY.—Fried Payne, Tenthredinist, showing 124 plates Hair Cutting 25c, Shampooing 25c. The official cheap shaving shop stands on the sunny side of Johnson street, 618 suits &c.

The Weekly British Colonist
Wednesday May 4 1870

Self Faults and Self Duty.

It is not always easy to decide with exactitude the precise proportion of blame which justly attaches to the Government in respect to the ill-success of this Colony. Undoubtedly, the administration of the affairs of the country has not been such as to promote either wellbeing or well-doing. Least of all has it been of a character calculated to inspire the public mind with that confidence which it is at all times so desirable and important should subsist between the governing and the governed. That these conditions have not been without their due influence in superinducing the very unsatisfactory state of the Colony the most moderate thinker will not deny. Nor is it always understood that an existing such a condition is really a matter of self-protection. The best style of men, because the most enlightened and self-reliant, attach the greatest importance to the political and other public institutions of a country. It is the least intellectual and refined that are least likely to turn away from a country in consequence of such considerations as these. But yet we are free to think that there is a tendency amongst the people to appropriate to the Government more than its just share of blame. Nor are we disposed to claim for the Press exemption on this score. The disposition, and it is by no means an unusual one, is to make a constitutionally unpopular government responsible not alone for its own faults but in great part for the faults of the people. That this tendency exerts a pernicious influence upon the general interests of the Colony must be obvious. People are apt to fall into the habit of blaming the Government for every untoward circumstance; and to such an extent does this habit sometimes grow that the Government is held responsible for the state of the weather! Commonly, however, men are more discriminating; yet we are all too liable to overlook our own faults and neglect individual duty in pointing out and denouncing those of the governing classes. In truth it is just the old story over again of the mote and the beam. While we carry our own faults conveniently stowed away out of sight in our own laps, we are constantly peeping into those of others. It were well to remember that while great and important duties devolve upon the Government, there is also a no less important class of duties appertaining to the people; and that no measure of neglect or misdoing on the part of the former can possibly exculpate the latter, if they fail to perform well and truly their part. It should ever be remembered that the best of governments must be powerless for good without the co-operation of the people. It should not be forgotten that under the worst of governments much good may be attained by a firm and faithful discharge of duty on the part of the people. An intelligent, self-reliant and united people can mould a government to their will. The people of British Columbia have a great duty to perform. By presenting a firm and united front they have now an opportunity of securing a People's Government. By indifference and coalition they will grant a new lease of life to an anti-people's government. It remains for them to decide which they will have.

Thursday April 28

Municipal Council.

April 28th, 1870. Council met at 7:30 p. m.
Present—The Mayor, and Councillors McKay, Russell, Alsop, Gerow, Casey and Walker.
A communication from the Colonial Secretary, informing the Council that His Excellency had been advised that he had no power to make any changes in the Court of Revision.
On motion, the communication was placed on file.
A communication from Thomas Deo complaining that his cow was sold for Pound expenses without his knowledge.
Communication referred to Finance Committee.
The monthly return of the Pound-keeper was submitted, showing an expense of \$40 above the proceeds for the month.
MAY-DAY REVIEW.
A communication from the Secretary of the Fire Department was read by the Clerk, in which the Mayor was invited to review the Fire Department on Monday, the 2nd day of May. Invitation accepted.
A communication from Messrs Hayward & Johnson, asking permission to use Fair and Langley streets during the removal of the Hook and Ladder Fire Co. House.
Leave granted under the supervision of the Street Committee.
A communication, from Mr. Mallandaine asking for an increased commission on taxes collected for process of law.
One motion of Council also, a sum not exceeding \$15 from Value on duty, 1869, expenses in collecting arrears of taxes.
Council adjourned, to meet at the call of the Mayor.

The Late Trip of H. M. S. Sparrowhawk.

