

THE BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED DAILY BY DAVID W. HIGGINS

TERMS: One Year (in advance) \$12 00 Six Months do 7 00 Three Months do 4 00 One Week do 1 25

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING

TERMS: One Year \$4 00 Six Months \$2 50 Three Months \$1 50 One Week 50c

OFFICE: Colquhoun Building, Government and Langley Streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

AGENTS

Agents for various newspapers and publications including the Montreal Express, Vancouver Freeman, and others.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

The figures opposite the address on each wrapper indicate the date of expiration of the subscription.

They Cannot Come.

The subject of steam communication between this colony and San Francisco is one respecting which the policy of the Government forms a perfect enigma. Recent advices inform that there are hundreds of able-bodied men anxiously enquiring the way to British Columbia, but most of whom turn away upon being informed that perhaps a steamer will sail for Victoria in three or four weeks, while there are thousands more who could be supplied with reliable information regarding this colony, and did facts means of communication therewith exist, would gladly seek their fortunes and a home in British Columbia.

Guage Cure.

Intermittent Fever, Biliousness, Colic, and other ailments. A cure is provided for these conditions, emphasizing the benefits of the Guage Cure.

PERFECT CURE

Advertisement for a medicinal product, likely a cure for various ailments, highlighting its effectiveness and safety.

ONE SECOND PRIZE

Advertisement for a product or service, mentioning a second prize and the name 'W. H. SANFORD'.

excuse. As well might the husbandman withhold his seed because of its dearth.

Every dollar thus employed will produce fifty or an hundred fold. Surely it is full time that some part of the public revenue were invested in reproductive enterprise. And in what possible way could a portion of the revenue be more profitably expended? This would, indeed, be to make revenue, by increasing the source of it. We may be told that the revenue of the year having been all appropriated the Executive can do nothing. Nonsense! It is not the Executive now throwing away a thousand dollars a month or twelve thousand dollars a year, on a so-called mail service, for which the colony receives no value at all? True the Imperial Government pays one moiety, but that is no reason for such a palpable mismanagement of the amount. Let an efficient steam service be established as soon as practicable; and whatever additional expense may be necessarily incurred would be gladly provided for by the Legislative Council at its next session; if, indeed, that expense were not met and more than met by increased revenue. In dealing with this subject it is presumable that the Imperial Government would continue to pay its share of any subsidy that might be necessary for that purpose until the Dominion Government would relieve us of the entire burden.

At the Catholic Cathedral, on Sunday morning De Montu's Mass was performed.

The choir was full and effective, being assisted by Miss Mandeville, whose magnificent contralto filled the building with melody. Several solos were sung by Mrs Beckingham in a sweet soprano, and by Mr O. Lombard, in a rich tenor voice. The sermon was by Rev. Father Kirley. During the service the most careful attention was bestowed by the congregation who were largely composed of visitors from Protestant congregations.

The new United States postage stamps are now in readiness.

Onset-stamps—Profile bust of Franklin—color, blue. Two-cent stamps—Profile bust of Jackson—color, brown. Three-cent stamps—Profile bust of Washington—color, green. The others are of various colors, with profile busts of Lincoln, Jefferson, Clay, Webster, Scott, Hamilton and Commodore Perry.

The British residents of San Francisco have arranged to accord a public reception to the passengers of the steamship City of Adelaide.

which steamer is reported to have sailed from Sydney for San Francisco, on the 17th of March. The C. of A. is the first of a British line of steamers that will ply between Australian ports and San Francisco.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Messrs J. P. Davis & Co. yesterday sold, at auction, the old Anglo-American Hotel property, buildings and lots, for \$1540 to Capt. Prichard.

FROM THE WEST COAST.—The steamer Leviathan and sloop Thornton, Capt. Warren, arrived from Barclay Sound yesterday.

BEACON HILL.—A flagstaff 90 ft in height will be raised in a few days. The staff will be used in signalling the appearance of Race Rocks of steamers and ships bound in.

POOR LADY FRANKLIN has arrived at San Francisco from England to find that she has been cruelly hoaxed.

THE DELEGATES.—Hon. Dr. Helmeke, yesterday, withdrew his resignation as Delegate from British Columbia to Ottawa, and will go.

MR HENRY VINCENT, the famous English Liberal, has lectured three times at San Francisco, on Oliver Cromwell, and the Men, Principles and Times of the Commonwealth.

THE EXTERIOR OF THE Theatre Royal building is undergoing a complete process of renovation.

THE STEAMER WILSON & HUNT, with 50 passengers, the mails and express, and a quantity of live stock, arrived from Port of England last evening at 7 o'clock.

THE return match, Married vs Single, will be played at Beacon Hill on Saturday next, commencing at 11 a.m.

IT is reported that the Pandora street Presbyterian Church will shortly be offered for sale.

THE price of China rice, owing to a failure of the crop, has risen from 35 to 50 per cent, at San Francisco.

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High dresses for ladies at evening parties are becoming fashionable in Paris.

A COURT OF ASSIZES will be held on the 4th proximo. Sixteen prisoners await trial.

Now God be thanked for the day that we were born.

Which all the week we bound us; That respice gives to blast and brain, loosed from thousand cares around us; That in the toilsome march of life, To be long to spend, beyond the lake, Rest from the battle and the strife; Oh! God be thanked for Sunday!

