

The Luxemburg Question.
By the telegraph we have one day's later intelligence from Europe. It would appear that the question whether France shall be suffered to buy the Duchy of Luxemburg and enjoy the purchase in peace, is to be submitted to the Conference that will shortly be summoned to meet in London. The fortifications of Luxemburg are in the meantime to be dismantled, and the decision of the Conference will be binding on all the powers participating. The effect of the Conference will be to hand the Duchy over to France. Prussia does not wish to fight. She has got her lately acquired and not half contented Provinces to tranquilize before she will be prepared for another war, and she feels that she is so cordially hated by Austria and Denmark that she can never look for an ally there, while Napoleon has secured the neutrality, at least, of Italy by withdrawing the French garrison from Rome. Prussia has guaranteed the integrity of Germany; but the Conference will absolve her from that guarantee, and she will be enabled to recede from her position with some degree of honor. The French nation, which, it cannot be denied, is becoming impatient at the recent failures of Napoleon, will be quieted by the acquisition of the Duchy, and by the reflection that their limits have been extended nearer the "natural boundary of France"—the Rhine. A general European war will thus be avoided, and all sides will be satisfied, the King of Holland especially, who will for a handsome sum of money for his share of the disputed territory.

"Blowing Hot and Cold."
The *News* of yesterday is as savage as a meat axe and twice as sharp in its onslaught upon the *Colonist*, which it accuses of inconsistency because the *Islander* (a paper published in this office) has spoken against annexation, while the *Colonist*—according to the *News*—has declared in favor of it. Now, suppose we were to retaliate by quoting from the *British Columbian* one of its abusive and denunciatory articles against Victoria—published while the ostensible proprietor of the *News* was half owner of that establishment—and were to contrast its tone with the tone of the articles that appear in the *News*, should we not have much greater reason for accusing the editor of the latter paper of "blowing hot and cold" for the purpose of gaining a livelihood than he has of accusing us of being inconsistent? From files of the *Columbian* in our possession we might show that during the year and a half that the editor of the *News* was proprietor of the *Columbian*, that paper disregarded every consideration of respectability, honor and truthfulness in dealing with Victoria and its interests. We might show that the Paris Letter was endorsed as the production of a great and good man; and that Governor Seymour was bespattered with fulsome praise by the identical hand that has since found it to his interest to abuse the same Governor in a manner that has been correctly termed "brutal," and in terms that have called forth the unanimous condemnation of every right-thinking man. We might show that only since the editor of the *News* retired from the *Columbian* has that paper assumed a more respectable tone, and appeared disposed to do justice to a community which, during the time of the *News*'s connection with it, it was in the habit of cruelly and wantonly misrepresenting. And, finally, we might show that the very type on which the *News* is printed is the property of citizens of New Westminster, obtained from them with the express understanding that the editor of the *News* was to come to Victoria to regulate Victoria politics and to "reform the *Colonist*." But we forbear, for the reason that we have no desire to accuse our contemporary of either moral or "political dishonesty." His past record spares us the trouble. The charge against the *Colonist* of being annexationist in its sentiments to-day, while

six months ago it denounced as "traitors" men who were endeavoring to hand the Colony over to the Americans by "constitutional" means, is both untruthful and ridiculous, because, in the first place, the *Colonist* has not expressed itself in favor of annexation; and, in the second place, because we are not acquainted with any "constitutional" course that can be adopted to effect that end. We simply asked, "Is Annexation the only Panacea for our ills? and in discussing the question represented the state of popular feeling on the subject,—the hopelessness of struggling any longer under the burthen of a Government which the editor of the *News* has been instrumental (through the *Columbian*) in foisting upon us; and finally pointed out that immediate Confederation, a cheap form of Government, and the guarantee of a loan for the construction of a railway from the Pacific to the Atlantic through British territory, were the three things that would preserve the loyalty of the people, and prevent them sinking into a state of poverty, of which, from all accounts, the moral "reformer" of the *News*—notwithstanding the elasticity of a conscience that will stretch from New Westminster to Victoria, and enable its owner to cross from one side of the gulf to another at a moment's notice from any "five-dollar-a-month-subscriber"—furnishes a capital illustration.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.
Thursday, May 2nd.
THE BOAT RACE.—The interest manifested by the public in the race that came off yesterday between the three brewers and the sodawater manufacturer, was very great. The day was one of the loveliest of the year. The sun shone brightly, while a gentle breeze rippled the waters of the Arm and rendered the atmosphere cool and pleasant. The boats used were of the class called Whitehall, and were manned as follows:—1. By Mr. Vogel, lager beer brewer, and one man. 2. By Mr. Bunster, of Bunster's Brewery, and one man. 3. By Mr. Stuart, of Stuart's Brewery, and one man. 4. By Mr. Phillips, of the sodawater manufacturer, and one man. Every boat was allowed a coxswain, and each man pulled one oar. The contestants left the Hudson Bay Company's wharf at 20 minutes to 3 o'clock—the word being given by Hon. T. L. Wood, who acted as umpire, and accompanied the boats in an outrigger. The crews kept well together for some distance; but before reaching the bridge across the Arm, Sodawater effervesced and fell behind, a position he maintained with rapidly increasing effect until the end of the contest. The other boats kept well together, but lager beer first reached the winning-post at the bathhouse on Yates' farm, followed by Bunster's Colonial Beer, a boat's length behind, while Stuart's Pale Ale came in nearly two boats' length behind Bunster, and Phillips could be seen rounding the point a quarter of a mile astern manfully tugging at the oar and quite overcome by his laudable exertions. The distance rowed was 2 1/2 miles; time occupied, 20 minutes. At the Gorge Retreat a great crowd assembled to welcome the competitors and a substantial luncheon was provided by Beecroft of the Retreat.

THE PARK will be the main attraction of the Exhibition, for nothing has yet been seen like it. Forming its inner circle, and outside the iron belt of the gasometer, is a lofty and well covered arcade leading around its entire circumference. This is to be brilliantly lit at night, and this promenade will give access to all the cafes and restaurants which open on to it like shops on the boulevards. The plan arranged for the refreshment department is that each country is allowed to provide its own restaurant—rent, of course, being paid to the imperial commissioners. There one may dine one day according to the Spanish style, next the Italian, and so on in the German, Russian, English and French.

LOWER FRASER ITEMS.—The *Examiner* and *Columbian* contain the following:—A petition from Nanaimo to have Capt. Franklyn reinstated as magistrate has arrived at New Westminster. W. M. Hanson, in the employ of Moody & Co., lost an eye by a bradawl which flew into it while he was sawing lumber. Capt Stamp's mill will be able to saw 70,000 feet of lumber per diem. Hon. E. H. Sanders has not resigned. The steamer Lillooet ran on a rock near the Sisters and carried away a part of her stem. She was speedily repaired.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN, on Jan. 20th, celebrated what is known as the "silver wedding"—in other words, the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, which they did by giving a banquet to a number of their friends at the York House, in Bath, England. Among the presents sent was a wedding cake from Glasgow, surmounted by two figures representing John Anderson and his wife.

FROM CARBOO.—Mr Fiterre, of Grely & Fiterre, who arrived from William Creek yesterday, informs us that there were several feet of snow on the creek when he left; a thaw had commenced and several companies were at work. Many miners had reached the creek from Victoria, and more were met on the road. On the wagon road a young German, name not known, had his hand shattered by the accidental discharge of a gun.

MEN vs. BOYS.—On Good Friday four boys in the "Dart" rowed against four men in the "Glance" and were beaten. Yesterday the boys took the "Glance" and the men the "Dart," and were again beaten, although they showed good bottom, and were only a boat's length behind. The crews then again changed boats, when the boys were victorious in the "Dart," winning the race by about one minute. The men say they lost the race through one of their crew "catching a crab" when passing the dredger. "Bully for the boys!"

THE ENGLISH RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY are promised a novelty in the shape of "the smallest Methodist preacher in the world." This last sensation is at present in the Peterborough circuit, where, we are told, he is "laboring with extraordinary success," so much so, that "in some places where he has been engaged the numbers have been more than doubled." The reverend gentleman—we suppose he must be so styled—is about an inch taller than General Tom Thumb.

A GREAT PITY.—The new Indian Liquor Law gives the magistrate no power to send an offender to the chingango. The last man convicted was simply ordered to pay a fine. We shall now have all the bummers in town selling whisky under the nose of the police for the purpose of being lodged and fed at great expense. Better repeal the silly enactment altogether and give the Indians an opportunity to procure good grog of licensed dealers.

SOIREE DANSANTE.—We were glad to see Mrs. Palmer's soiree dansante well attended by a most respectable class of ladies and gentlemen. Dancing was kept up till an early hour this morning to the music of Palmer's Band, and the enjoyment of the guests seemed unbounded.

A DESERTER FROM THE NAVY.—Geo. Peak, alias Rumbel, was charged yesterday in the Police Court with being a deserter from H. M. S. Mutine. He acknowledged his guilt, and the magistrate ordered him to be given up to the naval authorities.

CHIEF JUSTICE NEEDHAM.—The colonists will be pleased to learn that Chief Justice Needham will retain his present position, and that the effect having been received per last mail. It is supposed that Mr. Begbie will be transferred to some other colony.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN JAIL.—The jailer made the following returns yesterday respecting the number of prisoners in jail: Prisoners with hard labor, 32; without hard labor, 5; insane, 5; on bail, 2; females, 2. Total, 46.

TO JURORS.—Jurors summoned to appear at court some two weeks ago will bear in mind that this is the day on which their attendance at court is required.

FROM FRASER RIVER.—The steamer Enterprise returned from New Westminster yesterday afternoon at 4:20 o'clock. Among the passengers on board were Mrs. E. B. Holt, Mr. Fiterre, and Rev. W. Jamieson.

THEFT.—An Indian charged with stealing several articles from J. Jeffery, was yesterday remanded for one day, he being too drunk to appear in court for trial.

MAY DAY.—Yesterday was seized upon as a sort of half-holiday by all classes. The stores were all closed at noon, and picnics and boat races were indulged in.

TESTED.—The engines of the steamer Cariboo were tested yesterday and proved to be in first class order.

THE ISRAEL will return from New Westminster this evening.

Bankruptcy Court.
WEDNESDAY, May 1st.
Trustees for Mary Rothwell vs. Thomas Rabson—Application for new trial by Mr. Aiston to set aside proceedings on behalf of Mr. Rabson. Refused with costs. Mr. Bishop for trustees.

In re Thos. Harris.—Passed his second examination.

In re H. Fry.—Application for official assignee's costs. Granted.

In the matter of the Foca Straits Coal Co.—Application for costs to be defrayed out of the estate. Postponed.

In re assignment of Evans.—Application for Bank of British North America to prove accounts. Mr. Gillon, on behalf of Bank, agreed.

Look at this Picture, and on that—Unconditional Union—Before and After.

Messrs Editors.—The first of May has ever been regarded by us of Victoria as the especial day that ushers in the spring, and consequently there has always been evinced on the part of the citizens a disposition to make the joyousness of Nature spontaneous by cheerful and lively acquiescence in the general exhilaration. On all preceding occasions, in addition to numerous impromptu diversions, our Fire Brigade have turned out and received the encomiums of those in authority for their admirable and efficient appearance: we used then to feel that we were somebody—that we had a Government and a Governor to recognize us and be recognized. Who are we now? It is said that the Representative of Royalty is amongst us, for that positive intelligence has been communicated that he came to us some few days since, not exactly by the Forward, but by the backward of McNeil's Point to Government House.

Looking forward to the next joyous demonstration—the Queen's Birthday on the 24th of May—we have heralded the delightful information that with the view of all honor being rendered to the day, the Fleet will rendezvous at New Westminster, where, doubtless, the Representative of Royalty—our Governor, as we call him—will be in close proximity to share in the exuberant loyalty. Verily, by our change of Government in having played into the hands of our New Westminster friends, we have come to sit in the cold shade of aristocratic gubernatorial favor. Really, at the present time, we do not seem to have a Government or Governor either, unless it is when money is required or penalty is to be meted out for misbehavior. Such, alas! are some of the sour berries from the tree of Unconditional Union.

Letter from Lillooet.
Messrs Editors.—We have had great reason, we think, to be gratified by the success of our late meeting at Lillooet—a meeting which we hope is but the forerunner of many others.

It is almost always a healthy and refreshing sign—we mean in a political sense—to see a number of respectable men, peaceably assembled, for the purpose of discussing principles seriously affecting their interests and liberties.

And this is as it should be, for rightly understood, it is as beneficial and instructive to those who are in power as it is productive of good to those who are out of power, and it is wise in practice to remember that the liberty which mankind enjoy to-day is the result of much bigotry, oppression, and suffering on the one hand, and truth, humanity and wisdom on the other—to the humanity of "Hampton" and the wisdom of "Cromwell"—to the lofty and animated eloquence of "Milton"—is to be attributed much of the liberty which we inherit. To presume this liberty unsullied, is a duty which we owe to ourselves, may more: it is a sacred duty which we owe to the immortal memory of those celebrated men who fought so hard to win it.

It is at meetings such as these that the great principles of toleration and civil freedom are best preserved, for they spread in proportion as they are better understood; yet there are bigots who, prompted by a dastard malvolence, will tell you that the people of this Colony are not sufficiently well informed, that they lack certain qualifications for political power, and that in consequence, they are justly inhibited from equal participation of political privileges, and all this in spite of the clearest evidence to the contrary. We think that the difficulty of proving that the people lack these qualifications, would be equalled by the impossibility of their detractors proving that they possess them. Bad principles are not always the safest because they are mean.

We agree with that great orator and statesman, Edmund Burke, that great principles and little minds go ill together. It was said long ago, by high authority, "that he alone deserves the name of a great statesman whose principle it is to extend the power of the people in proportion to the extent of their knowledge, and to give them every facility for obtaining such a degree of knowledge as may render it safe to trust them with absolute power."

That is the best form of Colonial Government which reflects an express image of the opinions and feelings of a well-informed community, in whose hands is placed the supreme power of the Government. As a general rule, no Legislative Council can remain long popular which exists independently of the people, and the cause of this is easily assignable, it has little or nothing in common with the people; defects in its constitution are easily noticed and vigorously attacked. On the other hand, a Legislative Council which depends for its existence upon the favor of the people, will do all in its power to conciliate that favor; irregularities in the construction are seldom noticed, for the people have a large share in the building, and are interested in defending it; such a Legislative Council would not be infallible, but it would be satisfactory and useful.