H. M. S. Sparrowhawk left Esquimaux on March 17th, and passing through the Dodd Narrows reached Nanaimo the next evening, where she remained until next afternoon sailing, and then left for Knight's Inlet.
Nanaimo presented on this occasion a much more prosperous appearance than it has done for the last four years.—Well-stocked shops, plenty of supplies, two well-filled butcher-shops where before none existed, or at most, a very irregular stock was kept, some new houses, and numerous other marks of progress everywhere appearing. The Company's coal mines now turn out a good supply of coal of superior quality, the supply, two San Francisco coals being on the occasion alongside the steamer, loading. The working of the sandstone quarry on Neweaston Island also contributes its share towards the improvement of things, 36 men being employed there getting out blocks for the construction of the new pier at San Francisco. It does not appear to be yet decided on whether the blocks are to be dressed here or exported in the rough. In the event of the former being the case, a larger amount of skilled labor would be required.

The Seymour Narrows were passed through on the morning of the 19th. These Narrows—formed on one side by Valdez Island and by the shore of Vancouver on the other—will, if ever a Canadian Pacific Railway be extended to Vancouver Island, be the point across which the communication, in the shape of some tubular bridge or other feat of engineering, will be effected, the breadth being at the narrowest portion a little under half a mile or about six hundred yards—the rest of Discovery Passage, of which the Narrows is the most contracted part, having an average breadth of about a mile and being in length 23 miles. This passage—the navigable outlet for the northern part of the Straits of Georgia—presents a rough sea, caused by the meeting of the two tides of the North Pacific on the one side and that of the South Pacific on the other, and requires in passing through it a more than ordinary care in pilotage. A rock exists in the middle of the passage, about 400 yards from the Vancouver shore. The land on both sides is flat and heavily timbered, but fertile. The formation appears to be sandstone cliffs—similar to what is seen at Nanaimo. The same evening (19th) we anchored off the French Mission in Beware Passage. The Mission is placed on Harbledown Island, one of the group at the entrance of Knight's Inlet. Two priests of the Oblate Order and a lay brother are stationed here, the Superior being Father Fouquet so well known and appreciated for his labors at the school of St. Mary's and amongst the Indians of the Fraser River. The day after our arrival we visited the Mission and found Father Fouquet holding service to about 40 Indians. The Mission has only been in existence here about two years, during which time the Missionaries have built a school house and dwelling house with a chapel attached, a barn, workshop, cow-house and several outbuildings besides clearing about an acre and a half of ground in which a variety of vegetables, fruit trees and medicinal herbs are growing. They also grow a small quantity of cereals, some of which appeared to be fairly full in the ear. They have a cow and a few fowls. Hitherto the results have not been great as regards the Indians, as the language is a very difficult one, and they have been desirous of gaining their confidence and inducing them to follow industrial pursuits, giving them seeds to plant, fowls, pigs, &c. in order to attach them more to the spot, their nomadic habits having hitherto proved a great drawback.

The Indians of the Inlet number about 800, of whom 400 live upon islands at the mouth of the Inlet and about the same number at the mouth of the Teawattie River. Generally speaking they go by the name of Masmaliichie, but are divided into those of Mamaliichie living on Village Island, Clowlais, on an adjoining island and Teawattie living on the river. They compress the head eorically as the Keskopmas do, but to the same extent and speak the same language. They have tribal affinities with the Ninkish, Fort Rupert, and Quatsino Indians, as also the Uclutas at Cape Mudge. All these tribes report about the beginning of April to the mouth of the Teawattie River to catch Eulachans (*Osmorus Fasianos*), immense quantities of Eulachan oil being here prepared which is used as an addition to the diet of the Indians. On the occasion of the fishing, which takes place in May, 1500 to 2000 Indians often congregate at the head of the Inlet.
On the 21st we proceeded up the Inlet to its head and anchored nearly opposite the mouth of the river which discharges itself by a number of openings forming a broad delta of about 2 miles of flat alluvial land. The Inlet is from 2 1/2 to 3 miles in breadth and in length, from its mouth, about 90 miles, running in an easterly direction for the first half and northerly for the remaining portion of its course. This Inlet was discovered by Broughton, of Vancouver's ship Othello, who proceeded up to its head in July 1792, believing that a N.W. passage was to be found up its magnificent channel; but was disappointed at finding it to terminate in a bar across the Inlet, 2 1/2 miles wide, where he anchored in 78 fathoms. His description of the shore bounded by high steep mountains rising about perpendicularly from the water's edge, was vividly brought to mind. The scenery was very grand, the mountains varying from 4000 to 7000 feet in height and are covered with snow to within a few feet of the water's edge. The rocks all exhibited marks of glacial action and appeared to be, where exposed, mainly granite, but here, and there schistes, the formation higher up on the river being, according to Father Fouquet, slate traversed by quartz veins. Dawson was lying here in his schooner and described the copper mine as 1/2 mile up the river and about 1/2 mile distant from the banks. He had experienced no trouble, and anticipated none from the Indians, his policy being a happy combination of the *suaviter in modo*, conjoined with the *fortiter in re*. An Indian village exists close