Our Canadian files are to the 6th April, but do not contain very much news calculated to interest our readers.

DR. SHULTZ, of Red River Falls, had reached Ottawa. He was accompanied by Mr McViears.

MR CHARLES MAIR and Mr J J SETTER, the latter an intelligent and well-to-do man, had arrived at Ottawa for the purpose of making representations to the Government concerning the condition of affairs, and more especially the sentiments of the Portage people.

MR SETTER states that hitherto the people of the Portage have lived under an independent Government, but Riel has lately coerced them into a state of subervieny to the Provisional Government, which, however, they entirely repudiate.

THE people of the Portage find great fault with the Scotch settlers on account of the apathy which they showed during the late rising for the rescue of the prisoners held at Fort Garry, and it would seem that there was some collision between them and Riel, as they kept him well posted on all the movements of Boulton's party.

REGARDING SCOTCH, who was executed by the so-called Provisional Government for violating his parole, Mr Setter states that he was tried by seven French half-breeds, who conducted the proceedings entirely in their own language, so that the poor fellow had no idea of what was going on, nor did he understand a word that was said.

HE was blindfolded and taken out in front of Fort Garry, where he was shot at by three men who did their work in such a bungling and brutal manner that he was not killed, but was taken up by his subman executioner and placed in his coffin where he lay writhing in helpless agony for a whole hour, until death terminated his sufferings.

THIS act has created an intense feeling in the settlement, and no man now feels his life safe for a single minute in the hands of the detested ruffian to whom they render an unwilling allegiance.

WILLIAM DESSE, the man who offered to Governor McTavish 600 men when the rising of the French half-breeds was first talked of, but whose offer was rejected, was arrested by 36 mounted soldiers of Riel, sent after Lynch and Drever, who it was supposed were leading with him. They did not remain with Desse, however, but stayed all night at the house of one of Riel's warmest friends.

THE reason of Desse's arrest is said to be friendliness shown to the Toronto Special Correspondent, Riel can muster from 400 to 500 men, armed with first class rifles and all excellent shots, accustomed to prairie shooting.

MESSES MAIR and SETTER have both left their families at the Portage, and the latter expects that during his absence the whole of his property will be confiscated; but neither he nor Mr Mair have any fears as to the personal safety of their relatives.

MR SETTER imputes the origin of the insurrection to the priests and considers that the Hudson Bay Company have done their best to foment the disturbance.

AMERICAN WIREPULLERS have also been extremely active; but outside of the French half-breeds the whole population is now waiting anxiously for a movement on the part of either the Imperial or Canadian Government in the direction of sending troops to their assistance when they will all rise.

HE deprecates the idea of the Indians being employed and says that when Boulton's party rose 60 Indians came down in full war costume and offered their services but were sent back, and the Sioux, who also showed an inclination to rise, were ordered to remain quiet.

TROOPS could be got into the Territory by way of Fort William immediately upon the opening of navigation, and it would take them about three weeks to

make the journey from Fort William to Fort Garry.

Mr Tessier, Anti-Confederate candidate for St Johns, (N F) was elected without opposition. The Government have now 20 members, exclusive of the Speaker. It was thought that Bay de Verdes would return a Confederate. Mr Peter Bedpath, of Montreal, had subscribed \$20,000 to endow a Chair of Natural Philosophy in McGill College. On the 4th inst. Prince Arthur, accompanied by Lieutenant Florad, attended the ordinary weekly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, Montreal. His Royal Highness expressed the greatest pleasure it afforded him to be present. Donald A Smith, Government Commissioner to Red River, has returned to Canada.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.—English exports to Australia will show a large increase in 1869 when the accounts are made up.

According to the Board of Trade accounts the declared value of the exports to Australia of British and Irish produce and manufactures in the first

689, being an increase of 27,779 over the amount for the corresponding period of 1868, and of £3,329,476 over the corresponding period of 1867. The increase extends to every one of the seven Australian colonies. For New Zealand the value this year is £1,415,664, an increase of £146,099 over 1868, and of nearly the same amount over 1867. For South Australia the value is £1,165,920, an increase of £183,652 over 1868, and £434,425 over 1867. For New South Wales the amount is £2,540,517, an increase of £306,564 over 1868 and £947,493, over 1867. For Victoria the value is £5,015,567, an increase of £698,270 over 1868, and of £1,512,705 over 1867. The exports to the other three colonies—Queensland, Tasmania and West Australia—are smaller in amount but all show an increase.

BUTTER FROM MEXICO.—A fortnight ago we (South London Press) drew attention to the fact that the butter of South London was adulterated with tallow, starch, manganese, salt and water. We thought then that we had reached the Ultima Thule of adulteration, but an ingenious individual has since added another sophisticated agent.

A friend has in his possession a specimen of pure white fat, tasteless and perfectly odorless, which has been obtained by a clever analytical chemist from what do our readers suppose? Simply from a portion of Thames mud, taken from the river at Battersea! And we are afraid that this new discovery of science is no longer a secret for the owner of a small wharf on the banks of the Thames had an offer this week from a person desirous of becoming the tenant, and on asking the purpose for which the wharf was required he was told it was to be used for manufacturing butter, to be sold to the poor at a shilling per pound! No doubt it was the intention of this philanthropic individual to have supplied the public with dairy butter fresh from the bosom of old Father Thames.