Now, if there is any form of Government

less useful and more pernicious than another; if there is any form of Government which excites more unmixed contempt than another, it is the form of Government which has existed in this Colony for the past five or six years; it approaches nearer to the form of a pure Oligarchy than any system of government which has existed where the English language is spoken for the past forty years. Forty years ago the people of Canada, tired out by oppression and terrible mismanagement, protested against a Government similar to ours, and turned both Governor and Councillors out of their country. We live in better times. Such extreme measures are not necessary here; bad Governments are differently disposed of now: it is by agitation, by petition, by determined and united opposition, that the interests and the majesty of the people is best preserved and attained.

It is always unsafe, and not unrequitely perilous, for rulers to contemn the opinions and the good intentions of the people, for the dignity and the safety of the Government depends upon the opinion and the good intention of the people for its preservation. Without the people the Government is nothing; it is an edifice erected for the people, an edifice defective, doubtful, but when properly administered, useful and indispensable.

We wish to be understood as not casting any imputation on the character of any honorable member of the Legislative Council. We allude to it merely as the Government, but it is difficult to write seriously and without severity of the action of that Council, a Council altogether unfit for the purposes required of it, a Council noticeable mainly for its unexampled impudence and fatuity.

Of the twenty-two Councillors, fifteen hold places under the Government at pleasure whose votes are influenced by the hopes and fears of their superiors, and who divide among themselves yearly upwards of a hundred thousand dollars.

Seven hundred and one thousand dollars a-year and a supplementary bill to follow, for the maintenance of a Government whose Executive has the power of refusing the popular members a place in its deliberations. A fearful price to pay for an establishment which every impartial man must acknowledge to be terribly defective; this, when coupled with free and untrammelled legislation, is laughably incongruous, and sounds like a contradiction in terms.

It is much easier to tear a coat to pieces, than to make one—demolition is a very easy and not unfrequently a very ignoble task, but it is sometimes necessary to pull down in order to preserve—when demolition and improvement are necessary to guard against eminent peril, the sooner it is done the better.

We do not impute to the Executive any wanton or intentional injustice; we believe him to be an honorable gentleman. But he who confounding local irritation with wide spread discontent, should omit, as too trivial for serious consideration, the deliberate sense of the people, will commit a grave mistake, and a mistake of this degree is not very easily remedied, as it is very likely to be the parent of other mistakes, equally dangerous, and in this regard the current turn away, and lose the name of action.

ROMILLY.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.
PERRY DAVIS'
VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

The Greatest Family Medicine of the age.
Taken internally, it cures: sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursery sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painter's colic, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea, and dysentery. APPLIED EXTERNALLY, cures: rheumatism, boils and old sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, bruises and sprains, swollen joints, ringworm and tetter, broken breasts, frosted feet and chilblains, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism. IT IS A SURE REMEDY FOR AGUE AND CHILLS AND FEVER.

Another Medical Triumph.—Wonderful cure of rheumatism. No disease is more agonizing than rheumatism; none more difficult to relieve; yet a case which for thirty years, had baffled the Faculty here, is, it appears, completely cured. The particulars are given, with expressions of astonishment at the result, in many of the Western Journals. They state that John Booth, of Cleveland, Ohio, aged fifty-six years, had, for the greater part of his life, endured tortments of the most terrible description. His limbs had been racked, and contorted by pain and muscular contractions, until his knee-joints were of the size of a man's head, and his fingers knotted and drew up, until they resembled the claws of a bird of prey more than human hands, while a scrofulous tendency in the blood was indicated by blotches and pustules on various parts of his body. In this dire condition he began to use **Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills**, in conjunction with that great antidote to the virus of scrofula, **Bristol's Sarsaparilla**. Eleven vials of the Pills, and eight bottles of the Sarsaparilla, relieved him from every vestige of pain; and, although his limbs were beyond all hope, he is now well, cheerful and able to attend to his business. The Pills are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. Sold in all cities are obtainable of all druggists. 417

Inflammatory Eruptions.—Few diseases of the skin that are not marked by constitutional symptoms, are so dangerous as Erysipelas. Its seat is in the dermis of the true skin, and during its continuance the superficial vessels are surcharged with an infectious virus. Yet it yields with a readiness almost incredible to the depurative counter-irritating properties of **Bristol's Sarsaparilla**. All the external eruptions, such as Salt Rheum, Nettle Rash, Ross Rash, Inflammatory Scald, Tinea, etc., for which purposes **Bristol's Vegetable Pills** are the best and safest medicine.

The Best Remedy for Purifying the Blood.
FRISSE'S HAMBURG TONIC.
It is the best preservative against almost any disease, and is used by the army and navy. It can be given in any form. Full directions in English, French, Spanish, and German, with every package. Try it. For sale at all the wholesale and retail drug stores and groceries.

EMIL FRESSE, Wholesale Druggist, Sole Agent, 410 Clay St. San Francisco, Cal.

Great Britain, Spain and Claims.

The London *Globe* says that the Spanish Government demands of Great Britain a case means the English demands for Spain. Tornado was a steamer from London in Nov. Chili. She was unharmed on the high seas was a Spanish frigate, seized into Cadiz, where she was on the charge of being privateer, with which she was then, and is now, after the seizure of the other English steamer Chili, were intercepted taken into Cadiz, where she was condemned. The telegraph says, informed us that war vessels had sailed to demand satisfaction. A subsequent dispatch Spain had agreed to redemmed steamers; but that came to hand late in the intelligence that satisfaction in the case of the refused. Except it be Spain is right in this respect we shall have a declaration of war by our against Spain. On the announcement of the war with Spain, we have intelligence that the U. S. declines to submit the case to arbitration. Mr. Seward says to Lord Stanley: "I have \$32,000,000, the value of the Confederacy destroyed by your cruiser; refuse to pay that money, and you establish for our guidance when you will dart out of our ports Spanish colors, sweep your ships from the ocean." The five presented by this instance of international etiquette in the event of a war with Britain will suffer more from the whole Spanish navy combined; and if she refuse Mr Seward will refer to the case as a precedent for which we hope that there will be but the despatches received wear an ominous and threatening appearance.

Tuesday, 4th
AN EXTRAORDINARY PETITION
AN ENGLISH JUDGE.—In the House of Commons, on the 12th of February, Earl Russell presented from Mr. Rigby Wason against Kelly, Lord Chief Baron, a petition which was referred to a select committee. The committee was appointed to investigate the charges made in the petition. The committee should find these charges true. Sir F. Kelly was removed from the bench in the year 1835, Mr. Kelly, being then at the bar, pledged his honor as to the truth of a statement for the deceiving a committee of the Commons. The petition alleged that the committee was thereby deceived. Kelly, who had been a candidate for the borough of Ipswich, was appointed Solicitor-General by the Government of Sir R. Peel. Sir R. Peel was in some measure indebted to the facts relating to this inquiry into the Election Committee, but the Rigby Wason, having no person to support him, did not think it right to bring the case against him. The Lord Chief Baron announced the petition as untrue, a long statement of the facts of the case was made by the Lord Chief Baron against the allegations of the petition, who he accused of "malfeasance." Lord St. Leonards espoused the cause of Sir F. Kelly and the petition was unanimously thrown out.

The *Westminster* has been ordered to refer the case to the 24th of May.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, May 7, 1867.

Great Britain, Spain and the Alabama Claims.

The London Globe says that the reply of the Spanish Government to the demands of Great Britain in the Tornado case means that Spain refuses English demands for satisfaction. The Tornado was a steamship that cleared from London in November last for Chili. She was unarmed, and while on the high seas was intercepted by a Spanish frigate, seized and carried into Cadiz, where she was confiscated on the charge of being a Chilean privateer, with which nation Spain was then, and is now, at war. Shortly after the seizure of the Tornado, two other English steamers, bound for Chili, were intercepted, seized and taken into Cadiz, where they were condemned. The telegraph, a few days ago, informed us that a fleet of war vessels had sailed from England to demand satisfaction for the insult. A subsequent dispatch stated that Spain had agreed to release the condemned steamers; but the despatch that came to hand last evening conveys the intelligence that satisfaction or indemnity in the case of the Tornado is refused. Except it be shown that Spain is right in this refusal the next thing we shall hear be a declaration of war by our Government against Spain. On the heels of this announcement of the imminence of war with Spain, we have the intelligence that the United States declines to submit the Alabama claims to arbitration. Mr Seward merely says to Lord Stanley: "You owe us \$32,000,000, the value of vessels destroyed by your cruisers under the Confederate flag; refuse to pay us the money, and you establish a precedent for our guidance when you go to war with another power; armed privateers will dart out of our ports, and under Spanish colors, sweep your merchant ships from the ocean." The alternative presented by this remarkable instance of international etiquette is that, in the event of a war with Spain, Great Britain will suffer more from the ravages of American Alabamas than from the whole Spanish navy and army combined; and if she remonstrates, Mr Seward will refer to the Alabama case as a precedent for his course. We hope that there will be no war; but the despatches received last night wear an ominous and threatening appearance.

Tuesday, April 30th. AN EXTRAORDINARY PETITION AGAINST AN ENGLISH JUDGE.—In the House of Lords, February 12, Earl Russell presented a petition from Mr Rigby Watson against Sir F. Kelly, Lord Chief Baron, praying that a Committee be appointed to investigate the charges made in the petition, and if the Committee should find these charges proved, that Sir F. Kelly be removed from his post. The allegation in the petition is that in the year 1835, Mr Kelly, being then in practice at the bar, pledged his honor as a gentleman to the truth of a statement for the purpose of deceiving a committee of the House of Commons. The petition alleges that the committee was thereby deceived, and being an Election Committee, reported that Mr Kelly, who had been a candidate for the representation of the borough of Ipswich, had not been guilty of bribery, and had not committed any illegal practices. Mr R. Watson, however, alleges that on further inquiry the committee came to a different opinion, and were convinced that the statement made by Mr Kelly was unfounded and thereupon unseated Mr Kelly on the ground that he had committed bribery by his friends and agents. The petitioner goes on to state that in 1845 Mr Kelly was appointed Solicitor General by the Government of Sir R. Peel; that Sir R. Peel was in some measure deceived as to the facts relating to this inquiry before the Election Committee, but that he (Mr Rigby Watson), having no personal enmity to Mr Kelly, did not think it right to go into the case against him. The Lord Chancellor denounced the petition as untrue, and made a long statement of the facts of the case, defending the Lord Chief Baron in eloquent terms against the allegations of the petitioner, who he accused of "falseness and malignity." Lord St. Leonards also denounced the cause of Sir F. Kelly, and the petition was unanimously thrown out.

ROMILLY'S PAIN KILLER.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. Medicine of the age. cures sudden colds, mack, general debility, anker, liver complaint, in, cramp and pain in the chest, painter's colic, rheuma and dysentery, all kinds of fevers, boils, ulcers and sores, cuts, galled joints, ringworm, scalds, frost-bites, and all the pains in the face, neck, and throat. IT IS A SURE REMEDY FOR ALL THE ABOVE AFFECTIONS. WILLS AND PETER.

THE FLEET has been ordered to rendezvous at New Westminster on the 24th of May.

Europe.

New York, April 17.—Advices from Europe dated 7th state that the Spanish Government sent John Macpherson, one of the officers of the Tornado, into the interior as a Chilean privateer. He was one of the persons whose release was demanded by Lord Stanley.

Lord Stanley stated in the House of Commons, on the 6th April, that he had received an official despatch of the purchase of Russia America, and he believed the Aleutian Islands were included.

The London Times says of the Spanish evasion of English demand: If the United States had been so treated by Spain, Cuba would have been occupied by American troops ere this time.

The London papers say the daily receipts of the Atlantic Cable Company are £155.

A London correspondent says the report of the purchase of Russia America fell like a bombshell in Downing Street.

New York, April 18.—The Tribune's correspondent at Constantinople, under date of March 29d, says France is in full sympathy with Russia in favor of the annexation of Crete to Greece and the independence of Egypt.

The withdrawal of the Egyptian forces is threatened. The Turks are in despair. Leading Greeks declare that a revolution in Thessaly is sure, and that Garibaldi will aid it.

The Herald's correspondent at Queenstown, Ireland, under date of April 7th, says emigration to America will be extensive this year. 1200 farmers are waiting for passage. A more extensive Fenian rising is expected. The British are forced to keep fully prepared. Negotiations between France and Prussia are suspended.

LONDON, April 19.—Berlin despatches state that a speech has been made by the King, proclaiming Parliamentary districts throughout Germany.

The Paris Bourse is dull and heavy. Rentes have declined one franc.

BRISTOL, April 18.—Evening.—It is reported that the French frontier is to be put on a war footing and ambulances purchased, and that the French reserves will be called in on the 1st of May. Prussia is making preparations for war.

A Paris correspondent says, were it not for the Exposition, Napoleon would open war against Prussia. A European war is sure to come yet.

The official North German Gazette, of 2d April, says Luxemburg would by no means compensate for the sacrifices entailed by war. Even if victorious France would only evoke the former, now happily extinguished, enmity of Germany. France should well consider all sides of the question before attacking a people whose relations of Italy in which the French Government is concerned.

The Monitor du Soir regards Beringsen's questions as leaving on the whole a favorable impression, and also regards Bismarck's reply as evidence of a strong desire to maintain pacific relations with France.

BRUSSELS, April 10.—It is reported that a proposition is now under consideration to make the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg neutral territory, in order to avert a war between France and Germany.

VIENNA, April 15.—Despatches say that Omar Pacha has left Turkey with ships of war and a large force of troops for the purpose of joining in the movement for the suppression of the insurrection in Crete.

LISBON, April 15.—The Brazilian mail steamer brings intelligence that the Emperor of Brazil, in order to reinforce the army on the river Paraguay, has called the National Guard of the Empire into actual service. This has caused much discontent among the people and provoked some opposition to the continuance of the war against Paraguay.

FLORENCE, April 16.—Admiral Persano, Commander of the Italian fleet at the battle of Lissa, was sentenced by court martial to be cashiered for incompetency and disobedience.