to but was not visited. Next Monday, the 22d, we left and again anchored opposite the French Mission, where an investigation took place relative to the Indians stealing the demerol bark of a settler—large quantities of the bark being obtained here for tanning purposes. An infernal case of murder was also inquired into. Father Fouquet came on board the ship and appeared to think our visit would be productive of some good as showing the Indians that the Government was disposed to encourage and assist the efforts of the missionaries among them and also prevent outrages. An infernal case of murder was also inquired into. Father Fouquet came on board the ship and appeared to think our visit would be productive of some good as showing the Indians that the Government was disposed to encourage and assist the efforts of the missionaries among them and also prevent outrages. An infernal case of murder was also inquired into. Father Fouquet came on board the ship and appeared to think our visit would be productive of some good as showing the Indians that the Government was disposed to encourage and assist the efforts of the missionaries among them and also prevent outrages. An infernal case of murder was also inquired into. Father Fouquet came on board the ship and appeared to think our visit would be productive of some good as showing the Indians that the Government was disposed to encourage and assist the efforts of the missionaries among them and also prevent outrages.

Next morning through Seymour Narrows anchored in the evening of Oyster Bay; here we left next morning, the 27th, and arrived at Comox, leaving on the 29th and arriving the same evening at Burrard Inlet. Moody's mills were in full operation, working night and day. A new mill had been erected since our last visit, the power for working which is partly water, by means of a turbine, as also steam—each being equal to 60 horse-power. About 100,000 feet are cut in the twenty-four hours; 78 men are employed, of which 45 are Indians, receiving from \$15 to \$25 a month. The arrangements of the reading room, well supplied with periodicals and papers, the tidy-look-house, and the numerous comfortable looking workmen's messes, reflect great credit on the management. Next day we left and anchored in Maple Bay, leaving there on the 12th for Victoria.

Mainland Items.

Freighting is not as brisk as it usually is at this season of the year owing, probably to the fact that packers and freighters are asking increased rates over last spring prices. In fact but one transaction, that of a cargo consigned for 12 cents, which is 3 to 3 1/2 over last spring's rate. The steamer from Victoria and stages to the mines are making their regular trips. The steamers Enterprise and Victoria are ready for launching as soon as the rivets at the mill above Soda Creek, which may be the case at any moment. More than ordinary activity prevails amongst ranch men. There can be no doubt that there will be abundance of water for irrigating purposes this year and the farmers intend putting in large crops of everything. The Messrs. Cornwall, of Ashcroft—last year, did not put in a crop; this year they are preparing more ground than they did any other season. The saws, recently published by you of a strike somewhere in the Big Bend country, was to an extent confirmed by a person who arrived a few days ago from the Kamloop District. I learn that the strike was made on a creek known as Canoe creek, a few miles above the steamer landing on the Columbia river. The creek heads to the West of the Columbia, and is near to the boat campment. The reports are thus far said to be favorable, but they need confirmation yet. On the arrival of Reid's Big Bend Express we will likely have some additional news. Parties in Yale who suspended in that section two years ago have great faith in the report and only await further news to start. The route is exceedingly easy from this side. Canoes can go from Barnes' Landing to Adams river or Lake Shuswap, then up the river to Adams lake, the length of which I have not learned. An Indian trail from the head of Canoe creek, 25 miles, I will advise you of any later news that I may get. Travelers by stage over the road will probably remember the involuntary shudder that came over them on the volcanic shroud that came over them on passing China Bar Bluff. The day of shuddering is over now—the creek work which overhung the river at a height of 400 feet, has been removed and a bridge takes its place. The bridge is spoken of as first class and has a good strong rail.—Com.