NAPOLÉON'S SECRET.—The Emperor of France has made Paris the resort of the wealthy from all Europe, millions of whose money are brought from other countries and capitals to enrich that.

What is the secret? Broad, beautiful streets, so paved that riding is pleasant, and because so paved, such a saving in carriages, harness, and horses that carriage hire is cheap; beautiful gardens and public grounds, many of these streets, gardens and grounds made by almost innumerable gas jets, more brilliant at night than day; the hotels, large, fire-proof, fitted with apartments for families; convenient bakeries and cookeries; public accommodations; streets safe at all hours of day, and night; carriages so regulated that strangers are protected; buses never permitted to take more than they can carry; articles of food and drink carefully looked after by the police; and adulterated articles destroyed, the sellers fined, and placards upon their shops warning the public; lead pipes not used; physicians' prescriptions required to be written in the language of the country, quacks not allowed to practice, and the sale of their medicines prohibited.

COVER PAPER.—It is so easy says the Scientific Review, to make this article, and so difficult to purchase it, genuine, that the process should be known in every household.

Soak bruised isinglass in a little warm water for 24 hours, then evaporate nearly all the water by gentle heat, dissolve the residue in a little proof spirits of wine, and strain the whole through a piece of open linen. The strained mass should be a stiff jelly when cool. Now extend a piece of silk on a wooden frame and fix it tight with tacks or packthread. Melt the jelly, and apply it to the silk thinly as evenly with a badger hair brush. A second coating must be applied when the first has dried. When both are dry, cover the whole surface with two or three coatings of balsam of Peru, applied in the same way. Plates, thus made, is very pliable, and never breaks.

REMARKABLE INCIDENT.—A romantic incident occurred the other day in the United States Senate as perhaps ever transpired in Anglo Saxondom.

The Hon Mr Revels, a colored man, was sworn in as United States Senator for the State of Mississippi. Nearly seven years ago Jefferson Davis, one of the ablest men yet produced in the political sphere in America, and at that time Senator for Mississippi, succeeded from the Federal Senate; and not long after the State of Mississippi went out of the Union. It was brought back to the Union by the Federal army; but when it obtained representation in the Federal Senate again, behold Mr Revels sat in Mr Davis' place.



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VOL. II.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1870.

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AGENTS:

S. D. Levi, Nacaimo, V. I.  
S. D. Levi, Victoria, B. C.  
S. D. Levi, Seattle, W. T.  
S. D. Levi, Portland, O.  
S. D. Levi, San Francisco, Cal.  
S. D. Levi, New York, N. Y.  
S. D. Levi, London, E. I.

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THEATRE ROYAL.—The splendid house accorded Miss Mandeville last evening much acceptance as an evidence of the great popularity of that lady.

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yer's  
Vigor,  
ing Gray Hair to  
itality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, checked, and balding not always, cured. Nothing can restore the follicles as destroyed, profligated and decayed. Hair can be saved for application. Instead of clean and vigorous, will prevent the hair from falling off, and prevent baldness. Free of noxious substances which irritate the scalp and hair, the Vigor can not harm it. If wanted

DRESSING,  
be found so desirable, for oil nor dye, it does amiric, and yet lasts giving it a rich glossy full perfume.

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ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,  
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rry Pectoral,  
he Throat and Lungs,  
A Cold, Whooping  
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was so widely and so deeply  
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C. AYER & Co., Practical  
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PER BOTTLE.

TURAL SOCIETY  
BLAND.

ETING, 1868.  
TED SUCCESS  
ES WERE REWARDED TO  
HOWARD,  
Works, Bedford,

Wheel Plough for General  
Wheel Plough for Light Land  
Swing Plough for General

Wing Plough for Light Land  
Wheel Plough,  
Machines for Horse Power,  
the Best Steam Cultivating  
Machinery,  
the Best 5-tined Harrow

the Best Steam Harrow  
the Best Steam Windlass,  
the Best Safety Boiler.

thus received  
ONE SECOND PRIZE  
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Wednesday April 27 1870.

The Canadian Tariff.