COFFU, April 12.—Intelligence has been received of two fresh encounters in Crete, resulting in favor of the Christians.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The Herald's Havana correspondent says: A report is current that the Mexican Liberals have occupied Lisola. The Liberals have purchased two schooners to run the steamer blockade at Vera Cruz. Diaz said the Imperialists met with disasters at Puebla, and were forced to fall back to Oajaca.

Ortega recently made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from prison and was placed in close confinement.

A letter dated Havana, April 10th, says: A rumor prevails that the steamer R. N. Caylor, under the Chilean flag, has captured the Spanish steamer Montezuma.

Letters from Admiral Dahlgren and Minister Hoyer show that the difficulty with Peru originated from the insulting conduct of ex-rebel Tucker, the Peruvian Admiral, towards some Federal officers, who thereupon refused to give the customary salutes, though they invariably saluted the Peruvian flag. Our Government expressed a hope that Tucker's conduct will be disapproved by Peru, and that he will be required to apologize. The Peruvian Government declined. This was the ground of refusal to salute the Peruvian flag.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Advices from Peru say the new Constitution is still debated in Congress, and also the question of granting toleration to all religious denominations. The latter question gave rise to an exciting scene in the legislative hall.

HAYTI. A letter dated Aux-Cayes, Hayti, March 20th, says that when the revolution broke out the country people attacked the town, but were repulsed by General's brother. There are great fears of another attack. An impression prevails that a conflagration may result.

Eastern States.

New York, April 20.—Gen. Lefevre of Ohio, was yesterday nominated for Governor of Washington Territory.

The Savannah Republican says that the horrors of San Domingo have been repeated in Southern Georgia. In one county two negroes were sentenced to be hanged for murder, and three others to the penitentiary. The colored men stormed the jail and allowed the prisoners to escape. In another county men were found hanging to a tree a short distance from the road.

MOBILE, April 19.—The freedmen's meeting resolved to demand seats in juries, the privilege of holding office, and to support the Republican party.

RICHMOND, April 18.—The Republican State Convention adopted resolutions endorsing Congress, and declaring in favor of the equal political rights and establishment of public schools. The colored speakers earnestly urged confiscation.

A Washington paper says that Wm. Cullen Bryant and Horace Greeley have been invited to stump the Southern States.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The Times says the holders of the bonds of the Republic of Mexico, the interest of which was to be paid on April 1st, yesterday again demanded payment and were refused. Protest was entered. The bonds are worth from 10 to 60 cents in currency.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 18.—It is estimated that 10,000 persons have been without meat in this State for thirty days. Several cases of starvation are reported.

A Times' special says: Gen. Sheridan has selected, among the Registers of Election, a district, which includes some of the most prominent business houses in New Orleans. Thomas has been a member of the Merchant's Exchange.

Master carpenters refuse to pay the new rates of four dollars a day after May 1st. The Great Eastern's tonnage expenses on entering port are \$700.

A Baltimore dispatch says a Republican Convention is called to meet on May 4th. The call invites all Republicans, without respect to past difference, race or color.

CHICAGO, April 18.—The mad dog excitement in this city has resulted in a general crusade against dogs found at large. Several cases of hydrophobia transpired yesterday.

An exciting scene occurred in a German church at Muscatine, Iowa. The minister severely criticised some recent amateur theatrical performances. His remarks were highly offensive, and many persons present made an attempt to take the preacher from the pulpit by force, but were prevented by his friends. Great confusion ensued. The women screamed and bloodshed seemed inevitable. Finally another minister succeeded in restoring order.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The Independent says the Episcopal denominations in America are first to recognize Christian responsibilities towards thousands of Russians who have so recently become our countrymen, and refers to a movement looking to communication and co-operation with the Greek Church, which has a Bishop at Sitka.

Canada. A despatch dated Toronto, Canada, says that mining operations are not yet commenced. The roads are in a bad condition.

Nova Scotia. The Nova Scotia Assembly have passed a bill to incorporate a company to construct a canal across the Isthmus, connecting with New Brunswick.

California. Henry Vanness, who was lost on the Daniel Curtis lately, had his life insured with the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, in this city, for \$10,000. The same has been ordered paid to his heirs forthwith.

John Parrott is about to commence suit against Wells, Fargo & Co. to recover \$100,000 damage alleged to have been sustained by the destruction of his property at the time of the nitro-glycerine explosion on Wells, Fargo & Co's premises. Mr Parrott is the owner of the building occupied by that company.

The Paris Exhibition—A Gigantic Failure Anticipated.

(From the "London Daily News," Feb 22nd)

The Paris Presse attributes the omission of any mention of the Exhibition in the Emperor's speech to his Majesty's dissatisfaction with the whole arrangements, and his expectation that it will turn out a gigantic failure. According to the Presse, the general public take little interest in the affair, and the prices fixed are altogether too high for most pockets. The writer goes on to say: The external appearance of the Exhibition Palace is from not satisfying to the eye. It is vast, but without grandeur; low and heavy; of a sombre tone, which the lively colors of flags or hangings will not neutralize. This erection which, from the entirely modern character of its destination, afforded full scope for the genius of an architect, does not present the great and pure lines which that art so willingly reproduces in France, nor has it the powerful originality which was so striking in the Crystal Palace.

Those who have had the privilege of penetrating into the interior, speak in still less favorable terms. The oval form adopted in the construction does not permit any extent of view, and the eye falls upon column after column, which succeed each other perpetually like a moving walk. In this building, which covers 150,000 square metres, (about 182,000 square yards, or 27 1/2 acres,) space is wanting. There is not enough for the manufacturers, departments, so rich in products of all kinds, tissues of silk, cotton, wool, embroidered or printed; perhaps there is not sufficient for Parisian industry itself. And then, with exorbitant tariffs, what becomes of the hospitality which France is supposed to offer to manufacturers and arts? How are these two great principles which ought to preside over every really universal exhibition, preserving its double character, national and public, to be realized and guaranteed, namely, that every facility should be offered to whoever can show a work of merit, and should also be provided

From Cariboo.

The following is from the Cariboo Sentinel of the 15th inst.:

WILLIAM CREEK. The warm days in the beginning of last week were followed by a rain on Wednesday night, which began the spring freshet. On Thursday morning the usual roar of the creek and the noise of many waters running down the hill side were encouraging, and in a few days there will be more than enough of water, which for a week or two will be as obstructive to some claims as the scarcity of water was. Many claims, especially the hill-side ones, will be able to work immediately, and they are all prepared to work. The United company, Conkling Gulch, has been preparing for the last two weeks. The wheel of the Davis company has been exercising itself for the last few days, and its position is so conspicuous that its revolutions are a general indicator of the working season. The companies along the line of the drain seem to be alive to their interests, and have begun to cut out the channel of the creek which has been obstructed by tailings deposited during the winter months; the work was begun at the lower end of the Raby company's flume and continued on upwards. There is not much danger of the drain below that point.

The freshet has begun one month earlier this year than it did last season, and however unexpected its arrival, it is very acceptable, Prairie Flower company have struck a good prospect. The other companies are working and paying about as they were at the time of last report.

GROUSE CREEK. There was great excitement on this creek about a week ago, caused by a simultaneous effort made to discover the 'lead' both above and below the Heron claim. The Black Hawk and Canadian companies, situated on the upper line of the Heron company's ground, opened up old shafts that they had sunk last fall and began work. Black Hawk company are running an incline from their shaft, and the Canadian company are drifting in an unknown direction, and although both companies have been working in the immediate vicinity of the channel, neither of them has yet reported a 'prospect' below the Heron company's ground, and about opposite to the Hard-up company's tunnel. The Water Witch company sunk a shaft near the centre of the creek, and in drifting towards the left-hand side found deep ground, which created no little excitement for a few days; but the supposed channel proved to be one of those undulations which created the excitement in the Hard-up company's tunnel several weeks ago. The Jewellers shop company are now sinking an intermediate shaft between their old one and the shaft of the Water Witch company, in search of the same 'lead.' It is beginning to appear more likely than ever that the Heron company shall have worked out the whole of the 'lead,' through ground a distance of nearly 1000 feet before it shall have been found either above or below their side lines. Such is mining!

CRITHEBY CREEK. The Anglo-American Hydraulic company leave the beginning of this week, with hose and provisions. The shareholders are very sanguine of success.

CANYON CREEK. The contract of the Washburne company for sawing the lumber required to construct their anastrax was let to Baker & Williams at 14 1/2 cents per foot. Mr James Christie has been appointed foreman of the company in place of Mr G. B. Wright, resigned, and leaves in a few days to take charge of the work.

ITEMA. Griffith Lewis, a native of South Wales, died at the William Creek Hospital, on Friday last, of inflammation of the bowels. The deceased was about 31 years of age, and was worth several thousand dollars, which he made in Cariboo.

A Fire Company has been organized in Barkerville. They intend to build a large water tank on the hill behind the town; they intend also to have a number of sheet iron buckets made for the use of the company.

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, May 7, 1867.

The Duchy of Luxemburg.

The Duchy of Luxemburg—at least that portion which forms the bone of contention between France and Prussia—is held by Holland, and is enclosed by France on the south, on the north and east by Rhenish Prussia, and on the west by Luxemburg in Belgium. The entire Province of Luxemburg was formerly annexed to Belgium, but by the Revolution of 1830 it was dismembered, and, in 1839, divided between Holland and Belgium. The Dutch portion (which is claimed by France by right of purchase) has an area of 990 square miles and a population of 200,000. The Belgian portion contains 1695 square miles and has about the same number of inhabitants as that held by Holland. Luxemburg, the capital of Dutch Luxemburg, is situated on the Aisetz, and is one of the strongest places in Europe. It was taken by the French in 1795, and held until 1814, when it was finally lost. The fortress was garrisoned by a mixed garrison of German soldiers, prior to the war last summer, since when it has been occupied entirely by German troops, it being regarded as a German State. The King of Holland is also Duke of Luxemburg, and by virtue of that title occupies a seat in the German Diet. The political situation of Luxemburg, in fact, is similar to that of Schleswig-Holstein before the war in 1864 with Denmark, the result of which caused those Provinces to fall to Prussia, of which nation they now form a part. The proposition for a Peace Conference having been accepted by France and Prussia, the first named Power has ordered a suspension of military preparations within its borders. A year ago, when Prussia and Austria were about to make war on each other, Napoleon proposed a Peace Conference to arrange their differences, but Prussia, while seeming to favor the scheme, threw so many obstacles in the way of its accomplishment that the proposition fell through. It is gratifying to notice that the late crisis in European affairs has passed without an appeal having been made to arms; and it is still more gratifying for us to note the fact that to Queen Victoria is due the credit of placing the matter in a position where an amicable arrangement becomes possible. The peaceable settlement of the differences will be a severe disappointment to Russia. A continental war is just what the Czar is awaiting to enable him to carry out his designs on Turkey. The transfer of the Northwest Territory by Russia was made with no other object than to secure the sympathy of the United States in case of another war growing out of the Eastern question, and to prevent that territory falling into the hands of an enemy. The changed aspect of affairs on the continent may cause the Czar to repent the rash transfer.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, May 3.

YESTERDAY was an uncomfortable, disagreeable day. It seemed as though the Clerk of the Weather, repenting of having given us beautiful weather on the first of May, designed to make us pay roundly for the enjoyment we then experienced. The sand flew about in such thick, blinding clouds that it was at first supposed our friend of the News was engaged in throwing Westminster dust in the eyes of his Victoria readers. But the non-appearance of that paper yesterday dispelled that supposition, and we have since arrived at the conclusion that to the illtemper of the Clerk of the Weather, and not to the 'political dishonesty' of the offering of the British Columbian, is to be attributed the sudden and disagreeable change.

They had a free fight in the Nebraska House of Representatives, on the 18th ult. A Speaker pro tem was elected, and attempted to take the chair, but was prevented by the regular occupant, who drew a revolver on the Sergeant-at-Arms, who sought to interfere. The Sergeant struck at the Speaker with his mace, and knocked down an innocent member. The innocent member knocked somebody else down, and the entire body gradually went into an earnest and spirited contest.

LIVELY TIMES UP THE ARM—Victoria Arm has never before borne, at one time, as many boats as glided over its bosom, like Venetian gondolas, on May day. Hundreds of persons of both sexes indulged in the delightful pastime, and the picturesque groves that line the banks of the lovely sheet of water were filled with picnickers, who made the welkin ring with their merry voices. The Gorge Retreat was crowded all day with guests, and soda-water, Elliott, Banster and Vogel's beer—were furnished to the contestants in the race—were furnished to an unlimited extent. Another race, we hear, is on the tapis—Banster being the ladies' favorite, by whom he will be backed to a considerable amount.

BEAUTIFUL MIRAGE—Yesterday afternoon, at one o'clock, a most beautiful mirage was observed in the southern horizon. A portion of the Olympic range appeared to have risen from terra firma to occupy a position in the ethereal element directly over Beacon Hill. The sharp outline and the general appearance of the hills were preserved; the tops of the highest mountains were snowcapped, while fleecy clouds floated like white veils around the summits. The sight was indescribably grand and far exceeded anything of the kind we had ever before witnessed. The mirage lasted a few minutes, when it faded away as rapidly as it had risen.

GOOD TEMPLARS—The following officers of the Good Templars Lodge were installed by District Deputy David Spencer on Wednesday evening last: Geo Robinson, W. C. T.; Mrs N. Shakespeare, W. V. T.; Robt T. Williams, W. S.; Alfred Lyne, W. T.; Geo Norris, W. F. S.; John Rollinson, W. M.; Miss Alice Bothwick, W. I. G.; John Jackson, Sen., W. O. G.; Miss Eliza Bullen, W. R. H. S.; Miss Mary Davis, W. L. H. S.; John T. Norris, W. A. S.; Geo W. Marsh, W. D. M.; David McFadden, W. C.; Noah Shakespeare, P. W. C. T.

A DRAWBACK ON FLOUR—The Governor, we understand, has consented to allow Mr Samuel Nesbitt, the Navy bread contractor, a drawback on all flour used by him in the manufacture of bread for the use of Her Majesty's fleet at Esquimalt. The contract with the Naval authorities was made by Mr Nesbitt at a time when flour came in duty free, and the contractor would be a heavy loser were he compelled to pay duty on flour and supply the Navy at the contract rate.