PRESENTATION.—At the Columbia Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in this city last night, Past Grand J. P. Davies was presented with a very rich and beautiful P. G. Collar by Noble Grand Louis Vigliani, as a token of friendship and esteem. The collar is richly mounted in gold and bears, in addition to the ordinary emblems worn by a P. G., those of the Encampment Order. He was also presented with a magnificent P. G. Jewel by the officers and members of the Lodge in recognition of his services as its founder. The jewel consists of a silver star surrounded by a golden circle set in raised leaves, emblematical of the Eye Degree and in the center a purple stone, emblematical of the Encampment Order, all of which depends gracefully from the Three Links. On the back of the jewel is the following inscription: "A token of esteem to J. P. Davies, Senior Past Grand, founder of Columbia Lodge, No. 1170 O. F. Victoria, B. C., from the Officers and Members thereof. The jewel was manufactured by Mr. Henry Radolph, jeweller, of this city."—Com.

COLDS IN NEWCASTLE.—A number of colds in Newcastle—A number of colds in Newcastle—A number of colds in Newcastle—A number of colds in Newcastle.

The Ottawa Citizen's Opinion on Confederation.

Thus the Ottawa Citizen of April 5th on the Confederation of British Columbia. 'Our British Columbia exchanges continue to be filled with a discussion of the question of Confederation. That discussion is carried on, we must confess, with marked ability and vigor, and we have to congratulate the colony upon the fact. The people of British Columbia expect to obtain under Confederation the advantages of responsible government, and in this they will not be mistaken. We have no doubt that that colony will be placed in precisely the same position as the other and older provinces of the Dominion, and will enjoy the complete management of its local affairs by the representatives of the people, and by a government which will be responsible to those representatives. Our readers are aware that the Legislative Council has affirmed with singular unanimity the principle of Confederation and the only question now to be discussed is that of the Terms on which it will be expedient to enter the Dominion. The Terms as originally proposed in the Council we have already laid before our readers. These will of course have to be considered by the representatives of Canada and of the Pacific Colony, and such changes and modifications made in them as may be agreed upon as just and necessary.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This is undoubtedly one of the first class companies. It was established in New York 20 years ago, and has been singularly successful. During last year its receipts were \$2,330,067.22, while its disbursements during the same period were only \$1,249,456.41. During the 20 years of its existence it has accumulated a capital of \$6,000,000. Its affairs are conducted upon the most sound and economical principles, and those desiring to participate in all the advantages it offers, amongst which may be mentioned large dividends and non-forfeiture of policy. It is represented in this city by H. F. Heisterman, Esq.

The Pound Bylaw is becoming a dead letter. Some time ago a keeper was appointed by the Council at a salary of \$40 per month, with the understanding that he should look after and repair defective sidewalks as well as clear the streets of the widow's cow. A few cattle are driven in, it is true, but numbers are left to roam undisturbed through the city, and as for the sidewalks—their own what Shakspeare calls "gapping mouths"—speak for themselves. From appearances we should say that the Council had better appoint another officer with a monthly salary of \$40 to look after the Poundkeeper.

RECOVERED.—The Police recovered Mr. Jenkinson's coat and papers. The articles were found in the possession of a Flathead, who was brought before the Magistrate and sentenced to three months' wholesome exercise in the chainage. Mr. Bishop, who appeared for the defence, gave notice of an appeal.

The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster at 5 o'clock last evening, bringing as passengers Capt. Rayner, Mr. E. Brown and 15 others. The river is rising. The Enterprise brought a quantity of silver produce for the Victoria market.

