

THE BRITISH COLONIST PUBLISHED DAILY BY DAVID W. HIGGINS. TERMS: One Year, (in advance) \$12 00; Six Months, 8 00; Three Months, 5 00; One Month, 2 00.

Table listing various goods such as Flour, Sugar, and other commodities with prices per unit.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. All arrears of subscriptions to the Weekly Colonist must be remitted on or before the 1st of January, 1870, or the paper will be stopped.

The Relations and Uses of the Colonies.

The subject of the relations between the Colonies and the Mother Country is receiving the attention of profound thinkers both at home and abroad. We are on the eve of important changes in the relations between the Colonies and the Mother Country. The subject of the relations between the Colonies and the Mother Country is receiving the attention of profound thinkers both at home and abroad.

THE QUESTION OF EMIGRATION AND CAPITAL, there is a source of no small encouragement, that an affirmative answer was the result of the conference, and that a company is being organized under the Joint Stock Company Act, for the purpose of reducing the theory to practice.

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AN ARRIVAL. Some kind of vessel, residing at Washington, has written to me requesting confidential information regarding public sentiment in the colony on the subject of annexation to the United States, and enclosing voluminous extracts from Washington newspapers upon the subject, regarding all the North American colonies, but more especially with regard to British Columbia.

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TAXES. Some of the young women who became conceivably and simultaneously a few weeks ago were on Saturday taken home - one having gone covered and the other having been improved.

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Mr. Lincoln's Second Marriage. A Glance at the Tragic History of the Union of the Two Races.

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The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday January 22 1870.

The Best of Empires.

In his interesting but not brilliant book, 'Greater Britain,' Sir Alexander Dikie fully recognises the westward course of empire, and thinks it not improbable that British Columbia may become the chief seat. The shorter and better route across the continent, the immense coal stores on both oceans, and the tidal currents of the Pacific, would all seem to favor the idea. The statesmen who conceived the grand idea of Confederating all the British possessions in North America were doubtless moved thereto in the interest of the greater and grander scheme of empire. Every day appears to increase the interests which cluster round the Pacific, and point to our great Northwest Passage as the highway of nations. Not only is this to be the thoroughfare between the Orient and the Occident, but it is to form the channel of communication between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and her great Southern empire of Australasia. It appears that an English company is at present organizing a line of steamers to run between San Francisco and the colonies of Australasia, including New Zealand; and it is thought this will become the most popular passenger route to Great Britain from the colonies, as it possesses the advantage of being shorter, less rough and dangerous, and affording the traveller an opportunity of seeing much of America. By this change London will be brought within five weeks of New Zealand, instead of eight weeks, as at present. For the present the steamers will land their passengers at San Francisco, to be transported across the continent over the Union-Pacific Railway. But it will hardly be necessary to point out that this can only be a temporary arrangement—that so soon as the Canadian Pacific Railroad shall have been opened the steamships will come here. They will come here because this is the British route, ensuring immunity to passengers and traffic from all Customs and other international annoyances; because it is the shortest route, the safest route, the cheapest route, the pleasantest route, and because the steamers can lay in a supply of good and cheap coal at the pits' mouth. While this forms another element in the great question of British consolidation, thus closely intertwining the interests of Australasia and Canada, it at the same time forms another element in the more immediate and more urgent question of direct steam communication between this colony and San Francisco. Until our own railway shall have been opened the traffic between Great Britain and her Southern Empire will be forced to seek a passage across the continent of America through this territory. We cannot commend that traffic now, but we can tap it. With good and cheap direct steam communication this colony would, in the meantime, reap a great advantage from the stream of British population flowing both ways. Thus an enterprise necessary and promising before becomes doubly so now. We must have direct steam communication with San Francisco; and we must have it without delay. There is really no reason why we should not have it; say, it is marvellous that we have it not. The line of steamers to which we have been alluding is to be subsidised jointly by the Governments of Great Britain, the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. The amount will be one hundred thousand pounds, divided amongst the governments in proportion to their respective interest in the matter. Probably fifty thousand dollars would be a sufficient subsidy for a line between here and San Francisco; but suppose it should require twice that amount, we must not boggle about thousands were millions are concerned. Now, is it not highly possible that our little branch concern might be embraced in the larger scheme—that the English company aforesaid might be induced to undertake the service? There is in this in favor of the idea that the two steamers they would send here could take return cargoes of coal and thus supply the larger line. They would come up loaded with merchandise, and go back loaded with coal. Doubtless arrangements would be made with the United States Government by which our coal could be supplied to the steamers running to Australia free of Customs dues. It has been stated on a former occasion that Canada would be prepared to grant a sufficient subsidy to give us direct steam communication with San Francisco, and it appears to us that the whole subject deserves fresh importance as well as feasibility from the establishment of the new route of travel between Great Britain and her southern colonies. This whole subject we again venture to urge upon the earnest and immediate attention of the people. It is monstrous to think that this fine colony is pining and stagnant for want of population, and that it is destitute of population because the government and the people have not