FROM NANAIMO—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived down from Nanaimo and way ports last evening. Seven passengers came down, amongst them Mr Nicol, the Coal Company's Manager. A meeting of white miners was held on Tuesday, and another was to have been held yesterday, to protest against the introduction of Chinese labor at the coal mines.

ANGLING—A party of six gentlemen proceeded to Prospect Lake on May Day for the purpose of fishing. One hundred and eighty beautiful trout, weighing from one to three pounds, were caught with the line before the day was half spent. The bait used was herring and was eagerly snapped at by the finny inhabitants of the lake.

THE NEWS is not dead as its readers supposed from its non-appearance yesterday. It is only taking a nap, and will be revived, perhaps, to-day. As May Day is not a holiday, the proprietors have, no doubt, arranged to compensate their subscribers for the loss (?) they sustained yesterday by its failure to appear.

DELAYED LETTERS—A letter that was more than a month on the way reached us from Lillooet by last Express. For its non-appearance in our columns at an earlier date than yesterday we are not accountable.

NANAIMO COAL EXPORTS—The amount of coal exported from Nanaimo last month was 3511 tons 5 cwt.

WE understand that, on account of the representations made to her Majesty, the proposition to give a regiment to Prince Christian has been abandoned—Gloverworm.

FOR THE SURVEY—The steamer Alexandra left Esquimalt at four o'clock on May Day for the Northwest Coast, to prosecute the survey for the Imperial Government.

Supreme Court.

The steamer Emily Harris vs. the schooner Kate—Sail for salvage. The case was one in which the schooner Kate, last December, got on the rocks off Victoria harbor during storm, and was assisted off by the Emily Harris. Capt. Frain claimed \$350 for his service. Capt. Waller, of the Kate, offered him \$50, alleging that the service rendered could have been as efficiently performed by himself and crew. The Court overruled the tender, and decreed \$200, to be paid to the Emily Harris. Mr McLeight, instructed by Mr Bishop, for plaintiff; Mr Robertson, by Drake & Jackson, for defendant.

A Revolt in Catholic Treatment—Thousands of persons regard opium pills as a species of medicine that destroy their own efficacy by repetition. In other words, they suppose that, however moderate may be the number taken at first there is no escape from wholesale doses in the end. Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, however, are a grand exception—the only one to this general rule. The doses are always moderate, four being the usual number of pills for an adult, and six the largest dose. The effect they produce is permanent, and it is not necessary to continue them, in order to prevent a relapse. For constipation, sick and nervous headaches, bilious disorders, chills and fever, stomach complaints, general debility, and the irregularities of the female system, they are a specific cure. This may be received as a rule to which there are no exceptions. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by, impure blood, Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills should be used in connection with the Pills.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

The War on the Plains.

CHICAGO, April 30—An Omaha despatch says the rumors of Hancock's expedition being in distress and that eleven thousand Indians are encamped beyond Fort Phil Kearney and waiting to commence hostilities, are unmitigated hoaxes. A Fort Laramie despatch of the 28th says the Indians surrounded Horse Shoe Station and a fight is now going on. The telegraph supply train was attacked on the 21st seventy miles west of Laramie. The provisions were destroyed and no more work will be done on the telegraph line without a military escort.

Europe.

A Cretan letter of March 30th says: Every attempt of the Turks to advance has been repulsed.

An English paper says that in case of a difficulty with Spain the Government of the latter country will seize several million pounds' worth of wine stored in Spanish ports belonging to English merchants, while England will seize the Balearic Islands.

NEW YORK, April 30—A correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Constantinople on the 6th, says that Russia has succeeded in playing a deep game and completely deceiving the diplomats of Europe. By professing non-intervention, Russia has succeeded in putting France forward to demand a suspension of hostilities and the submission to a Conference on the question of a union of Crete to Greece, knowing that it could not be granted. The correspondent claims to have the best reasons for believing that Russia will push on to secure the dismemberment of Turkey at once.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE]

LONDON, April 30—In Parliament yesterday, Lord Stanley stated to the Commons that the Peace Conference has been accepted by France and Prussia, and it is believed the Luxemburg question will be amicably settled.

The Berlin Diet was opened by the King; he urged the speedy adoption of the Constitution.

PARIS, April 30—Evening—The Monitor says officially that orders have been issued to stop the military preparations of France. The Brussels Government is augmenting its military and has raised a new loan.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1st—Sailed, May 1st—Bk Glimpse, Puget Sound; brig Hugh Barclay, Puget Sound; schooner A. J. Wester, Columbia River.

Eastern States.

CHICAGO, May 1st—The Workingmen's demonstration to-day was the largest display ever witnessed in Chicago. The procession was estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000. More than half the shops of all kinds in the city are closed, the employers refusing to accede to the demands of the workmen. Whatever the ultimate result may be, it seems probable that the immediate effect of the law will be mischief and trouble between employers and laborers. Similar demonstrations occurred in most of the principal cities in the State.

Canada.

TORONTO, May 1st—McGrath, a Fenian, was sentenced to be hanged at Quebec.

Europe.

NEW YORK, May 1st—A Candian letter, dated March 24th, to the Tribune, says Turkey utterly refused to allow the commander of the frigate Canadaigua to do anything at all for suffering Cretnans.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2—Arrived bark Rival, 8 days from Port Discovery; brig Admiral, 7 days from Utsaleidy. May 2d—Bark Torrent, 7 days from Teekaley; bark Leonore, 20 days from Port Blakely.

Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, April 30—M. ROMERO—Miron is dead.

The Imperial forces are disbanded. Marquez is completely defeated. Queretaro is taken. Maximilian is hidden.

(Signed) RAMON S. DIAZ.

Europe.

NEW YORK, May 2—The London Times of the 19th says the impression prevails that a money crisis is imminent. Every adverse

rumor from Berlin or Paris causes a fresh panic. Foreign securities and American bonds fell two per cent. in Berlin and one in London in consequence of the King of Prussia's warlike speech, which caused a general rush at Berlin to effect sales.

The Times says the speech of the King of Prussia is significant, and it is evident that at Berlin neither sovereign nor people dream that German national unity is a matter with which foreign powers have any business to concern themselves.

A Paris telegram of the 19th says when the French transports return France can land fifty thousand troops on any coast.

Rumors prevail that France is about to declare war and has called out her reserves.

The Times says the arrival of the American Revenue Commissioners will be opportune, as the revelations of the English Trades' Union Commissioners will be ready.

Baron Wallevedorf has been appointed commander of the Eastern expedition to China, Japan and Siam, with power to make treaties.

The Fortress of Belgrade has been ceded by the Sultan to Serbia.

LIVERPOOL, May 1—The London Conference meets on the 17th inst.

The London Post says the bargain between Russia and America was made with a view to the profit of the United States.

An English fleet was before Cadiz on the 14th. The Times says that nothing stands in the way of the arbitration of the Tornado case except the demanded release of Macpherson, if Spain proposes it.

Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3—Sailed—Ship Heloise, Puget Sound.

PORTLAND, May 3—The Fideliter sailed for Victoria this evening.

Europe.

The inhabitants of Luxemburg have presented an address to the King of Holland asking to be annexed to France.

The journals say that in the event of war, the whole North German army will be furnished with needle guns. The fortifications at Kiel Bay, Alsen and Lundewitt are being considerably extended.

The North German says no one in Germany wishes annexation to France; only those can desire it who speculate upon general misfortune.

Bismarck, on the 9th, in reply to a query, stated that Hesse Darmstadt had not expressed a wish to enter the German Bund. In consequence of the stipulation of the treaty of Prague, it would be necessary before the whole of Hesse Darmstadt could join the Confederation to have an understanding with Prussia and live on friendly terms.

Vienna advices state that the Cabinet considers itself bound by any considerations toward old confederates.

A petition of the people of Luxemburg has been presented to the King of Holland, expressing an ardent desire to retain their nationality under the House of Orange. The Journal des Etats has an article on the Luxemburg question, saying that it would be much better to have Luxemburg remain Prussian without a war, of which no one can foresee all the consequences.

A St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Herald says that the Russian American Fur Company's sales were originally 150,000 roubles, but have fallen to 85,000, and the company have been considered on the verge of bankruptcy for a number of years. The colony was a failure from neglect and mismanagement. In the opinion of many there was wisdom in getting rid of what was not worth keeping. The organ of the press against too hasty judgment. The transaction will be beneficial to trade in parts of Eastern Siberia.

A special dispatch, dated London, says the prize fight between Wormald and O'Balduin was prevented by the failure of the latter to appear on the ground. Wormald took the stakes. The fancy were disgusted.

CHICAGO, April 24—Washington specials say that the Derby Ministry, in a late communication to our Government, expressed a strong desire for a speedy adjustment of the pirate Alabama claims, and a suggestion was made whereby it could be settled. Our Government promptly refused to accede to it, and the matter falls. It is stated, further, that in no event will the English Government give up British America.

NEW YORK, April 25—In Paris ten thousand tailors, with the members of other trades, are on a strike.

La Liberté calls for public meetings all over the country to make known to Bismarck that if there is a German nation there is also a German people misled and made to serve Prussian ambition. It will find itself opposed, until the French people will tear to pieces the treaty of 1816.

The Queen is constantly receiving applications from the relations of Fenians captured in Ireland, asking interposition in their behalf.

RIO JANEIRO, March 12—The rebellion in the Argentine Republic is checked: Vigorous measures have been used in putting it down. A fight took place with the Paraguayans on the 2nd of February. The ironclads were badly damaged.

The California Colony at Santa Fe is doing finely.

President Mitre has returned to Buenos Ayres, where he had an enthusiastic reception.

NEW YORK, April 21—The steamer South American, with dates from Rio to March 26th, has arrived.

Eight thousand troops sailed from the Brazilian maritime provinces to replace the Argentine troops withdrawn from the Paraguayan war.

A large cargo of war munitions and small detachments of troops have been sent to the River Plate.

One transport has returned with cholera among the troops.

Curupaity has again been bombarded by the Brazilians. The town and fortifications of Santa Maria, on the upper Parana, were destroyed by Brazilian gunboats.

The firing was kept up along the fronts, but no movements of importance had been made.

It is reported that a large portion of the Brazilian forces had crossed the upper Parana and will march direct on Assumption.

The Brazilian fort at Curazo has been materially strengthened.

The Paraguayan General, Diaz, has died of his wounds.

The peace stories are canards, and the report of American mediation untrue.

The outbreak in the Argentine Provinces can be crushed.

Mitre has assumed the Presidency and issued a warlike manifesto.

The cotton crop of Brazil is in a favorable condition, and the coffee crop is above the average.

Cholera has broken out in the city of Rio Grande del Sud.

Coffee at Rio is lower. The sales for the month were 85,000 bags for the United States.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, April 22—The Herald's special dispatch says Paul Bagley, formerly a missionary in India, visited Jeff. Davis to induce him to apply for pardon, supported by an influential petition. Davis refused because it would prejudice his case. The trial is now near. Bagley afterwards had an interview with the President, and asked if a pardon would be granted on petition without the application of Davis. The President acquiesced.

FORT MONROE, April 30—Mrs Jeff Davis is here, having come from Washington relative to her husband's release. She says very confidently that he will soon be released.

A Tribune special says that the Government within a week received official assurance from England that she is entirely satisfied with our course in purchasing Russian America, and that the treaty was made in no unfriendly spirit towards the English Government.

The State Department professes not to know anything about the ironclads as payment to Russia.

The Japanese will be presented to Seward to-morrow, and a time fixed for a Presidential interview. The Cabinet had a short session to-day.

It is asserted on the highest authority that the Government has offered to release Jeff. Davis on his own parole, but he positively declines freedom unless it is unconditional.

EASTPORT, Me., March 30—Colonel Ransom, in command of Fort Sullivan at this place, has received orders from the War Department to surrender to Mr Kerrigan, of New York, all the arms, ammunition and accoutrements seized here last April by Collector Long on board the schooner Pray, on the ground that they were intended for the Fenian forces on the frontier. Mr Kerrigan has given bonds that they shall not be used for any unlawful purpose.

A special dispatch says it is probable that the trial of Surratt will not proceed. There is a deep impression in the Administration that Surratt's mother was innocent. The trial of the son will make the fact manifest.

CHICAGO, April 25—The eight hour law in Wisconsin goes into effect July 14th. The working men held a mass meeting and proposed voluntarily to relinquish 18 or 20 per cent wages. It is believed the effect of throwing 20 per cent of labor out of the market will be to create a demand for an advance of wages soon.

Senator Wilson's speech at Richmond is severely denounced by the ultra rebel papers of the city, one of which calls him a red-haired political missionary.

Nearly a riot occurred in Quincy last night. A gentleman was advertised to lecture on Romanism, and a mob of 2000 Catholics assembled and prevented the lecture by threats of violence. The Mayor was appealed to and refused to interfere to stop the riotous proceedings.

A special dispatch says the long unknown grave of Johnson's father has been discovered and the President will witness the erection of a monument. He will be accompanied by Seward, taking the Richmond route, and will visit the other towns if possible and address the people.

CHICAGO, April 25—Lieutenant C. A. Sherman has commenced a suit against the Western Stage Company for damages for the loss of his wife, child and mother by drowning, while crossing Boone river, Iowa, in one of defendant's coaches. The case was tried and the jury returned a verdict of \$8000 damages for the plaintiff.

The Commissioner of Agriculture is daily sending seeds south, in accordance with the law transferring funds from the Freedmen's Bureau for supplying such seed.

Phelan backs Dixon for \$5000 in gold against the world. He will play the English, French or American standard game for \$15,000, on condition that the winner shall be the victor in two games out of three.

Mexico.

The commander of an Austrian frigate stated in a Havana banquet that he had received orders to send an officer to Vera Cruz to take Maximilian home.

Among the victims of the slaughter at Puebla were the Imperial chiefs Franique and Oertle.

The Weekly British

AND CHRONICLE

Tuesday, May 7, 1867

A Chapter on "Consist False reasoners are often confuted by giving them of their own absurdities. common to say that argue prove too much prove nothing article on Monday morning reviewed the condition of and took occasion to say the

"We are not of the class who the negotiations now going on for this Colony to the Americans anything. The British Governmentally a Tory Government—will foot of the territory it now holds John Bright Premier, with a Rad try, there might be a sale; but to be looked for from a Minister Earl Derby is at the head."

