

# THE BRITISH and Victoria Chronicle

VOL. 9. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY

**WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST**  
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.  
**HIGGINS, LONG & CO.**  
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AGENTS:  
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J. H. BROWN, Advertising Agent.

Ten months have elapsed since the Legislative Council passed a resolution requesting Governor Seymour to take steps, "without delay," to secure the admission of this Colony into the British North American Confederacy; and up to the present time we are in entire ignorance of the action of His Excellency in the matter, nor is there the slightest indication that any steps have been taken at all with a view of accomplishing this so much desired object, as expressed through the representatives of the people, as well also as in a more popular manner. We do not overlook the fact of the necessity of a reasonable time being required to mature a measure of such vital importance to the future well-being of the country; and besides, at the time of the passing of the resolution referred to the precise action necessary to be taken by the Government of this Colony in order to effect Union with Canada was not clearly understood; but, since the Imperial act has been published and proclaimed, the mode of action on our part becomes clear and simple, and therefore, Governor Seymour, in acting upon the authority of the expressed wishes of the Legislative Council—if he had felt so disposed—would have found no difficulty in having the preliminaries so arranged that at the first session of the Canadian Parliament the terms of our admission would have been one of the first measures considered. Instead, however, of having done so, we have every reason to believe that he has willfully delayed and retarded the measure which he in good faith pledged himself to perform. If there were any obstacles in the way, such as the opposition of a considerable portion of the people of this Colony, or any reluctance on the part of those with whom we seek to join in Confederation, or any other cause whatever, beyond his own desire, and that of some of his interested friends, to defer it, he should have, months since, communicated the fact to his Council and the people, and much inquietude and dissatisfaction would have been allayed. But we are quite well convinced that no good cause whatever exists for the delay which has been occasioned. We know too well the mind of the people of the Province, as expressed through the press, and by their leading public men, to believe that any cause for delay is to be found in the Government or Parliament of Canada as at present constituted; but, on the contrary, they would be glad to embrace us under the aegis of the Dominion flag, and are even now anxiously waiting the proposition of British Columbia as required by the terms of the Imperial Act of Union. As regards the wishes of the people of this Colony—outside of that small circle of officialdom at New Westminster—we will not insult the intelligence of our readers by attempting an argument to show not only their willingness but their great impatience to be among the first of that band of Colonies which is to stretch from sea to sea and form an empire which is destined to become the pride of the world in presenting to the nations of the earth the freest

and freest form of government yet known to man. We therefore do not hesitate to say that further delay in the matter on the part of Mr Seymour would be an outrage upon the liberties of a people who have ever regarded themselves as a free Government and whose rights too gross to justify a suspension, the time has fully arrived when he should have convened his Council; it behooves him to convene the Legislature at once, in order that legal steps may be taken to secure the present session of the

a measure not only greatly desired by the people of this Colony, but one which is anxiously looked for by the Governments of England and Canada, and opposed only by those who have an interest in the welfare of the country merely so far as it may provide for them a position and a salary which they perhaps can not easily obtain under any other condition, or at least in any free Colony, whose laws and Government are made responsible to the will of the people. The loss of time which has occurred, and the neglect in not having sent a suitable delegation to Canada, can only now be compensated by substituting telegraphic communication, which perhaps may prove less expensive than a delegation, and upon the whole more satisfactory, particularly if resorted to whilst the Legislative bodies of Canada and British Columbia are in session. In view, therefore, of the shortness of time in which legislative action can be made available in effecting union during the present year, and the seeming indifference of Governor Seymour in the matter, we think it behoves the leading men in the Colony to adopt such measures as will convince His Excellency of the necessity of yielding at once to the pressing and serious demands of those over whom he has been appointed to administer Government by a sovereign who has long since learned to regard the will of the people as the highest power in the land.

**Monday, Jan 13.**  
**MUNICIPAL RATES.**—The Town Clerk gives notice that the Fourth Quarter's Municipal Rates, together with all outstanding amounts due, must be paid on or before the first day of February, proximo, or proceedings will be instituted for the recovery thereof, together with the expenses of collection. Attention to the requirements of this notice may save citizens expense.

**GRATUITIES.**—The shipments of coal for the year 1867 amounted to 31,174 tons 5 cwt against 25,212 tons 5 cwt., in 1866. Showing an increase in favor of 1867 of 5962 tons 10 cwt.; and there is every reason to believe that the total shipment of the present year will be greatly in excess of that of last year. Every productive interest in this Colony is looking up.

We remind our readers that Mr Harnett's lecture will be given to-night, in the Alhambra, at half past 7. His Worship the Mayor will preside. There will be no difference in the price of admission, and tickets can be had at the book stores, hotels, and at the hall on the evening of the lecture.

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**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**—The schooner Alaska, Capt. Osborn, having taken in the freight that offered at this port has sailed for Puget Sound to complete her cargo for San Francisco, for which port she will sail in a few days.

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The Otter will proceed to Sitka about the end of this week, calling at Queen Charlotte Island on her way up, should sufficient inducement offer.

The Prince of Wales will sail about to-day week for London. She will have a few passengers and a good freight.

**HAY.**—The steamer Fly, with a cargo of Spanish hay, grown near the Isles, arrived yesterday morning.

**Australia.**  
**NEW SOUTH WALES.**  
Sydney dates are to October 11th.  
A flock of brown moths have been seen everywhere in the colony for the last week or two. It is feared that they will prove to be the harbinger of some destructive grub.

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There is a great flood at Hay nearly as high as in 1852, and the river is still rising. A great many families are flooded out. At other places in the same direction the waters are said to be unusually high.

The Government were defeated in the Assembly on the motion for the second reading of their new land bill on October 22nd. There was a majority of 32 to 30 against the bill. Several members abstained from voting.

It is stated that the order of Masonry is very popular amongst the Chinese, and that there are many Mongolian members of the craft in the Braidwood district.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales was in session.

Sir John and Lady Young have been so much pressed by all classes of the community to stay and receive the Duke of Edinburgh, that they have determined to postpone their departure until the 24th of December.

A letter dated Sydney, October 25th, says: On Monday, the 25th inst., a deputation of gentlemen waited upon the Ministers for the purpose of urging upon the Government, through Mr. Byrnes, the necessity of filling in the Blackwattle swamp.

The works of the Australia Paper Company at Liverpool are completed and are found to work satisfactorily. The directors hope to be able to manufacture paper in about a fortnight.

An effort is being made to give a treat to the poor at Sydney in commemoration of the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh.

The news of the arrival of the Galates at Adelaide on the 30th instant, has been received in Sydney with very great satisfaction.

The Chinese Immigration Bill has been read a third time and passed in the Legislative Council.

**GENERAL INTER-COLONIAL NEWS.**  
The following is collated from the Australian papers of October 31st:  
The difficulty between the two houses of the Victorian Legislature with reference to the passing of the Appropriation Bill still continues. The Legislative Council have a second time rejected the bill, on account of its containing a grant of £20,000 to Lady Darling, wife of Sir C. Darling, late Governor of the colony. The Council have, however, intimated their willingness to give earnest and serious consideration to the grant, whenever the Assembly choose to send it up in such a manner as not to preclude their giving effect to their opinions upon it.

The works at the Graving Dock at Williamstown, Victoria, are progressing satisfactorily.

In the early part of the month there were some very heavy floods in the lower districts of Gippsland, Victoria; three men were drowned and much property destroyed.

It is intended to temporarily finish the front of the Parliament Houses at Melbourne in wood, and to illuminate it on the visit of Prince Alfred.

The members of the Queensland Legislative Assembly have passed a series of resolutions declaring the advisability of giving aid to the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of that colony.

A terrific hurricane passed over Doyleston, Victoria, on the 4th ultimo; trees were uprooted, and several buildings blown down.

A telegram appears in the Courier from Rockhampton, dated September 21th, to the effect that a new rush had taken place to the Sugarloaf Mountains, near Rosewood.

Within 16 years the two colonies of Victoria and New South Wales have produced a supply of gold amounting in value to £150,000 sterling, four-sixths of which have been the produce of Victoria alone.

Gold has been found on the sources of the Mary River, 60 miles from Maryborough, Queensland. Two hundred ounces of gold have been brought in. One man

working a profitable pursuit, has been discovered in the Burnett district, Queensland. The discovery was made by a working man.

The Nelson papers report that a large rush has occurred to a place called Mount Richmond, about 20 miles north of Westport. It was stated to be turning out well. Near Collingwood, very rich diggings have been discovered between Bedstead Gully and Slate River.

A new seam of coal three feet thick has been struck at Cape Patterson.

A gentleman in Ipswich received by the last mail a letter from Mr. Eckerley, M. P. from Wigan, and proprietor of an extensive cotton mill in Manchester, which states that the staple of Queensland cotton is so worn and broken in ginning as to render it too short to suit the machinery at present in general use, and that therefore very few mill owners feel disposed to purchase it.

It has been ascertained that the height of Mount Cook, on the West Coast of New Zealand, is 12,262 feet.

An experiment is being made to introduce trout into the New Zealand waters.

The association established at Hobartown for the purpose of securing the abolition of State aid to religion, has decided to publish a small monthly newspaper expressing its views on the subject, and to circulate 19,000 copies throughout the Colony.

Speaking of the introduction of South Sea Islanders into Queensland as laborers, the Brisbane Courier of October 22d remarks: The more thoroughly the South Sea Island labor question is ventilated, the more clearly does it appear that it is nothing more nor less than a system of slavery very similar to that which existed in America a century ago, except that up to the present time men only have been brought away from the Islands and they are under promise to be returned after serving a certain number of years to their Queensland masters. "The despatches and correspondence in connection with the introduction of South Sea Islanders into this colony," laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly last week, are singularly confirmatory of this fact, and therefore worthy of notice.

A vote of want of confidence in the Ministry (Victoria), moved by Mr. Robertson, had, after three days debate in the Legislative Assembly, been negatived by 31 to 21.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church was in session in Sydney.

The contest for the championship of New South Wales between William Hickey of Newcastle and Richard Green of Sydney—the former staking £120 to the latter's £100—took place on the 26th ult., and resulted in Hickey finishing about five boats' lengths ahead of his opponent. The fairness of the race is disputed, but no imputation is thrown on Hickey. The stakes have, however, been handed over. A new match is arranged between the men.

The 18th Royal Irish is the only regiment to be left in New Zealand, and it is to be stationed at Auckland.

Favorable intelligence continues to be received from the Cape Diggings, Northern Queensland. Gold is now being obtained in good paying quantities. There has lately been plenty of rain and provisions are said to be abundant.

The loss of sheep in the western districts of Victoria, in consequence of severe storms, has been very great of late.

The approaching departure of Sir George Grey from New Zealand seems to be viewed with very general regret throughout the Islands. Addresses have been presented to him from both Houses of Parliament of a character very far from being merely formal.

It is stated in the New Zealand newspapers that platinum has been discovered in the beach diggings at Jackson's Bay. Two ounces of the metal had been sold to a dealer in Hokitika. The digger stated that he could wash out from 6 to 8 oz. per day.

Attention has lately been directed to

Silence is one of the negative virtues. The best capital to begin with—A capital wife.

When is a flea like a locomotive? When it goes over the sleepers.

When will the laundresses strike? When the iron's hot.

It is the lot of humanity to err at times, as the drunken man said when he missed the pigsty for his bed room.

Lord Lytton has written two new plays, and is looking for a manager.

\$100,000 is to be expended in furnishing a new hotel in Portland, Maine.

In Spain, out of a population of 15,673,000, according to the last census, 12,000,000 could neither read nor write.

Painting Prince Arthur's face with collodion has prevented any traces of the smallpox, with which he has been sick.

The Presse says that in the battle of Mentana the French troops began shooting when 1,000 metres distant from the enemy.

A Russian officer has invented an inexpensive apparatus for throwing light on objects under water, for the use of divers, etc.

Arrests have been made of the man who was intoxicated with success and the individual who was staggered by the result.

A traveler was induced to go into a cook shop by this inscription on the door: "Boiled at two pence a head." He was not a little disappointed by two courses of potatoes.

A Wisconsin paper, describing a large farm which the advertiser wants to sell, adds the following: "The surrounding country is most beautiful; also, two wagons and a yoke of steers of best quality."

When Orator Hunt (who was a blacking manufacturer) was in Parliament, the late Sir Robert Peel so far forgot himself as to taunt him with this fact, whereupon Hunt sarcastically replied: "The truth is, the honorable member is the first gentleman in his family, and I am the first tradesman in mine."

**Temperate Habits of President Johnson—Letter from B. B. French.**  
The following letter from B. B. French is published in the Washington Intelligence, to the editor of which it was addressed:  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1867.  
I have just read, with exceeding regret, a statement recently made by him, spoke of President Johnson as a drunkard. I feel it to be a duty that I owe not only to the President, but to the community, to say that probably no person has had a better opportunity, from April, 1865, to this time, to judge of the habits of the President than I have. As Commissioner of Public Buildings, duty required that I should visit the President's House almost daily, and no week passed when I did not have personal interviews with President Johnson. I have seen him at all hours of the day—in his office, in his sleeping room, in his reception room—and never have I seen him in the least under the influence of strong drink, nor did I ever see him taste any but once, and then, when in company with many gentlemen, at their urgent solicitation, he poured into a glass perhaps half a table-spoonful, and drank in company with the rest.

I was with him throughout his journey to Boston, and I saw him in places where intoxicating liquor was abundant; but he followed strictly the injunction, "Touch not, taste not, handle not," so far as my observation extended.

I sincerely believe Andrew Johnson to be as temperate a man in all his habits as any in the United States.

Hon. Mr. Price is not the only man who has been misled by false statements, as I well know from the questions that have been put to me when visiting New England friends.

Respectfully yours,  
B. B. FRENCH.

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TERMS:  
For Annual in Advance.....\$5 00  
For Six Months.....\$3 00  
For Three Months.....\$2 00  
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
OFFICE—Colonist Building, Government and Langley  
streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.  
**AGENTS.**  
S. D. Levi, Nainaimo, V. I.  
Holder & Hart, Victoria, B. C.  
San Francisco, Cal.  
Hart & Co., New Westminster, B. C.  
Hart & Co., Vancouver, B. C.  
Hart & Co., Seattle, Wash.  
Hart & Co., Tacoma, Wash.  
Hart & Co., Everett, Wash.  
Hart & Co., Olympia, Wash.  
Hart & Co., Port Townsend, Wash.  
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obtained, in 10 days, 70 ounces of coarse gold. The working is all surface, no sinking. The extent is not yet known. A nugget, weighing 41 ounces, is reported to have been found.  
There was a terrible thunderstorm with hail, rain and sleet, on the afternoon of the 22d ultimo. Many windows were broken, and the streets flooded.  
The foundation stone of the New Government Office was laid in Adelaide on the 22d ultimo.  
Great complaints are being made by the South Australian farmers with respect to the scarcity of agricultural laborers. The matter has been brought under the notice of the Government.  
A gentleman in Ipswich received by the last mail a letter from Mr Eckersley, M. P., from Wigan, and proprietor of an extensive cotton mill in Manchester, which states that the staple of Queensland cotton is so worn and broken in ginning as to render it too short to suit the machinery at present in general use, and that therefore very few mill owners feel disposed to purchase it.  
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Attention has lately been directed to

the existence of a self-gold near Ballarat, and it is believed that the Government, through Mr. Newberry, the Government analyst, in a report states that it is clear, sparkling, madorous and pungent. The water differs from most mineral waters by containing no sulphates, and by the large quantity of carbonate of magnesia, which tends to make the water a milder aperient and a more pleasant beverage. A building for boiling purposes has been erected over the springs and it is anticipated that the Victoria mineral water will before long become a popular drink.  
Silence is one of the negative virtues. The best capital to begin with—A capital wife.  
When is a flea like a locomotive? When it goes over the sleepers.  
When will the laundresses strike? When the iron's hot.  
It is the lot of humanity to err at times, as the drunken man said when he mistook the pigsty for his bed room.  
Lord Lytton has written two new plays and is looking for a manager.  
\$100,000 is to be expended in furnishing a new hotel in Portland, Maine.  
In Spain, out of a population of 15,673,000, according to the last census, 12,000,000 could neither read nor write.  
Painting Prince Arthur's face with collodion has prevented any traces of the smallpox, with which he has been sick.  
The Presse says that in the battle of Mentana the French troops began shooting when 1,000 metres distant from the enemy.  
A Russian officer has invented an inexpensive apparatus for throwing light on objects under water, for the use of divers, etc.  
Arrests have been made of the man who was intoxicated with success and the individual who was staggered by the result.  
A traveler was induced to go into a cook shop by this inscription: "Roast and boiled at two pence a head." He was not a little disappointed by two courses of potatoes.  
A Wisconsin paper, describing a large farm which the advertiser wants to sell, adds the following: "The surrounding country is most beautiful; also, two wagons and a yoke of steers."  
When Orator Hunt (who was a blacking manufacturer) was in Parliament, the late Sir Robert Peel so far forgot himself as to taunt him with this fact, whereupon Hunt sarcastically replied: "The truth is, the honorable member is the first gentleman in his family, and I am the first tradesman in mine."  
**Temperate Habits of President Johnson—Letter from B. B. French.**  
The following letter from B. B. French is published in the Washington Intelligencer, to the editor of which it was addressed: WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1867.  
I have just read, with exceeding regret, a statement recently made by him, spoke of President Johnson as a drunkard.  
I feel it to be a duty that I owe not only to the President, but to the community, to say, that probably no person has had a better opportunity, from April, 1865, to this time, to judge of the habits of the President than I have. As Commissioner of Public Buildings, duty required that I should visit the President's House almost daily, and no week passed when I did not have personal interviews with President Johnson. I have seen him at all hours of the day—in his office, in his sleeping room, in his reception room—and never have I seen him in the least under the influence of strong drink, nor did I ever see him taste any but once, and then, when in company with many gentlemen, at their urgent solicitation, he poured into a glass perhaps half a tablespoonful, and drank in company with the rest.  
I was with him throughout his journey to Boston, and I saw him in places where intoxicating liquor was abundant; but he followed strictly the injunction, "Touch not, taste not, handle not," so far as my observation extended.  
I sincerely believe Andrew Johnson to be as temperate a man in all his habits as any in the United States.  
Hon Mr Price is not the only man who has been misled by false statements, as I well know from the questions that have been put to me when visiting New England friends.  
Respectfully yours,  
B. B. FRENCH.