the energy, the enterprise to stretch out the hand and take it. There appears to be no room to doubt that the colony possesses in Peace River alone wealth enough to attract and enrich a large population that it possesses at present. But of what avail are these stores of gold when no means exist of reaching the colony, or even of obtaining information respecting it. This is a subject more intimately connected with immediate wellbeing than any other now demanding attention; and we again speak for it that earnest thought to which it is so justly entitled.

From Kootenay.

Mr Johnston, who left Kootenay on the 20th November last, furnished us with the following items: Winter weather had fairly set in at Kootenay, it was raining incessantly, and those who intended wintering below had left at this About sixty men would winter on Perry Creek, nearly all of whom would be working during the winter on the various shafts and drifts, the weather for this sort of work not interfering as everything was in good working order and property secured. The pay shall be working every day, the high pay to a single shaft being \$48 which I saw taken out. Although no regular channel had been struck in this claim, the gravel three feet from bedrock has been paying good wages. Two other shafts are going down in this vicinity on the result of this prospect, besides numerous drifts into the bluff where the original channel is supposed to be. The Delany Co on the 10th November last struck a channel and pay on the bedrock sixty feet from the creek supposed to be the original. The pay obtained here varied from \$3 to \$8 to the ton. From the Weaver shaft at the Falls fair prospects were obtained. A letter received from Geo Weaver to date of Nov 28th report the Delany Co certain that they are in the channel and the same prospect continues to be obtained. Nothing extra from the Falls shaft, but work was going on at night. Weaver Co had no prospect anything to report to date, but the indications were favorable, as the stratum of cement was observable. The weather had moderated and skiffs were running on the Old Camp. On Wild Horse creek the hydraulics stopped on the 1st Nov. The Obispoes on the bed of the creek was working up to date by means of large float. 20 white men and 150 Chinese would winter on this creek. A large number of Chinese were expected next year on the Mojie. No want of provisions is anticipated, as both camp and well supplied, principally by the Hudson Bay Co and Milby & Hicks, every man was well supplied for the winter. Quite an acquisition to the population is the location of Dr. Davis, physician and surgeon, late of the U.S.A. a gentleman well skilled in his profession, and a desideratum that has long been felt at Kootenay. As regards roads through British territory across by the Selkirk and Sheppard mountains they were impassable on account of the depth of snow; some ice on the Pacific Lake and Spokane to Coquille. On Kettle River the snow was three feet deep and traveling had ceased for the season. Mr. Lewis Balfour and son at Colville and accompanied them to Wallula, down the Columbia to a boat, a distance of 400 miles; from the latter place to Portland traveling very pleasant. From Monticello to Olympia the road is much worse to mud and water than in British Columbia, passengers are obliged to walk or run the risk of being upset every minute, but with careful drivers and strong harness the trip is made in two days, a distance of 80 miles. Every point and place on the Wallula to Portland is dotted with rail ways in imagination. Every town, I was told, would certainly be the terminus of the North Pacific; even at Columbia City on the Columbia river, which boasts a log-shanty and saw-yard, the proprietor informed me the railway line could not possibly come by any other way without detriment to the country and an injury to the company. For the information of intending travelers I will say that the fare from Victoria to Portland, overland, is \$21. Portland to Wallula \$16; to Wallula \$14—time seven days. From Wallula to Kootenay the distance is the same by Selkirk as by Fort Hope, as the Fraser—400 miles.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT NEYARA.—On the evening of December 26th, at 5:50 o'clock, a severe shock of earthquake was felt at Victoria City. Vibrations North and South lasted ten seconds. First walls were all thrown down and bells rang; most of the pendulums of clocks hanging on the east and west walls were stopped. The shock was felt severely in the lower levels of the mines. Dogs commenced howling and horses snorted with fright. Six minutes after this shock another occurred much lighter. Two minutes after, a third shock was felt a little heavier than the second. At Dayton the shock was very severe. At the telegraph office, a lamp was thrown down setting the office on fire, which was extinguished with great difficulty before doing much damage. At Austin and White Pine the shock was not felt. The Pacific express train was detained on the road by large rocks sliding on the track caused by the earthquake. The engine was slightly damaged.