In the course of the Confederation debate, in the Legislative Council, it was stated that the Canadian Tariff of Customs averages fully one-third lower than our own, and that Canadian manufactures would, under Confederation, enter so largely into consumption as to bring down that class of taxation to one-half its present standard. The assertion in so far as it applied to the disproportion between the two tariffs was fully borne out by the Collector of Customs, but in so far as it related to the consumption of Canadian goods it was regarded with doubt by many, while it was ridiculed by others. We have no hesitation in asserting that the estimate is altogether too low. It should be borne in mind that Canada has made marvellous strides in her manufactures. They have been compared with those of the rest of the world and have carried off more than one prize. In edged tools and in woollen tweeds she has quite outstripped the Mother country, entering into successful competition with the latter article even in England! In blankets, cottons, India rubber wares, boots and shoes, furniture, agricultural implements, nails, &c., she can hold her own with any other country. Is it too much to say that with free entry under Confederation these goods would largely take the place of those of other countries? Those from Canada would come in free. Those from elsewhere would be subject to a duty of 15 to 20 per cent. Who can doubt that with such a difference the admission of this colony into the Dominion would be immediately followed by the establishment of a regular trade with Canada? It will be observed that amongst the articles enumerated as the principal manufactures of Canada are found the chief articles of consumption in this colony. We have said the Canadian Tariff averages one-third less than our own; and we do not think it is too much to say that of the two-thirds remaining one will be swept away by the introduction of Canadian manufactures; and thus Confederation would relieve the people of British Columbia of two-thirds of the taxation now paid in the form of Customs Duties, and the revenue we should have to hand over to the Federal Government under that head would be little over one hundred thousand dollars. Many persons think that although Canadian goods would doubtless ultimately enter largely into the markets of this colony, yet it would be a question of time, and that no considerable transactions would take place until the completion of our own railway. On the other hand, we believe that the introduction of Canadian goods and that, too, upon an extensive scale, would be the immediate result of Confederation. One little circumstance may be alluded to as pointing in this direction. An importation of Canadian butter has preceded Confederation; and it has been demonstrated that a better article than has hitherto been supplied in this market can be brought from Canada via the Union Pacific Railway and sold at a reduced price notwithstanding it is met by a duty of ten cents a pound. Doubtless other articles might even now be imported from Canada with advantage. But any one can see that if these articles were admitted duty free nothing could compete with them. Once our own railway is opened, of course the facilities would be greatly increased; the freight monies would no longer be paid to a foreign country, and the demand and supply would be commensurately augmented. There can be no doubt that Confederation would occasion quite a revolution in the trade of the colony, while it would, at the same time, relieve the people of an inconsiderable share of present taxation. So much for one of the commendatory features of the Canadian tariff. It remains to be seen in what way some of its objectionable features can be met. It is unquestionably in connection with the tariff that the most critical difficulties present themselves. It is here that our delegates will find all their skill called into requisition; and it is on this point that Canada must be prepared to meet us in a spirit of concession. The commercial and industrial interests of British Columbia are young, but that only affords an additional reason why they should be carefully guarded. We are aware that the application of the Canadian tariff to this colony is not a thing to be so much deprecated as some would have the people think. It has its advantages as well as its disadvantages; and although the former may not constitute a complete offset to the latter, still it must be admitted that they greatly modify the evil. There has hitherto been a disposition to look too much at one side of this question and see only the apparent advantages of protection without considering what its costs. Even the agriculturists have been led into this too common error.

They have got into the habit of imagining that protection costs them nothing, whereas they pay dearly for it—possibly more in some instances than it is worth.

The School Ordinance.

It will have been observed that the Common School system of this colony has undergone some change—we think very material improvement—during the present session of the Legislative Council. Experience has taught those who interest themselves in the important subject of education that there were two serious defects in the system, viz, the absence of any provision for inspection, and for examining Teachers as to their qualifications. Both of these defects have been remedied, crudely and imperfectly, it may be, yet in such a way, we venture to think, as will render the present system much more workable. The Governor is empowered to appoint an Inspector or Inspectors of Public Schools. By suggesting the appointment of more than one Inspector it is intended to avoid as much as possible the necessity for making a long and expensive tour in the interior. On the Mainland east of the Cascade Range the schools are few and far between; and if there were only one Inspector for the United Colony his travelling and other expenses would take a big slice from the educational fund. It was thought best, therefore, to have the duties of Inspector discharged in the more remote School Districts by gentlemen near by; and it was suggested whether the services of Stipendiary Magistrates might not be utilized for that purpose in some instances. Of course it is not proposed to remunerate these Inspectors for their services, but merely to pay the expenses necessarily incurred in the discharge of their functions. The Governor is also empowered to appoint a Board for the purpose of examining and granting certificates to Teachers. There is, perhaps, more difficulty to be apprehended in carrying out this provision than the preceding one. It is clear that the best school system in the world would be of but little practical benefit in the hands of unqualified Teachers, and it is equally clear that a very indifferent system in the hands of really good Teachers might accomplish much. Yet the difficulty is to command the services of a competent and efficient Board. Not that there is any paucity of gentlemen possessing good education; but because something more than mere education is required for that purpose. It is hoped, however, that the best men will be found willing to assume the gratuitous duties of Inspectors and Examiners and thus be instrumental in helping forward public education at a time when it stands most in need of help.

DEPARTURES FROM THE ALPACA.—Two seamen lately belonging to the bark Alpaca appeared on warrant this morning as deserters. Mr. Johnston, of Sprout & Co, appeared to prefer the charge of desertion in the absence of the captain, who had gone with his ship to Burrard Inlet. Mr. Bishop appeared for the captain of the bark Usa, an American vessel from which the two men had been taken, and objected to the jurisdiction of the Court and urged that the warrant could not legally issue to search an American vessel, and also that the ship's articles had not been duly signed and attested. The Magistrate adjourned the further hearing till tomorrow at 10 1/2 o'clock. Subsequently we learned that the men were given up to the master of the Usa.

A HINT FOR OARSMEN IN OUR REGATTA.—A noted oarsman, who pulled fifty one public races on the Thames during the years from 1850 to 1867, writes that, of the first twenty-five, which were rowed on ordinary alcoholic beverages, he won fifteen and lost ten; but of the last twenty-six, when the principal liquid consumed was milk, he won twenty-two and lost four.