VICTORIA AS A SANATORIUM.—By the last steamer arrived a lady in delicate health just from Scotland, who had been recommended by her physician to reside at Victoria in preference to the South of France.

The steamship California, for Portland sailed at daylight yesterday. Among those on board were Rev. Mr. Somerville and family, Mr. J. S. Drummond, Mr. Nobles and Mrs. Cox.

FRONT COCK.—A sloop with produce arrived yesterday and reports the farmers hard at work getting in their crops. The season is more advanced than here.

The U.S. Newber is fully due from San Francisco and will arrive tomorrow.

The ship Shooting Star sailed off, bound for Nanaimo, yesterday.

Miscellaneous Items.
A Richmond sage says that sawdust pills would efficaciously cure many of those diseases with which mankind is afflicted, if every individual would make his own sawdust.
THE MASONIC ORDER.—The strength of the Order in the United States and British Provinces, as set forth in the following statement, is said to be as nearly correct as can be obtained from the most authentic sources:—Alabama, 10,428; Arkansas, 7,676; British Columbia, 220; California, 8,106; Canada, 2,022; Colorado, 582; Connecticut, 12,784; Delaware, 732; District of Columbia, 783; Florida, 1,788; Georgia, 13,167; Idaho, 225; Illinois, 30,220; Wisconsin, 7,718; Indiana, 21,205; Iowa, 11,462; Kansas, 2,645; Kentucky, 18,228; Louisiana, 6,095; Maine, 14,120; Maryland, 4,791; Massachusetts, 28,866; Michigan, 18,016; Minnesota, 6,000; Mississippi, 12,908; Missouri, 14,872; Montana, 359; Nebraska, 895; Nevada, 921; New Brunswick, 1,616; New Hampshire, 6,032; New Jersey, 7,735; New York, 74,079; North Carolina, 11,184; Nova Scotia, 880; Ohio, 20,215; Oregon, 2,203; Pennsylvania, 20,840; Rhode Island, 4,253; South Carolina, (estimated), 14,000; Tennessee, 16,969; Texas, 30,516; Vermont, 7,024; Virginia, 8,000; Washington, 348; West Virginia, 1,580; Wyoming, 468,459.
BY IT AND BY IT.—Russell's celebrated coffee. The best on the Coast. Warranted a pure and healthful beverage.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES.

PICKLES, SAUCES, STUFFS, JAMS IN TINNS AND JARS, ORANGE MARMALADE, LIME FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS, MUSTARD, VINEGAR, PICKLED MEATS AND FISH, PRESERVED FRESH SALMON, KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS, FRESH AND LOCHTYNE HERRINGS, FRIED SOLES, FRESH AND FINE DUMPLINGS, PURE SAFFRON, SOUPS, IN QUART AND PINT TINS, PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS, PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE, PRESERVED BAOCOS, OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES, BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, YORKSHIRE GAME PATES, YORKSHIRE FOK PATES, GALANTINES, TONGUE, BROWN, POULTRY PICKLE PUDDINGS, LEA & FERDINAND'S WORCHESTER SAUCE, Wholesale Supplies of the above may always be had from every Storekeeper throughout the World.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of selling the bottles or jars with false contents, purchasers are requested to mark the bottles or jars with the name of the manufacturer, and to see that the goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempts at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the superior quality of their productions.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS

Well known Manufacturers are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World. Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for those supplied by them for use at home.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & FERDINAND'S WORCHESTER SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilman's Store of the highest quality.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

LEICESTER MEETING, 1868. UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS. THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE AWARDED TO:

J. & F. HOWARD, Britannia Iron Works, Bedford.

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

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

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA. MARAVILLA COCOA. TAYLOR BROTHERS, LONDON.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, LONDON.
THE COCOA (OR CHOCOLAT) OF MARAVILLA is the first PREPARED COCOA, which has been prepared in the most perfect manner. It is the only one of the kind which has secured the approval of the highest authorities in the world, and is the only one which is so generally used, that many who have hitherto not found any other Cocoa so suitable for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