THE LANGFORD LAKE MURDER.—RETURN OF 'BUTCH.'—The individual known as 'Butch,' but whose real name is Leonard Stealey, for whom anxious inquiry has been made since the discovery of the remains of Joseph Baker, the Leech river miner, arrived in town by the Olympia on Monday night. If we are to credit his story he was not aware that he was the object of affectionate inquiry on the part of the Police until, late on Monday night, he entered a saloon on Johnson street. Here he was told by the proprietor that a man known as 'Butch' was accused of complicity with Patrick Fowler in the killing of Baker. 'Why,' said 'Butch,' 'I must be the same fellow,' for I remember Baker passing along the road while Fowler and me were cutting a feller tree out of the way. Yesterday morning 'Butch' went to the Inspector of Police and gave himself up. He was locked up pending an examination.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE MARRIAGE.—The New York World learns by private advice from Washington, that the adjustment of the Alabama claims will be made in Washington, and that the Duke of Argyll will be accompanied from England, clothed with authority to act upon such terms as may be agreed on. It is further said that the apology which Senator Schreyer had made for her conduct during the war will not be accepted to the past of that Government, but in lieu of this, the British Government propose to transfer to the United States all that territory lying west of the Lake Superior, including British Columbia and all her possessions on the Pacific coast, in consideration of our paying a large sum of money therefor.

PEACE RIVER DISCOVERY.—Authentic news has been received in town by several prominent and influential gentlemen, concerning the developments in this extensive territory. As high as from \$32 to \$50 a day to the man has been made regularly, and the diggings give evidence of being very extensive. An agent sent out expressly to ascertain the truth of the report is expected back in about a fortnight, when we shall, no doubt, be able to give all the particulars. In the meantime, we join with all well wishers of the colony that the current reports will be substantiated.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE MARRIAGE.—The Hon. A. P. Pemberton, sitting as County Judge, heard the case of the Hudson Bay Company vs. L. Dodge, yesterday, with a jury. The suit was to recover a cow, the alleged property of the plaintiffs, which had been sold defendant by J. Hoal. The case was non-suited at the last court. The jury returned a verdict in favor of defendant, after an absence of half-an-hour. The court sat till 8 o'clock last evening. Mr. Drake (Drake, Jackson & Akeman), for plaintiffs; Mr. Bishop for the defendant.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE MARRIAGE.—The wrecked bark was towed out of Barclay Sound by the steamer Politoisky, and east of point a heavy blow. After the blow the steamer lost sight of her. The Smith had a crew on board, and there is just the remotest room for the indulgence of the hope that she will reach San Francisco.

A. J. WALTON, ex-brewer at Victoria and present doctor at San Francisco, has recovered \$25,000 from a rich Chinese firm for breach of contract in failing to deliver a quantity of wood—Wolff is a lucky fellow.

OSBORNE is suffering from a slight attack of Peace River. In a few days we hope to have news that will increase the favor.

CHORAL services are becoming popular at English weddings.

THE GARDEN FETTER is advertised to sell from Portland for Victoria to-day. She can't make it.

GRUB SKATING and sleighing are to be had at Portland, Oregon. We still await the arrival of our last horses.

A MAN ROOM with the high-sounding title of the 'House of Commons' has been opened in a new quarter at San Francisco. The proprietor announces a free and easy every Tuesday and Saturday evening.

THE LION TAXI, reported killed, is giving exhibitions in Southern California.

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Ayer's Hair Vigor, For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color. It is a natural Vitality and Color. It is a natural Vitality and Color. It is a natural Vitality and Color.

HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

ENGLISH BAZAAR, PORT STREET, VICTORIA. MRS. JOHNSON'S ELEGANT GOODS.

Christmas Presents, USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES. CONSIDERING OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, Cutlery of a Superior Description.

MISCELLANEOUS, Colored Wax Tapers, Fancy Work, Boots and Shoes, and Huttery.

Confectionery, Wholesale and Retail, of every kind and quality.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF JOHN HOLDEN LAWTON, aged 25 years, a native of Manchester, England.

Mineral Boring, THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING HAD many years experience in boring for minerals.

BLANKETS, C-13 F. WHITE, GREEN, BLACK, Scarlet and Indigo Blue.

MARAVILLA COCOA, TAYLOR BROTHERS, LONDON.



The Weekly British Colonist. Wednesday January 12, 1870.

Wounded gold excitement and sudden rushes of population either into the... The truth of the latter proposition has been strikingly verified in the experience of British Columbia.

themselves in much more comfortable... than those who have encountered need...

The Omnesca Gold Diggings.

The Chief Factors of the Hudson Bay Co. in the early days received a letter from their agent, Mr. Ogden, at Stuart Lake, dated 11th December.

audience present at the theatre last evening... the performance of 'Pepi' or 'The...