The publication of the at which the above extract is been made the subject of "twers" by our morning cot in the last of which we (the are

"Accused of want of consistency straddling the fence upon the question of annexation of this colony to the States, now that it is reported that the annexation of the G of the United States and Engl transfer of British Columbia, incli cover Island, to the former Power tion of the Alabama claims."

After having declared our e—which has since proved that the annexation ne would amount to nothing, h we be astraddle of a fence no existence save in the im of the News and one or t contributors? How could negotiations be successful had ju:t before prophetic unsuccessful? Further on, i ticle, the following sentence o

"But, is annexation the only p our illa?—is it only by allying on foreign nation that we can enjoy ings which we have briefly sket should be sorry to think so. We b Confederation with the Eastern P the only course that will preserv ally of this people or save the co falling into a condition of hopeles which it may not emerge during t men now living."

From this extract it will be s we declared ourselves unmis in favor of Confederation, an Annexation, as a remedy for We did not go out of our way as our cotemporary has do Annexation is among the prob or even possibilities. We h attempted to delude the pu telling them that if they were blubbering at the foot of the and express a weakness in t the "fleshpots" of Uncle Sam they would be allowed to se tie that binds them to the Crown. We never indulged such silly language, nor do we to. We have advised the pe the Colony to ask like men fo they want, and for that whi have a right to demand as chi a great mother. The Home C ment has been told by us th policy is pursuing towards th ony is alienating the people fr loyalty, the best proof of w found in the fact that a paper News has dared to advocate th ing over of the country to the ans. In order to stamp the of "inconsistency" still more upon us, our cotemporary from the COLONIST of October show that we then "libelbe believers in the Annexation mo as "treason-spothers" and "tr We feel considerable satisfac the reflection that we did so de the getters-up of that meetin the subsequent course of its p has proved that we were corre gentleman who was the hea front of the whole moveme only Annexationist, in fact, w the bravery to come forward in and acknowledge his senti while the editor of the News a friends ekaled behind the "sed is now engaged, through the c of a San Francisco paper, in d ing his excessive loyalty to the Crown and the warm interest in the welfare of these Co by advising Americans to our shores! But let us see the cap that the editor of the N prepared for our head will not fit

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, May 7, 1867.

A Chapter on "Consistency."

False reasoners are often the best confuted by giving them the full swing of their own absurdities. Hence it is common to say that arguments that prove too much prove nothing. In an article on Monday morning last we reviewed the condition of the Colony and took occasion to say that

"We are not of the class who believe that the negotiations now going on for the sale of this Colony to the Americans will amount to anything. The British Government—especially a Tory Government—will not sell a foot of the territory it now holds. Were John Bright Premier, with a Radical Ministry, there might be a sale; but there is none to be looked for from a Ministry of which Earl Derby is at the head."

The publication of the article from which the above extract is taken has been made the subject of two "leaders" by our morning cotemporary, in the last of which we (the COLONIST) are

"Accused of want of consistency in straddling the fence upon the question of the annexation of this colony to the United States, now that it is reported that negotiations are on foot between the Governments of the United States and England for the transfer of British Columbia, including Vancouver Island, to the former Power in liquidation of the Alabama claims."

After having declared our conviction—which has since proved correct—that the annexation negotiations would amount to nothing, how could we be astraddle of a fence that has no existence save in the imagination of the News and one or two of its contributors? How could we expect negotiations to be successful that we had just before prophesied would be unsuccessful? Farther on, in our article, the following sentence occurred:

"But, is annexation the only panacea for our ills—is it only by allying ourselves to a foreign nation that we can enjoy the blessings which we have briefly sketched? We should be sorry to think so. We believe that Confederation with the Eastern Provinces is the only course that will preserve the loyalty of this people or save the country from falling into a condition of hopelessness from which it may never emerge during the time of men now living."

From this extract it will be seen that we declared ourselves unmistakably in favor of Confederation, and not of Annexation, as a remedy for our ills. We did not go out of our way to say, as our cotemporary has done, that Annexation is among the probabilities or even possibilities. We have not attempted to delude the public by telling them that if they were to crawl blubbering at the foot of the Throne and express a weakness in favor of the "fleshpots" of Uncle Samuel, that they would be allowed to sever the tie that binds them to the British Crown. We never indulged in any such silly language, nor do we intend to. We have advised the people of the Colony to ask like men for what they want, and for that which they have a right to demand as children of a great mother. The Home Government has been told by us that the policy it is pursuing towards this Colony is alienating the people from their loyalty, the best proof of which is found in the fact that a paper like the News has dared to advocate the handing over of the country to the Americans. In order to stamp the charge of "inconsistency" still more legibly upon us, our cotemporary quotes from the COLONIST of October last to show that we then "libelled" the believers in the Annexation movement as "treason-sporters" and "traitors."

We feel considerable satisfaction in the reflection that we did so denounce the getters-up of that meeting, and the subsequent course of its promoter has proved that we were correct; the gentleman who was the head and front of the whole movement—the only Annexationist, in fact, who had the bravery to come forward in public and acknowledge his sentiments, while the editor of the News and his friends skulked behind the "scenes"—is now engaged, through the columns of a San Francisco paper, in displaying his excessive loyalty to the British Crown and the warm interest he feels in the welfare of these Colonies, by advising Americans to shun our shores! But let us see whether the cap that the editor of the News has prepared for our head will not fit his own!

Up to the end of January last, the editor of the News was an equal partner with Mr. Robson in the publication of the British Columbian newspaper, at New Westminster. He participated in the profits of that concern, managed the "mechanical department," and confessed to having written "several leaders," which, attaching more importance to them than anyone else we fear does, he tells us he has carefully preserved in his "scrapbook!" On the 23d of December last, more than a month before he severed his connection with the Columbian, appeared the following brief notice of the demise of the Annexation paper at Victoria:

"TREASON 'PLAYED OUT.'—The Evening Telegraph newspaper is advertised for sale in Victoria. We presume Mr. McClure finds that TREASON is an unprofitable business."

Is the above item consistent with the present attitude of the editor of the News on the Annexation question? Oh! for a peep into the famous "scrapbook" in which, like a miser, our cotemporary hoards the choicest exordiums of his prolific brain! Would it not disclose this item as one of his "leaders"? If it is not there, perhaps he will pronounce it a pure fabrication; or, more likely, he will attempt to saddle his convenient scapegoat—the dreadful Mr. Robson, who is made to carry all the sins of the Columbian on his back—with the authorship. When pinned to the wall he has tried to wriggle out of his unpleasant position by declaring that he only "managed the mechanical department," which if he mismanaged as sadly as he is mismanaging the editorial "department" of the News, his non-success at the Capital is not to be wondered at. But let us see what was the course pursued by our consistent friend of the News during a time when the Columbian was teeming with abuse of Victoria and Victorians, and was telling Mr. McClure that "treason was unprofitable," leaving us to draw the inference that had it been "profitable" he would have gone into the same line himself. Does he publish a protest against the policy adopted by the irrepresible Mr. Robson? We search the files of the Columbian from 1855 to 1867, and find no protest in its columns. Does he withdraw his name from the paper lest he should at some future day be charged with "inconsistency." The files of the Columbian from first to last record that it was published by "John Robson and James E. McMillan." There is no attempt made to shirk responsibility in those days by either member of the firm. Both were legally and morally responsible for all that appeared in the columns of the paper bearing their imprint. Did the conscientious scruples of our cotemporary so far overcome his cupidity as to cause him to decline at any time to receive his share of the pecuniary profits that accrued from the nefarious course pursued by his unconscionable partner? The printed files of the Columbian again rise up in judgment against this modern Daniel and record no such evidence of self-abnegation on the part of the editor of the News, and the evidence they fail to furnish of his honesty, his purity and his consistency is strengthened by that of gentlemen from New Westminster, now in Victoria, who declare that the "memory of man runneth not" to the time when either of the proprietors of the British Columbian declined to receive pay for libelling Victoria or denouncing the Annexation movement as treasonable. Our cotemporary was content to "blow hot and cold" for New Westminster, so long as it paid. He not only "cast his lot" there, but he bought one, too, with a view to becoming a permanent settler, in the full belief that Victoria was hopelessly "gone in." Fortunately for Victoria, its sons were not all composed of the same consistency as the editor of the News, and after a residence at the capital of a year and a-half—which he passed alternately in bowing and scraping to the Governor and vilifying Victoria, we find this unique specimen of editorial humanity, poorer in pocket but not a whit the wiser for his dear bought experience, back again in the despoiled city, claiming—actually claiming—alms from our citizens to do—what? To make "brutal" attacks upon the private character of Governor Seymour, and to defend the interests of the Island against the encroachments of the mainland! And this is the man who accuses the COLONIST of "inconsistency" and "dishonesty!" If the course our cotemporary has pursued here and at the capital be a "consistent" one, then we lay no claim to the "jewel"—we had rather be called "inconsistent" every day in the week than to stand in the position of our cotemporary before the public of Victoria and New Westminster. Passing on to the next and last statement worthy of notice, we find that he accuses us of having uttered a "malevolent falsehood" when we charged that the plant on which the News is worked is the property of the people of New Westminster obtained from them under the pretence of being taken to Victoria to represent Westminster politics. Does our cotemporary deny that the very press on which the News is printed, together with nearly all the type brought by him from New Westminster, was not stated by him to have been destroyed by fire in September last; that, in consequence of

his statement the charitable people of the capital subscribed upwards of \$1000 to enable him to purchase another plant, and that when the new plant had been bought and paid for, it was found that the old plant was scarcely damaged? We have already devoted too much time and space to the consideration of a most unworthy object; but if we have succeeded in holding him up to public gaze in his true colors, we shall begrudge neither the one nor the other. In taking leave of the News for the present, we would say that the object of the annexation articles in that paper is patent. Its editor, despairing of obtaining a foothold in Victoria, is advertising himself as a writer to the San Francisco press. A former member of the Victoria press tried the same thing with some success. He was a man of intellect and ability, though, whereas the News-man remains us of the Cockney newly arrived in America who asked a countryman, who had preceded him, why they could not make as good beer in the States as in England, and got for an answer, "Because they haven't got the 'ops!" Should any one ask us why our cotemporary's attempt to recommend himself to the San Francisco public has thus far failed, we should be constrained to answer, "because he hasn't got the brains!"

Saturday, May 4.

AUSTRALIA—MURDER OF FOUR DETECTIVES BY BUSHRANGERS—Late files of New South Wales (Australia) papers contain an account of the murder of four detective police officers—named Carroll, Kennagh, Phegan, and McDonald—by a party of bushrangers; known as Clarke's gang. The detectives were hunting for the highwaymen and stayed at Jinden Station over night. On the following morning they started out on foot. About 4 o'clock on the same evening a volley was heard, and about an hour afterwards a few shots. Next day the stockmen came on the bodies of Phegan and McDonald, and the Ballalaba police, while tracking the bushrangers, found the other two bodies. It was open country where the murders were committed. From the position of the bodies, the party are supposed to have been walking together when a volley was fired from behind two large trees close to them. Phegan and McDonald fell together. A rifle bullet entered Phegan's right side, and this wound not being fatal a revolver shot was fired into his left side, the ball passing through. A rifle bullet entered McDonald's thigh, cutting the femoral artery, and he bled to death immediately. The bodies of Carroll and Kennagh were found together half a mile distant from the others. It is conjectured that they escaped the first volley, and ran for cover, were followed, called on to surrender, told to prepare for death, and then deliberately shot. A rifle bullet passed through Carroll's heart. His clothing was singed. A rifle bullet had passed through Kennagh's neck and left lung. Carroll was found lying on his back, with his handkerchief across his breast, and a £1 note pinned to it. One had £14 and the other £19 in his pocket untouched. Three revolvers were found near Phegan. They would seem not to have had one moment's warning before the volley was fired. An inquiry is going on. A woman, at a but half a mile distant, saw three men galloping away from the direction where the bodies lay after the shots. The bodies were in an advanced state of decomposition, and their removal to Braidwood was utterly impossible. They were interred at Jinden. Government offered £5000 for the arrest of the murderers. On the following day the gang attacked the Braidwood gold escort, but were driven off after an exchange of shots.

"WHERE'S THE PITY?"—The News asks, "Where's the pity" that the new bill does not give the Magistrate power to send to hard labor an Indian whiskey seller for the first offence? The "pity" lies herein: that any loose fish, of the genus loafer, too lazy to work and afraid to steal, may sell a bottle of gin to a native under the very eyes of a policeman, submit to arrest, and have his board and lodging guaranteed for three months without being compelled to work a stroke. That's where the "pity" lies. The Indian Liquor Law is the greatest absurdity on the statute book. It not only fails to prevent the native drinking spirits, but it forces him to imbibe the most villainous whiskey that the ingenuity of man can concoct; whereas, were the trade thrown open to all licensed dealers, the native might procure the same liquor as a white man, and the horde of loafers who now fatten on the earnings of the traffic that the law calls illicit, would either have to work or quit the country. With the prohibitory law the rogue has decidedly the advantage of the honest man.

THE ASSAULT WITH A BAR OF IRON—Liverpool Jack, who was arrested for striking an Indian on the head with a bar of iron, pleaded guilty to the charge, and was remanded for one day to allow him an opportunity to compensate the savage for the damage done to his cranium. "Jack's" excuse is that the Indian asked him for liquor, when his honest indignation rose to such a height that he wreaked summary vengeance on the insulter.

ONE OF O'CONNELL'S odd stories used to be about a Miss Hussey. Her father made a will (said O'Connell) disposing of the bulk of his fortune to public charities. When he was upon his deathbed, his housekeeper asked him how much he had left his Miss Mary. He replied that he had left her £1,000, which would do very well if she married any sort of a good husband. "Heaven bless your honor!" cried the housekeeper, "and what decent man would ever take her with the nose she has got?" "Why, that is really very true," replied the dying father. "I never thought of her nose;" and he lost no time in adding a codicil that gave Miss Mary an additional £150 a year as a set-off against her ugliness.

SALE OF THE CABLE SHIP EGDMONT—Capt Inglis, of the ship Egdmont, yesterday received telegraphic information from her owners in London (Messrs Adamson & Ronaldson), that the ship had been sold to the Western Union Telegraph Company, and directing him to deliver the vessel over to the company's agents here. On the return of Mr Lamb from New Westminster the transfer will be effected. The ship will probably remain at Esquimalt as a storeship until active operations are resumed by the Telegraph Company next summer.