A NATIVE TRAP.—On Monday night two sailors of H.M.S. Charybdis, wishing to desert, gave two Indians \$10 apiece to paddle them to the American side. The Indians placed the two gentlemen in a canoe, covered them with mats and then went and informed the officers. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Charybdis and the police officer stationed at Esquimalt paddled across and made fast the canoe in which the deserters were secreted and towed it alongside the Charybdis, where the tars, who imagined they were bound for the American side, were put in irons.

ROAD AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.—Among the batch of Government Bills sent down to the Legislative Council yesterday was one bearing the above title. Its chief object is understood to be to set at rest certain doubts as to the interpretation of the Ordinance of last session, as regards members and shareholders in companies, banks, &c, and will effectually cut off the Municipal Council in its very laudable effort to draw into its net several thousands of people resident in England and elsewhere.

THE DELEGATES.—The three gentlemen whose names were announced by us a few days ago as the probable appointees of the Governor for delegates to Ottawa were tendered the appointment yesterday and requested to signify their acceptance or non-acceptance to-day.

Legislative Council.

TUESDAY, April 19.

Council met at 1 30 P.M. GROWS GRANTS BILL. A communication was read by the President informing the Council of his Excellency's approval of the Crown Grants Bill.

SUSPENSION OF THE MEMBER FOR LILLOOET. A communication from his Excellency was also read by the President, informing the Council of the suspension of Mr. Humphreys from his seat in the Council during her Majesty's pleasure.

Message No. 19.—With reference to a resolution of the hon Board of Council on the 13th inst, respecting a breach of privilege alleged to have been committed at the public Theatre, Victoria, on Monday the 11th inst, by Thos. Basil Humphreys, one of the members of the Council, and which resolution was forwarded for the Governor's consideration, together with a copy of all the votes and proceedings of the Council in the matter, the Governor acquaints the Legislative Council that he, by an instrument (copy of which is herewith forwarded) suspended the said Thos. Basil Humphreys from the exercise of the office of a Legislative Councillor until her Majesty's pleasure be known in the premises.

To Thos. Basil Humphreys and to all others to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may concern.— Know ye that I, Anthony Musgrave, Governor in and for the Colony of British Columbia do, by virtue of all the powers in me vested and in that behalf enabling, hereby suspend you the said Thos. Basil Humphreys as and from the date of the receipt hereof by you, from the exercise of the duties and office of a Legislative Councillor for the Colony of British Columbia, which office was conferred upon you by a commission under the hand of Frederick Seymour, Esq, late Governor of the said colony; and such suspension shall be of full force and effect until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known in the premises.

Given under my hand and seal this nineteenth day of April, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, 1870, and in the 33d year of her Majesty's reign.

LAND ORDINANCE. The House went into Committee of the Whole upon the Land Ordinance, and after passing fourteen clauses, rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

MESSAGE. A message from the Governor in regard to Mr. Bddy's petition was received and read. The Governor has made enquiry into the circumstances of the case referred to and has ascertained that the complaint arises from matters at issue in a civil cause tried before the Supreme Court of the Mainland of British Columbia in which the Governor has no authority for interference. Also a message transmitting the following bills for the early consideration of the Legislative Council:—An Additional Duty Ordinance 1870; Supreme Courts Merger Ordinance 1870; Supreme Courts Fees Ordinance 1870; Road Amendment Ordinance 1870. The Additional Duty Ordinance was read a first and second time, passed through Committee and read a third time and passed. The Supreme Courts Merger Ordinance was read a first and second time. The Supreme Courts Fees Ordinance was read a first and second time. The Road Amendment Ordinance was read a first and second time.

The House went into Committee of the Whole upon the Loan Ordinance, and reported the bill complete. The Council adjourned till 1 o'clock on Wednesday. BRITISH COLUMBIAN 'EARTH-HUNGER'. The New York Times of March 30th says: We have a strong suspicion that the Legislature of British Columbia is growing sharp and satirical at the expense of some of its neighbors. It has gravely recommended that the New Dominion shall purchase Alaska and the State of Maine—of course to make itself 'complete, compact and rounded off' before the world. This looks like a reflection on the reported 'earth-hunger' of our people with regard to some walls and salivages of territory now 'lying around', and asking us in Spartan fashion to come and take them. As an effort of humor on the part of men in the higher latitudes it is not so bad, but as a serious proposal it would never do. The advice to buy Alaska should have come seven years ago.

KOOTENAY.—The Waka-Waka Union has late news from Kootenay:—Lieut. Harry Herbert arrived here a few days ago, having snowed out about 400 miles; he made the down trip in 26 days. He reports a stampede from that camp over to Cedar Creek. The Fay shaft is a failure. There are about 300 Whites and Chinamen still in the camp. Philip Shaw, Marzan and Taylor are making preparations for farming on an extensive scale, the coming season. The snow on the Mojea was about two feet deep, and on Paek named place always presents the greatest difficulties to early travel to Kootenay. There are only beef trails enough in the camp to last till July. There has been no scarcity of provisions and goods this winter, and prices of everything in the camp remarkably low. Lieut. Herbert returns to Kootenay early the coming week with express matter, &c.

ADDITIONAL DUTY ORDINANCE.—This is a bill to impose an additional duty of fifty cents per gallon on spirits for the purpose of providing the means to maintain the Mainland telegraph system. It takes the place of the obnoxious Customs Duties Bill, which proposed to impose two per cent upon the Customs revenue for a like object. The change is made in deference to the views of the commercial people of Victoria, and the present bill will doubtless prove much less objectionable than the former one. It will take effect to-day, having been passed through all its stages yesterday.