The Hudson Bay Company's Agent.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S AGENT. R. A. STUART LAKE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria Nursery & Seed Establishment. MITCHELL & JOHNSTON. 25,000 FRUIT TREES. A LARGE GENERAL NURSERY STOCK.



Many years ago, the writer of these lines and an invalid physician, while visiting the island of St. Croix for their health...

County Court. The Court sat at 11 o'clock... Doran v. Robson. This suit was brought to recover the sum of \$500 damages claimed by plaintiff for the alleged violation of contract.

Non-Attendance. In the County Court yesterday business was delayed on account of the non-attendance of jurors, and the judge reluctantly fixed several of them.

Editorial. BRITISH COLONIST. I fully concur in the remarks contained in your leader of yesterday as to the apparent apathy of the people of Victoria as regards the terms upon which we should enter the Dominion.

JUDSON'S Simple Dyes for People. Anyone can use them. DANIEL JUDSON & SON. SEE THAT YOU GET JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. BLANKETS! 2 1-2 Point Blankets, Assorted Colors.

The Weekly British Colonist. Wednesday January 12, 1870. Relations of the Colonies to the Mother Country. A recent meeting of the Association for the Promotion of Science.







By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

London, Jan 3.—The Emperor's speech on Saturday night was a masterpiece of eloquence. It was a masterpiece of eloquence. It was a masterpiece of eloquence.

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Chicago, Jan 3.—The majority of the operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company quit work this morning for the alleged cause of the reduction of salaries in Oct.

London, Jan 3.—The Emperor's speech on Saturday night was a masterpiece of eloquence. It was a masterpiece of eloquence. It was a masterpiece of eloquence.

Paris, Dec 17.—The trial of Traupmann for the murder of the Kirk family commenced in this city to-day.

Paris, Dec 29.—The approaching session of the Legislative Assembly is fixed for January 16th. Mr. Boucher will be named as President for 1870.

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London, Dec 27.—An advertisement appears in this morning's Herald headed 'Northwestern Republic of Red River and British Columbia.'

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Dr. Joseph Walker's... CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS... THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER...

R. H. McDONALD & CO. IMPORTING WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS... CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE RED-RIDDER... Holloway's Ointment...

ASK FOR LEA & PERRIN'S SAUCE... THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE... WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE... CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD...

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Dr. J. Collins Brown's Chlorodyne... CAUTION—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Wood stated that Dr. J. Collins Brown's Chlorodyne is a medicine of the highest quality...

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The time which must elapse before the Legislature meets is now measured in days. There is no longer doubt upon the Legislature, at the approaching session, will devote the deciding whether this colony shall be the Dominion now, and upon terms. It is scarcely less certain there will be a majority vote in union. Yet, notwithstanding the presence of the greatest political event in the history of the colony, and which, whether for good or for ill, not fail to project its influence very far into the future, it is not wonderful that the public mind is so pervaded by the public mind. It is safe to affirm that upon the election of union itself public opinion is sufficiently matured; but, in so far as extremely important matter of election is concerned, there has really no expression of opinion on the part of the public beyond what may have evolved in the course of newspaper discussion. When one reflects that federation is not necessarily good—that it must in a very great measure with the conditions to render change beneficial or otherwise, that regarding the most vital part of the whole matter is really unascertainable. Were public sentiment indifferently about the question itself, and about the conditions of that union, would really be more reason in the dox; for it is plain that, while our inevitable destiny, the condition, to a great extent, be good according as the people make. We confess that we are at a loss to account for this fatal indifference to a matter of such profound importance. It has been said that public opinion in political matters is dead—that a series of misgovernment and appointments have completely cut off public opinion. This is doubtless true to a certain extent. It is one of the evils of our illiberal and unsentimental system of government that has a tendency to produce political indifference—political death. Yet were not quite prepared to find public opinion in this colony had come so utterly dead as not to raise an emergency like the present—the people are not only called upon to accept political union, but to state their terms. To no part of United Colony does the question involve such serious consequences as to Victoria. There are so many things the want, and which she would do with it, yet which must be done in order to be obtained. As the Mainland is concerned, the conditions are few, and most of them naturally suggest themselves—fact, almost come as a matter of course. For responsible government there is in all probability, have to be a struggle; but the construction of a railway, forming, as it does, an essential part of Confederation, must inevitably be pushed forward with all possible speed, whether it be made a condition or not. With Victoria the case is, however, very different. The whole colony is interested in steam communication; but Victoria more. The whole colony is interested in such vital changes as will enable it to become the commercial and manufacturing centre for the North Pacific; but Victoria more. The whole colony is interested in having the British naval in the Pacific stationed here; but Victoria more. The whole colony is interested in having its chief city place possession of those conveniences appliances essential to enable it to a position at once creditable to itself to the Dominion; but Victoria. Now, while Victoria is the most interested it is the most unready. It is represented in the Legislative Council by gentlemen who still appear to entertain an unconditional opposition—who will not even concede to about terms. While it is true that gentlemen were, to some extent, because they were opposed to Confederation, yet it should be remembered there was opposed to them a very British majority; and should be the last sight of that position. The whole question has undergone a great change since that election, extremely questionable whether a conditional opposition of the majority would now have been still exist in this community, the desirability of Confederation, is safely to be asserted that there are indeed who do not regard the election as inevitable. It is, therefore, of the interest and the duty, and it is to the desire of all to diligently consider the terms which would render approaching change conducive to the highest degree to the prosperity of the colony. It will hardly be necessary to point out what everyone