By British Colonist.  
CHRONICLE.

Monday, January 14, 1868

... in American politics, if the past is at least delayed. The attempt to impeach the President by Congress will apparently result in failure—noses having been counted and only fifty-four members of the House being regarded as certain to vote for impeachment, and except a majority of that body are exasperated by some invasion of what they conceive to be their rights, the session is likely to come to an end with Mr Johnson still the occupant of the Presidential chair. The late elections were an awful rebuke to the Radicals. In every Northern State where the issue was raised, negro suffrage was voted down, and now the people of the North are asked if they would be justified in forcing upon the Southerners, at the point of the bayonet, a system which they themselves have rejected? The answer will be given next fall, when a President and Members of Congress are to be chosen; and from present appearances the Radicals, but lately so powerful, will elect very few of their men. Colfax, Wade and Chase (noted Radicals) who were spoken of by their party as available candidates for the Presidency, have been dropped with a suddenness which must have hurt their feelings; and General Grant, "the Washington Sphinx," as he is called, because he will not state his political views, is now the favorite of the conservative wing of the Republicans, who believe that his ideas are moderate, and that he possesses great administrative ability. The Democrats are pressing the claims of General Hancock upon public notice. Hancock succeeded the tyrant Sheridan in command at New Orleans, and has set aside the obnoxious measures of that commander and reinstated the civil officers who were turned out of office by Sheridan. Only a few papers bring forward Mr Johnson's name for the Presidency, yet no better man than Mr Johnson could be found for the position. During the rebellion he stood in the foremost ranks of the Union's defenders, and since the South was crushed he has borne patiently the greatest amount of vituperation, abuse and obloquy ever offered a public man, and has lived to humble his political adversaries to the dust and to see his policy triumphant. Mr Johnson saved the Democratic party, and in doing that saved the United States from falling into a state of anarchy and confusion similar to that which periodically convulses the Mexican Republic. He deserves well of his country. The execution of the Fenian convicts at Manchester has created a hubbub in the States. Stress is laid upon the fact that two of the executed men, who, though born British subjects, were naturalized American citizens, were denied trial by a jury composed half of Americans and half of British subjects—the judges deciding that the well-known axiom in English law of "once a British subject always a British subject," held good, notwithstanding their naturalization. The Fenian sympathizers in the United States contend that the rights of American naturalized citizens in England are the same as though they had been natives of the United States. An appeal is therefore made to the American Government to protect its naturalized citizens abroad, and to insist that they shall be accorded the same privileges that are extended to other foreigners. The American Government, in answer to this demand, has called the attention of the British Government to the matter. Several American papers in the Fenian interest claim that there exists an analogy between the act of Great Britain in 1812, in boarding American ships and carrying off naturalized American citizens to serve in her navy, and the refusal of the English Judges to grant a mixed jury for the trial of the Fenians. But the argument is absurd. In the case of the impressed seamen it was the American flag that was outraged. The act was substantially the same as if American territory had been invaded by an armed British

force. But in the case of the Fenians, they selected their ground—they chose British soil on which to commit offences against British law. By that law they have been tried, found guilty and executed, for crimes which would have insured their hanging in their adopted country, and their memories deserve the execration instead of the sympathy of the great nation which they claimed as their own.

Wednesday, Jan 8

Abstract of Rain Register

Kept on board H.M.S. Zetland, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1867.

Month.	Total Fall in 24 hours.	Total Fall in 48 hours.	Total Fall in 72 hours.	Rainy Days.	Showery Days.
October.....	5.08	5.21	9.0	1.04	7.....10
November.....	2.68	2.76	7.0	0.61	3.....10
December.....	8.85	8.98	14.0	3.14	7.....11
	16.59	16.95			17 36

Rainy days—those on which .25 of an inch or more fell; Showery days—those on which less than .25 fell.

**COMMUNICATION WITH THE RIVER**—We greatly fear that the Fraser has succumbed to the biting cold of the past few days and is frozen to its mouth; and as the New Westminster papers pronounce the Brighton road impassable, the denizens of that town are completely shut off from communication with the outer world. The government despatches may consequently miss the mailboat, which starts for California to-morrow. This situation is greatly to be deplored; but it is the natural result of the continuance of the public offices at a point where nature interposes insuperable obstacles to the successful transaction of business. It is gratifying to know, however, that the first step towards removing the capital to Victoria has been already taken and that before another month has rolled around the whole establishment will be located at Victoria—the proper place for it, if economy and efficiency be the objects sought.

**"I AM NOT MAD!"**—On Sunday a respectable-looking man, who gave the name of George Richards, presented himself at the door of the Police Barracks and stated that he was a resident of New Westminster and had gone mad there; he begged to be taken in and cared for. His prayer was heeded and he was locked up for the night. Yesterday Mr Pemberton questioned the man, when it was discovered that, notwithstanding he does hail from New Westminster, his mental organization is unimpaired. When called on to plead, he said "not mad, but drunk your Lordship," and was dismissed upon payment of a fine of 5s.

New York papers chronicle a very natural mistake made a few days ago in a railroad car. A poor woman had her pocket picked of a wallet containing all the money she had, whereupon the gentlemen passengers clubbed together and made up her loss to her. Then three of the gentlemen agreed among themselves to take a saunter among the passengers, to see how near they could come to each other, by physiological principles, in pointing out the thief. On comparing notes, it appeared that they had all, unknown to each other, selected the same individual. It was afterward ascertained that the person thus picked out was a New York Alderman.

**LOOK TO YOUR FASTENINGS.**—Two Indians were sent to prison for several months yesterday for robbing the store of P. Manetta, on Johnson street, of a quantity of spirits in bottles. The thieves removed the half shutter from the show window, broke a pane of glass and helped themselves to the goods. It appeared in evidence that the shutters were so insecure as to be easily opened from the outside—a state of things, the Police say, that is the case with all the half shutters in the city. This ought to be remedied, if storekeepers desire to preserve their property from the attacks of depredaters.

**ARRIVAL OF THE FIDELITER.**—The steamer Fideliter arrived from Portland yesterday at 1 1/2 o'clock, bringing a full freight and 13 passengers. She sailed from Portland on the 3rd inst. and crossed the Bar on Sunday morning. The Fideliter has received a new boiler since her last visit to this port. She will take the Alaska mail which came up on the California aboard, and will probably sail for New Archangel to-morrow morning.

**INSURANCE AGENCY.**—R. H. Adams, of this city, has been appointed Colonial Agent for the Builders' (Fire and Marine) Insurance Company of San Francisco, and the Continental Life Insurance Company of New York. These companies rank high in the list of American insurers as substantial and responsible institutions, and the establishment of an agency here will doubtless prove profitable as well as beneficial.

**THE CAPITAL QUESTION.**—We are credibly informed that a bearer of despatches on the Capital question arrived from the Colonial Office on the last mail steamer. The despatches instruct Governor Seymour to fix the Seat of Government at Victoria, and were sent forward by the Enterprise on Friday last. The proclamation is expected down to-morrow.

The heroes of '76 rebelled against England, the "mother country," because they were taxed without being allowed representation in the English Parliament. For more than two years the people of ten States of the Federal Union have been heavily taxed to support the Federal Government, and yet have been denied representation in Congress. Talk of the "wrongs of down-trodden Ireland!" The American Senators who recently expressed such sympathy with the exalted Fenians, had better brush the dust from their Southern doorstep before they meddle with the affairs of a foreign country.

**THE COLD SNAP.**—At daylight yesterday morning the thermometer stood at 15 degrees above zero. Policemen and others who were out all Sunday night state that the weather was several degrees colder than on Saturday night. All the ponds are frozen over and afford splendid skating.

**ALHAMBRA MUSICAL HALL.**—This beautiful hall will be opened as a Melodeon this evening, by Wm. Franklin, Ned Ward, George Pierce and Lafont, who have organized a Troupe and will give a select performance. The prices of admission are fixed at 50c. and 25c.

**WILLIS BOND,** the colored orator, was arrested on Sunday for going to Dunlop's stables and "kicking up a fuss." On his way to the Barracks he resisted and struck the policeman. Yesterday he was profuse in his apologies, which the officer accepted and Willis was discharged.

**THE WIRES** worked well yesterday, but were stopped with private business until too late an hour for the transmission of a news despatch.

**FOR THE MAINLAND.**—The steamer Enterprise will sail for Burrard Inlet at 7 o'clock this morning. It is feared she will not be back in time to connect with the ocean steamer for San Francisco.

**IKTAS.**—The Police, on Saturday, searched several native shanties and recovered a sufficient quantity of fancy goods and other wares to stock a haberdashery.

**ANOTHER MAIL.**—The Fideliter brought an English mail which left San Francisco by the Portland steamer about a week before the California sailed for this port.

**AMONG THE PASSENGERS** by the Fideliter yesterday was Mr Richard Stark, who returns with recuperated health, after an absence at the East of eighteen months.

**THANKS.**—We are under obligations to Capt Erskine for a file of Portland papers to January 3rd.

**POSTPONED.**—Mr Marsh, in consequence of the cold weather, has postponed the theatre for a few days.

**THE Columbia River** was full of float-ice at last advice.

**THE Salem (Oregon) Woolen Factory** has been destroyed by fire.

Letter from Cariboo.

**CENTREVILLE CARIBOO, Dec. 14th, 1867.**  
EDITORS COLONIST.—Since the Cariboo Sentinel has suspended operation for the winter, I suppose your means of obtaining information in reference to the state of things in the Upper Country must be somewhat limited. Under such circumstances probably an occasional letter from a friend will be welcome.

The weather in Cariboo up to the present time has been singularly open and mild, the result is that mining operations are yet being carried on quite successfully in many sections of the country. Water is quite plentiful, and the recent heavy falls of snow we have had will so protect the ground from frost that it is confidently hoped the supply will continue for some weeks yet. On William Creek an improved feeling has been created by the successful opening of the Bad Rock Drain after the whole summer and fall had been spent in efforts to accomplish it. Several claims will now be able to work profitably which have been idle for months, thus giving employment to many men who no doubt are sadly in need of work.

On Mosquito and Red Gulches everything looks lovely. Several claims are still being worked, notwithstanding the lateness of the season, and some of them yielding large returns. The Minnehaha washed up this week a trifle over two hundred ounces, and seems to be improving in richness every day. The Big Lead, Willow and Joint Companies, all on Mosquito Gulch, are paying largely. The Ophir, Discovery, Tip-and-Slasher and Catch-it-if-you-can Companies, on Red Gulch, are also doing well. Several other Companies are taking out about wages, and others prospecting. Three of four other Gulches farther down Willow River, and emptying into it, are being well prospected this winter, and I hope in my next to be able to announce good prospects obtained in at least two of them. The subject which most engages the attention of this little community at present is the proposal to organize a company for the purpose of prospecting Willow River; this river, as all your readers are aware who know anything of this district, runs through one of the richest sections of

Cariboo; its bars and benches for many miles are known to have much fine gold, the gulches and streams emptying into it have been proved (some of them at least) to be exceedingly rich, and the most practical miners unhesitatingly give it as their opinion that if its bed-rock channel could ever be reached, a golden harvest, before which all other yields of Cariboo would appear insignificant, would inevitably be obtained. It is proposed to organize a company, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be divided into one hundred shares, of two hundred and fifty dollars each. This amount, it is believed, will be quite sufficient to put down a large shaft: to bed-rock, and drift until the channel is found. So sanguine are the people of this place that the thing can be accomplished that they have in this small community subscribed over six thousand dollars of the stock. I think the importance of this movement to the Colony can scarcely be over-estimated. Should it be a success and good prospects obtained, a section of mining country, nearly fifty miles in length, would be brought into notice, making room for and probably giving profitable employment to several thousand men. The gentleman who has been mainly instrumental in getting the project started will call upon you in Victoria and I respectfully ask for your kind consideration and assistance. It is no Joint-Stock Bubble, but an honest effort to accomplish an important and useful work. Ere this reaches you, probably, Victoria will be enjoying her Christmas holidays, perhaps some of your readers while eating their Christmas dinner with pleasant friends will remember with a kindly thought us poor unfortunate Caribooites who on the same day will no doubt be found toiling our way through sixteen feet (more or less) of snow to greet our fellow-unfortunates and bid them with a ghastly grin a Merry Christmas, and partake it may be of their holiday cheer of bacon and beans. However, the boys of Centreville expect to come to Victoria next fall with a pocket full of rocks (yellow ones), and in order to accomplish this we are prepared to submit to cold weather, coarse grub, rough society and any other inconvenience with the resolution of philosophers. One word more and I close this already too long epistle. When disappointed men tell you that Cariboo is a played out or gone-in country, do not hesitate to give any such statement an unqualified denial; this country will continue to yield for years to come large quantities of gold to enrich the Colony of British Columbia. B.

Dominion of Canada.

**THE LOCAL MINISTERS.**—Sir J. A. Macdonald moved the following resolution:—Notice having been taken by a member of this House that the Hon John Sandfield Macdonald, a member of the Executive Council and Attorney-General of the Province of Ontario, and the Hon Christopher Dunkin, a member of the Executive Council and Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, have been sitting and voting in this House during the present session, it is therefore resolved that it be referred to the Standing Committee of Privileges and Elections to enquire whether the said John Sandfield Macdonald and Christopher Dunkin have a legal right to sit and vote in this House. Carried.

**NOTICES OF MOTIONS.**—Sir J. A. Macdonald, Minister of Justice, gave notice that on Tuesday he would move that the House do, on Thursday, resolve into Committee of the Whole to consider resolutions respecting the loan of three millions sterling for the Intercolonial Railway.

**ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.**—Mr Metcalf (E York) inquired whether the government would provide for reducing the present postage on letters.

Sir J. A. Macdonald replied that the measure when introduced would speak for itself. In reply to Mr Conell (Carleton, N. B.), Sir J. A. Macdonald said the government intended, during the first part of the session, to introduce a measure for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and that they designed to have further reports and surveys made to assist in determining what route should be adopted.

Hon Mr Anglin (Gloucester, N. B.) inquired whether, in filling vacancies in the Senate from the Province of New Brunswick, the Government intended to give due weight to the just and reasonable claims of the Catholics of New Brunswick to a representation in the Senate proportionate to their numbers.

Sir John A. Macdonald replied that there were two vacancies in the Senate from New Brunswick, and it was the intention of Government to fill these vacancies by the appointment of fit and proper persons.

Mr Mason (Soulages, Q.) inquired whether the Government intended to issue a new Commission of the Peace for the Dominion of Canada, or whether the right of appointing Justices of the Peace is invested in local governments for their respective Provinces.

Sir John A. Macdonald replied in the negative to the first part of the question. The second part of it, he said, belonged to a legal tribunal to determine.

Application has been made to Parliament for a charter for gold-mining in the township of Madoc, under the title of "The Wellington Gold-Mining Company of Madoc," by the Honorable John Carling, of London; John Crawford, Adam Crooks, Thomas Laitley, A. M. Smith, of Toronto. The Company will have a capital of \$200,000, divided into 40,000 shares of \$5 each. \$100,000 has already been subscribed and invested in the purchase lots in the fifth concession of Madoc.

Maritime Provinces.

The Nova Scotia Government has been formed as follows:—Mr Vail, Provincial Secretary. Mr Wilkins, Attorney-General. Mr Robertson, Commissioner of Public Works and Mines. Mr Amand, President of

the Executive Council. Messrs. Troop, McHefley, Flynn and Ferguson members of Council without office. Mr McDonald, editor of the Halifax Citizen, is appointed Queen's Printer.

The Judges of the Supreme Court have refused to accept their half yearly salary, claiming the advanced pay allowed to Canadian Judges since the Proclamation of the Union.

An expensive coffin, containing the body of an infant about two weeks old, was recently found floating in the water near Halifax.

**NEWFOUNDLAND SUING FOR ADMISSION INTO THE CONFEDERACY.**—A very interesting meeting to discuss the subject of Confederation was held in St John's Nov. 1st, at which, says a local paper, a good deal of information was brought out, calculated to make men think.