AN UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

Following Extract from the Globe of 30th May 1868.
Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to obtain a monopoly of the prepared Cocoa, but we doubt whether any thorough success has been achieved. Messrs. Taylor, Brothers discovered the extraordinary quality of the prepared Cocoa, and by the skilful application of their noble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so unobtainably generally, but many who have hitherto not found any other Cocoa so suitable for breakfast, luncheon, &c. as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

The Registration of Titles Bill

It is one of the prerogatives of irresponsible Government to do exactly as it pleases without reference to popular wish or the object for which theoretically at least, all Governments are supposed to exist. Notwithstanding this fact, one would naturally suppose that the powers that be are not unambitious of so exercising superior rights as to acquire and establish a reputation for that dignified and careful consideration for the public welfare which alone can win for the respect and confidence of the people. Especially might such conduct be looked for at a period like the present when the chronic dissatisfaction of the public with the constitution of the Government has culminated in the demand for Responsible Government. Bearing in mind that, on one hand, such a display of liberality simulated deference to public feeling in respect of the very important measures which we are about to allude to could not affect in the least degree of the cardinal features in the Government policy—such as keeping up existing establishments, defeating attempts at reinforcement and providing for the due payment of all the officers and that, on the other hand, it happily tend in some measure to make the Government popular, cause the cry for a change in form to abate, it is difficult to understand why our official statesmen so capriciously wielded their power respecting the transfer of title and registration of titles pending the necessary readings in the late session of the Council. It now awaits only of His Excellency to be lawfully invited and receive serious consideration of the private real estate owners in the colony as that of the legal profession. The result of such consideration was the concerned united in condemning system embodied in the bill as one and unaltered to the requirements of the colony. Accordingly the popular members resisted the measure until found that it was in reality a Government scheme, and then seeing the position was useless, several of the stated from taking any part in the session. The Hon Mr. Drake pointed out time and again the obscure some parts of the system, and by a hard exertion succeeded in introducing some amendments that have the effect of rendering the bill less injurious. It would otherwise have been. Efforts to defeat the measure here supported by a numerous and respectably signed petition to the Council—nothing availed; as we have said bill passed its several readings, strongly was it felt, however, the scheme was thoroughly bad, that the Banks of the city have their legal advisers report their opinion on the subject, and they have done. We have seen favoured with a perusal of a copy of their report—which, by way, is a very luminous and able document. It is not necessary to quote in this article the many and able defects in the bill, which are pointed out in the report in question. It suffices to say that upon the strength of a number of influential property-holders have caused it to be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor, with the request that if he should see fit to do so, he would forward the bill to the Colonial Office in England. It is hoped that on examination of matter, Her Majesty will be able to disallow the bill, even if His Excellency should see fit in the meantime to assent to it. From these facts it is parent that we are now in imminent danger of having a law force upon the colony that is well repented with serious objections to be imagined. We will not here raise the question of the propriety of the Government that retains its present grade and incongruous laws to be maintained of the people and well to protest of the man who are most debarred in the property of the colony. We shall content ourselves with expressing our regret that this Land Registry is inopportunely come into existence, to alter and impeding the free alienation of real estate by rendering dealings there secure. There is some consolation, even in thinking that the bill will be temporary. Certainly the first Parliament under Responsible Government in this Colony will write it off the statute book.

The Constitutional Controversy

Elsewhere we publish copies of correspondence between His Excellency the Governor and His Worship Mayor of Victoria, arising out of a public meeting held at the T. Royal, a short time ago. This correspondence is scarcely complete, as a copy of the Petition, which we have been unable to procure. We

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday May 4 1870.

The Registration of Titles Bill.

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Notwithstanding this fact, one would naturally suppose that the powers that be would not be unambitious of so exercising their superior rights as to acquire and enjoy a reputation for that dignified wisdom and that consideration for the public welfare which alone can win for them the respect and confidence of the people.

Especially might such conduct be looked for at a period like the present when the chronic dissatisfaction of the public with the constitution of the Government has culminated in the loud and general cry for Responsible Government.