The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday January 12, 1870

Two Make Ready.

The time which must elapse before the Legislature meets is now measured by days. There is no longer doubt that upon the Legislature, at the approaching session, will devolve the duty of deciding whether this colony shall enter the Dominion now, and upon what terms.

It is scarcely less certain that there will be a majority vote cast for union. Yet, notwithstanding the importance of the greatest political event in the history of the colony, an event which, whether for good or for ill, cannot fail to project its influence very far into futurity, it is not wonderful to mark the degree of unreadiness which pervades the public mind.

It may safely be affirmed that upon the question of union itself public opinion is sufficiently matured; but, in so far as the extremely important matter of conditions is concerned, there has really been no expression of opinion on the part of the public beyond what may have been evolved in the course of newspaper discussion.

When one reflects that Confederation is not necessarily good per se—that it must in a very great measure rest with the conditions to render the change beneficial or otherwise, this apathy regarding the most vital part of the whole matter is really unaccountable.

Were public sentiment indifferent about the question itself, and solicitous about the conditions of that union, there would really be more reason in the paradox; for it is plain that, while union is our inevitable destiny, the conditions may, to a great extent, be good or bad, according as the people make them.

We confess that we are at a loss to account for this fatal indifference about a matter of such profound importance. It has been said that public opinion on political matters is dead—that a long series of misgovernment and disappointments have completely crushed out public opinion.

be aware of—that the usual course for gentlemen situated as the city members are, is to adopt means for ascertaining the views and wishes of their constituents under the altered condition of matters—in fact, to ask for fresh instructions. It is just possible that these gentlemen may conceive it to be the duty of the people to take the initiative; but it must be remembered that any such movement on the part of the people might be considered to savor somewhat of want of confidence, and that the members themselves are in a far more favorable position to move. Besides, it is the universal custom, under such conditions, and in view of such an emergency, to invite a fresh expression of opinion from the people.

The New Peace River Mines—Letter from Barkerville.

BARKEVILLE, Dec 24th, 1869. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—The Peace River fever is increasing rapidly. All the reports which have yet been received, although very reserved in their tone, indicate that the diggings there are extensive and rich. The evident attempt of the government party to conceal the truth had the opposite effect from that intended, and made the few who stated up only the more eager.

It is now certain that all the floating population of Cariboo will emigrate next year to the new El Dorado, so little else is there to get up an excitement. Only a few thousand dollars are positively known to have been extracted, and yet every idle man on William Creek is ready to rush up there as soon as spring opens.

The owners of the steamer Enterprise intend to take her above the Cottonwood canyon as soon as the ice leaves the Fraser River. She will then be able to run within fifteen miles of Fort George. Several boats are now being constructed at Quessnell to take freight from the head of steamboat navigation to Lake Tatta. The distance from Fort George by water is about 250 miles, but mostly in dead water, and it is thought that eventually the cost of transporting freight from Soda Creek to a point within 30 or 40 miles of the diggings, will not exceed 50c per lb.

Among the boat-builders at Quessnell is Capt. W. Moore, former owner of the steamer Alexandria and Dutchman. He is constructing a barge capable of taking 15 or 20 tons. Can't make the trip from Vital Creek to Quessnell in 17 days. Under favorable circumstances, he thinks he could improve on this a few days. In the summer season, of course, the journey by water would take much less time.

If the reports continue to be favorable during the winter, so as to induce a population from below, I think it would be advisable to make a late start. The Fraser River generally begins to rise during the month of April, and it is usually clear of ice about May 1st. It is impossible to get provisions to Lake Tatta before that time.

and the animals were got over by swimming. From Quessnell to Fraser Lake they found an abundance of grass on the trail, and for the distance in a mountainous country they thought it the best trail they had ever passed over.