The Public Ledger, in noticing the meeting, makes the following significant observations:—

"The questions which seems to be pressing upon every one but the most thoughtless, are the necessity of a change, and what this change is to be. Is the country to be reduced to a few mercantile men with such a number of fishermen as will suffice for their purposes, or is it to be raised from a mere fishing station to a higher level, and progress thus made possible? If things continue much longer in their present state, we shall soon reach the former condition, for the Antil Confederates propose no scheme for the improvement of the country! And as the fisheries at present do not support the population, that population must come down to a point at which they can support it. On the other hand, union ensures progress. We have proof of it in the case of the sister country, whose progress is undeniable. The New Dominion must advance to a distinguished position in the world both of wealth and power, and Newfoundland, as a part of it, cannot fail to be carried forward in the same career.

**FLOUR IMPORTED INTO NEW BRUNSWICK.**—The following figures, compiled from reliable sources, make up a significant statement of the movements of the Flour Trade during the past three years.

In 1865 there were imported into our Province

From the United States.....	bbls. 205,372
From Canada.....	28,000
Total.....	233,372
In 1866, the importations were—	
From the United States.....	bbls. 89,915
From Canada.....	144,397
Total.....	234,314
In 1867, for nine months ending September 30th, the importations stood as follows:—	
From Canada via Portland.....	bbls. 128,219
From Canada via Boston, and New York.....	11,686
From Canada via Shediac.....	5,500
Total from Canada.....	145,405
Total from United States.....	16,021
Total for 9 months.....	161,426

Up to 1866 our Flour imported came almost entirely from the States; in that year the course of trade changed, and the imports from Canada were considerably in excess of those from the States; and this year, or, at least, up to the end of September, the quantity of American flour imported represents but a tithe of the whole. We notice, however, that a number of merchants are again advertising American brands, on hand and to arrive.—Halifax Chronicle.

The newspaper proprietors of St. John, N. B., have passed resolutions asking for the abolition of newspaper postage through the Dominion. There has been no postal tax on newspapers in the Maritime Provinces for some years past, and the people would not be satisfied if they had again to come under the yoke. The tax should certainly be altogether abolished under the new regime.

The people of St John are trying to secure the presence of Mr Dickens for a few readings.

The Anti-Confederates of Nova Scotia have excommunicated Stewart Campbell for "accepting the situation."

Gold has been discovered at Stickney Brook, a few miles above Woodstock. The specimens found are said to be very rich.

Great quantities of Canadian flour go to the Lower Provinces by Portland. Two vessels recently arrived at Halifax from that port with 3,300 barrels.

Street Traffic in London.

Last session of Parliament passed an Act for the regulation of the traffic in London, which is just coming into operation, and one of its effects is to deprive 50,000 persons, or including their families, 200,000 persons, of their livelihood. These are the street-traders, who have their stands on the edge of the side walks, or who sell from barrows by the curbstone. They deal in fish, vegetables, fruit nuts, cheap crockery, toys, almost everything except staple dry goods and groceries, selling to the poorer classes. To suddenly break up their business must produce great misery, and throw thousands upon the rates. Meetings have been held, and the Home Secretary appealed to; but the remedy is to build more markets. No city in the world is so badly provided. There is not one good market in this metropolis of three millions. One is now building at Smithfield. The best are crowded and shabby. Most are mere collections of narrow streets and hovels, and the most abominable nuisances. Now, before Parliament passed a law to sweep 50,000 traders out of the streets, it should have provided room for them elsewhere. If London had proper markets, street trading would be unnecessary. A Royal Commission to examine the matter and take testimony of leading costermongers would have been the proper course of proceeding.

PORTLAND has got a team fire engine and is justly proud thereof.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH

Eastern States.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 28.—Minister Clay, received official notification that the Emperor of China pointed Anson Burlingame special ambassador, as is supposed to result between the Eastern powers, and to settle many complicated which have arisen with other resident at Peking. Burlingame immediately via San Francisco. The New Year's reception at White House was the most several years. The receptions of departments were also and marked with good feeling. Grant's house was crowded till night.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The report of Stanton is completed, presented so the Senate. Stanton has made out a very the reports will fully exonerate charges of the President, and much light upon the Secret President's action, which has been ed in mystery. There is belief no doubt that Stanton will be and probably Grant will be retire even if ordered to remain President.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Col. R. resigned the Presidency of Brotherhood.

The Senate previously elected John O'Neill Vice-President. Joe Gibbons. O'Neill is now Brotherhood.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—Convention has adopted seven articles of Constitution. Article three slavery; article four, declares the press and speech; article declares right of people to assemble, and that the right shall never be abridged; article seven rehearse the common law writ of habeas corpus shall be New Orleans, Jan. 1.—The tion adopted articles in the forbidding passage of any law prices of labor, also prohibitions tests and qualifications for office.

Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—Members state that there are only bers of Congress opposed to J

Europe.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—tan accounts say a battle was 25th and 26th November, which were defeated and obliged to

LONDON, Jan. 2.—It is reported men who stormed the Martello

Cork came from the United States. Dr Livingstone is alive and advice received leaving doubt of his safety.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—It is the cent conference held on the E

tion at St. Petersburg, Russian diplomats has a warlike signi

FLORENCE, Jan. 1.—Baron was received to-day as Emb

Prussia and the North German

ation. He assured Napoleon earnest desire of the King of

peace and close friendship. Napoleon expressed in war

approval of the unity of the Na

many, and hoped the Bar

tion to promote peaceful relations

Prussia and France.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Adelina F

married to the Marquis Cou

PARIS, Jan. 3.—It is now

ceded that all hopes for a

ence on the Roman ques

abandoned.



In addressing our readers and fellow colonists in a leader inaugurating the New Year, we took occasion to congratulate the country upon the improved condition of things generally, which so obviously presents itself to any mind desirous, or capable of investigating the truth. We did not speak then, nor do we speak now, to any particular class of politicians; to those who imagine the end of our troubles would be in immediate annexation to America—which is all moonshine, because their taxation, *per se*, would crush us; to those who favor, like ourselves, the great idea of the age—Confederation—an idea in the accomplishment of which we see foreshadowed the transmission of English power and greatness to endless ages; or to those, be their name what it may, who have all some pet scheme or idea in the practical working of which the redemption of the Colony is to be found. But we did speak then, and we do speak now, to those true-hearted, earnest men in our midst, who have stood up so bravely during our time of adversity, whose steadfastness is found in their conviction that *within ourselves* we have the material resources to redeem the Colony without the aid of either England, America, Canada, or California, if it must needs come to that, and whose name during the last few months has almost become legion, rest their faith in Cariboo and its future. Let us inquire dispassionately how far "the faith that is in them" is wisely founded. The truth is, a rich mining country is like a rich man—everybody wishes to be his friend; but if the wealth of the one is withheld from national enterprises, or the other locked up in the earth, from want of capital, the world derives no benefit from either. If anything were needed to enforce this truth, the history of California, Australia, New Zealand, nay England herself, affords it. Let us ask in all honesty, in order to assist the development of our mineral resources, whether California and Australia especially, would be to-day, with all their subsidiary advantages, what they are, unless they had produced between fifty and sixty millions a year from their mines. Seeing such a result, capitalists in all parts of the world invested freely, when labor and capital became regulated, and the result of those investments is now the wonder of the world. It is true that Cariboo has not sustained her reputation for the last few years, not because she did not contain an equal wealth, but because individual enterprise had to take the place of capital, and that enterprise, the vastness of which we in Victoria have no conception, lacking a sufficiency of means to insure success necessarily failed, and entailed discredit upon everything connected with it. But in spite of all physical difficulty, all official mismanagement, all absence of capital, all want of confidence—everything, in fact, that could delay her development—how is it with Cariboo in the opening of 1868? We do not hesitate to say she never had a brighter future. Steadily, with less means, and less population, she has held her own through the worst, until last summer she produced more gold than she has done since the year of her glory, 1863, with nearly one-third of her best claims in abeyance from the accident to the Bed Rock Drain. But it is not simply from what she produced last year under such disadvantages that we join with those who have faith in her future. It is chiefly from the fact that the country is now only beginning to be properly understood, properly prospected, properly worked. A new era seems to have dawned, inspiring new hopes, new confidence, new life in all. The great system of drainage, so essential to success for mining, has been extensively adopted, thus bringing a vast amount of both new and old ground within the power of working, which will pay it is said enormously. An immense territory, stretching twenty-six miles below Barkerville to the Fraser, has been thoroughly prospected last year and found to be not only rich but very easily worked, and much territory to the southeast, hitherto neglected for Cariboo, is brought into operation with success. All, indeed, that is now wanted to make our mines as brilliant as any in the world is a more extended system of working, a little more water, a little more patience, and, if

you please, a little more faith. Such is the opinion of every one with whom we have conversed on their return this winter from the mines, and we cannot help saying that after searching every source of information it is ours also. On Monday night this interesting subject will be fully and searchingly illustrated by a gentleman known to be capable to do it justice, and who, during last summer, spared no labor and no expense to learn the truth. Having thus brought the matter before our readers, with all confidence in his ability, and with every hope that he will have a large audience, we gladly leave the conclusion in his hands.

**TELEGRAPH CABLE.**—The telegraph ship Egmont will sail in about two weeks' time for New York, carrying 375 miles of the cable which was originally intended to be laid across Behring's Straits to connect the American with the Russian line of telegraph. The clipper ship Nightingale has sailed from San Francisco for this port to take in 125 miles of the same cable, landed from the Egmont some months ago, which will also be taken to New York. The Nightingale has on board the officers and crew for the Egmont. From these movements it is supposed that the project of connecting Asia and America by telegraph is practically abandoned.

**FROM THE EAST COAST.**—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived from the East Coast yesterday. Capt. Clark reports Cowichan Bay so obstructed with ice that he found it impossible to approach within a mile of the Settlement, and freight for Cowichan was landed at Maple Bay. The cold has been intense along the coast and at Nanaimo. The ships Shooting Star and Fanny are loading with coal at Nanaimo, and the ship Oliver Coutts has sailed with a full cargo.

**RETIRENCE.**—Some weeks ago a distinguished Radical politician talked with General Grant about the flattering prospect of the Republican party, with the view of obtaining some impression; but, on the conclusion of his remarks, Grant coolly said, "What do you think of Marshal Brown's slut's pups?" [We hope this little anecdote will not remind our New Westminster readers of the Governor and the Capital question.]

**MR MARSH'S BENEFIT.**—The benefit of Mr R. G. Marsh, the lessee of the theatre, is fixed for next Tuesday evening, for which occasion two most excellent pieces are announced, with a strong cast. Mr Marsh's praiseworthy efforts to maintain an establishment worthy the name of theatre are deserving a mark of public appreciation, which, we hope, will be bestowed on the forthcoming occasion.

**ICE.**—Several parties are improving the opportunity afforded by the cold snap to lay in stores of ice, both for home consumption and for exportation. We have never seen finer blocks of ice in the Colony for preserving than we saw yesterday on some of the numerous drays employed in conveying it into the city. Ice stored in cold weather preserves much better than if put up when the weather is mild.

**BARTHOLOMEW'S RIDING SCHOOL.**—We understand this establishment will be opened in the course of next week. The full details connected therewith will be advertised on Monday. Meanwhile, all particulars can be obtained from Mr M. W. Anderson, agent for Mr Bartholomew. Messrs T. N. Hibben & Co. have kindly allowed the instructor to place a letter-box on their premises for the convenience of ladies and others who may wish to join the classes.

**MR HARNETT'S LECTURE.**—To secure the comfort of the public, it has been determined to use the Alhambra instead of the Theatre. The hall has been handsomely fitted up, with chairs, seats and stoves, and in every respect is admirably adapted for public speaking. No one need fear the weather, and as there will only be one price, let all attend, at half-past seven on Monday night.

**TREASURY SHIPMENT.**—The amount of gold shipped per California on Thursday through Wells, Fargo & Co. was as follows:

Bank of British Columbia	.....\$91,141 83
Bank of British North America	.. 44,429 61
Wells, Fargo & Co.	..... 4,750 37
Total	.....\$140,321 81

**DESERTER.**—Three seamen from the bark Mercara were arrested and brought before the police court yesterday on a charge of desertion, to which they pleaded guilty and were sentenced to eight weeks' imprisonment with hard labor.

**WHISKEY SELLING.**—Augustus Perkins was yesterday convicted before Mr Pemberton of supplying liquor to Indians, contrary to law, and was fined \$50, or in default of payment three months' imprisonment with hard labor.

**A ROVING COMMISSION?**—The British Columbian announces that the bark Enterprise has sailed from Liverpool for British Columbia! The vessel is bound for Victoria, of which fact, of course, the Columbian was unaware.

**ELOPEMENT WITH A GROOM.**—At Bradford England, recently, William Croft, a groom, was brought up on a curious charge. He had lived in the service of Mr Ridgeway Bently Chowley, on the Park Farm, Bolten, who holds a responsible position under the Duke of Devonshire. Croft had been in the habit of attending the family when they drove out, and in his capacity as groom he frequently rode out with the young ladies. An intimacy sprang up between him and one of the daughters, and they went over to Bradford, applied for and obtained a license at St James Church, and would have been married but for the interference of the young lady's friends, who heard of the intentions of the couple, and took the young lady home.

**WESLEYAN CHURCH.**—We are requested to state that if the weather be severe the services to-morrow will be held in the Lecture Room, instead of as usual in the body of the above church.

**SKATING.**—Swan Lake has become quite a place of resort for skating-parties. Yesterday a large number of parties found their way thither to engage in the healthful exercise.

**NAVAL.**—H. M. S. Cameleon, with 200 supernumeraries, is expected to arrive here in about six weeks from Panama. H. M. S. Chanticleer was at Honolulu, S. I., at latest advices, and is daily expected here.

**FOR SIKKA.**—The steamer Fideliter sailed from Esquimaux last evening for Sikka. She carries a full freight and 14 passengers. She will call at Nanaimo to coal.

We are sorry to learn that His Excellency the Governor is suffering at New Westminster from the effects of a severe cold, which confines him to his bed.

**SALLED.**—The schooner Superior sailed yesterday for Callao with a cargo of lumber on captain's account.

**TO SAIL.**—The schooner Alaska, Captain Calhoun, will sail to-day for San Francisco, with a promiscuous cargo.

**REDUCED.**—Barnard's Express charges for letters carried between Victoria and New Westminster has been reduced to 12½ cents.

**A Year's Justice in England.**

The *Solicitors' Journal*, published at London, reports that 17,849 persons were sent to trial in 1866 in England, a smaller number than in either of the four years immediately preceding. Of these persons 4,572 were acquitted, 23 pronounced insane, 13,915 sentenced either to penal servitude, or to confinement in prisons and reformatories, 819 sentenced to be whipped or punished in other unusual ways, and 26 sentenced to be hung. The number actually hung was 12. Several prisons have ceased to exist under the operation of the "Prison Act" of 1865. The total number committed to prison in 1866 was 136,741, a decrease from 1865 of 680, and from 1864 of 2,945. Of the whole number 44,381 have been in prison before, and 3,759 have been previously convicted more than ten times. By far the longest number of criminals are between the ages of 20 and 30, and a very large number are more than 60 years of age. About 85 per cent of the prisoners committed could neither read nor write imperfectly, while 1 per cent had received what the return calls superior instruction. More than 12 per cent were skilled workmen, and about 40 per cent were day laborers. During the year 60,044 punishments took place for offences committed in prison, being less by 628 than 1865. The cost of keeping prisoners is increasing. In the twelve months ending March 31, 1867, there were 9,417 persons in convict prisons. Western Australia took 410, and none were sent to any other colony, but 1,799 were set at liberty on tickets of leave. In the previous year 2,258 convicts received tickets of leave. The total cost of convict prisons was £237,333 2s, and the average cost per convict, £34 7s. 4d, being a slight increase in each item upon those of the previous year. In 1866 1,287 persons were sent to reformatories. Nearly 48 per cent of those had been previously, more or less frequently, committed to prison, while 52 per cent were sent to reformatories upon their first conviction. Hardly any of them could read or write. The treasury paid £51,735 for reformatory schools in the years ending the 29th of September, 1866. Industrial schools contained at the commencement of that year 1,052 inmates; 508 were committed during the year, and 1,235 remained at the end of the year. The statistics of criminal lunatics show that 1,178 of this class of prisoners were under detention, of whom 423 were at Broadmoor, the government asylum. It is a remarkable fact that out of this number under detention no fewer than 737 were convicts who became insane after trial. The average cost to the Government of taking care of this class is £38 4s. 7d. head.

These statements are on the whole discouraging. They indicate an increase of crime and increased expensiveness of the courts, the police and the prisons.

**Mexico.**

**NEW YORK, Dec. 27.**—Advices from the City of Mexico to the 19th, received via Havana, say that much misery exists throughout the Republic in consequence of the exhaustion and disorganization following the war. A general call is made upon the Government to take measures to prevent the increase of brigandage, to which many people are compelled to resort by hunger. Peace is re-established at Tepic, and after many disturbances, tranquility has returned to different parts of the Republic.

**HAVANA, Dec. 26.**—The steamship Virginia brings important news from Sisal. The revolution in Yucatan is assuming large proportions. Santa Anna has been proclaimed Dictator by the revolutionists, and is expected hourly with men and a million of dollars. The port and town of Sisal is in the hands of the rebels, but the port is blockaded by two Mexican gunboats. A number of officers who formerly served under the Empire, have arrived at Sisal. The coast of Yucatan and the vicinity of Sisal is diligently watched to prevent the landing of troops coming from any foreign country to aid the rebellion. When the Virginia left Vera Cruz on the 20th, the Mexican steamer Tabasco was about to sail for Sisal with an expedition to restore authority.