LADY FRANKLIN HAS ARRIVED AT SAN FRANCISCO.

She has come to California for the purpose of satisfying herself as to the authenticity or correctness of the reports which were published several months since relative to the discovery of a bottle at Santa Barbara containing a letter from her husband's party, and supposed to have drifted out of the Arctic ocean.

DEFECTIVE SIDEWALKS.—Two ladies tripped and fell upon the sidewalk near the Catholic Cathedral on Sunday night and one was quite severely injured. On Pandora street, above Douglas, and on Yates, above Douglas, there are loose planks and dangerous holes.

SUSPENDED.—Mr. Humphreys, member of the Legislative Council for Lillooet District, was yesterday suspended by the Governor during Her Majesty's pleasure. The suspension we understand, is made in consequence of certain remarks attacking the integrity and honesty of the Council made by Mr. Humphreys at the late public meeting at the Theatre. A copy of the Governor's message, &c., on the subject will be found under the usual heading.

THE PACIFIC UNION RAILWAY COMPANY are going in May to issue excursion tickets, which will hold good for six months, and will enable the holders to proceed from San Francisco to New York and back in first class cars for \$100. All aboard!

FOR THE MAINLAND.—The steamer Enterprise, with a large number of passengers and a full freight, sailed for New Westminster yesterday morning. Many of the passengers are bound for Omicoca.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Mr. Watson announces that from and after yesterday his connection with the Bank of British Columbia ceases.

FOR OMICOCA.—Fifteen passengers for Omicoca came across the Straits on Monday night.

The London [England] Chess Club has been dissolved, after an existence of sixty-three years.

The steamer Otter will sail for the N.W. Coast this morning. She will have 36 passengers for Skeena river.

CARIBOO.—Mr. Ball, S.M., will relieve Mr. Brew as magistrate at Cariboo.

Friday, April 22. Legislative Council.

THURSDAY, April 21. Council met at 1 P.M.

MESSAGE OF A. WATSON. Mr. Ball, as Chairman of Select Committee, submitted the following report:— Your committee, appointed to enquire into the petition of Mr. Alexander Watson, beg to report that in the absence of the full correspondence between the late Governor Seymour and the Secretary of State in relation to Mr. Watson, the committee is unable to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion as to the nature of his claim (if any) against the government of British Columbia; and your committee beg to append the following letter, forwarded to them by command of the Governor in reply to information asked for on the subject.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, April 20, 1870. Sir,—I am directed by the Governor to acquaint you in reply to your letter of the 14th inst. that he is not at liberty to communicate correspondence from the Secretary of State without special authority. But the Secretary of State did not recognize any claim on the part of Mr. Watson against her Majesty's Government. In a letter of the 12th February, 1868, on record in the Colonial Secretary's Office, Mr. Watson expressed his willingness to compound his claim for one year's salary and the passage of himself and family to England. And subsequently six months' salary, and a free passage were granted, which, in a letter of 4th April Mr. Watson accepts, expressing his grateful acknowledgements for the liberal offer.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant, A. MUSGRAVE, J.A., Private Secy.

Hon. H.M. Ball. ORDERS OF THE DAY. The Council went into Committee of the Whole on the

LAND PRE-EMPTION BILL. After a lengthy discussion several amendments were made, and the Committee rose and reported the bill complete as amended. The report was adopted and the bill ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

MERCHANTS—SHIP DESERTION BILL. On motion of the Attorney General this bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

ROAD AMENDMENT BILL. Passed through Committee and reported complete.

CEMETERY BILL. Passed through Committee, reported complete, and read a third time.

BILL OF SALES BILL. Passed through Committee and reported complete.

FIRE COMPANIES' AID BILL. Hon. Mr. Drake having informed the House that he was not prepared to go on with this Bill, it was postponed and the House adjourned till 1 o'clock on Friday.

THE NEW GAME ORDINANCE is very stringent in its provisions. It inflicts a fine of \$50 on every person found in the possession of game within a mile of the towns of Victoria, Esquimalt, Nanaimo, or New Westminster, between the 1st March and 10th of August of each year.

CRICKET.—Following are the names of the Single Eleven in the match arranged between Married and Single Cricketers, to come off on Saturday at half-past 10 o'clock, a.m.: Richardson, Rome, Marshall, Gibbon, Hemmingway, Walker, Thomas, Thomas, Stewart, Elwyn, Mallard. The Married Eleven will be chosen from the following: Pooley, Howard, Bacon, Wilson, Dawdney, Good, Drake, Haynes, Truitt, Partridge, Wooten, Plummer, Green, Mann, Lee.

Nanaimo News.

The Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co, Limited, have been successful in their boring operations, having lately struck coal a mile and a half from the present pit, which goes to prove the continuity of the field.

This will doubtless give great satisfaction to the shareholders, and tend to confirm the security of their investment. The company have now a large stock of splendid coal on hand and it is being daily produced in large quantities. A foundation of solid masonry for the reception of four large boilers and a smoke stack for same has been laid, also a heavy timber bed for a hoisting engine of 200 horse-power.