In accordance with a suggestion thrown out at the late conference at the London Coffee House as to the causes which have alienated the working population from religious institutions, special sermons were preached on Sunday in various churches and chapels throughout London, to hear which working men were invited by public notices, posted on nearly all the "dead walls" and "advertising stations" of the metropolis. Several eminent preachers volunteered their services for the occasion.

ACCIDENT—Messrs Charles Clark and Wm C. Robinson, while riding together yesterday, were simultaneously thrown to the ground by the shying of their horses and sustained slight bruises, which did not, however, necessitate medical aid.

European News Summary.

Lemaire, who, on the 20th of December last, murdered a laundress named Bainville, whom his father was about to marry, has been convicted. The murderer is only 19. His victim had a daughter, about the age of the assassin, and a young female apprentice, both of whom lived with her. It was the intention of the wretch to have murdered these innocent females, and, more horrible still, to have killed his own father when asleep. This young wretch, when his father's father wished to see her, and she accompanied him to his father's room. As soon as she got inside he shut the outer door and attempted to pass a rope round her neck, with which he intended to hang her to a strong nail, which he had already driven into a wall for the purpose. She resisted sufficiently to prevent him from fastening the rope around, and thereon he took a pin, and in readiness, and stabbed her in twenty places, exclaiming repeatedly that although she would not be hanged she should die all the same, and that he would stick her till the life of blood carried her off. The screams of the unfortunate woman alarmed the concierges and other inmates of the house. She contrived to stagger to the door, which she opened, and then fell dead on the stairs, at the feet of the persons who came to her assistance. The murderer conducted himself during the trial like one who had committed some great act and had thereby made himself guilty. He narrated his guilt and his guilty intentions as if he were proud of them; and, towards the close of the proceedings, begged, in a studied speech, that his life might be taken by the law, and that no verdict with "extenuating circumstances" should be returned. He was particularly anxious that his sanity should not be called in question. He said the fact was that he was constitutionally lazy, but he loved sensual enjoyment to do evil. It would be cruel of the jury to find extenuating circumstances, because he would then be sentenced to hard labor for life; and rather than undergo it, he would starve himself to death. He, who had never liked work as a freeman, would certainly never work as a slave. The prisoner's counsel, M. Colin de Verderes, essayed to plead insanity, as resulting from the want of sufficient motive and even from the language used by the client. The jury, however, adopted the theory of the client and not of the advocate, and held Lemaire sane, and guilty without excuse. On leaving the dock he laughed, and said he should certainly sign no appeal to the Court of Cassation.

The famous English semi-nude actress in Paris has lost her place. It seems that the specific offence brought home to Miss Pearl so as to cause her dismissal from the Bouffes was that she rehearsed or repented in private, and with additional simplicity of costume, the exhibition witnessed on the boards of the theatre. Amongst the persons assisting at this partial parody of the Garden of Eden, were certain gentlemen of the Jockey Club and his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon. The prince, however, appears to have mistaken of this audacious spectacle not as an amateur, or even as a curieux, for it was his imperial highness who, at the suggestion of the Emperor, to whom the details of this private performance in naturalibus had been communicated, came forward as the castigator of dramatic morals, and required the director of the theatre to cancel Miss Pearl's engagement.

Romance is not dead yet. Last week, the diligence from Rome was attacked by three armed men in masks, who ordered the travellers to alight and give up all they possessed. Amongst the passengers, however, there was a Lieutenant Savini (of the native Chasseurs), who replied to the summons of

the brigands by a brace of shots from a revolver, which wounded one of the aggressors badly and laid him prostrate, on which the other two took to flight. The lieutenant, after having in vain attempted to overtake them, returned to the carriage, bound up the wounded brigand, and accommodated him with a seat in the diligence as far as Viterbo. There the man was handed over to the officers of justice.

One Mrs Eliza Holden, of 12 Queen's Road, Bayswater, an eccentric lady, of intemperate habits, who, some years ago, was in possession of £30,000, was found burnt to death in her bedroom a few days ago. She had been reading, and, it is supposed, drinking a portion of her usual "every other day allowance"—a bottle of wine, a bottle of brandy and a quart of ale—when the bedclothes caught fire and smouldered. She tumbled under the bed, and was found there suffocated.

In Paris, the Garden of Plants now possesses a beaver from Canada, to which comfortable quarters have been assigned on the banks of the rivulet which intersects a part of the menagerie. Desirous of meeting the wishes of the new comer in every possible respect, the administration had provided a hut for it; but the Canadian stranger, having inspected the premises, and not finding them to his taste, has pulled down, and with the materials built up a new mansion in his own way, using his tail both as a trowel and hammer.

The English Trades Unions are sore at the course of the Government in appointing a crown commission to investigate the workings of the unions without placing any of their own representatives upon it. They think this unjust, and inveigh against it roundly. There was a densely crowded meeting of the Unionists at Exeter Hall on the evening of the 21st, at which two resolutions were passed—one denouncing the sentence just passed by a police magistrate in London on a boiler-maker for intimidation, and another declaring that the working classes should have no faith in Mr Walpole's Royal Commission. At any other time this misunderstanding would have been trivial—at a time like the present it is unfortunate.

M. Girolamo Scola, proprietor of the celebrated Vile del Galotto, near Lecco, on the Lake of Como, and possessor of an immense fortune, has just blown out his brains. The cause is attributed to grief at having lost a small sum of money. When, after his death, the authorities came to make an examination of his house, they found there upwards of 200,000 in gold alone.

We see that a collection of paintings was recently offered for public sale in Paris. Prince Natishkine, a rich Russian, inspected them and asked the price of the whole, "300,000f." was the reply. "It is a bargain," said the prince; "I will write you an order for the amount, and you will hand me over the keys of the rooms."

The new street now making in Paris, between the Theatre Francaise and the New Opera, is to be called the Boulevard Jeanne d'Arc, and it has been decided that a statue of the Maid of Orleans shall be erected in the open space before the Theatre Francaise.

One of the most popular actresses at the Carl Theatre, Vienna, has retired from the stage on the occasion of her approaching marriage with a Prince of Thurn and Taxis, one of whose brothers is married to a sister of the Empress of Austria. Another brother, who was adjutant to the King of Bavaria, eloped the other day with a celebrated actress from Munich, and married her in Switzerland.

The remains of William Green and his wife, an old couple who had lived together for the long space of 62 years, were interred in one grave in Ashdon churchyard, near Chelmsford, according to a wish expressed by them while living. They died within two days of each other, the age of the husband being 92, and of wife 82 years.

Consternation has been carried into the ranks of female fashionable life in Paris by the article recently published in the Lancet on the infected nature of the chignon, and it is fully expected that the ornament will, in consequence of the unpleasant discovery, soon be discarded.

Monday night, the 25th, there was a gang of twenty or thirty men who took place in St. Stephen's Hall with forged orders for the Stranger's Gallery in the House of Commons, and sold their places for sums varying from 10s to 30s during the afternoon.

The emancipation of the Russian serfs is still far from being completed. According to an official return just published there were at the beginning of the present year no fewer than 3,965,410 peasants still under obligation.

The difference of time between London and New York, which the use of the electric cable makes matter of some consequence, has lately been ascertained afresh. It is four hours, fifty-five minutes and 18 95 seconds.

Great preparations are being made in the fashionable world of Paris for a bal costume which is to take place shortly at the Tuilleries. All the guests are to be dressed in the costume of Henry IV.

M. Saint Marc Girardin has received a magnificent album from the Greek population of Trieste, offered to him in testimony of their gratitude for his exertions in the Hellenic cause.

Although the well-known case of "Ye'verton v. Ye'verton" stands first in order of the cases set down for hearing in the House of Lords, it is understood the case will not come on at present.

The gunmaker Crups, of Essen, seems to be doing a roaring trade. No fewer than 2,370 cast-steel cannon have been ordered from him by various governments during the last few months.

The admiralty has decided to contribute to the Paris Exhibition a complete set of ship's boats, from the launch down to the dingy, our build being considered superior to that of any foreign navy.

One Jesse Hutton is to have in the Champs Elysees an exhibition of the sport of boxing. The exhibition is announced to be under the special patronage and sanction of the French authorities.

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April 30—Mrs Jeff Davis ne from Washington rela- release. She says very

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The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, May 7, 1867.

English Dockyard Mismanagement.

Mr. C. Seely, Liberal member for Lincoln, who last session created so widespread an excitement throughout the United Kingdom by his exposure of the defects in the dockyard management, has again brought forward the question in Parliament, and this time has succeeded in enlisting the support of many of the most influential Liberal and Conservative members. Sir John Pakington (the First Lord of the Admiralty) admitted the truth of the charges of the member for Lincoln, but shewed that the abuses commenced prior to his acceptance of office. The London Times, in commenting upon the extraordinary exposure of Mr. Seely, says that the members of the House of Commons do not believe in the Admiralty any more than the public do, and it is only the feeling that the dockyard system is a great mystery, which it will take much time and trouble to penetrate, and towards which little assistance will or can be given by those who are most conversant with it, that induces the House annually to submit without inquiry to the Naval Estimates. Last year Mr. Seely pointed out that iron ballast worth at least £178,000, had been used to pave the dockyard, it being deemed valueless by the management. This statement was ridiculed in the House and out of it; and poor Mr. Seely, being unmercifully "chaffed," had rather an unpleasant time of it for the remainder of the session. It turns out now that "Seely's pigs," as they are called, have all the value which he attributed to them. Sir John Pakington admits that at the time he regarded the statement as visionary, but Mr. Seely came to the Admiralty, accompanied by the members for Stockport and Oldham; and the latter told the First Lord, who thought they were "chaffing" him, that "he would pave the yards with angit he liked to name, and give him £100,000 for the ballast." It is now admitted that this was not an exaggerated offer, and Sir John Pakington declares he is about to take means to dispose of the iron for its real value. Mr. Seely repeats his statements concerning the scandalous cost of repairing ships and boats, and he is not refuted. Mr. Seely's speech, however, became of less importance on account of the very completeness of his victory. In his reply to Mr. Seely, Sir John Pakington proposes to appoint a Superintendent of Dockyard Accounts, but we doubt whether the gain to the nation will be great, unless the superintendent himself be superintended. Surely it has been somebody's duty all these years to see that an article which costs 14s. 2d. at one dockyard does not cost £1 11s. at another, and if the duty has been hitherto neglected, what reason is there to hope that somebody else with a new title will perform it any better now? An able man at the head of the department, with authority to control, to dismiss, and to punish, would reform the dock yards more quickly and efficiently than the most elaborate official system. The Daily Telegraph, in an able leader on the subject, says that the "promised further simplification and precision in the accounts point in the right direction; yet enough of the old leaves remains in the official mind, and there is still such a clinging to old practices, as to justify the watchfulness of the public eye, and the close inquiries of disinterested men. 'Where there is room for reform,' Sir John exclaims, 'let us have reform.' The answer is, that there is abundance of room for reform in a department which spends so much, which has charge of the instrument essential to the maintenance of our existence as a great political and commercial nation, and which, more than any other, holds in its hand the national safety as well as the national honor. The right honorable pupil at the head of the Admiralty declares his willingness to co-operate; and as he is no doubt sin-

ners in that declaration, he will meet, if he goes on, with hearty aid on all sides. For this is no party question; we cannot afford to have faction fights over the navy of England; and viewing the matter in this light, we hope that in future Sir John Pakington will render an ungrudging welcome to all who give him assistance." The London Standard is equally energetic in its call for a reform in this respect, and says that it may be safely asserted that no Reform will satisfy the country which leaves untouched the present constitution of the Board of Admiralty. It is vain to look for a better efficiency in this department of the public service if there is not a more direct control, and it is equally useless to expect that we can have direct control without direct responsibility. It is not in the power of any Minister, be he however energetic or capable to do his duty properly, when the credit of the good which he does is liable to be claimed by the board, and the burden of his blunders may be imposed upon the board. The Reform must go deeper than the mere re-arrangement of the duties of the comptrollers, and whether Mr Seely is capable or not of playing Hercules to this stable of Augeas, he is equally entitled to credit for his untiring zeal and perseverance.

A Peace Congress.

The news received last evening is of a more pacific character than that of previous dates, Prussia and France having consented to a proposition of Queen Victoria to submit their differences to a Congress of the Great Powers that will be convened at London some time during the present month. The misunderstanding between the French and Germans grows out of an offer by Napoleon for the purchase of the Duchy of Luxemburg. The proposition was acceded to, and the transfer about to be made, when Bismarck stepped in and forbade the sale. France at once prepared for war, and the example was followed by Prussia. The change in the policy of the latter power is attributed by a correspondent to the resignation of Bismarck and the appointment of a less warlike Premier. It is to be hoped that the Congress will settle the matter in dispute and prevent a sanguinary conflict taking place, although we cannot believe that Napoleon will rest satisfied with any decision that will declare he has no right to buy what another is willing to sell, and what he is quite prepared to pay for.

Wednesday, May 1st.

AUSTRALIA.—Telegrams confirmatory of the first report as to the extent of the rush from Hokitika to the River Haast have been received, but there is as yet no information as to the value of the prospects which have led to this new movement of the diggers to the district southward of Bruce Bay. It does not appear whether the discovery of gold has been confined to the beaches or has extended into those parts of the country which were visited by Mr Vincent Pyke, and the several prospecting parties who subsequently proceeded to the West coast from Lake Wankaka. It has been well known, for several months, that from the Haast River to Jackson's Bay the beach has been auriferous, as all the West coast beaches are, more or less; but the probability is that the rush has been caused by the discovery of some better ground in the strip of heavily timbered country which fringes the shore, and which generally covers a line of beach much older than that upon which the sea now breaks.

CURIOUS ROBBERY.—The removal of two cases of bullion, valued at upwards of £2000, belonging to Baron Rothschild, from the forehold of the Waterloo steamer, while lying in the Thames, off the Tower, London, is unexplained. From the description of the missing cases which has been put in circulation it appears they were about eighteen inches long by fourteen inches in depth and width, and formed of hard knotted fir wood, bound with iron at both ends, and nailed with long headed nails. Each of them contained 300 pounds in silver bars, one marked R 58, and the other R 64. There was no direction on either of them. The chief mate of the Waterloo, who gave Messrs Rothschild's clerk a receipt for the twelve cases put on board, is sure he saw them raised by the steamer's crane from the lugger boat alongside and immediately lowered into the hold, and saw them piled in two near the bulkhead, and counted them, in order to fully satisfy himself that there were twelve cases.