Santa Anna is still in this city. Many ex-Imperialist officers have arrived, and all seem busily engaged.

**West Indies.**

**NEW YORK, Dec. 23.**—A Havana special gives advices from Hayti to the 20th. A battle had occurred between the Dominicans and the Baez revolutionists, in which the latter were victorious; Gen Palances, of the national army, was killed. Baez has enlarged his sphere of operations in consequence of this victory.

The Legislative Chambers of St Domingo have disapproved of the loan of ten millions francs recently negotiated in Paris.

It is reported from a high source that United States Consul Savage has received a telegram from the American Consul in Santiago de Cuba, which he telegraphed to Mr Seward, advising him to defer further proceedings in reference to the purchase of St Thomas. A later telegram states that well-informed persons at Santiago doubt the report.

Cabrilla pronounces in favor of Baez. The new Captain General was given a magnificent reception by the foreign Consuls at Havana.

Advices from Venezuela to the 6th say the press is vehemently demanding an explanation from the Government concerning the arrest of three citizens for alleged political offences while the country is tranquil.

The *Tribune's* St Thomas letter says there have been five hundred shocks of earthquake felt there.

Hayti correspondence says Salnave has made a general judi-criminate conscription upon the streets, it is said for Cape Haytien. The Government is placed in the charge of Gen Uysyes Nengre, who rules with a despotic hand.

**THE FAMINE IN NORTHERN SWEDEN.** We find the following in the *New York Tribune* of November 29th: The famine in the northern part of Sweden—above lat 62, in a province called Norrland—has now reached its climax. The sufferings of its people, and their dwellings surrounded in midwinter, by snow from 10 to 20 feet deep, are so great, according to official reports, that immediate relief is needed to prevent the whole number of the sufferers—over 300,000 souls—dying from actual starvation. The harvests in Norrland have been a partial failure for the last five years; and, during all this time, the people have borne their misfortune with remarkable cheerfulness, and without asking for aid of any kind whatever; but this year's crop having been entirely destroyed by frost in a single night, these poor people are left without any means whatever to provide, even in the scantiest manner, a livelihood for themselves and their families. For nearly a year they have subsisted on "bark bread mixed with moss," and this nourishment—it can be so named—has so weakened their frames that many are unable to work, and are now brought down to despair and death, seeing that there is not the least hope of sustaining their lives and families, with a ten months' winter staring them in the face. The Swedish Government, seeing the extreme peril of these sufferers being in irrelly exterminated by starvation, has nearly emptied all its storehouses, and sent the grain in their own war vessels to Norrland, so as to be available for the sufferers before the complete freezing up of the Gulf of Bothnia; and all over Europe, principally in London and Hamburg, has the officially sanctioned appeal for aid met with a most cheerful and liberal response.

**BECKER** says: "I have given thousands of dollars to people in distress, with the understanding that it was to be paid back, but I have never received but \$3 back, and that was from a black woman."

The *Fideliter* will sail for Alaska with the mail to-day. Among the passengers will be Mr Kincaid, Post-master of Alaska, and Colonels Recco and Dennison, U.S.A.

**Tumultuous Scene in a Montreal Theatre—The Performers Driven from the Stage.**

(From the Montreal Telegraph, Nov. 13.)

Last night the notorious and barn-like theatre was the scene of as lively a row as could well be got up in such small space. A French company advertised with the pretensions of a troupe from a first-class theatre in New York, and last night the house was crammed from the family circle to the pit—the latter being particularly crowded—to witness the performance of a beautiful French drama as the opening piece. The curtain rose and the performance went on. A very ugly female acted in a still more ugly manner, and a very young man attempted to act the part of an old man, with an immense quantity of flour on his head and smeared over his face.

To crown all, another actress made her appearance, rattled off a few words in bad French, and seemed to have but the one desire to get off the stage as quickly as possible. The drop scene fell amid a chilling silence, and the second act began by the audience gradually realizing that they had been completely "sold." A hiss was quickly followed by others, and yells and hisses were then given with might and main. The performers looked terrified, but still went on. But the crowning act was accomplished. An actress fell on her knees, and in execrable French cried out to the young men with flour on his head. The audience were furious. Yells and boots rent the air. Bouquets made from the shockingly printed programmes were thrown by dozens at the players. This was quickly followed by a lobster thrown in the same direction, and cabbages and pieces of sticks and cloth were vigorously thrown at the stage. The performers, in a terrified manner, flew from the stage, and amid a storm of yells, imprecations and hisses, the drop fell. A man attempted to apologize for the acting, but was glad to retire. The whole pit then indulged in a free fight, while from the family circle two or three seats were torn up and came crashing on the stage. The house was in an uproar, and the ladies were quickly leaving in terror for their safety. The pit then sang a song and indulged in another free fight. At length the green curtain fell and such a storm arose as would be hard to describe. It was well the performers did not make their appearance again, for the rage of the audience was thirsting for a victim, and the first that came would surely have been first served. At last the house was cleared and the stage was left ornamented with the lobster, cabbages, sticks and broken seats thrown on it. There seemed to be a general impression that another performance would not be attempted, and if the manager has any regard for the heads of his troupe he will not permit it. He will not forget in a hurry the reception he met with last night.

**DEATH OF A REMARKABLE SPORTING IRISH WOMAN.**—Molly Neville, an old woman who had led a very remarkable life, died in the Wexford County Dispensary recently. During the last thirty years she maintained herself by her gun, shooting wild fowl on Raven Strand, near the entrance to Wexford harbor, where she resided. She was also an excellent fisher, and every market-day proceeded to town to sell the spoils she had gained. A short time ago she lost the use of her right arm by the bursting of her fowling-piece, and though deprived of the chief means of subsistence, took up fishing with redoubled energy. In appearance she was masculine, and wore a peculiarly striking dress, having in general a man's hat and coat. Her comfortable little cabin was built by herself out of wrecked timber and sea-weed, and the furniture it contained was also the work of her own hands. She often competed in shooting contests, the accuracy of her aim being a matter of some surprise. At her decease she was seventy years of age.

**BARTHOLOMEW'S RIDING SCHOOL.**—The building which Mr Bartholomew has taken for the purpose of a Riding School and Gymnasium—Buckley's Hall—is being fitted up. The cold weather has been greatly against the completion of alterations, but the classes, we understand, will be started in a few days. This establishment will be a source of great amusement in the dull winter season; and as the proprietor intends putting his fees at a low rate, we think he will have numerous subscribers.

The *British Columbian Examiner* says:—"Mean"—We are informed that a petition to the Governor, asking for the retention of the Government Assay Office, was in circulation in Cariboo, recently, when, no one knew how, it disappeared. It is supposed to have been stolen." What ought to be done by the villain who thus attempts to smother public opinion?

**JOHN CAMERON—WANTED.**—THE address of any particulars regarding John Cameron, aged about 26 years, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, who acted as the friend in Ireland from Victoria, in April, 1853. Was at that time about starting for Cariboo, at which port he had purchased steamer. Any information respecting him will be most thankfully received by Mrs Cameron, Tottenham Green, in the care of the editor of the *Wexford Constitution*, Wexford, Ireland. J. G. Wick

**Information Wanted**

The British Columbia Examiner upon the Governor to make state of the Capital question whether or not any decision arrived at by the subject, which place, if either, has as the future Seat of Government? Our cotemporary that the excessive reticence by the Government in decision unfavorable to Nester has been come to fully prepared for the willing to receive the tidings without further cotemporary is right. Can be accomplished by the present reticent result is mischievous to minister, where an undecided state of publicists to an extent that interest. As is natural many rumors abound as to of the last despatches received Government; but the on the most credence is that that the next session of the Council will be held at Victoria, this to be correct question presents itself, will the Council be called? There is no law that we compel the Governor to Council to meet at any He is not confined to matter is left discretion of Excellency. He may together this season or and the New Westminster eagerly scan the *Gazette* hoping through its columns to the thick veil of now enshrouds the movement Government on this question almost daily performs to the Camp in knowledge under difficulties many months before the truth bursts upon the some assert that the Governor securely in the Government that the key to the solution have long entertained for as our cotemporary Governor had had any New Westminster care made it public long since rather applauded than Excellency's reticence, the *Examiner* indicates factory state of the New Westminster. A will take the trouble to discover that; and such we claim that justice—said gratitude—towards demands that the truth though it may prove—at once; although, we say, that they are fighting when they talk and removal of the Capital place a deathblow. No would actually profit. At most she would that the few officials and to compensate the deranged public become tranquilized, would be cheaply ad Victoria, and the more concentration of the devoted to the improvement of the whole Colony. Every road" to Burrard being as now in a ability, would come improvement out of funds. Therefore we we have no fears of this agitation, and quieting the public Capital," we join asking the Government the decision and give chance to turn its development of the which exist so at neighborhood, instead of eking out a miserable the scanty crumbs gubernatorial table.

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, January 14 1868.

Information Wanted.

The British Columbia Examiner calls upon the Governor to make public the state of the Capital question—to say whether or not any decision has been arrived at on the subject; and if so, which place, if either, has been selected as the future Seat of Government of the Colony? Our cotemporary argues that the excessive reticence observed by the Government indicates that a decision unfavorable to New Westminster has been come to; but, being fully prepared for the worst, he is willing to receive the unwelcome tidings without further delay. Our cotemporary is right. No good end can be accomplished by pursuing the present reticent policy. The result is mischievous to New Westminster, where an unsettled and undecided state of public feeling exists to an extent that paralyzes every interest. As is natural, there are many rumors afloat as to the nature of the last despatches received by the Government; but the one which finds the most credence is that which has it that the next session of the Legislative Council will be held at Victoria. Admitting this to be correct, another question presents itself, viz: When will the Council be called together? There is no law that we know of that compels the Governor to summon the Council to meet at any stated time. He is not confined to dates. The matter is left discretionary with his Excellency. He may call the Council together this season or he may not; and the New Westminsterians who eagerly scan the Gazette each week, hoping through its columns to penetrate the thick veil of mystery that now enshrouds the movements of the Government on this question, or who almost daily perform weary pilgrimages to the Camp in the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, may live many months before the unwelcome truth bursts upon them. In fact, some assert that the secret is locked securely in the Governor's breast, and that the key to the secret is lost! We have long entertained the same opinion as our cotemporary: that if the Governor had had any good news for New Westminster ears he would have made it public long since. Hence we rather applauded than condemned his Excellency's reticence. The article in the Examiner indicates a very unsatisfactory state of the public mind at New Westminster. Any person who will take the trouble to read it, will discover that: and such being the case, we claim that justice—we had almost said gratitude—towards those people demands that the truth—unwelcome though it may prove—be made known at once; although we are bound to say, that they are fighting shadows when they talk and act as though the removal of the Capital would deal the place a deathblow. New Westminster would actually profit by the transfer. At most she would miss the money that the few officials now spend there; and to compensate her for that loss the deranged public mind would soon become tranquilized, the Government would be cheaply administered from Victoria, and the money saved by the concentration of the public business devoted to the improvement of the whole Colony. Even the "Brighton road" to Burrard Inlet, in place of being as now in a state of impassibility, would come in for its share of improvement out of the economized funds. Therefore we say again, that we have no fears of the final result of this agitation, and for the sake of quieting the public mind at "the Capital," we join our cotemporary in asking the Government to make public the decision and give Westminster a chance to turn its attention to the development of the latent resources which exist so abundantly in its neighborhood, instead of, as now, ckeing out a miserable existence from the scanty crumbs that fall from the gubernatorial table.

Church of Scotland Social Reunion.

On Wednesday evening last the St. Nicholas Hall was filled to overflowing with the members and friends of the congregation. On entering we found the Hall suitably decorated, and six tables bounteously provided and presided over by ladies of the Church. The Rev. Mr Somerville took the chair at seven o'clock, and after the audience had sung the 100th Psalm, and a blessing asked by Rev A Brown, the tea was served to about 400 guests. A pleasant hour passed in the discussion of the material part of the programme, when the choir rendered a piece of sacred music, "Lift up your heads." Mr Somerville then rose and in a somewhat witty and humorous introduction said he had not had the satisfaction of seeing the performance of the Wizard, who had by his clever slight-of-hand tricks, been amusing the people of the city lately; he had once, however, early in life, seen a player swallow a quantity of lint and then spit from his mouth almost innumerable yards of cord; he had been at College a number of years and had swallowed a little of the lint of learning, but still he could not make the cord of speech interminable; he found that it would run out, and he felt like adopting the course of Arctonius Ward in his attempt to reorganize Betsy Jane, and let out the task which he had undertaken by the job. After which, he said: that of the Church it might be said as of Tonyson's river: "Some may come and some may go, But it goes on forever." That he was sorry the assistant appointed had withdrawn, and considerable difficulty had been experienced by the Colonial Committee in the selection of another, yet, notwithstanding cold winds and cold sermons the attendance had been good, and substantial progress made in spiritual and temporal prosperity. The Church of Scotland had pledged herself to the erection of a suitable edifice, and many of the members who had not yet identified themselves with their brethren would then be expected to preserve honor with their mother church. The Colony was also in a state of promising prosperity. Good returns had come both from Cariboo and Kootenay. Big Bend, the youngest son of Columbia, had not realized the expectations of his uncles. Too much pap and soft soap had sickened him a little, but the boy was getting over it, and Big Bend was sure to have a big end. Commerce too was improving. Bill and consignments were yielding to regular trade. No longer were there such anomalies as a bank holding a liquor licence, and a bankrupt salaried for realizing his own affairs. In many ways the Colony was improving; the farmers were firmer, better and fuller; the forests were yielding to the axe, the fields being turned over and the flocks multiplying. There might be many empty houses in the city, but in the country, homesteads stood where no homesteads stood before. Then as to the Colonial Government the motto of which had been "all things by turns, and nothing long," we were now on the eve of Confederation. Soon would we be part of an empire stretching from sea to sea with a population combining all the industry and intelligence of the British North American, all the energy and eagerness of the Yankee, and all the perseverance of the old country. The New Dominion; its very name was suggestive, our successors would have pride in proclaiming themselves born within it. Foolish fears were entertained as regards the chance of Confederate favor, but he was sure if we returned representatives such as those we sent to New Westminster last year, men with too much principle to be bought, and with too much sagacity to be sold, there need be no such fears. As to our mother country the event had been that the Reform bill was an apt of Parliament, this paved the way to position by merit, and merit alone, when even the most noble would command favor only by improving the advantages of their position. Turf hunters and sporting men would no longer obstruct progressive legislation, while such men as the Duke of Argyll and Lord Stanley would be the nation's pride and delight. In church affairs the most prominent light was the Pan Anglican Synod. His expectations of this had been disappointed. Instead of discussing the questions which agitated the times, such as the relation of science and theology, or the province of reason in religion, "Cave Canem," "Beware of the Dog," had been their motto, and they departed with an exceedingly safe pastoral. The rev. gentleman spoke at some length of Fenianism and his fruitless effects, and thought it would be better to let Ireland go if England had wronged her. He spoke briefly of the German Confederacy, and of Italy, and concluded by saying the unity of the Italian kingdom would soon be completed, and the cry re-echoed from Sicily to the Alps, "Immanuel, God with us." Where art thou beam of light? The choir then performed a glee, "Where art thou beam of light?" After which, Hon Mr. Francis, the American Consul, gave a short sketch of the history of the early Puritans in New England, and showed how the principles of their religious faith had influenced the Constitution of the American nation. The address, which was read, was appropriate, chaste and forcible. Song, "Campbell's Last Man," by Miss Hutchison, whose voice filled the large hall, and whose rendering was excellent and most effective. Dr Comrie, R N, being called upon, said: "On such an occasion as the meeting together of the members and friends of a