Black and McMillan arrived at Stuart's Lake on the 12th November, where Kane and Sylvester left them on the 14th. The latter proceeded in a boat up Stuart's Lake, taking with them an Indian and provisions. After passing up Stuart's Lake about 37 miles they came to Trolley river, about 27 1/2 miles, which brought them to Trolley Lake. This lake is from 4 to 5 miles wide and apparently of great length. It is washed in by very high mountains, and a strong breeze generally blows up and down, and it is therefore dangerous to cross. In order to reach the narrowest point for crossing to Tattah river, they had to coast along the left side of the lake for about nine miles.

From Trolley Lake to Lake Tattah, up Tattah river, the distance is about 22 miles, still water all the way. On reaching Lake Tattah they proceeded to a point on the northeast side, up the lake a distance of 60 miles, to the place known as The Landing, which is the end of boat navigation. The whole distance by boat from Stuart's Lake, or Fort St. James, without a portage, or the landing is about one hundred and sixty miles, and was made in six days. The worst and most dangerous navigation is in crossing Lake Trolley—all the rest is good. The shores of the lake are generally abrupt. The weather from Quessnell to the Landing was very changeable. After leaving the landing, they commenced their greatest difficulty, requiring five days to travel a distance of fifty miles to Vital Creek. A few miles from the Landing they found snow from two to three feet deep, and were compelled to use snow-shoes, over a country wintering to the creek. On arriving at the creek they found Vital La Force, after whom the creek is named—and Pat Kelly, who had been mining and prospecting until obliged to cease from extreme cold weather.

On returning, Mr. Kane met Burns and others at the landing. At this point, Sylvester, the Discovery company, Chapman and company and Black and company had decided to remain during the winter, and when Mr. Kane left them they had commenced building cabins, Davis started out sixty-five miles, and meeting the first block of ice on Lake Tattah, he turned back to the Landing. The parties above named determined to winter at the Landing because it was to late in the season to get to Vital Creek with provisions, to pack which the Indians demanded ten cents per pound and the weather was too cold to admit of working.

As to the richness of the diggings Mr. Kane says that from what he has heard he is inclined to believe they are good. Kane and Sylvester were sent out to the new mines to report for a Barkerville company. Mr. John Adair and others, who seem to be perfectly satisfied with the results of their enterprise and with the speed displayed by Kane and Sylvester in the accomplishment of the arduous task assigned them. We are promised more particulars shortly.

Road Tax.—Several cases were disposed of this morning at the Police Court. The first was Robert Weir, sued as administrator of W. Weir deceased. The assessment, notice, &c. admitted—but Mr. Bishop for the defendant argued that it rested with the prosecutor to prove that Robert Weir was administrator for W. Weir. Postponed for one week. Adam Weir was next called and a discrepancy was proved between the assessment roll as posted and the demand made; the former was \$3 09 corrected from \$2 08—the demand was for \$2 and the summons \$3 08. Mr. Malandain proved that the correction was made before the assessment roll left his hands. The case was dismissed. Hugh Jas Weir, \$11, failed to appear, proper service of the summons was not proved, the defendant being now across the Sound. Case dismissed. Adam Weir being called, was represented by Mr. Bishop. A contention was again proved in the assessment roll posted, the amount standing last at \$9 04 and the summons calling for \$9 04. Mr. Malandain proved that the correction was made before the assessment roll left his hands on August 30th and \$9 04 was right. Order made for payment of \$9 04 and costs. Geo. Peakes \$2. Mr. Green said that Mr. Peakes would pay. An order made for \$2 and costs of summons. Robt Creary, of Lake district, did not appear to answer. The service was proved and the case proved as usual. Order made for \$27 60 and costs. W. Milfrington, Requisite, did not appear. Service of summons was proved and the case proceeded with. Order made for \$7 60 and costs. Four other cases, amounting to \$15 70 each, paid into Court with expenses of summons. Mr. Green acted for the prosecution in all these cases.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas, Capt Clarke, arrived from Nanaimo and way ports last evening. Among her passengers were Rev Mr Somerville, Mr. Aitkin, Father Roudoux, and Messrs Webb, Sabiston, Warner, and Mr and Mrs Phelps. The freight consisted of sixteen carcases of hogs and 2 head cattle, game and produce. A tea meeting of the Presbyterian Church was held at Nanaimo on Wednesday evening, at which addresses were delivered by Rev Messrs Somerville, Aitkin and White. About 100 persons attended. The bark Atlanta will be ready for sea on Tuesday next. The directors of the Literary Institute have presented it with 130 bound volumes. Steamer Emma left Nanaimo for Burrard Inlet on Monday last. The officers of Nanaimo and Caledonia Lodges, F & A M, have been duly installed.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Last evening 'Ingomar, the Barbarian' was presented, with unequalled success. Mr Pauncefort took the grand role of Ingomar, and added to his already well-known laurels by his careful rendition of the character. Miss Carter's Parthena was beautifully played. The characters of Ingomar and Parthena, when played as they were last evening, call into play the finer impulses of one's nature and stir the heart by the depth of their pathos. The principal characters were well supported by the company. The amusing scene of the 'Spectre Bridegroom', in which Mr Barry, Mr Elerton, Mr Morrison and Miss Cummings sustained the principal parts, came last. This evening the performance will be under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, when Charles Matthews' great play of 'Dead Up' and the farce of 'Rough Diamond', will be given.