The Douglas brought a quantity of machinery, fire bricks and mining material that came by the Alpaca for the Coal Company.

There are about 500 tons of stone ready for shipment at the quarry and a vessel has arrived to convey the same to San Francisco. The congregation of St. Paul's Church are expecting to hear that the Bishop has engaged a permanent clergyman for Nanaimo, in England, instead of the present temporary arrangement, which appears to be very unsatisfactory to the members of the church. The clergyman now officiating will then be able to renew his duties in the Comox District, where a resident minister is much wanted; and as the members of St. Paul's were promised that an appointment would be made in England, they are very desirous of seeing it fulfilled.

The boat race resulted in favor of the 'Albatross'—the wind being steady and light from the Northwest. C. A. A.

THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.—This brilliant sensational drama was presented at the theatre last evening to an appreciative audience. The story is one of New York life, depicting with much minuteness the various phases of society and the certainty with which crime, in the long run, overwhelms its victims. Several of the tableaux were of a very startling character, especially that of the Grand Fire Scene, which was the most thrilling and life-like of anything yet produced during the present season. The leading parts were exceedingly well played, especially that of 'Badger,' by Mr. Bates, who won great applause. The principal character was taken by Mrs. Bates and was rendered with more than ordinary ability; as also those of Miss Mandeville, Mr. Vinson, Mr. Nobles and Mr. Melville. The piece has been put on the stage after considerable outlay and will doubtless have a run. It will be played again to-morrow evening.

THE NEW LAND ORDINANCE.—In referring to this measure, a few days ago, we took occasion to point out what we conceived to be some of its defects. It is gratifying to be able to state that the most important of these have been remedied as the measure passed through the Committee, and we have no hesitation in predicting for it a favorable reception and a successful career. Under its operations we confidently hope to mark a decided improvement in the agricultural development of the colony. The provision for free grants we could still wish to see rendered more liberal and effective.

LOST IN THE 'CITY OF BOSTON'.—Among the passengers who were lost in the City of Boston was Mr. W. M. Cochrane, nephew of Earl Dunderland, who for some years filled the position of Recorder on William Creek, Cariboo. Mr. Cochrane was a most estimable young man, and sailed hence early in December last in company with several British Columbians, bound for England. His companions crossed the Atlantic in the first steamer, offering, leaving Mr. Cochrane to follow in the City of Boston.

THE ODD FELLOWS ANNIVERSARY.—Works men commenced yesterday to place Alhambra Hall in order for the Odd Fellows Anniversary Soiree, which promises to be a very pleasant affair. Only a limited number of tickets had been issued for the Soiree. Admission to the Theatre, where the Anniversary services will be performed, and the oration delivered, will be free.

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.—A dispatch to the Toronto Globe states that 'Charles Phillips has been appointed Attorney General for British Columbia.' Mr. Phillips, the full-blooded African, then, was a myth.

MR. GEORGE'S BELLAMY, late Surgeon in charge of H.M. Naval Hospital, Esquimalt, has concluded to settle with his family in the Colony and commence private practice in this city.

THE PRINCE OF WALES is said to be concerned as co-repondent in another suit in high life which will shortly come before the Divorce Court in London. The lady is attached to the Court.

THE S.S. CONSTANTINE called at the mouth of the harbor yesterday en route for Sitka. Mr. A. S. Pesse came as a passenger from Port Townsend.

THE UNION HOOD AND LADDER HOUSE will travel to its new location in a few days.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—When emerging from winter and entering on spring, it is a wise and wholesome precaution to regulate disordered actions and to strengthen while it cleanses. This long sought medicine exists in Holloway's far-famed purifying and tonic Pills, which cost only a trifle, and will ward off various illnesses which too frequently reduce competency to poverty, enjoyment to misery. This medicine, so innocent in its nature, and so searching in its operation is suitable for all ages and for both sexes. It is especially adapted for soldiers and sailors, and is an indispensable requisite for colonists and persons proceeding to foreign countries where climate bears the complexion.

When all employment becomes irksome and the mind incapable of continued application to any subject through weariness and exhaustion of the body, than some healthful tonic, acting gently but surely upon the liver and stomach, and gradually increasing the force of the circulation, and of the digestive system, will be found to remove the difficulty. Such a medicine is Dr. Waller's VENERABLE VINEGAR BITTERS, which, in purifying the blood, reinvigorates the system giving it renewed vitality and force as of youth again.

BUY IT AND TRY IT.—Russell's celebrated coffee. The best on the Coast. Warranted a pure and healthful beverage.

Wednesday April 27, 1870

Constitution-Making.