Church that has done good service by the advancement of education and high culture in times past, it may not be amiss to refer to one of the prominent questions of the present day—the relation between natural and revealed truth. I am aware that this subject has already been brought under your attention, still I may be permitted shortly to refer to it from a layman's point of view. We live in an age, when more than any other the triumphs of science have been revealed to our admiring gaze—an age of steam engines, and electric telegraphs, and when we reap the rich harvest of science in increased wealth and amelioration of woe. Science is now a great factor of healthy civilization, and it befores both clergy and laity, not to lag behind the requirements of the times. To ignore its study is culpable, much more to oppose. Our clergy and laity can only anticipate a long and bright career by realizing this and acting upon it. True, science has hitherto tended only to the moral and spiritual benefit of mankind. The Bible itself constantly directs us to the power of God manifested in Creation. The result of geology, at first regarded as incidental, has only led to the improved interpretation of the Scriptures. The best theologians regard the Scriptures as truly representing the current ideas of their day, and in this they are supported by both Geology and Ethology. We find for instance, that prehistoric races have existed in a condition similar to the aborigines around us, having for their contemporaries the cave bear and other animals now extinct in the region where discovered, and passing through natural and successive stages. Thus we have, (1) the age of stone implements; (2) of bronze, and (3) of iron. On this coast, the natural advancement has been anticipated by the arbitrary introduction of iron implements, but farther north we still find the primitive age of stone implements. The Kalauchian, for instance, still uses a stone chisel for following his canoe. These indicate the antiquity of man beyond our ordinary chronology. But then our accepted chronology is merely the compilation of Usher in the 16th century, and a compilation from numbers uncertain and the rule of faith or spiritual truth. The Darwinian doctrine—the latest development of science—has occasioned no little alarm among most orders of the clergy. Darwin believes that new species of plants and animals have been formed by what he terms the process of "natural selection"; to wit: that individuals peculiar, yet by that peculiarity being better adapted to local conditions, have peruated themselves where those of the ordinary type succumbed and died out. This accidental change was perpetuated. In this way he explains the reason why the Niata breed of cattle is becoming extinct in South America. Because in times of drought their lips not joining, are unfitted to drop the twigs of trees and reeds, by which the ordinary cattle are sustained. And we have instances before our eyes of the same law in the vegetable kingdom. Thus, the sorrel introduced from N. quality, the sow thistle, the bloom and the white, are so well adapted to the soil and climate of this place that they spread abundantly and outcrowd other vegetable forms that occupied the field before them. And the same with the human race. Thus, for instance, the forests where the Indian hunted and found his food being cut down, the tribe disappears, whilst the white man, finding new means of support in agriculture, supplants him. Darwin advances this as a theory; but even if adopted as a truth, it gives a nobler conception of the majesty of that being who by a patient providence has evolved the vast and varied myriads of existing life from a few typical forms. It shows how Throughout the ages an increasing purpose runs, And the thoughts of men are ripened by the process of the suns. This may appear materialistic and militant against the pride of what has been called the superior animal, and may carry man back to ignominious antecedents; but all must admit how much both animals and men are influenced by outward conditions. Often has the sylvan glade, the purling brook and smiling vale evoked the latent spark of genius, causing "Bright-eyed fancy scatter from her silver urn, Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn." And when we behold the natives of Terra del Faogo, naked as animals, stunted in growth, apellike in feature, without capacity for improvement, without more than the shadow of a language, well may we ask could our progenitors be such as these? Thus we see how the past has widened the chasm between man and the animal, and thus can we gather the lesson of hope for fresh victories over nature in the future. And thus, though seeing through a glass darkly, we anticipate a future ever growing in brightness, rising from higher heights to higher still, ever growing in knowledge and in beauty—nearing the Supreme Good in derivations of kindred excellence. When we look back with the eye of science, we see how far we have come; we cannot presume to limit the progress of our race. Science as well as Revelation proclaims a millennium of physical and moral good and an immortality of knowledge and truth." Ex Mayor Franklin gave a very humorous reading of the Frenchman in England trying to learn the definition of the word box, which convulsed the house with laughter. The Rev Chairman here stated that Mayor Trimble and Dr Powell had sent word that owing to professional duties, they could not attend. A recess of fifteen minutes was then taken, after which Mr Wallace announced that Mrs Erskine and Miss Himes had been the lucky drawers of pretty rags, which had been donated and concealed in a cask, the proceeds of which amounted to sixty dollars. In the latter portion of the evening the choir rendered the "Gloria," and the glee "Hark the lark at Heaven's gate sing," and "Sleep, gentle lady." The latter piece was the best performance of the evening. Mr Wallace, in a very appropriate speech, moved a vote of thanks to the ladies of the congregation, which Mr Hume on seconded in a well prepared and eloquent address. Mr Gillon, of the Bank of British North America, responded on behalf of the ladies, in a manner that entitled him to claim the honor of being the orator of the evening.

Mr Bisset proposed a vote of thanks to the choir, and referred to the remarks of Mr Somerville on Big Bend, saying that he knew a man who had made his pile there since he parted from him in July last. The vote was seconded by Councillor Jeffrey and responded to by Mr Livock. The programme concluded with the singing of the National Anthem; after which Mr J P Davies took possession of the premises and when we left was selling at auction the remaining cakes, with a brisk competition. We understand that the funds realized from this source exceeds \$700, and we have no hesitation in pronouncing it one of the most successful meetings of the kind that has ever come off in this city. RETURN OF THE ENTERPRISE.—The steamer Enterprise returned from the mainland yesterday afternoon, bringing a few passengers. The Fraser being blocked with ice, the Enterprise ran to the head of Burrard Inlet, where the passengers embarked on a sleigh for New Westminster by the Brighton road, which (as the New Westminster press truthfully observed a few weeks ago) is in a state dangerous to both the life and limb of travellers. The sleigh soon broke down in one of the rats. The cold was intense, and the walk of twelve miles from the Inlet to New Westminster most uncomfortable, in addition to being extra-hazardous. At New Westminster the weather was playing a game of "freeze-out" with the inhabitants. The thermometer stood at 12° below zero! No business was doing. The Fraser opposite the "capital" was frozen from shore to shore, and loaded sleighs might cross in safety. At the Camp, where the officials domicile, much suffering had occurred in consequence of the severity of the weather and the stock of fresh meat running short. In the Columbia office the iuk and rollers froze and were with difficulty thawed in time to issue Wednesday's paper. From Yale we learn that a Cariboo express is on the way down over the ice. The date of its arrival at Burrard Inlet is uncertain. Six Indians, while on their way in a canoe, one day last week, from New Westminster to Langley, were caught in the ice and all drowned. WHO ARE THEY?—It seems New Year's time is not to stop at present. During these fine moon light nights, a party of serenas, are out regularly, and sing well. Two voices are very prominent, and easily distinguished. Keep it up, boys, the country is improving and can stand it. The tramp song, "When Johnny comes marching home," sounded really grand, but it seems to us to preserve the wondrous vitality of our friends. At least one night in a month Johnny must go to bed. Knox.—This young man was again brought before Mr Pemberton yesterday to answer to the charge of having administered hard knocks to Adjutant Winter, two years ago, in the Occidental Saloon. No new witnesses were called, but it is understood that several will be forthcoming on Monday next, to which day the prisoner was remanded. In the meantime, should he or his friends deposit a purse of \$200 as security for his appearance for further examination, he will be suffered to go. A Good Excuse.—James Wright, an incorrigible "bummer," yesterday appeared before Mr Pemberton to answer to a charge of stealing a piece of tobacco, weighing 20 lbs. from the store of L. Malatesta, on Johnson street. The tobacco was found in Wright's possession and the prisoner accounted for its possession in the following ingenious manner. He said he met two Indians drunk in Johnson street, one of whom carried the tobacco; presently the two Indians commenced fighting and the tobacco fell to the sidewalk. After the fight had ended, the Indians staggered off, leaving the tobacco lying on the walk, and Wright, picking it up, was in the act of carrying it to the Police Station when he was apprehended by an officer. The magistrate deemed the excuse a plausible one, ordered the tobacco to be returned to Malatesta, and dismissed Wright with a caution not to witness any more Indian fights. LICENSURE.—His Worship the Mayor and Mr Pemberton sat yesterday to hear a few applications for liquor licences. AMONG THE PASSENGERS by the Enterprise yesterday was Hon. Mr Hamly. THE steamer Isabel has towed a big raft of logs from Port Ludlow, W. T. to Burrard Inlet. THE Call ruis sailed at 7 o'clock last evening; she carried 70 passengers. FEES OF OFFICE. VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 8 1868. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Tax-payers may have noticed in your paper of 25th November last, reported the decision of the Supreme Court in two cases in which the Government sought to impose a charge of five per cent on taxes in arrears, in addition to the five per cent provided by law. The injustice of the practice will be still more apparent when it is recollected that the Treasury has been closed against the public during the past eight months. In official abstract of probable Revenue for 1867, I notice a re-arr of taxation due by Vancouver Island, \$6,000—5 per cent on which would amount to \$300. Clever rather, on the part

of our paternal Government, to lock the Treasury door against Government creditors and by so doing to take occasion to charge the debtor an additional 5 per cent. Previous to taking legal action in the matter, I addressed a letter to the Governor, with full particulars, and six weeks afterwards received official reply "declining to interfere with the Sheriff in the performance of duties required of him by law." Judging by the past, either His Excellency's legal conceptions require brushing up, or his law-advisers are greatly to blame. Wrong on the capital question, as regards its legal aspect; wrong on the customs question, in countenancing the attempt to make the new law retrospective to the detriment of Victoria merchants only; wrong on the question of sheriff's fees and wrong at Cariboo. In addressing that letter, I indulged myself with the hope that the heavy cloud of bewilderment which hung over the executive legal mind in the north would have lightened as it proceeded south, within reach of Attorney Generals and law libraries, in which hope I was disappointed. Imagine for an instant the absurdity of supposing that an act passed in England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 200 years before the land we inhabit was known to exist, should impose a special tax against the people of this Colony! While on this subject—Last session I asked for a return of fines and seizures in the Customs Department up to 1866, and how appropriated. The amount was short of \$14,000, and the appropriation, I believe, as stated in clause CLXXXIV of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1843, which reads as follows: "All penalties or forfeitures recovered in the Channel Islands or any of the British possessions abroad under this, or any act relating to the customs, shall be paid into the hands of the collector, or other proper officer of the port or place, where the same shall have been recovered, and shall be so to say, paid and applied as follows: that is to say, after deducting the charges of prosecution from the produce thereof one-third of the net produce shall be paid to or for the use of Her Majesty, one-third of the Colony or plantation; and the other third part to the seizer informer and prosecutor, excepting such penalties and forfeitures as are from seizures made at sea by the commander or officers of Her Majesty's ship-of-war, duly authorized to make seizures moiety of which first deducting the charges of prosecution from the gross produce, shall be paid as aforesaid, and for the use of Her Majesty, and the other moiety to the seizer informer or prosecutor, subject nevertheless to such distribution of the product of the seizures so made at sea, as well with regard to the moiety hereinbefore granted to Her Majesty, as with regard to the other moiety given to the seizer informer or prosecutor as Her Majesty shall think fit to direct, by Order in Council or by Proclamation." Now, whether Customs officers should be paid wholly by fixed salaries, or partly by salaries and in part by fees, is a matter upon which two opinions might be fairly entertained; I offer none. But I contend that any person who shall read attentively the following clause of the Customs Amendment Act of 1857, will have a difficulty in understanding why 2/3 of these fines and seizures should be diverted from the Colonial Treasury to swell the salary of the Governor, already out of all proportion to the tax-paying capabilities of the struggling people in this overgoverned Colony. The section reads as follows: "Whereas doubts have arisen whether the several sections of 'The Customs Consolidation Act, 1853,' other than those containing particular provisions relating thereto as also, 'The Supplemental Customs Consolidation Act 1855,' are applicable to the British possessions abroad. Be it enacted that the said recited acts, and the several clauses therein, and in this Act contained shall, and the same are hereby declared, to extend to and be of full force and effect in the several British possessions abroad, except where otherwise expressly provided for by the said Acts, or limited by express reference to the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands, and except also as to any such possession as shall by local Act or Ordinances have provided, or may hereafter with the sanction and approbation of Her Majesty and Her successors, make entire provision for the management and regulation of the Customs, Trade and Navigation of any such possession or may in like manner express provisions in lieu or variation of any of the clauses of the said Act, for the purposes of such possession." Now, in the first place, it may be argued that this Colony has, in accordance with the clause last quoted, made entire provision for the management and regulation of the Customs, etc., inasmuch as the revenue is collected without costing Her Majesty one shilling; and it would be unreasonable to suppose that Her Majesty would claim the disposal of a fund created and collected wholly at the cost of the Colony. And the question of a refund might be entertained. But suppose some technical loophole left through which the Government can ingeniously wriggle—such as the omission to quote the Act of '57 in the Ordinance of '67, &c. As a tax payer I ask: why has entire provision in lieu or variation of clause CLXXXIV for the benefit of the exhausted Colonial Exchequer, not been made? Seeing that it is a mere matter of sovereignty and of form, the Government have had six years to do it in, and that the subject matter of the clause first quoted is clearly not included among the "particular provision" alluded to in the latter act? J. D. PEMBERTON.

Scene in a Montreal Theatre—Performers Driven from Montreal Telegraph, Nov. 13.) the notorious and barn-like the scene of as lively a row all be got up in such small french company advertised entions of a troupe from a theatre in New York, and last use was crammed from the to the pit—the latter being crowded—to witness the per beautiful French drama as piece. The curtain rose and ance went on. A very ugly in a still more ugly manner, ough man attempted to act n old man, with an immense our on his head and smeared all, another actress made nce, rattled off a few words h, and seemed to have but re to get off the stage as sible. The drop scene fell ing silence, and the second y the audience gradually re they had been completely hiss was quickly followed by yells and hisses were then might and main. The pered terrified, but still went on, wing act was accomplished, fell on her knees, and in exch cried out to the young men on his head. The audience Yells and hoots rent the ets made from the shockingly grammes, were thrown by e players. This was quickly a lobster thrown in the same d cabbages and pieces of sticks e vigorously throws at the performers, in a terrified from the stage, and amid alls, imprecations and hisses, ell. A man attempted to r acting, but was glad to whole pit then indulged in a hile from the family circle e seats were torn up and came the stage. The house was in and the ladies were quickly error for their safety. The ng a song and indulged in light. At length the green and such a storm arose as ard to describe. It was well ers did not make their appear for the rage of the audience g for a victim, and the first ould surely have been first, last the house was cleared e was left ornamented with cabbages, sticks and broken on it. There seemed to be a session that another perform not be attempted, and if the s any regard for the heads of e will not permit it. He will n a hurry the reception he met light. OF A REMARKABLE SPORTING MAN—Molly Neville, an old o had led a very remark- ily in the Wexford County, y recently. During the last s she maintained herself by hooting wild fowl on Raven, ar the entrance to Wexford here she resided. She was xcellent fisher, and every y proceeded to town to sell e had gained. A short e lost the use of her right e bursting of her fowling- ough deprived of the ns of subsistence, took up h redoubled energy. In e she was masculine, and eularly striking dress, hav- era's a man's hat and coat. ortable little cabin was built out of wrecked timber and and the furniture it con- s also the work of her own e often competed in shoot- s, the accuracy of her aim atter of some surprise. At e she was seventy years of

OMEW'S RIDING SCHOOL—The which Mr Bartholomew has taken pose of a Riding School and Gym- ackley's Hall—is being fitted up eather has been greatly against tion of alterations, but the classes, and, will be started in a few days. eument will be a source of great in the dull winter season; and as ator intends putting his feet at a e think he will have numerous

JAMESON, WANTED. THE or any particulars regarding John Cameron, 26 years a native of P-thair, Scotland, who was in Ireland from Victoria, in Was at that time ab at starting for Cariboo gold fields he had purchased claims. Any respecting him will be most than fully re- re Cameron, Tottenham Green, in the care of the Wexford Constitution, Wexford, Ire- 13 idaw

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Tuesday, January 14 1868.

British Commerce.

The London press of latest date remark that the monthly reports of the Board of Trade show that, although the nation is not doing quite as much business as last year, it is doing a great deal more than in 1865, and the deduction would seem inevitable that we are much more prosperous than we were then. But is that so? Nine out of every ten men you meet in the city will tell you they are not making a living from their proper avocations. What, then, becomes of all the business which is undoubtedly transacted? If it is profitable, where do all the profits go? If unprofitable, how does it not come to a stop? In explaining this mystery, the Telegraph suggests, first, that in most cases a loss which is borne by the original importers of an article represents an equivalent gain to the ultimate consumers. But the buyers of the commodities in question are neither more nor less than the whole community; if the few are ruined, it is the many who gain by the process. Take tea, for instance. For the last two years or so the importation of tea has brought ruinous losses to most of those engaged in it, the price having steadily fallen in the face of large supplies. But every family in the kingdom has had the benefit of that decline, and the saving has been distinct and appreciable. The same may be said of sugar. Cotton is an even more striking instance. Large fortunes have been wrecked in the vain attempt to check the rapid fall in this staple, but every loss has been pro tanto a gain to the manufacturer and those whom he supplies. But, further, a whole class of competitors has come into the field, interposing between the first importer and the consumer, and enhancing prices by stimulating speculation. Such transactions were not necessary to legitimate trade, but they gave life to it. The crash of credit, however, and the withdrawal of banking facilities, have for the time swept that class out of the field. A certain stimulus which had been applied to the markets is withdrawn, prices sink to a more natural level, and the wholesale class, which sees its profits reduced, together with the speculators, whose occupation is gone, make every exchange and money centre echo their loud laments. Meanwhile, if the comparatively limited section of large operators suffers, the great body of retailers to some extent the gainer, as the returns of taxable income show beyond a doubt. The conclusion, then, is that the profits formerly earned by one class have been diverted to the hands of another, and that the losses of the speculative few have, on a wider scale than before, been a gain to the consuming many.

Thursday, Jan 9

Business of New Zealand.—The total value of the imports of the Colony of New Zealand for the quarter ending 31st March last, was £1,697,107, compared with £1,349,850 for the corresponding quarter of last year; imports at Wellington and Wanganui, £1,689,977 as compared with £1,635,548 in the March quarter of 1866. Exports of the colony for the March quarter of 1867, £1,739,282; March quarter, 1866, £1,749,512; exports from Wellington and Wanganui, March quarter, 1867, £1,233,827; corresponding quarter, 1866, £1,065,592. The vessels entered inwards at the various ports of New Zealand during the March quarter, 1867, numbered 265, of 88,056 tons burthen; cleared outwards, 286 vessels, of 79,340 tons, as compared with 256 vessels, of 79,340 tons, in the corresponding quarter of last year. The number of vessels that cleared outwards from the port of Wellington during the three months ending March 31st, 1867, was 21, of 12,535 tons burthen in the aggregate.