CARIBOO NEWS.—We have the Sentinel of the 25th Dec. But little washing is being done on the creeks and gulches owing to the frost. Some prospecting is going on with various results. The Sentinel denounces the system of laying over claims. The quartz mill is ready for work, but no quartz is offering to feed it. Fraser River is frozen at Quessnellmouth. Mr J. H. M. Frank fell from a sleigh and dislocated his shoulder.

THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—Departure of Sir A. E. Kennedy.—On Wednesday the royal mail steamer Bialra, Captain Moore, left the Marisey with the mails, passengers and a cargo for Madras, Teneriffe, and the West Coast of Africa. Amongst the passengers on board the Bialra, were Sir A. E. Kennedy, governor of the British possessions on the West Coast of Africa, Lady and Miss Kennedy and suite, who go to Sierra Leone and Lady Oast, who only goes as far as Madras for the winter. Liverpool Mercury, Nov 27.

FROM THE MAINLAND.—The steamer Enterprise arrived at 4 o'clock last evening from New Westminster, bringing a few passengers. Bernard's Cariboo Express and the appropriate mail. The Peace River and other news will be found under the proper heading. A man named McQueen, who had been a Chinaman and claim, has been ousted by the process of law. A Swedish man had been killed in the hold of the ship. The legs of a man were found in the hold of the ship. There are eight patients in the New Westminster Hospital.

THE CARIBOO SENTINEL.—The public will be gratified to learn that the patronage of His Excellency the Governor has been extended to the excellent company now performing at our theatre. We hope that a support commensurate with the ability of the actors will be extended to the troupe. A notice.—This institution will be reopened on the 15th inst. under the superintendence of Mr. Schlicht Green, who has been appointed Lady Principal. The Cariboo Sentinel says a child, five feet long, four inches wide, and weighing 20 pounds, had been born to an Indian woman at Williams Lake. The story as well as the child is hard to swallow.

Show.—Much snow is reported on the wagon-road from Quessnellmouth to the Junction. Licensing Court.—W. Healy, was yesterday licensed to sell liquor at Clover Point.

St. John's Church and the Rector's Strictures.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 5th, 1869. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—I notice in this morning's paper a letter from one of the congregation of the above church, respecting the sermon preached by Mr. Jones on Sunday evening last, on the department of married ladies in Victoria. Your correspondent in criticising Mr. Jones' sermon alludes first to his saying that the appearance of married ladies in Victoria is indecent; and secondly to his comparing the appearance of some of the young ladies of his congregation to that of respectable women.

With regard to the first he moral man will doubt that married women to go and flirt about with men other than their husbands and to appear to enjoy their society to that of their husbands, is depreciable; and that this is the case with some in Victoria is public and notorious. I would beg to bring to the mind of your correspondent the words of St. Paul, where in 1 Peter he is told to submit themselves to and reverence their husbands (see Ephesians 22 and 33) and also the marriage service, wherein a woman binds herself to cleave to her husband and forsake all others, and then I would ask him if it is respecting her husband for a woman to forsake his company and enter that of other men in preference, or whether it is keeping her marriage vow to do the like, and yet this is what we find some of our married ladies doing. Then by the scriptures the way the ladies act is sinful.

With regard to the 2nd allusion, I am sure that no one will deny that the dress of some ladies in church is most outrageous, perhaps not quite so bad as that of some of the respectable women and perhaps much worse for irreputable women only dress themselves in order to attract attention, and it is evident that the dress of some at one of our churches is for that self-same purpose. Quite as bad as that of any irreputable woman now in town, and it makes it much worse when they come in such a guise to the place that is none other than the house of God and the gate of heaven, at any rate, to hold this is disrespectful to God and disrespectful to God is a sin. In conclusion, as what Mr. Jones spoke about on Sunday night was in respect of two evils and the only remaining question is, whether it is Mr. Jones' duty to reprove sin, and of course we all know that the duty of the minister of God is to attend the services of God in his church and to dispense the word of God wisely, the word of God, and not to do so, your correspondent of this morning would have Mr. Jones make a public apology. Another of the congregation.