BANK HOLIDAY.—The banks will close at one o'clock to-day to allow their employees a half-holiday.

DEPARTURE OF THE CALIFORNIA.—The mail steamer swung off from the wharf yesterday at 12 1/2 o'clock. She carried away about 40 tons of goods and 60 passengers. A large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled on the wharf to say good bye to departing friends, and as the steamer shoved off, cheers and tigers rent the air. The day was one of the most lovely of the season and, should the weather remain fair, the good ship will have a pleasant and rapid run to the Bay City. Among the passengers on board were Hon Alexander Watson, wife and children, Mrs Cochran and family, R. R. Haines of the State Telegraph Company, Mrs Haines and child, Henry Rushton, Bank of British Columbia, and Mrs Rushton, Mr A. Mayer of Nanaimo and family, Chief Engineer Keenan, Mrs Shane and Mr Gillson.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE, Prime Minister of Bavaria, has formally announced to the Chambers that the King's Government, in the event of any attack being made on Germany, will place its army at the disposal of Prussia. When subsequently pressed to be more definite, he added that he should consider an "Austrian war on Prussia a war by foreigners on Germany. This declaration ends the last chance of a Southern Confederacy, and immensely improves the prospect of a union of all Germany as one State. It, indeed, almost compels Hesse, Wurtemberg, and Baden to make a similar declaration.

STOWAWAYS.—Two young gentlemen who wished to go to California at anybody else's expense but their own, were discovered when the ship got into the outer harbor and ordered ashore. They protested that they had no money, but after they had been lowered over the ship's side into the boat held out their passage money and begged like cripples to be taken on board. The captain, however, "could not see it," and they were set ashore near Esquimalt, and compelled to foot a weary two miles back to town.

AN IDEA IN BUTTONS.—Among the new inventions is a button which is fastened to the cloth without thread. It consists solely of a button with a wire to be inserted into cloth like a corkscrew, and then pressed down flat, so as to form a ring to hold the button in its place. As this invention will enable men to keep the buttons on their shirts, it is calculated to do away with wives altogether.

RED RIVER.—We learn from the Portage of the death of James Sinclair, the Hudson Bay Company's last Master at that place. It appears that Mr. Sinclair was on a trip between the Portage and Beaver Creek, and died on the way. His companions are said to have placed the body on a stage to preserve it from wolves till it could be sent for. The too free use of liquor is said to have been the cause.—Nor'wester.

FLOCK AFTER FLOCK of wild geese passed over the city last evening, shortly before sundown, bound for their summer feeding places around the great lakes in the Cariboo District. The cackling of the feathered visitors was heard for many miles, and their number must have been several thousand.

THE REPORT in circulation last evening that the California had gone into Esquimalt in a leaky condition, arose from the fact of the steamer stopping outside to enable the officers to search for stowaways. The California rounded Race Rocks at three o'clock this afternoon.

MAY DAY.—This will be a sort of half-holiday, which will be improved by boating parties up the Arm and other sources of amusement. The annual May Day Parade of the Fire Department has been omitted this year.

NORTHWEST COAST SURVEY.—The steamer Alexandra, Captain Pender, will sail to-day for the Northwest Coast of this Colony, to continue the survey, for which purpose she has been chartered by the Imperial Government.

THE ESQUIMALT TELEGRAPH.—Mr Wallace will commence immediately to construct the line of telegraph to Esquimalt. The wire to be used is four miles in length, and is part of the lot brought out by the Hudson Bay Company for the overland telegraph line.

FOR SITKA.—The steamer Cariboo is on the berth for Sitka. Should sufficient inducement offer, she will sail from the Hudson Bay Company's wharf on or about the 8th of May. Intending passengers should make early application to the Captain, on board.

LECTURE.—Alexander Yule, Esq., M. D., H. M. S. Shearwater, will deliver a lecture before the Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday, 8th proximo. Subject—"The Human Skin." The admission will be free.

A DAY IN ADVANCE.—Both the Eliza Anderson and New World are announced to sail at an early hour this morning for Paget Sound.

THE GOVERNOR.—Mr Birch and Mr Mansell were entertained at dinner by Sir James Douglas on Monday evening.

THE FIDELITER reached Portland yesterday morning after an unusually pleasant run from this port.

Summary Court.

[Before Chief Justice Neidham.]

MONDAY, April 29, 1867.

McGowan vs. Foster.—Suit for wages. The plaintiff consented to a nonsuit, in consequence of a defective subpoena.

McDole vs. Anderson.—To recover amount of promissory note for \$63. Defence that plaintiff had no power to sue. Judgment for plaintiff. Execution delayed to try a cross suit.

Stuart vs. Richard Copland.—Judgment for \$21, value of goods sold.

Robson vs. Mr. and Mrs Rothwell.—To recover \$33, value of goods sold. Summons amended to strike out Mrs. Rothwell's name; judgment against Rothwell for \$79.

Heisterman vs. Collingham.—To recover \$9, money paid for putting a grate into a house which it was alleged defendant had taken but which he afterwards declined to occupy. Nonsuit ordered with costs.

Pitwell vs. Bailey.—To recover \$124, value of goods supplied. Judgment for \$80.

The Road to Cariboo.

[FROM A TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.]

JUNOTON HOTEL, 13th April, 1867.

I have just got here after a tramp (on foot) one week from Yale. The road, with the exception of 6 or 7 miles below here has been extremely good for foot travel. This latter portion of the road is covered, more or less, with two feet of snow; but as the sun is very strong it is not unlikely that in a week more the dust will be flying where the snow now lies. The road, I hear, ahead (through the green timber) is in a very bad state, but will also be improving daily. The stage finds very tedious work ploughing through the mud and snow. I hear that Adam's mill at Soda Creek is producing flour equal to the best quality of Golden Gate.

"An Echo" from Leech River.

Messrs Editors:—It is high time that action should supply the place of words with reference to the Leech River Ditch and Flume. To all appearance the work, which ought to have been finished some six months ago, is still in its infancy, and unless something is done to wake up the dormant energies of some of the parties who have it in hand, it is more than probable that it will be at least another four months before the ditch will be completed; then that will be in the height of summer, when the ditch will not carry sufficient water to supply one single company, provided that the flume already laid from the dam to the mill is to be taken as a fair sample of what has yet to be laid.

Whether the blame lies with the Government or the contracting parties (some of whom have evinced throughout the whole affair a striking proof of the old adage, "penny wise and pound foolish") is best known to themselves. The dilly-dallying procrastinating spirit which has been shown by most parties concerned in the transaction is a thorough disgrace to any "enterprising country," especially such a young and enterprising (?) Colony as British Columbia. Another folly on the part of the Government is, allowing the contractors an extension of time. They cannot have taken into consideration that by so doing they were injuring the country, together with many who certainly deserved some little consideration for having spent so much time already waiting for the completion of the ditch; while on the other hand, they only benefited (?) one whose sole merit was that of having broken the contract he was in duty bound to have finished. Had the works been finished according to the original contract, it is highly probable that something would have been struck by this time, and Victoria found in a more flourishing condition than at present, there being plenty of miners in and round Victoria during the past winter, who would have been glad to have added their quota towards prospecting the country, but who have now gone elsewhere.

April 26th, 1867. BLUECOAT. [FROM THE N. W. "EXAMINER."] Cariboo. Mr George Williams arrived on Monday from the upper country, and reports that on HORSE-FLY CREEK Jas. Moore & Co., six men, were at work prospecting. They were putting in a wing-dam, and were setting sluices when he left. Had got good prospects. As high as two bits to the pan. On MARTEN CREEK, Which puts into the Horse-fly creek, Frankan & Co. were sinking a shaft. Had not got down to the bed rock. Were 42 feet down. Got small prospects two feet from the surface through a strata of gravel 10 feet thick. On BLACK CREEK, A tributary of Horse-fly creek, Ethershad & Co. were at work. They had run an open cut into the hill 100 feet, and sunk three shafts. In the first they struck the rim pitching into the hill. Got a very fair prospect. The second shaft they sunk still deeper and again found the rock pitching. The third shaft, on which they are now working, is down 42 feet and has not yet got down to the rock. This is the company that was sent out by the Government two years ago to prospect. Did not succeed in striking anything at the time, but were satisfied that the creek would pay. After they had exhausted government stores they returned to the wagon road to procure supplies on their own account, with the intention of keeping at work. During the winter they stayed out trapping, but had poor success. They intend to keep on working, having full confidence in finally succeeding.

Saskatchewan and Big Bend.

Saskatchewan.

The British Columbian has conveyed with A. G. Smith, who has just arrived from Fort Edmonton, on the headwaters of the Saskatchewan river. He went in by way of Vermillion Pass, from Blackfoot, and was 38 days in reaching Fort Edmonton. The country is a magnificent open one, dotted with lakes, intersected by streams, and everywhere covered with the most luxuriant grasses, also abounding in game of all kinds incident to that latitude, from the prairie chicken to the grizzly bear, and the shaggy buffalo. Winter set in on the 9th of October, and Smith and his party remained at the Fort, subsisting on fish and rabbits, and the kindness of Mr Christie, the H. B. Company's agent, at the Fort. The so-called gold mines are confined to the bars of the river, extending so far as is yet known, some 50 miles above and 50 miles below Edmonton. These mines can only be worked a few weeks in the spring and a few weeks in the fall of the year, and with rockers, the only machinery, yet in use, yield variously from 75 cents to \$2 50 a day to the bar. The gold is very fine, and quicksilver is used in collecting it. There were less than a dozen men, mostly halfbreeds, at work. A party of seven, including "Black Jack" and "Dancing Bill," two well known Caribooites, were organizing and fitting out at Edmonton with a view of prospecting the entire country through by Peace River to Cariboo. The Blackfoot Indians are very troublesome, and it is estimated that they have murdered about 300 miners in and about the Elk River and Fort Benton Passes, since adventurers have been attracted in that direction. They are a numerous and warlike tribe, and openly avow their determination to kill every white man who comes into their country. They wear scalp caps attached to their belts, one of which, a fine, curly one, was recognized as the late capillary covering of Michael Bryan, who was murdered by them last summer. Mr Christie spoke of the hostility of the savages, and declared that his life was not safe twenty miles from the fort. Smith and his party left the fort on the 25th of February, and with dog-sleds made thirty miles a day. Rolling down the north fork of the Columbia river we arrived at Wilson's Landing on the 1st of April and at French Creek on the 4th. The report concludes as follows: Big Bend. On French Creek we found the weather spring-like, and the snow melting rapidly. The one hundred or so miners who had spent the winter in the diggings were just commencing active operations. In many instances shafts had been sunk during the winter with satisfactory results, and the miners appeared to be satisfied and confident of the richness of their ground. On McCulloch's Creek, which I also visited, I found 25 men, all bustling for spring operations. In the Dart claim a shaft was sunk during the winter to a depth of 40 feet, and \$260 worth of beautiful coarse gold taken from the bottom. On the 7th a party of four men started out for Gold creek, 25 miles to the south. One of the party had just returned and reported the discovery of five dollar diggings. Leaving French Creek on the 9th, we crossed to Seymour on snowshoes, and found travelling difficult, the snow being soft. Met eight men on the way over to the Columbia River. Found everything as flat as a "slap-jack" at Seymour. Came in a canoe to Kamloops, the lake being open with the exception of a short portage. At Kamloops the winter had been very severe and many cattle had perished. Met 30 or 40 inward bound miners between Kamloops and Seymour. Travelled down from Kamloops to Savana's Ferry on the trail. Nothing of interest by the way.

The Late Fatal Accident to Officers and Ladies at Madras.

MADRAS, Dec. 26th, 1866.—A sad accident happened in Madras last Sabbath evening, Mr. Melver's two daughters along with Colonel Temple and Captain Hope (one of the Governor's aides-de-camp) and Mr. Bostock, the P. and O. Company's agent, were out in a little boat on the Adyar River about six o'clock, to have a row. After being out some time they thought of returning home, as it was getting dark, when somehow or other the boat struck on a sand bank. They all got out till the boat was righted, but had no sooner got into her again before she went down, bows foremost, and they were all in the water. Mr. Bostock, the only survivor, can scarcely tell how the sad catastrophe happened. The last thing he heard was Colonel Temple calling "Bostock, can you swim? On his replying he could, Temple and Hope set off, each supporting one of the ladies, and they were never afterwards seen alive. Bostock reached an island which was about twenty yards distant, and called out to his companions, but got no answer. Mr. Mayne who was in his garden heard the shouts, came out, and found Mr. Bostock in a dreadful state. They got a boat, and he was taken ashore, it being not quite dark. Colonel Temple's body was found about midnight; they say he looked as if asleep. Captain Hope was washed ashore next morning, and his features showed by their contortions that there had been a sore struggle for life. In one clenched hand was found a quantity of the young lady's hair whom he had endeavored to save. The same evening Miss Kate Melver's body was found. She had only arrived by the previous steamer from England, after completing her education. The elder sister's body was not recovered till Tuesday, when it was found in the surf. She was to have been married to Captain Hope on the 15th of next month. This melancholy occurrence has cast a great gloom over the community, and much sympathy is felt for the poor bereaved father, Mr. Melver. The Governor's dinner for Christmas Day, and all the balls, &c., have been put off. Lord and Lady Napier and the Commander-in-Chief attended the funeral of the poor girls, who were buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery at St. Thomas.

Eastern States.

The Tribune's special says the Government has replied to the last communication from England on the question of the Alabama claims. Adams was instructed to specifically decline the acceptance of the position. This leaves the matter where it stood. There is no proposition pending either side. The same authority denies report that negotiations have been started for the purchase of the British Possession on the Pacific, and this may be considered in connection with the Alabama claims.

Canada.

QUEREC, April 28.—The ice bridge opened here is still firm—over fifty feet thick in some places. Portions of the country between here and Montreal are flooded.