An Old Case Revived.—Yesterday the police arrested Walter Knox for an offence alleged to have been committed in this city about two years ago. It is charged that Knox was one of a gang of men who entered the Occidental, one night in January, 1866, and brutally beat Adjutant Vinter. Several of the gang were apprehended and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, but Knox escaped to the other side and remained there until a few days ago. The charge will be investigated to-day.

SALE OF TICKETS FOR CHARLES DICKENS'S READINGS IN NEW YORK.

The New York Times of November 30th says: There was not so great a crowd at the sale of tickets for the first series of Charles Dickens's readings in this city yesterday as there was in Boston; still the demand for cards of admission was very much greater than the supply. The ticket office of Steiway Hall was opened at 8:40 o'clock, at which time there were about 75 persons in line. In a short time the number was increased to 200, the line extending down to Irvin place. At 10 o'clock 600 sets of tickets had been sold. The selection of seats occupied about one minute for each purchaser, and as nearly every person bought six sets of tickets, they sold rapidly. The rules stipulated that no seats should be sold except for the series of four readings, and no person was allowed to buy more than six sets of tickets. These rules were made so as to prevent speculators from buying tickets in large numbers, but the result desired was not secured. Speculators were present early, and had a number of men in line to buy tickets. It is said that one dealer had 20 men in line. Charles Aply, connected with the Academy of Music, and well known to ticket agents, was reported to have secured the first six tickets sold. Private gentlemen next came in order, but speculators and their aids prevailed, and no doubt secured the choicest seats. Mr. Dolby, the agent of Mr. Dickens, superintended the sale. Policemen were present and excellent order was maintained. The time occupied by each person in reaching the ticket-box was about three hours. At 12 o'clock, about 600 tickets remained to be sold, and the line was as long as at any former time. The entire number of 2000 tickets were sold before 2 o'clock, and a large number of persons went away disappointed. Although ticket speculators will reap a large profit on the investments, persons will through them be able to buy tickets for a single lecture, which otherwise they could not have done. There is not much doubt but that all persons who desire to do so will be able to hear Mr. Dickens, as he will read twenty times in this city.

REV. NEWMAN HALL (English) says he has seen but three or four drunken men in America; in England he saw as many nightly. Bishop Clark (American) says: "In the five months I have been absent, I have never seen in Great Britain or Europe four men or a single woman intoxicated. There is more drunkenness in the United States than is to be found among the same number of people anywhere on the face of the earth." Apropos of this difference of opinion, it is asked: "Do reverend travelers move in better society abroad than at home?"

RAISING WRECKED VESSELS.—St. Thomas dates to the 18th inst. have been received. There was great activity there in raising sunken vessels. Twenty had been sold at auction; some of them had bargains. The raising of the shipwrecked steamers and the dry dock has been found to be impossible.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH SERVICES.—This interesting affair came off last evening. The attendance was very large, and the efforts of the fair providers of the edibles were crowned with success. Addresses were delivered by several gentlemen. We reserve further remarks until to-morrow.

CHRIST CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.—This evening there will be a festival of the Sunday School connected with Christ Church. Tea will be served at 4 1/2 o'clock. At 6 o'clock a magic lantern, kindly loaned by the Bishop, will be exhibited.

LECTURE.—In consequence of the intensely cold weather, Mr. Harnett has been generally requested to postpone his lecture. He has consequently done so. The first lecture will be given on Monday, 13th, without fail, as he is very anxious to return home.

THE ENTERPRISE, from Burrard Inlet, with the Government mail, had not reached her wharf at 12 1/2 o'clock last night.

ONE OF THE SEAMEN OF THE U.S.S. LINCOLN, on Saturday last, while fighting, bit off the ear of his antagonist.

TREASURE SHIPMENT.—About \$140,000 in gold bars will be shipped per California to-day.

SING VEREIN SOIREE.—The next Soiree of the Germania Sing Verein will be given on Wednesday, the 15th instant.

EXPRESS AND MAIL.—The Post Office will close at 10 o'clock this morning, and the Express at 10 1/2 o'clock.

A CHAP INQUIRED at the Postoffice in Erie, recently, for a letter for "Enry Hogden." He was told there was none. "Look ere," he replied, a little angrily, "you've hexamined a hodd letter for my name. It don't commence with a haitch. It begins with a ho. Look in the ole that's got the ho's."

THE Saturday Review tells a story of an English clergyman who, misled by the prevalent printing of certain Scriptural words in Italic, read in a sonorous voice, with undue emphasis, "And he spake to his sons, saying, 'Saddle me the ass.' And they saddled him."

The English Landing in Abyssinia.

The following is extracted from the Pall Mall Gazette: Zoula, October 13th.—At sunset on September 28th, the exploring party, under the command of Col. Merewether, embarked at Aden in the Euphrates and Coromandel, under a salute from the battery, the former vessel having in tow a large barge of 140 tons, for the purpose of facilitating the landing of horses and stores. The Coromandel was ordered to rendezvous at Dissee Island, there to await the Euphrates, which steamed direct to Massawah, to pick up any intelligence regarding the captives, off which port she arrived at 8 a. m., on the morning of the 30th. Massawah is an island, the straits lying between it and the mainland forming safe anchorage for half a dozen vessels at the utmost—not for a fleet, as I have seen it stated in the papers. It is for this reason that Massawah can never be fixed upon as a point of debarkation for troops. The island has been held by the Egyptians for some time and is now covered with houses inhabited by men of many races, who trade as merchants with Abyssinia and the Arabian ports adjacent. Numerous ferry boats ply between the island and the mainland, whither the inhabitants resort every evening, so that Massawah becomes at that time deserted. The fact is that fresh water is to be found on the island, and as Muculla, where the nearest wells are situated, is five miles inland, every one goes there for water. At night, therefore Massawah is deserted for Muculla.

Having, at Massawah, picked up the acting English Consul, M. Munzinaer, who had received no recent intelligence from the captives, the Euphrates joined the Coromandel at Dissee Island, and in company the two vessels reached Annesley Bay on October 3d, at 11 o'clock; they anchored off the small village of Adnegoes, on the eastern side of the bay. It was here found that the wells, which were two miles inland, did not contain sufficient water; and accordingly early the following day the expedition steamed over to this place on the opposite side of the bay. A dry river-course was here found, in which the natives have numerous wells, and it was soon apparent that this place was the only one fit for the debarkation of troops, as Annesley Bay and Dissee Island on the north give the protection needed against the northeast gales to vessels, any number of which can be here accommodated.

A landing stage was soon formed, and horses and troops were conveyed ashore in safety, and a camp formed three-quarters of a mile inland. The natives here, who are known as "Shobos," evinced not the slightest curiosity, not even venturing to the beach to inspect proceedings, which must have been novel to them. Exploring parties have already left the camp, and it appears that the best road inland leads through a pass of two miles and a half, which will have to be traversed with great caution, as through this pass the river often comes down suddenly with great force sweeping everything before it. This rush is not caused by visible rain; it may be perfectly fine overhead, and yet the river may come pouring down owing to heavy rain far inland. The rainy season inland is now at an end, or nearly so, and the plain we are on is about to have its share.

The rainy season in this plain commences at the end of November, and doubtless by January there will be plenty of grass; but till then hay must be imported. Water also must be provided, and condensers for this purpose are now being set up. To-night, the greater portion of the force commences its march to the entrance of the pass, sixteen miles away, where there is running water. A small party, however, will remain at this place. Some of the letters in the Times cause great amusement here. One writer says, "Water is easily met with by digging wells," as if by that means we could provide for 65,000 mouths, which is about the number we shall have to satisfy.

The latest news we have of the captives is to the 9th of September last. The King was then at Debra Tabor, committing atrocities of which you, no doubt, have heard. It is wonderful that the King has not yet met with his reward at the hands of his subjects. They, however, regard him with the greatest superstition, and not a spear is held up against his arbitrary and cruel deeds. The rebels are truly cowards, and hope that their dreaded King may be made away with by the invaders. The Abyssinians as yet have made no sign. The Governor of the Province of Tigris must be well aware of our proceedings, but he remains in his mountain retreat calmly awaiting the course of events. He is one of Theodore's viceroy, but has not paid tribute for three years. The temperature here in the day time reaches 104 degrees, but in the night falls to 70, which is a great range, and at the present moment the sand is blowing over everything, drying up the ink in my pen, so that writing is not at all an easy matter. Aden cools down about the 14th of October to a much less scorching temperature; and it was expected, that, in proportion, the Abyssinian coast would cool likewise, but Massawah and the adjacent country are very much hotter than Aden.

An Unlucky Pupil.

The consequence of "cooking history" in France is illustrated by an anecdote told in a London paper. The Minister of Public Instruction, M. Duruy, at a certain school examination, was propounding questions, to the boys, and of course he asked among others, "what are some of the results of the present reign for which France should be grateful to the Emperor?" The unfortunate reulin promptly responded, "The Mexican expedition and the Credit Mobilier." The Minister and the schoolmaster were stricken with horror; the Minister proceeded no further with what A. Ward would have called his conundrums, and after his departure the boy was promptly birched. The boy's father, naturally somewhat indignant, summoned the schoolmaster before a Commissary of Police for an assault on his son, and then it came out that in Mr. Duruy's modern history of France the Mexican expedition and the creation of the Credit Mobilier are mentioned among the great acts of the reign. The boy, therefore, had been flogged for answering Mr. Duruy's question in Mr. Duruy's own words. The result of the police trial is not stated, but it is probable that a revised edition to that history will soon be published.

An Extraordinary Hoax.

An English paper of November 16th tells the following: On Sunday morning the 10th, a daring and extraordinary hoax was brought to light at a little district chapelry not more than a hundred miles from the good old town of Warrington. After the reading of the second lesson, the minister opened his marriage entry book and published certain banns between a certain N, and M., "both of this district chapelry, this being the first time of asking," etc. The young lady referred to in the banns was present during the reading, and no small amount of astonishment was created in the church at such a breach of rule. All eyes were at once turned towards the supposed future bride, who is possessed of great personal attractions, and who appeared to be at that moment laboring under great excitement. Nothing being said to the query as to whether "any person know any cause or just impediment," the service proceeded. But after the service it became known to the clergyman that some one had made him the subject of a hoax. It seems that some wag had sent a letter to the clergyman, requesting him to publish the banns, which was signed by the intended bridegroom, but which turned out to be a forgery.

Rare Instance of Devoted Friendship.

The Louisville Courier of November 25th says: The four unfortunate Misses Morgan, who were buried to death by the dreadful accident on the railroad, near Cincinnati, on Thursday morning last, were ladies of education, refinement, goodness and respectability, and, as we have already stated, daughters of the late Benjamin Morgan formerly of the firm of Price & Morgan, merchants in Philadelphia, and afterwards President of the Bank of Louisiana, at New Orleans, and interested in large sugar estates. At the time Messrs. Price & Morgan dissolved partnership they each possessed a handsome fortune, and they mutually agreed that in case of pecuniary misfortune or loss befalling either of them, the other, if still in good circumstances, was to share his property with the unfortunate one. Many years afterwards Mr. Price failed in Philadelphia, and Mr. Morgan transferred to him a row of buildings on Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans. Some years after, and about the time of Mr. Morgan's death, the latter became embarrassed by endorsements for his acquaintances. Mr. Price having in the meantime accumulated another fortune, after the death of his old partner recovered the same valuable property on Tchoupitoulas street to Mr. Morgan's children. This is one of the rare instances, in this life, of faithful, honorable and undying friendship, and quite as extraordinary as that all four of the daughters should be killed at one fell swoop, 1,000 miles from home.

Spurgeon on Headwork.

Mr. Spurgeon, who is now once more sufficiently well to preach, has put forth a manifesto in his magazine called the Sword and Trowel, in which he says: I have spent two months in ill-health, and much of the time in severe pain, but by the good hand of God upon me, I am now much better, and hope to resume my home work very speedily. I have resolved, for 12 months at least, to refuse almost all work away from home, and I now earnestly beg friends not to disturb me with importunate requests to preach here, there, and everywhere. For years I have preached from eight to ten times a week, beside issuing the weekly sermon, editing the magazine, overseeing the church, superintending the college, directing the orphanage, founding new churches, attending committees, and a thousand other things; but many signs indicate that there must be a pause. I am not less willing, but I am far less able than I was, to serve the church by preaching.

MIXED MARRIAGES—RULE OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The following announcement was made at St. Aloysius and other Catholic Churches in Washington city, Nov. 24th: A Catholic man was lately married to a Protestant lady in this church with the necessary dispensation of the Most Reverend Archbishop, the intention of these parties to appear afterward before a Protestant minister, there to be married again, not being known either to us, when they were married here, or to the Archbishop when he gave the dispensation to the man to marry a Protestant; by the order of the Most Reverend Archbishop regret is hereby publicly expressed for what occurred at that late marriage. The Archbishop having disapproved of the same and required this public announcement lest it should pass into a precedent; and that all Catholics may understand that such marriages are contrary to the discipline of the Church. Thus far, the order of the Most Reverend Archbishop, we may only add, reminding the people that according to the laws of the Church, any of the faithful who presume to get married out of the Church, by the very act incur excommunication. The above is understood to refer to the recent marriage of the Belgian Secretary of Legation, Baron Von Harre, to a Protestant lady.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST ODD FELLOW.

The Columbus (Miss.) Index gives the following interesting particulars respecting the Rev. Thomas Wolstenholme, who died recently. He drove to town in his buggy, and was sitting on the trial of Henry Hawthorn, for murder, when taken ill. Going to his office, he at once laid down on his couch, and notwithstanding excellent medical attendance, he expired in a very short time, of congestive chill. When dying, he desired that no parade should be made over his burial—that they should obtain a plain coffin and carry him away. A moment before his death, he turned on his back, and looking up at his physician, said quietly: "Doctor, I'm free from all trouble at last." He was born at Manchester, England, and was dissipated in youth. He used to relate that in company with drunken companions he was wont to attend divine service, to ridicule and scoff, and that on one occasion he spit upon the robes of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to show his contempt for religious matters. That dignitary had baptized him when an infant. He emigrated to this country, and became a Presbyterian minister. At his death he was the oldest living Odd Fellow in America; he had belonged to the order 50 years.

THE CURSE OF POVERTY.

To that class of moralists who keep preaching against what they style luxury, and harping on its evil effects on a nation, we commend the following extract from an address of Mr. George Dawson, at Birmingham: Poverty was a blessing, but it was a blessing to the character, to the spirit, to the soul; and it must be remembered that no one could receive the blessing who had not the soul for it; and, therefore, while the wise man might make a blessing out of poverty, it was to most men a curse, a burden, a punishment, a hindrance, a nuisance and an affliction. For a nation poverty was a curse, whatever it might be in individual cases, for what did it mean for a nation? It meant childhood unblessed by birth or by education; it meant womanhood worn down by early cares and premature sorrows; it meant manhood toiling, and doing nothing but toiling, with the imagination down pressed, the love of beauty impossible, the man turned into a drudge, with no time for this life's beauties, and little time to think of the next world's joys. It meant all this, and more; and, therefore, when he heard a man talking of the blessings of poverty, he wished that man might enjoy them.

Evidence from the Land of Gold!

"My soul, head, or better, about which I wrote you before, is all gone. Five bottles of Bristol's Sarsaparilla cured me."—E. FORBES, San Jose. "Your Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills have cured me of Salt Rheum that I had suffered with for seven years."—R. JOHNSON, Marietta. "I really believe that Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills have been the means of saving my life."—T. J. EDWARDS, Stockton.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Strong and Healthy.

Every wise man aims at attaining health at any price, but, unfortunately, rarely thinks about it till it is going or gone. Holloway's Pills now stand so very high in public estimation for purifying the blood and promoting the appetite and digestion, that it is unnecessary to do more than name them as the surest and safest means of retaining or regaining robust health and corresponding strength. They act as purifiers, tonics, alteratives, and aperients; and they exercise over every organ the most wholesome influence, by supplying it with the purest blood, and regulating the quality and quantity of every secretion. The most timid and delicate invalid will derive from Holloway's Pills vigour and comfort.

A LADY'S ENDORSEMENT.

Madame E., the acknowledged leader of the most refined and fashionable society in the city of New York, speaks of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER in the following highly complimentary manner, viz: "It has a fragrance as fresh as the odor from blooming flowers, and imparts to the bath a delightful buoyancy. I use it on the toilet table and the handkerchief, to the exclusion of all other perfumes." Buyers should always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

Tuesday, January 14, 1868.

The following proceedings were reported in the United States Senate on the 9th inst.:

- On motion, Mr. Ramey submitted a resolution, which was ordered printed. Resolved, That the committee relations be directed to enquire into the expediency of a treaty between States and the Dominion of Canada shall contain the following propositions: 1st. That a duty of five per valorem shall be imposed on all from Canada, being the exclusivity or manufacture of Canada, to States, or from the United States which shall be substituted for ex of the representative countries. 2d. That the excise duties of States and Canada shall be as concurrent legislation. 3d. The navigation of the 1 and channel of St. Lawrence shall be free to citizens of the United States. 4th. That Canadian vessels, ports shall be entitled to all the American vessels in Canadian ports. 5th. That the fisheries of coast shall be free to the citizens countries. 6th. That the common system regulating Copy Right, Patent Postage shall be extended over States. 7. That Canada will consent Britain shall cede to the United States of North America were 90 degrees, on condition, to wit: 1st. The United States will to the Hudson Bay Co., in full all claims to the territory, or to in North America, whether for charter of the company, treaty. 2d. The United States will public debt of British Columbia exceeding \$2,000,000. 3rd. The construction of Pacific Railroad to Puget United States in addition to the before made, will guarantee 10 per cent, on stock of said road, the amount of stock aforesaid, shall not exceed \$20,000,000. 4th. The Northwestern Territory divided and organized into territories United States not less than the with all the rights and privileges and a government of Montana far as can be made applicable.