The New Mining Pump.

ALEXANDRIA, BARCELO, Dec. 18, 1869. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—The only way in which I can furnish Mr. Landale with the information he seeks for is by quotations from the catalogue mentioned in my former letter, for I make no pretensions to personal experience in these matters—only am interested with new mechanical contrivances. The pumps are centrifugal. For draining mines not exceeding 25 to 30 feet in depth they can be placed on the surface; in other cases on proper timbering in the shaft near the bottom. As they work without vibration or concussion and deliver a constant and rapid stream of water, lighter timbering and smaller discharge pipes are needed than in ordinary cases. For example: to deliver from 160 to 350 gallons of water per minute a pipe of 4 inches diameter is required— from 500 to 1000 gallons one of 6 inches diameter. Cast iron pipes of the former size at the manufacturers' quote at 6 1/2 pence per foot, to sustain a pressure of 90 feet, and 6d. per foot to sustain a pressure of 200 feet. For the second size 6d. and 9d. wrought iron flanged pipe—much lighter and also as cheap as the cast iron, and for the largest sizes nearly twice the amount for the largest. The pumps are driven by steel wire gearing. One to lift 150 gallons water per minute 100 feet high with flange valve shaft— and needed in all shafts—adjustable top bearing, pulleys and 400 feet cast steel wire rope, come in London, 200 lbs. One will lift 500 gallons per minute, 200 feet, 200 lbs. with 1200 feet steel wire rope, 6 1/2 pence, 10 1/2 pence, 10 1/2 pence, 10 1/2 pence.

This is quite immaterial what the motive power is. Turbines were suggested for the reasons given and I am a little to know what are their drawbacks; for, if testimony be at all worthy of credit, they have been put to all kinds of work, from silk spinning to driving powerful pumps. The manufacturer gives a list of one of 200 horse power erected at Cayton, which by driving a double-acting water pump, forces water to the top of a hill 800 feet high, and through 2 miles of pipe, 2 1/2 inches diameter, to irrigate some 1000 acres of land. It is a very good example of all that is to be done in the way of water power. The manufacturer also gives a list of 100 horse power erected at Cayton, which by driving a double-acting water pump, forces water to the top of a hill 800 feet high, and through 2 miles of pipe, 2 1/2 inches diameter, to irrigate some 1000 acres of land. It is a very good example of all that is to be done in the way of water power.

JOHN BLEA.—A notice.—This institution will be reopened on the 15th inst. under the superintendence of Mr. Schlicht Green, who has been appointed Lady Principal. The Cariboo Sentinel says a child, five feet long, four inches wide, and weighing 20 pounds, had been born to an Indian woman at Williams Lake. The story as well as the child is hard to swallow. Show.—Much snow is reported on the wagon-road from Quessnellmouth to the Junction. Licensing Court.—W. Healy, was yesterday licensed to sell liquor at Clover Point.

Various small advertisements and notices on the left margin, including 'Perrin's', 'Sauce', 'Medicine', and 'Blackwell's'.



By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Eastern States. New York, Jan. 4.—The Panama papers...

Chicago, Jan. 7.—The Tribune's special...

Madrid, Jan. 6.—The resignation of the...

Paris, Jan. 4.—It is reported that the...

London, Jan. 4.—The telegraph operators...

London, Jan. 4.—The telegraph operators...

Washington, D. C., Jan. 4.—The first...

London, Jan. 4.—The telegraph operators...

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New Orleans, Jan. 7.—Gov. Warrenton's...

London, Jan. 8.—Mr. William Douglas has...

Paris, Jan. 8.—Correspondence from Rome...

London, Jan. 8.—Nothing is settled here...

Paris, Jan. 8.—The Memorial Diplomatique...

London, Jan. 8.—Notice has been officially...

London, Jan. 8.—The telegraph operators...

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DAILY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS

CARTES DE VISITE

S. MAW & SON

Surgeons' Instruments

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

THE BEST REMEDY

CAMOMILE PILLS

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

J. & F. HOWARD

WHOLESALE SADDLERS' IRONMONGERS

FREDK. REYNOLDS

BUTCHER

THEO. H. DAVIES

THE BRITISH COLONIST

DAVID W. HIGGINS

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

AGENTS

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Reciprocity—Reprisals

It would be an unprofitable

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

TEN FIRST PRIZES, ONE SECOND PRIZE

HENRY BACE

WHOLESALE SADDLERS' IRONMONGERS

FREDK. REYNOLDS

BUTCHER