Europe.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Times correspondent says there seems now to be a feeling that some means will be found to reconcile conflicting pretensions. We now hear that Prussia is not as indispensible as she was to Napoleon for the sake of peace her rights in Luxemburg and acknowledge the full sovereignty of the King of Holland over the Grand Duchy; but we also hear, on better authority, that Prussia will not on any terms with-

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH.

Europe.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.—A correspondent protests that the one published in New York is grossly in representing affairs in Turkey, and that Russia will early bring the question of dividing Turkey.

LONDON, April 25.—The Span minister has sent a note to the Emperor, in which he has expressed his regret that the right of nations to the tribunal in the Tornado case was expected.

The London Globe says that Spain has refused English demands for English satisfaction.

New York, April 27.—The special despatch says the Department has received by mail voluminous patches from our Ministers to France and England which show conclusively that the general European war can scarcely be expected.

Napoleon for a month past has been engaged in extensive military preparations, feeling among the French is almost Napoleon's control. "Malakoff" was the Times under date of Paris, April 27. "The people are excited to such a point that all serious business transactions have been arrested. No houses are sold or let leases. No large orders extend back than the Luxemburg question, caused by the anti-French spirit in Germany. This was understood French previous to the late war, and enraged at the failure of the Government to take timely action. The Opposition members of the French Chamber are busy at the position of France and while to fight their way out, they are at the time organizing for revolution. The Emperor could fight Europe come.

Mexico—Success of the Liberator.

New York, April 28.—By way of advice from Vera Cruz to the 13th have been received. Puebla was taken by assault April 23 after two demands had been refused, and a promise of quarter had scornfully rejected. General Diaz killed and wounded. The Imperialists all their officers down to rank of lieutenant. The accounts vary in giving the number 28 to 100. Diaz immediately after the capture of Puebla sent 3,000 men and a battery to attack Vera Cruz, the surrender of which was demanded on the 17th. The Imperialists held a council on the 13th, and supposed would agree to capitulate. Some papers say that Maximilian and the Imperialists attempted to escape from Vera Cruz on the 16th, but were driven back.

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WEEKLY COLONIST AND CHRONICLE

By Electric Telegraph

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The London Globe says that this means Spain has refused English demands and English satisfaction.

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"The people are excited to such a point that all serious business transactions have been arrested. No houses are sold or let on long leases. No large orders extend further back than the Luxemburg question, and was caused by the anti-French spirit pervading Germany. This was understood by the French previous to the late war. They are enraged at the failure of the Government to take timely action. The Opposition members of the French Chamber are humiliated at the position of France and while willing to fight their way out, they are at the same time organizing for revolution. They think the Republic could fight Europe combined."

MEXICO—Success of the Liberals. NEW YORK, April 28.—By way of Havana advices from Vera Cruz to the 13th instant have been received. Puebla was taken by assault April 2d after two demands for surrender, and a promise of quarter had been scornfully rejected. General Diaz lost 2000 killed and wounded. The Imperialists lost all their officers down to rank of lieutenant. The accounts vary in giving the number from 28 to 100. Diaz immediately after the capture of Puebla sent 3000 men and a battery to attack Vera Cruz, the surrender of which was demanded on the 17th. The Imperial chiefs held a council on the 13th, and it was supposed would agree to capitulate. Mexican papers say that Maximilian and the Imperialists attempted to escape from Queretaro on the 16th, but were driven back.

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CHICAGO, April 25.—The Missouri river is two feet higher than ever known before. At Omaha the damage from the overflow is immense. Houses, barns, stock and human beings are carried down the stream. The Union Pacific railroad was submerged for ten days, but is now running again. The boats are unable to ascend the river against the rapid current.

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draw the garrison or permit the alienation of Luxemburg from the Confederation. There are further rumors with regard to the resignation of Bismarck, who said:—"If the Opposition prevent me from completing the work I began, I shall request the King to release me from my post." Count Von De-galt would succeed Bismarck.

Colonel Massey, the Fenian informer, has been pardoned as Queen's evidence at Dublin. He detailed the story of the plot.

LONDON, April 27.—Queen Victoria has written a letter to the King of Prussia taking grounds in favor of the recent moderate proposition from France in regard to the disposition of Luxemburg, and urging him to accept a compromise, to which Napoleon is not unwilling to accede.

LONDON, April 28.—Prussia last evening signified by telegraph her acceptance of the proposition of Victoria for a general conference of the Great Powers at London to settle the Luxemburg dispute on the basis of the neutralization of the Grand Duchy to be guaranteed by all the Powers represented. The general conference to consider the Luxemburg question will meet in May. It is agreed that in the meantime the fortress will be dismantled.

PARIS, April 27.—It is officially stated that the Emperor expresses satisfaction with the negotiations now pending for the settlement of the Luxemburg question.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 29.—It is said that Russia will receive from the United States a fleet of ironclads instead of the stipulated sum in payment for Russian America.

California. SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—Arrived, 29th, bark Legal Tender, 11 days from Port Madison.

Oregon. PORTLAND, April 30.—Arrived, steamer Fideliter at 6 a. m.

Red River. NEW YORK, April 29.—The Times has a report of a sharp agitation among the inhabitants of the Red River country, north west of Lake Superior, for independence or greater protection from the Canadian authorities. The local paper says the movement is important. The territory is at present controlled by the Hudson Bay Company. The Indians have forwarded an invitation, written on birch bark, to the Prince of Wales to visit their homes and hunting grounds.

Eastern States. CHICAGO, April 19.—General Sheridan writes to a gentleman in this city that a large portion of Louisiana has been inundated, and that there is much suffering there by the crevasses. He suggests that articles of relief for the destitute be forwarded to New Orleans, and thence be distributed where necessary.

The Tribune special says it is said the Attorney General recently remarked to the District Attorney of Virginia that Jeff Davis must be disposed of at the next term of the Circuit Court of the United States, which convenes at Richmond on the first Monday in May.

The records of the Confederate Government and other documents prove beyond doubt that the bullion captured by our troops and claimed by the Richmond and New Orleans banks, belonged to the rebel government. The identity of the silver bars has been established by the Treasury Department.

A dispatch says the first National Bank was robbed of \$160,000 in two packages. The robber entered a side door in the afternoon. The circumstances are suspicious. Gen. Swain has been ordered to assume charge of the bank and investigate the robbery.

The World says: The full testimony of Dr. McMillan, of Canada, before the Judiciary Committee in the Suratt case, shows his ignorance of the conspiracy to assassinate but his complicity in the plot to abduct Lincoln, and Commodore Jefferey is satisfied of the complicity of St. Marie. The trial will probably take place at the June term of the Criminal Court.

NEW YORK, April 15.—A fatal disease termed Meningitis has prevailed for some time past in various localities on Long Island. It attacks persons in robust health and is generally fatal in 48 hours. The membranes of the brain and spinal cord are inflamed and the whole muscular system is subject to strong contraction. Stupor follows and the patient sinks and dies. Every case except one, has proved fatal.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Hartford Courant says it is reported that a demand will soon be made on President Juarez for the Territory on both sides of the Colorado river, to give Arizona part of the Gulf of

California. Thecession of the Peninsula will be asked as soon as Maximilian leaves. The Supreme Court has entertained a motion to admit Bradley, a colored lawyer of Massachusetts, to practice in the courts of the United States.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The city election yesterday resulted in the success of the whole Republican city ticket by 4,000 majority. Eleven of the sixteen Aldermen are Republicans.

AUGUSTA, (Ms.), April 17.—The Liquor Law is now strictly enforced. A grocer was arrested and fined for selling one glass of new cider! After the first week in June, all similar offences will be punished by imprisonment.

NEW YORK, April 17.—London papers say that the American display at the Exposition is very creditable when compared with that of other nations, especially Italy and Prussia. The World says the Great Eastern will discontinue her trips, the charterers losing heavily on the first one.

The General Agent of the Southern Famine Relief Commission states that the cash receipts are \$165,000, of which sum California contributed \$31,000 in gold. The distress is authoritatively stated to be urgent and increasing. The Freedmen's Bureau is unable to extend the necessary relief, and increased contributions are urgently solicited.

The Herald's Honolulu correspondence says: Admiral Thatcher has been decorated with the order of Kamehameha I.

Europe. LONDON, April 29.—Evening—It is understood that the following has been agreed upon as a basis of deliberation of the Conference of Great Powers on the Luxemburg question:—France shall not be enlarged at present; the boundaries and fortifications of Luxemburg shall be dismantled; the future status of Luxemburg shall be determined by the Conference. The decision to be guaranteed by all the Powers participating.

Eastern States. CHICAGO, April 30.—The Eight-hour Law goes into effect to-morrow. The Workmen's Societies are preparing for a grand display, with procession and speeches by Governor Oglesby and others. The prospect is that there will be a serious disarrangement in the relations of trade for some time. Some workmen insist on the old rates of pay for the reduced time, while employees will almost unanimously refuse to pay as before.

A GREAT MANY SILENT HITS ARE being made at the Plantation Bitters, by a score or two of disinterested friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It's all of no use. The people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and "that's" what's making them. They are in same sized bottle and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them.

The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate; they create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours. They strengthen the system and enliven the mind. They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers. They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach. They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache. They are exhausted nature's great restorer. The recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, Merchants and persons whose sedentary habits induce weak health, indigestion, palpitation of the heart, loss of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c., will find immediate and permanent relief in these Bitters; but above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate female and mothers.

The original quality and high character of these drugs will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold so low as a poor one, they send some supporters from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., Proprietors, New York City. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, Country Stores and Dealers everywhere throughout the world.

C. LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, General Agents for the Colony.

Barnes' Magnolia Water A toilet delight! The ladies' treasure and gentlemen's boon! The "sweetest thing" and largest quantity. Manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia. Used for bathing the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to prevent eruptions, to perfume clothing, &c. It overcomes the unpleasant odor of perspiration. It removes redness, tan, blotches, &c. It cures nervous headache and allays inflammation. It cools, softens and adds delicacy to the skin. It yields a subdued and lasting perfume. It cures mosquito bites and stings of insects. It contains no material injuries to the skin. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere, try the Magnolia Water once and you will use no other Cologne, Perfumery, or Toilet Water afterwards.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., Props. Exclusive Agents, N. Y.

Over a Million Dollars Saved.

GENTLEMEN:—I had a negro man worth \$1 200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was unable for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Linctament, it soon effected a permanent cure."

Montgomery, Ala. June 17th, 1850. J. L. DOWNING. "I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Linctament as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Soars, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for Burns, Bruises, Sores, Rheumatism, &c., and all say it acts like magic."

Foreman for American, Wells Fargo's and Harnden's Expresses. "The sprain of my daughter's ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced to use your celebrated Mustang Linctament."

Gloucester, Mass. August 1, 1855. J. W. HEWITT. "It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Linctament performs more cures in a shorter time, on men and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, Livermen and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plated engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp Demas Barnes & Co. over the top. An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone label. Look closely!"

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It eradicates scurf and dandruff. It keeps the head cool and clean. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy. It prevents hair turning gray and falling off. It restores hair upon permanently bald heads.

This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It's pretty—it's cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the cart-load, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Lyon's Kathairon.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder is instant death to Fleas, Ticks, Mosquitoes, and everything of the insect species. It is one of the few articles that can be relied upon, and for a mere two bits we can save the bites and stings of these little pests. None is genuine unless signed by E. Lyon, and bearing the private stamp of Demas Barnes & Co., New York.

Lyon's Extract Ginger.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warm stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's Pure Extract." Taken other. Caution.—See that the private U. S. Stamp of Demas Barnes & Co., is over the cork of each bottle; none other is genuine!

Plantation Bitters, MAGNOLIA WATER, AND ALL ABOVE ARTICLES.

For sale by all Dealers C. LANGLEY & CO., 119

A Card.

To the Editor of the BRITISH COLONIST and VICTORIA CHRONICLE. Victoria, April 29th, 1867.

HAVING OBSERVED IN THE CARIBOO Sentinel, of the 15th inst., a report of certain resolutions passed by the Mining Board, relative to the Grouse Creek Bed Rock Flume Co.'s Charter, I beg to state, for the information of the gentlemen composing that Board, and of the miners in general, that several applications asking for certain privileges had been made to the Government and refused.

The Directors of the Grouse Creek Bed Rock Flume Company then determined to carry out the conditions of their charter at any cost, or inconvenience, by completing the flume (five hundred feet in length) by the first of June next. In the first place, placing all those who were at the time trespassers on the Company's ground, thus retaining for the Company four and a quarter (4 1/4) miles of the Creek, as per charter, and were prepared, by advice of counsel, in the event of failure of completion, to proceed, according to the mining laws, five thousand feet, to be represented by fifty of the Shareholders.

Judge Cox observing this, recommended to the Government the propriety of granting to the Company the flume, as per charter, and were prepared, by advice of counsel, in the event of failure of completion, to proceed, according to the mining laws, five thousand feet, to be represented by fifty of the Shareholders.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alternative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reported to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DYSPEPSIA, PROSPER, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE, OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes cured by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something will go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtues that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS. Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renowned for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Poul Stomach, Lryspisins, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure. Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our remedies are for sale by MOORE & CO., Corner of Yates and Langley streets.

PEPSINE.

MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, MORSON'S PEPSINE LOZENGES, MORSON'S PEPSINE GLOBULES.

Are perfectly palatable forms for administering this powerful remedy for weak digestion.

MANUFACTURED BY T. MORSON & SON, 21, 23, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London, W. C.

In Bottles and Boxes of 24. Pancreatic Emulsion in 4 and 8 oz. bottles. Pancreatic Cod Liver Oil in 1/2 and 1 pint.

Saccharated Wheat Phosphate. Introduced by Dr. Tilbery Esq. a Diabetic Preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the Food of Invalids and Children, in packets. Gelatine and Kreosote, Morson's Pure Chastals and Laxative Preparations.

SHIPPING ORDERS CAREFULLY PACKED. *See Name, Address and Trade Mark. Orders to be made payable in London.

ROUT HARVEY, Victoria, 1815 ly Agent for British Columbia.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF JOHN (OR GAUN) ASTHUR, FROM the State of Ohio, aged about 50 years, who, when last heard from, was in Victoria in poor health. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received at the CUSTOMER OFFICE.

Apply to E. W. WESSINGER, Victoria.

Apply to F. WESSINGER, Victoria.