Bearing in mind that, on the one hand, such a display of liberality and simulated deference to public feeling, in respect of the very important measure which we are about to allude to, could not affect in the least degree any of the cardinal features in the Government policy—such as keeping up the existing establishments, defeating all attempts at retrenchment and providing for the due payment of all the officials—and that, on the other hand, it might, happily, tend in some measure to make the Government popular and cause the cry for a change in its form to abate, it is difficult to understand why our official statesmen have so capriciously wielded their power.

however, succeeded in obtaining the addendum which the Mayor made to the petition, and which appears to have constituted its most objectionable feature. It runs as follows:

"As Chairman of the meeting held at the Theatre, I cannot fail to have been impressed with the idea that Mr Humphreys used language calculated to show that Mr Taylor was a dishonest man; but that he did not say so in the Legislative Council was a rotten affair in itself, which I fully endorse."

Although obviously intended as merely an expression of the Mayor's own personal views, this addendum is held, and perhaps not incorrectly so, to cover all the names placed under it. We must express regret that the Mayor should not have rested content with subscribing to the petition itself, and the addition was all the more unfortunate from the circumstance of its having been the means of placing some other signers in a position which they had no intention of occupying.

We expressed sincere regret at the time on account of the personalities and invectives indulged in by one of the speakers at the public meeting which has resulted so unhappily. While heartily sharing the hope and belief that there are but few in the colony who have so far forgotten their manhood and self-respect as not to condemn the present system of Government, we are still of opinion that the best way to obtain relief is not by unseemly indignation in unreasoning denunciation and abuse of those who conduct the affairs of the colony, in most instances, we are led to believe, to the best of their ability.

Such a course is calculated to put a more liberal form of Government farther off, rather than to accelerate a change which most persons desire. It is by a firm and dignified opposition to the system, not to the individuals who carry it out, that we shall most surely and speedily obtain those full powers of self-government without which there can never be either contentment or prosperity.

Friday April 29. BENEFIT OF Mr E C MELVILLE.—The benefit of Mr E C Melville, one of the most accomplished actors and popular gentlemen connected with the Bases Company, will take place this evening, and a splendid bill offered for the occasion.

Correspondence between the Executive and the Mayor.

MEMORIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, April 20th, 1870.

Sir.—I am directed by the Governor to acquaint you that he has received a memorial signed by yourself and others, having reference to proceedings taken in the Legislative Council respecting language alleged to have been used by a member of that body at a public meeting held in the city of Victoria, casting approbation upon the character and constitution of the Legislature of the colony.

The Governor desires me to express his surprise and regret, that you and other gentlemen signing the memorial in question, should so far have forgotten your self-respect, and the respect due to His Excellency as the Queen's Representative, as to state formally that you endorse the language or expressions which you admit that Mr Humphreys used on the occasion to which reference is made with regard to the legally constituted Legislature of the Colony.

Such a course, in His Excellency's opinion, is not calculated to foster any confidence in the part of Her Majesty's Government, or to raise intelligent public opinion in other legislative institutions or responsible government.

These expressions were altogether in my opinion misplaced in this case as His Excellency must, I presume, be aware, that Her Majesty does not possess in her broad domains more devoted or loyal subjects who yield to none in their attachment to her Majesty Her Crown and dignity, than the signers of that Memorial.

It may not be out of place, and I trust His Excellency will pardon me in making the remark when I state that His Excellency has scarcely well considered these expressions before they were uttered.

These expressions were altogether in my opinion misplaced in this case as His Excellency must, I presume, be aware, that Her Majesty does not possess in her broad domains more devoted or loyal subjects who yield to none in their attachment to her Majesty Her Crown and dignity, than the signers of that Memorial.

firm reliance may be placed, and whose training and habits especially qualify them for North-West service. It is rumored that Chief Johnson of the Six Nations has offered a force of 800 warriors ready to place themselves at the disposal of the government in this matter. No troops could be found anywhere better adapted to the work before them. They are devoted to the Crown; they are adepts in irregular warfare; and they are thoroughly amenable to the recognized canon of civilized humanity.