Of the one hundred and members of the present Congress, one at least of bids fair to immortalize his hand his name down to posterity brilliant genius and statesman member is Mr. Ramsay. Washington from the farm of Pike, in Missouri, Ramsay served his term in Congress gone back to his constituents having created a sensation the heart of a single throbb at the mere mention name. Now, there will be Washington so obscure as Ramsay. His name will body's mouth, and his the subject of every conversation Secretary of State is "a crowned his greatness by of an invoice of icebergs at Sitka, and another of and black vomit at St. Ramsay beats Mr Sew popular race "all hollow to bring down nobler game short of British North satisfy Ramsay's craving quest by purchase"; and of what he is prepared to kindly consent to take of the Confederacy off pay the way for the spee of the Confederacy to What he proposes to do track'd the whole of America beneath the U the resolution omits should be live long and aim accomplished, then thing to prevent his from the mother country ing her wrongs" in the spirit that Thad. Stevens reconstruct the South—eating the lands and freedmen. Ramsay is—most persons are depending other person return for relieving the of British Columbia west Territory, paying Bay Company's claim public debt of this Coing to reciprocal trade asks for American navigation of all the l to the fisheries, the r imitation of the ex right and patent law system. Modest Mr R is no object to him. pleasantly of assuming

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, January 14, 1868.

The following proceedings were had in the United States Senate on the 9th of December:

On motion, Mr Ramsey submitted the following, which was ordered printed:

Resolved, That the committee on foreign relations be directed to enquire into the expediency of a treaty between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, which shall contain the following propositions:

1st. That a duty of five per cent. ad valorem shall be imposed on all importations from Canada, being the exclusive production or manufacture of Canada, to the United States, or from the United States to Canada, which shall be substituted for exacting tariffs of the representative countries.

2d. That the excise duties of the United States and Canada shall be assimilated by concurrent legislation.

3d. The navigation of the lakes, canals and channels of St. Lawrence shall be forever free to citizens of the United States and Canada.

4th. That Canadian vessels in American ports shall be entitled to all the privileges of American vessels in Canadian ports.

5th. That the fisheries of the Atlantic coast shall be free to the citizens of both countries.

6th. That the common system of laws regulating Copy Right, Patent Rights and Postage shall be extended over both countries.

7. That Canada will consent that Great Britain shall cede to the United States the districts of North America west of longitude 90 degrees, on condition, to wit:

1st. The United States will pay \$600,000 to the Hudson Bay Co., in full discharge of all claims to the territory, or the jurisdiction in North America, whether founded on the charter of the company, treaty, law or usage.

2d. The United States will assume the public debt of British Columbia, not exceeding \$2,000,000.

3rd. The construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad to Puget Sound. The United States in addition to the grant of land before made, will guarantee dividends of 5 per cent. on stock of said company, as provided the amount of stock guaranteed as aforesaid, shall not exceed \$20,000 per mile.

4th. The Northwestern territory shall be divided and organized into territories of the United States not less than three in number with all the rights and privileges of citizens and the government of Montana territory so far as can be made applicable.

Of the one hundred and forty odd members of the present American Congress, one at least of the number bids fair to immortalize himself and to hand his name down to posterity as a brilliant genius and statesman. That member is Mr Ramsay. Coming to Washington from the famous County of Pike, in Missouri, Ramsay would have served his term in Congress and gone back to his constituents without having created a sensation or caused the heart of a single constituent to throb at the mere mention of his name. Now, there will be no man in Washington so obscure as not to know Ramsay. His name will be in everybody's mouth, and his scheme form the subject of every conversation. The Secretary of State is "powbar." He crowned his greatness by the purchase of an invoice of icebergs and savages at Sitka, and another of earthquakes and black vomit at St. Thomas. But Ramsay beats Mr Seward in the popular race "all hollow." He aims to bring down nobler game. Nothing short of British North America will satisfy Ramsay's craving for "conquest by purchase"; and as an earnest of what he is prepared to do, he will kindly consent to take the best half of the Confederacy off its hands, and pave the way for the speedy admission of the Confederacy to the Republic. What he proposes to do after he has taken the whole of British North America beneath the Union blanket, the resolution omits to state; but should he live long enough to see his aim accomplished, there will be nothing to prevent his buying Ireland from the mother country and "righting her wrongs" in the same liberal spirit that Thad. Stevens proposes to reconstruct the South—i.e., by confiscating the lands and colonizing it with freedmen. Ramsay is a generous soul—most persons are when they are spending other persons' money. In return for relieving the Confederacy of British Columbia and the Northwest Territory, paying off the Hudson Bay Company's claims, assuming the public debt of this Colony and agreeing to reciprocal trade, he modestly asks for American citizens the free navigation of all the lakes, free access to the fisheries, the right to coast, assimilation of the excise duties, copy-right and patent laws, and postage system. Modest Mr Ramsay! Money is no object to him. Why, he talks as pleasantly of assuming two millions of

the indebtedness of other countries, paying off gigantic claims, and guaranteeing five per cent. dividends on railroad stock as if the paving stones of Washington city were made of gold, that the country did not owe a dollar, and that General Butler remained at home doing penance for his many sins instead of travelling through the States delivering lectures to gaping and applauding multitudes in favor of paying off the public debt, principal and interest, in greenbacks, assigning as reasons for the proposition that the "country cannot afford to fulfil its contract to discharge it in gold, and that the bonds were only taken by the holders after the American Government had submitted to a heavy 'shave.' Perhaps Mr Ramsay is right and the Secretary of the Treasury (who fixes the National debt at nearly three billions) is wrong; but the prevailing impression here is that the States already owe more money than they will ever pay, and that should men of General Butler's or Thad. Stevens' way of thinking rule the country for a few months longer, the Government, in place of continuing to make investments in foreign lands, will be found in the market trying to dispose of portions of its own surplus tracts of real estate. It is high time that American politicians ceased meddling with the affairs of their neighbor and turned their attention to improving the political, social and physical condition of their own people—3,000,000 of whom, a telegram received a few days ago says, are starving at the South. Neither Great Britain nor the Confederacy want their greenbacks; and British Columbians are not "hankerin' arter" the "rights and privileges of citizens of Montana," which principally consist in carrying pistols and bowie-knives to protect their lives against the attacks of highwaymen and murderers, and forming Vigilance Committees to hang criminals whom the Courts will not convict, because their votes are required to keep the Judges on the Bench. No! British Columbians want no such "rights and privileges," and Brother Jonathan had better call on Mr Ramsay and his Pike County colleagues to turn their ideas (if they have any) in the direction of tranquilizing, protecting and rendering prosperous the people within the borders which they now possess instead of scheming to enlarge the area of taxation and easing the burthens they now find too heavy to bear by drawing into their meshes the lightly-taxed people of a neighboring Power.

amount equal to the entire sum already paid for his passage. In consequence of the refusal of the agents of the defendants to permit him continue on his voyage by the Pacific, he was compelled to remain fourteen days, and complete his trip on the steamer Sierra Nevada. By reason of the said stoppages and hindrances the plaintiff was greatly damaged in his business, wherefore he prays the Court to award him damages in the sum of \$1,000. R. G. Batchelder, the proprietor of a panorama, etc., who also took passage on the same vessel and suffered a like detention, also brings suit against the same defendants, for \$6,000. Lucius Hoyt also sues for \$2,500 damages. He was a passenger on the same voyage, and by failing to reach San Francisco promptly claims to have suffered damage in the amount claimed.

SOURCE—Let none forget the tea meeting that is to come off to-night, at the St. Nicholas Hall, under the auspices of St. Andrew's Church. No pains have been spared in fitting up and decorating the room for the occasion, and the bounteous provision made by the ladies managing the affair promises a rich treat to those who may give themselves the pleasure of attending. The chair will be taken at half-past six o'clock by the Rev. Mr Somerville, and addresses suitable for the occasion will be given by his Worship the Mayor, the American Consul, Dr. Helmecke, Powell, Comrie and several other talented gentlemen. We quite approve of the selection of the room, as social gatherings are either for worship or pleasure, and the associations of a church cause a restraint which to some extent mars that enjoyment which is oftentimes as conducive to christianity and religion as the more constrained conventionalities of the church.

I. O. OF O. F.—At a meeting of Victoria Lodge on Monday evening, the following officers were installed by Deputy Grand Master J. S. Drummond, officiating for District No. 46:—Elected—Chas Gowen, N G, J P Davies, V G; Josias Davies, R S; Jas Gillon; P S; Robt Lettice, Treasurer. Appointed—Julius Seitz, W; J R Mitchell, C; P J Hall, O G; H Glide, J G; Thos Harris, R S N G; H Andrews, L S N G; A Rutherford, R S S; Geo Norris, L S S; A F Keyser, L S V G; Wm Huxtable, R S V G. At the close of the ceremonies the Brethren sat down to a sumptuous repast.

STEAMSHIP LIBELLED.—The steamer Fideliter was libelled yesterday on complaint of A. C. Gibbs, acting U. S. District Attorney, alleging in substance that recently the owner made a sham sale of the vessel, a British bottom, to a subject of Russia, at Sitka, and that subsequently, under color of such sale, a registry of the vessel as an American was fraudulently obtained of the U. S. Collector at Sitka. The complaint asks for the forfeiture to the United States of the steamer for this violation of the revenue laws. Portland Oregonian, Dec. 27th.

ALHAMBRA.—This new temple of music was opened last evening under most favorable auspices. The house was well filled and the performance gave general satisfaction. The inimitable Tom is well matched in his negro eccentricities by Ned Ward, who seems no less an adept than himself, and Mr Franklin's feats astonished the audience. The entire troupe is, in fact, well formed, and will, no doubt, by their talent and well-arranged performances, continue to draw good houses. A new bill is offered for this evening.

LEGAL TITLES TO MINING CLAIMS AND WATER RIGHTS IN CALIFORNIA.—By Gregory Yale, Counselor at Law. San Francisco: A. ROZAS & Co. This is a very valuable work on the legal rights of California mine and ditch owners under the laws of the United States Congress. The book contains many hints that would be of service to mining boards in this Colony, as well as useful to the Legislature in revising existing mining laws. For sale by T. N. Hibben & Co., Government street.

TIGER ENGINE CO., No. 2.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held last evening at their house, Johnson street, when the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the ensuing term:—President, Emanuel Levy; Foreman, James Gillon, First Assistant, A. F. Keyser; Second Assistant, Thomas J. Barnes; B. Secretary, A. G. Gilkinson; P. Secretary, P. J. Hall; Treasurer, H. Mansell (re-elected). This company now numbers over 60 members, and is in a very flourishing state.

We are indebted to Hon. Marshall F. Moore, Governor of Washington Territory, for a copy of his very able and interesting speech at the opening of the Territorial Legislature.

A TELEGRAM from Portland yesterday states that Columbia river is frozen and that flour is advancing in price owing to the impossibility of getting wheat to the mills.

THE CALIFORNIA is advertised to sail for San Francisco to-day; the hour is not stated, and it is probable she will be delayed until to-morrow.

THE CONSTANTINE.—This steamer is undergoing repairs and will not proceed north for a few weeks.

election and chose a Mayor and Common Council. Hon. W. S. Dodge was elected as Mayor, and General N. J. T. Dana, Samuel Storor, O. B. Montague, Thos. Whaley and J. Langebil were elected members of the Town Council. The citizens before going into the election of course consulted General Davis, who gave them his approval of a Civil Government, knowing that it is impossible for Americans to live under military rule. We will now have a chance to make laws that will be for the benefit of all, while before we had neither law nor justice, so to speak. We hope that Congress will lose no time in framing an organic act and giving us a Territorial Government. For this boon we will ever pray.

IMPROVEMENTS. There are many improvements already made here under the direction of General Davis, who is leaving nothing undone that is in the power of man to do. Streets are being made, sidewalks built up, a light erected, streets laid out, and, in a word, this town looks much better than it did on the 10th day of October, when we first landed. I regret to say, however, that it is not in my power to give any encouragement to anybody coming here, at least until some mines are struck, which I don't believe will ever happen, Alaska being, in my opinion, no mineral country.

THANKSGIVING DAY. The 28th of November being Thanksgiving Day, was observed by the military, but we had no spirit or encouragement to celebrate, for we could get no turkeys; and here let me also state, such a thing as fresh meat of any kind cannot be had. We sometimes get a few deer, but the principal food is bacon, pork and ducks; but if I dwell on this subject of fresh meat longer I will get hungry, so I will only state that a butcher who could open a meat market here would live if he could keep a fresh supply.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—How to have hot water always in the house. Let your wife find out that you visit another woman, and you will never afterwards be out of hot water. This is infallible. How to bone turkeys. Get up at 2 o'clock a. m. The darker it is the better. Climb over your neighbor's fence and bone the first gobbler you can. You had better bone two or three while you are at it, as it saves trouble. You will find this plan very economical. How to have sauce at a moment's notice. Order your servant to do something which she does not like. You will get more sauce than you bargained for. If that does not do, get into a row with a cabman. To make hasty puddings. Make your pudding, and leave it out on the doorstep to cool, carefully shutting the door afterwards. In five minutes return and you will find it the hottest pudding imaginable, it being perhaps five or six squares off already. The best beats.—Those on which the policeman have the least trouble. Never have dead beats about your kitchen. How to obtain calves' head jelly.—Consult one of the outside butchers, and question his veracity on the subject of mutton, and incidentally accompany the rebuff with an insinuation that he is of canine extraction. You will have calves' head jelly pretty soon. Pickles.—Always be disputing with your relatives. A very pickle will be the consequence. These pickles are usually put up in family jars. To clean house.—Get up an alarm of fire and invite the members of the fire brigade into your premises. They will provide a bountiful supply of water and wash the house thoroughly until requested to desist. Irish stew.—This is a favorite viand variously prepared. The most expeditious method is to attend a wake and introduce a discussion on the wrongs of England, through Ireland's ingratitude. The recipe is from the works of ancient Scald.

Rumor says that Weston, the pedestrian, is in league with the devil—or John Morrissey. The latter having bet \$100,000 that Weston will not walk the 100 miles in 24 hours. Weston, it is supposed, will take \$20,000 of the sum and accommodate the Congressman by failing. So the Boston papers hint. It is but fair to add that Weston indignantly denies the charge.

FEELING DEEPLY THE WANT, and necessity for some kind of Civil Government in Sitka, the citizens got together, and after one or two meetings adopted a City Charter, held an

Alaska Correspondence.

SITKA, ALASKA TERRITORY, November 29th, 1867.

EDITOR: BRITISH COLONIST.—As we are isolated and removed far away from all telegraph communication with the entire world, your readers will not expect to hear much in the way of news from this land of Alaska. For the last six days we have had fine weather, while the three preceding weeks we had nothing but rain, hail and snow all the time.

THE CLIMATE. In this part of Alaska, which is known as Sitka, the weather is not to say cold, and if it were not for the rain you could get along all the year without wearing an overcoat. It rains on an average from three and a half to five and a half days in the week. It also blows very hard in the harbor when we have easterly winds; and, as your readers are already aware, Sitka, or what was known heretofore as New Archangel, is situated right in the centre of a large bay, and is almost surrounded by water.

FLAG PRESENTATION. From the time the John L. Stephens left we had no amusement, or excitement, in fact nothing which was calculated to disturb the monotony of a dreary life, until the 19th of November. It being St. Michael's day and the birthday of the old Indian chief, General Jefferson C. Davis concluded to present an American flag to the old chief, so that he might hoist it in place of the Russian flag which he had floated for sixty five years. As it was also the old fellow's hundredth birthday, General Davis thought it a suitable occasion to compliment the venerable chief by calling on him in person, and, as the day was delightful, all the principal citizens of Sitka had invitations to accompany General Davis and staff. So, forming at two o'clock, p. m., the procession took up its line of march for the Indian village. Arriving at the chief's tent, we were surprised to find about 150 Indians drawn up in line, each holding a long rod tipped with green, emblematic of friendship. On entering the tent, we found the old chief seated on a chair; and a more sedate or consequential looking man I never saw. His table was loaded and tastefully arranged with several dishes such as are most fashionable with the Russian people. The old chief got up to receive General Davis and the flag was presented by the General, who made the following speech:

"VENERABLE SIR:—In your presence are a large number of ladies, officers, and American citizens who come here to pay you their respects on this your birthday. I have the pleasure of taking this occasion to present you with one of the most valued emblems known to the lovers of freedom everywhere and idolized by all true Americans. This is the star spangled banner, or the flag of America. The Great Father in Washington respects all good Indians, while he, through the army and navy, punishes all bad ones. The Great Father in Washington will protect and defend the Indians in Alaska so long as they remain good and respect this flag, but if they show any disposition to 'act badly towards any white man or woman, then the Indians must and will be punished. As you are the great chief in this country of the Indians, and as you are now about one hundred years of age, I came to pay you this visit. Accept, then, this flag and my kind and favorable considerations."