The Ottawa papers state that a deputation of six chiefs of the Six Nation Indians waited on the Hon. Secretary of State for the Provinces, for the purpose of paying their respects to him, and laying before him a statement of the affairs of the tribes. The body to which the delegation belongs is the Six nation Settlement of Tudorara, on the Grand River, one of the most prosperous Indian settlements under the Canadian Government.

In 1864 the band numbered 2,718 souls, and has been steadily increasing since that time. It had then, as now, eight schools, well attended and conducted, and over 13,000 acres of land under cultivation.

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The particulars of the International Rowing match will be read with interest. The course was from Putney to Mortlake, about four miles and a quarter. Notwithstanding great pressure was brought to bear upon the Conservancy of the Thames to allow a private steamer to follow the boat race, but two official steamers were permitted to do so.

When all employment becomes scarce and the mind incapable of continued application to any subject through weariness and exhaustion of the body, then some health-giving tonic is necessary to supply upon the liver and stomach, and gradually increasing the force of the circulation, and of the digestive system, will be found to remove the difficulty.

exactly five o'clock the Oxonians shot out from their boat-house at Putney and received an ovation from the spectators almost equal to that given the Oxford four when they ran against the Harvards last year.

The momentary struggle turned in favor of the Cantabs, though the latter were evidently rowing within their strength, and at Hammersmith bridge, Cambridge was clear of the Oxords. Under the arch the Oxonians again sprang, and succeeded in reducing the gain of their opponents to half a length.

The Marquis of Athol has died from the effects of a fall while hunting. The Earl of Bessborough, Lord Graves, an Irish peer, and Mr E Danson, M P for Newark, and nephew of the Speaker, are dead. Dr T Parry, the Bishop of Barbadoes, also is dead.

The Kingston Whig says: We are informed that the Supreme Grand Lodge of Canada is to hold its next Annual Meeting in the Kingston Orange Hall Building, on the twenty-first day of June next, and that notice of motions and other proceedings are already on the Registry from all parts of the Dominion.

The British Minister at Washington has intimated to our Government that the American Executive have received warning of a projected Fenian raid along the frontier from Fort Huron to St. Albans.

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Successes, Jams, Bedford, etc.

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By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Eastern States.

Washington, April 28.—Senator presented a memorial from a committee of colored people asking that the word "white" be stricken from the naturalization law.

Europe.

Paris, April 28.—The police authorities are making great preparations during the period for taking counts and declaring the vote of the plebiscite.

Spain.

Madrid, April 28.—The Spanish authorities have delivered over the steamer Lloyd.

France.

Paris, April 28.—Benton in the Bank of France has decreased eight and a half millions of francs in the past week.

London.

London, April 28.—Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £200,000 in the past week.

Portland.

Portland, April 28.—The steamer California arrived last evening and is advertised to sail on Tuesday, 3rd May.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Passengers.

Per steamer WILSON & HUNT, in Puget Sound.

Imports.

Per steamer WILSON & HUNT, in Puget Sound.

Exports.

Per steamer WILSON & HUNT, in Puget Sound.

Canada.

Ottawa, April 28.—In the Commons Chamber announced that the Red River delegation had been consulted by the government.

Ontario.

London, April 28.—The Captain-General telegraphs that the Spanish troops at Nizara killed thirty insurgents.

California.

San Francisco, April 28.—The sidewheel steamer California, recently purchased by the N P T Co, sails on her inaugural trip to Portland on the 5th of May.

Chlorodyne.

Dr J. Collins Brown's Chlorodyne.

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Ayer's Hair Vigor. For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Ayer's Ague Cure. For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed. For Coughs, Colds, Influenza.

Eley's Ammunition. THE ROYAL CARTRIDGES.

Dr J. Collins Brown's Chlorodyne. This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep.

Worcestershire Sauce. THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE. THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

WATERPROOF Central Fire Metal. THE ONLY CARTRIDGE.

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