The old chief replied as follows: "The words of man are like the winds, which pass away like vapor; but the words of a chief, when given, should be equal to his actions."

All who could get into the chief's house were invited to partake of his hospitality. As he had been supplied with a choice quantity of food, cooked in a way to tempt the taste of the most fastidious epicure; and as nearly all respectfully declined the invitation, they left and found the American flag floating in the breeze over the village. The flag was greeted by three hearty cheers, after which the procession returned to the house of Gen. N. J. T. Dana, who had a sumptuous repast prepared for all.

FIRST ELECTION IN SITKA. Feeling deeply the want, and necessity for some kind of Civil Government in Sitka, the citizens got together, and after one or two meetings adopted a City Charter, held an

MARRIAGES—RULE OF THE PUBLIC CHURCH.—The following was made at St. Aloysius Catholic Churches in Washington, 24th:

A man was lately married to a lady in this church with the sanction of the Most Reverend Bishop, the intention of appearing afterward before a minister, there to be married, known either to us, when married here, or to the Archdeacon who gave the dispensation to marry a Protestant; by the Most Reverend Archbishop, who publicly expressed his disapproval of that late marriage. The bishop having disapproved of it, required this public act to be passed into a precept that all Catholics may at such marriages be considered of the Church, order of the Most Reverend Bishop may only add, reminding that according to the laws of God, the faithful who pre-married out of the Church, incur excommunication. It is understood to refer to the Baron Von Harre, to a Pro-

THE OLDEST ODD FELLOW.—(Miss.) Index gives the following particulars respecting Thomas Wolstenholme, who recently. He drove to town and was sitting on the trial whorn, for murder, when he was to his couch, and notwithstanding medical attendance, he very short time, of congress when dying, he desired that he should be buried in a plain coffin. A moment before he turned on his back, and his physician, said quietly: free from all trouble at his death, he had belonged to ears.

OF POVERTY.—To that class who keep preaching style luxury, and harp- effects on a nation, we com- ing extract from an ad- george Dawson, at Birming-

from the Land of Gold! or letter, about which I wrote gone. Five bottles of Bristol's name.—E. FOREMAN, San Jose. Sarsaparilla and Pills have cured me that I had suffered with for JOHNSON'S Sarsaparilla and the means of saving my life." T. J. EDWARDS, Stockton, 671

PILLS.—Strong and Healthy.— aims at attaining health at any unately, rarely think about it till the Holloway's Pills now stand public estimation for purifying the ting the appetite and digestion, sary to do more than name them. safest means of retaining or re-alth and corresponding strength. rifiers, tonics, alteratives, and ey exercise over every organ the influence, by supplying it with, and regulating the quality and secretion. The most timid and ill derive from Holloway's Pills.

ENDORSEMENT.—The acknowledged leader of the fashionable society in the work, speaks of MURRAY & DA. WATER in the following ntary manner, viz: "It has a h as the odor from blooming to the bath a delightful buoy- the toilet table and the hand-clusion of all other perfumes." ould always ask for the Florida Lanman & Kemp, New York, 645.

By Electric Telegraph SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

California. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—Flour—There is improved tone in consequence of renewed activity. Sales of 1400 qr sacks fine for China, \$5 50; 1000 bbl City superfine in ht sacks, \$6 50; 4000 bbls superfine, various brands, \$6 75 @ 8 74.

Wheat—Sale of 1000 sks choice, in white bags, at \$2 67 1/2; 600 sks extra choice, in white bags, at \$2 70; market firm; \$2 65 for good shipping at the close.

Barley—\$1 80 @ 1 90 for feed and brewing.

Oats—\$1 75 @ 1 85.

Legal tenders, 74 1/2 @ 75.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—Legal Tenders, 72 1/2 @ 73. Gold opened in New York at 138 and closed at 137 1/2.

Flour—There is fair demand both for local trade and for export. We quote city mills superfine at \$6 75 @ \$8. Wheat—Sales of 300 sacks good milling at \$2 67 1/2; Barley—Sales include 500 sacks choice—feed at \$1 80; 700 sacks prime brewing at \$1 85 @ \$2. Oats—200 sacks choice at \$1 82 1/2; 800 sacks good to choice, \$1 85; 200 sacks extra heavy, \$1 90—an outside figure.

Eastern States. CHICAGO, Jan 6.—An Island in Lake St. George suddenly sunk about four o'clock this afternoon, accompanied by tremendous upheaving of water. Lake Island has entirely disappeared; soundings marked 85 feet; no lives lost.

WASHINGTON, Jan 1.—In the House, Broomal introduced a bill providing for the redemption of legal tenders when presented in sums less than \$100, at \$1 40 first dollar, in gold, first month; \$1 39 1/2 second month; \$1 39 third month, and so on until gold notes become of equal value.

Vanhorn offered a bill to provide for the consolidation of the Indian tribes and to organize a system of government in Indian territories.

Upon offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Reconstruction to report a bill allowing the Southern Reconstruction Convention to appoint all civil officers, to act till their constitutions are ratified and other officers chosen and qualified.

Boutwell offered an amendment, that the Committee consider the expediency of constructing the Southern States into a single military district, under the command of a General of the army; also, to consider the expediency of declaring by an act of Congress that the Governments heretofore set up in the said States by order of the President are not Republican in form.

The amendment was accepted and adopted.

Eldridge offered a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. Hancock for his prompt determination when he swears to maintain the supremacy of the laws.

Washburn asked Eldridge to accept as an amendment that we utterly condemn the conduct of Andrew Johnson in removing that gallant soldier Sheridan, and that the thanks of the House are due to Gen. Grant for the manner in which he addressed the President in relation to the removal of Stanton and Sheridan.

Eldridge decided not to accept amendment and moved the previous question.

After considerable speeching the resolution was laid on the table—85 to 28—by a strict party vote.

Washburn offered a resolution condemning the President and thanking Grant. Adopted.

Banks introduced a Bill making eight hours a legal day's work by Government employes. Passed.

In the House, Pike reported back a bill

authorizing sale of such ironed vessels as are not required by interest of the service. Passed.

In the Senate, Schenck, from committee of ways and means, reported a bill to compel the payment of taxes on distilled spirits when withdrawn from bonded warehouses. Passed.

WASHINGTON, Jan 4.—It is expected that Sir Edward Thornton, the new British Minister, leaves England to-day. The peculiar circumstance under which he was appointed is regarded as an indication that he will be clothed with power to propose a counter-proposition on the Alabama claims. It is also believed that a solution of the complicated question in regard to the rights of American citizens abroad will take place in a manner satisfactory to our Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan 8.—The President sent a message to the House to-day in answer to a resolution relating to the alleged interference by a Russian man-of-war with American vessels in the Acholok sea.

Seward addressed a note to the Russian minister on the subject, Dec. 23d, who promised to lay the matter before the Russian Government immediately.

Europe. LISBON, Jan 4.—A new Ministry is formed under Count Avilla.

LONDON, Jan 4.—Government is continually receiving information relative to movements of Fenians. Public excitement is abating.

Despatches from Cork state that there has been another Fenian movement. A body of men surreptitiously entered the magazine of that city and carried away, unchallenged, half a ton of blasting powder, and there is no clue to the perpetrators.

The Fenian clergy of Tillock have signed a document declaring there can be no permanent peace till Ireland is treated like Hungary.

The Turkish Envoy at Vienna starts for London immediately to ask protection of England against intrigues of Russia.

The Fenians arrested at Birmingham will be examined to-day. Extraordinary precautions are taken in apprehension of an attempt at rescue. No disturbance has occurred.

PARIS, Jan 8.—The new Cabinet of Portugal favors the collection of the new taxes; it was because these taxes were odious to the people that the old Cabinet resigned.

FLORENCE, Jan 8.—Menebra claims that the new Cabinet will be supported by a working majority of thirty-six members of the House of Deputies.

BERLIN, Jan 8.—In the Chamber of Deputies a series of resolutions were introduced, taking strong grounds in favor of freedom of speech and the inviolability of members of the Diet. The resolutions were adopted by a majority of 30.

Bismarck made a speech at a public dinner yesterday, reviewing the present political situation of Europe. He said: The fear of war with France this year was a phantom. He urged his hearers to dismiss all fears in regard to the matter.

VIENNA, Jan 9.—The Austrian frigate, bearing the remains of Maximilian, has arrived at Corfu.

LONDON, Jan 6.—Lord Stanley has prepared a despatch protesting against the alleged intrigues of Russian agents in Roumania.

LONDON, Jan 6.—Nearly all the journals are commenting on the resolution recently adopted by the House of Commons on the question of citizenship, and the abatement of British claims in accordance with the American view as expressed in the President's message is urged with singular unanimity.

New York, Jan 5.—Shanghai special, dated Dec 7th, per Atlantic Cable, confirms the reported revolution in the Chinese Government.

JAPAN. The Japanese Tycoon had resigned, and the Mikado has seized him. Minister Volkenburg has issued a proclamation that the port of Higo and ports on the coast of Nippon will be opened on the 1st of January.

The Abyssinian War. Latest intelligence from the Abyssinian expedition says the troops are still at Sniope in good health; the natives are everywhere friendly.

LONDON, Jan 4.—The latest advices from Abyssinia says the expeditionary troops remained at Sniope waiting the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief. Their health was good, but their horses were dying for the want of proper forage and from intense heat.

Mexico. HAVANA, Jan 5.—City of Mexico dates to 31st ult.: A steamer with 1500 troops has sailed for Yucataw to suppress the rebellion.

The Mexican treasury is reported empty. The Minister of Treasury has resigned. Juarez was inaugurated at an extraordinary session of Congress.

South America. LISBON, Jan 8.—The regular mail steamer from South America has arrived; her news makes no mention of the loss of the British steamer Saturn, with four hundred people on board. This reported disaster is generally discredited.

Reports from the allied armies state that extensive preparations were being made to storm the Paraguayan fortifications at Humaita.

West Indies. HAVANA, Jan 7.—The Dominican Government has fled to Turk's Island. Boez has been proclaimed President, and the Capital is blockaded by his brother. It is expected that Cabral will soon announce his abdication. Boez is at Caracas, but daily expected to arrive at Porto Plata.

COAL EXPORTS. FROM NANTING, for the month ending Dec. 31, 1867.

Table with columns: DATE, VESSEL, MASTER, TONS, DESTINATION. Lists various ships and their destinations like Victoria, Portland, etc.

Recapitulation for the year ending 31st December, 1867. Table with columns: MONTH, TONS. Lists monthly totals for 1867.

Of the above shipments in 1867 there were shipped: Table with columns: TO, TONS. Lists destinations like San Francisco, Victoria, etc.

Shipping Intelligence. PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA. ENTERED. Lists ship arrivals like Stm Fidelity, etc.

PORT OF FORT JAMES, W.T. ENTERED. Lists ship arrivals like Stm Enterprise, etc.

MEMORANDA. Lists various news items and dates.

PASSENGERS. Lists names of passengers on various ships.

IMPORTS. Per Stm FIDELITY, from Portland—1080 sacks flour 209 do wheat, 25 kgs butter, 45 sks bran, 4 do hams, 17 do lard, 50 sals oats, 20 do maddings, 18 do bran, 1 bale furs, 2 gunnies shoolers, 167 bxs apples, 18 bxs eggs, 16 do peas, 2 cys dry goods, 1 tonstone, 55 bxs fruit, 6 pkgs misc.

At Calao, Peru, Nov. 24, 1867, the wife of A. K. Sinker, of a daughter.

MARRIED. In this city, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. T. Somerville, Mr Joel Stone to Miss Lucy Johnson, both of Victoria.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla IN LARGE BOTTLES. When the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the gross and greasy excretions of the winter months. This good though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as

A DIET DRINK by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, and every kind of Scrofulous and Scatulous eruptions.

It is guaranteed to be the Pure and Most Powerful Preparation OF GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA. And is the only TRUE AND RELIABLE CURE FOR SYPHILIS, Even in its worst forms.

BRISTOL'S (Vegetable) SUGAR-COATED PILLS! THE GREAT CURE FOR all the diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS. Put up in Glass Phials, warranted KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with that greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved humors or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that anywhere formerly been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills are the safest, the quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION LIVER COMPLAINTS CONSTIPATION HEADACHE DROPSY FILES.

For many years these PILLS have been used in daily practice, always with the best results and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable Extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost, and the combination of rare medicinal properties such that in long standing and difficult diseases where other medicines have completely failed, these eat primary PILLS have effected speedy and thorough cures.

Only 25 cts per Phial. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness

PEPSINE. THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE FOR weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of POWDER, PEPSONE GLOBULES IN BOTTLES, or order WINE and LOZENGES. The POWDER is PURE, the WINE UNALTERABLE, and the LOZENGES a NEW, AGREEABLE, and convenient manner of taking the medicine. Manufactured by T. MORSON & SON, 21, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

And may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Dispensing Storeskeepers.

GELATINE (Morson's Patent) MORSON'S KREOSOTE, And every description of Chemicals, and all new Preparations carefully packed for shipment. See their Name and Trade Mark on all Preparations. Orders to be made payable in London.

LANGLEY & CO., Wholesale Agents for British Columbia.

MERCADO & REULLY, SAN FRANCISCO, are Bottling, some very superior PORT WINE, ANGELICA, WHITE WINE, and WINE BITTERS. All Wines put up by them are guaranteed to be Wines of first quality. For sale by the trade in lots to suit.

Ayer's CATHARTIC PILLS. Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your bowels uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the natural functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant health which again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous disorders. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. Non-removal of the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure. Statements from leading physicians of the principal cities, and from other well-known public persons:

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb 4, 1867. DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of vicarious fever, and my mother, who has been long and grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin, and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORRIDGE.

As a Family Physic. From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans. Your Pills are an excellent cathartic. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which is invariable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach. From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore. DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you what complaint I have cured with your Pills, but I can say all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on that effectual cathartic in my daily course of medical study, believing, as I do, that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 1, 1866. DR. J. C. AYER: I have been cured of a very distressing case of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a full stomach, which is not infrequently the case. Yours with great respect, ED. W. FREELE, Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints. From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City. Not only are your Pills an excellent cathartic, but their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice cured many cases of biliousness, the cure of bilious complaints than any other remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which works to the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you first made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it could not be readily yielded to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M.D., Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhea, Melas, Worms. From Dr. J. J. Greig, of Chicago. Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alternative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for bilious dysentery and diarrhoea. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood. From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, New York. DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. They are a powerful aid to digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1866. DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the blood. JOHN G. MEACHAM, M.D. Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Etc., Etc.

From Dr. J. P. Faughn, Montreal, Canada. Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of costiveness. I have used them for many years, and found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it, for the benefit of the multitude who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progeny of others that are worse. I believe costiveness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston. I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, to be the most productive of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and equalize the bowels. They are, in my best opinion, the best pills we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawker, of the Methodist Epist. PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1866. HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. I am a cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 6 Dec. 1865. DR. AYER: I have used your Pills for the cure of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that has afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which although a valuable remedy in slight cases, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for \$1. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass. LANGLEY & CO., Corner of Yates and Langley Streets.

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AGENTS. For the Colonies, Messrs. J. & F. Fisher, 111 Queen Street, Sydney. For the United States, Messrs. J. & F. Fisher, 111 Queen Street, Sydney.

English and Continues. The Times received by the length and interesting a edition of Allen, Gould and Chester Fenians, for the Brett. Up to almost the last men appear to have been the hope that their sentence would be commuted. When they found they prepared themselves to they were attended to the Catholic clergyman. Allegedly, clay-colored look, slightly painful. Gould carried hand, which he occasionally Larkin, a very small man, bling to the scaffold. On Times says: "Allen was his appearance all noise it was hushed. Every head some few hands, it was a but whether as rejoicing sympathizing with the me it was impossible to say.

round his neck, his feet the white cap drawn over his face. Gould came next, as all the clergy were vently. When Gould was drop he shuffled them and his bonds allowed him through may have been that Larkin this final leave-taking he death announcements that would be deemed to sink a and could barely to He mustered strength once over, and, praying like the ly, he took his place. Ha and the white cap been dr he fainted, and fell be In an instant the under b seized him and held the exhortations to bear firmness as an atonement were pressed upon them in the men turned their faces towards the scaffold. The sufferings of Larkin were very great, and it was before he ceased beating tall struggles, which he bore with a moment it would be b o well exposed the Glo says: "About 4 o'clock two men and a woman truck, and placed it ag Cleon well House of De tion—now; they then it mous explosion took driven in, leaving a gap and narrowing to ten fee and the woman r arrested. The house o and nearly thirty houses or less injured, whilst in an immense amount o Forty persons, including are in hospital—three a and a detachment of The prison wall enclosed prisoners take exercise that the object was to Casey, but to-day there a walk in another enclo the attempt failed. Th a great distance, and a considerable excitement at the reckless di property. The comma expedition advancing to Abyssinia has been int that King Theodore's hostile landing and m decisive step of firing Thabor, the seat of a camp, next after Gond city, and the place wh latest mail advices be the Christian captiv this decisive step the A nation that he may be