The proposition made in the Canadian Parliament, and doubtless upon, to define the constitutional conferred upon colonies and Dominion appears to us to be in the right direction. It will supply a want in the British North America Act. As that Act was provision is made for the ad all the British North America provinces other than the four provinces which form the original, but no provision is made in what political or constitutional status these shall assume upon part of the Confederated. They may apparently enter ever constitutions they please so far as Provincial constitutions concerned, the greatest desideratum of the present may exist. Some of the practical defects in the Organic already received painful ill. This is the rock upon which the River people split. All was undefined. Mr. McDougall out for the purpose of organizing government; but the people to gather or guess the nature of the government as best they could. These circumstances the sequel are none. They were suspicious or ill-disposed persons, the entire proceeding distrustful; and the people rose against institutions of the kind which they were in total ignorance of. Had provision been made in Parliament for the constitution of the Northwest was to the Dominion, the painful which have made that bitter and obscure settlement the of the nations world, in all human ability, never have transpired. nearer home for another case Governor Musgrave, with the best intentions, proposed upon British Columbia a constitution as he thought it possessed in entering the Dominion. Fortunately the people were in time to admit of an expression of their opinion; and the verdict rendered people was one of unqualified nation. More fortunately Governor proved to be too statesman to launch the little erration bark amid such a breeze. By prompt and timely to public opinion he has doubtless consequences which might likely have been even more than those presenting themselves. Had the Government less yielding, and had theatives of the people been less firm, British Columbia might have still more painful and startling of the impropriety of leobalance or individual caprice would to have been carefully defined of Parliament. Let us hope now seen the last of this class, and difficulties in connection the extension of the Dominion the exception of the great intervening between British Columbia and the other portions of North America already possessive tinctive colonial existence, constitutions of a more or less character. Referring to the fact cannot occur in the view of J. Howe, that the country abounded before forming part of the Dominion. Such a process would have been less waste of time and trial of patience of the people. Confidence could endure no such delay. mission of that country as a rather than a full-fledged would appear to be suggestive circumstances as well as by the wishes of the people; and the dealing with that enormous country as it becomes developed settled up must, in a great measure, left to the future. Respecting mission of the colonies now in of Constitutional Government should be less difficult. In the uniformity of constitution applicable only practicable but important we are indisposed to question priority of leaving in the hand Province such a wide dealing with its constitutional strikes us that a greater degree formality than is likely to be under existing conditions is desirable. Every Province ought to see, on entering the Dominion true principle of Responsible ment. This much should be condition. How far the Federal Government should decide other of Provincial Constitutions to form the subject of Parliamentary discussion; but we are greatly think that the sooner some con-



The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday April 27, 1870.

Constitution-Making.

The proposition made in the Canadian Parliament, and doubtless acted upon, to define the constitutions to be conferred upon colonies entering the Dominion appears to us to be in the right direction. It will supply an obvious want in the British North America Act. As that Act now stands provision is made for the admission of all the British North American colonies other than the four principal Provinces which form the original Dominion, but no provision is made for defining what political or constitutional status these shall assume upon becoming part of the Confederated Empire. They may apparently enter with whatever constitutions they please, and thus, so far as Provincial constitutions are concerned, the greatest dissimilarity, the most unseemly want of harmony may exist. Some of the practical evils of this defect in the Organic Act have already received painful illustration. This is the rock upon which the Red River people split. All was dark and undefined. Mr McDougall was sent out for the purpose of organizing a government; but the people were left to gather or guess the nature of that government as best they could. Under these circumstances the sequel can surprise no one. They were taught by suspicious or ill-disposed persons to regard the entire proceeding with utter distrust; and the people rose in rebellion against institutions of the nature of which they were in total ignorance. Had provision been made by Act of Parliament for the constitution under which the Northwest was to come into the Dominion, the painful incidents which have made that hitherto quiet and obscure settlement the observed of the nations world, in all human probability, never have transpired. We come nearer home for another case in point. Governor Musgrave, with the purest and best intentions, proposed to confer upon British Columbia a constitution such as he thought it ought to possess in entering the Dominion. Fortunately the people were made aware of the nature of the proposed conditions in time to admit of an expression, to some extent at least, of popular opinion; and the verdict rendered by the people was one of unqualified condemnation. More fortunately still, the Governor proved to be too much of a statesman to launch the little Confederation bark amid such breakers as these. By prompt and timely yielding to public opinion he has doubtless averted consequences which might not unlikely have been even more serious than those presenting themselves at Winnipeg. Had the Governor been less yielding, and had the Representatives of the people been less firm, British Columbia might have afforded a still more painful and startling illustration of the impropriety of leaving to chance or individual caprice what ought to have been carefully defined by Act of Parliament. Let us hope we have now seen the last of this class of dangers and difficulties in connection with the extension of the Dominion. With the exception of the great country intervening between British Columbia and Ontario the other portions of British North America already possess a distinctive colonial existence, possess constitutions of a more or less liberal character. Referring to the former, we cannot omit in the view of the Hon J Howe, that the country should have passed through the Crown Colony state before forming part of the Dominion. Such a process would have been a needless waste of time and trial of the patience of the people. Confederation could endure no such delay. The admission of that country as a Territory, rather than a full-fledged Province, would appear to be suggested by circumstances as well as by the expressed wishes of the people; and the further dealing with that enormous stretch of country as it becomes developed and settled up must, in a great measure, be left to the future. Respecting the admission of the colonies now in possession of Constitutional Governments there should be less difficulty. In their case uniformity of constitution appears not only practicable but important. Nor are we indisposed to question the propriety of leaving in the hands of each Province such a wide power in dealing with its constitution. It strikes us that a greater degree of uniformity than is likely to be obtained under existing conditions is highly desirable. Every Province ought to possess, on entering the Dominion, a Constitution based upon the great and only true principle of Responsible Government. This much should be a uniform condition. How far the Federal Government should decide other principles of Provincial Constitutions may well form the subject of Parliamentary discussion; but we are greatly disposed to think that the sooner some common un-

derstanding is arrived at in order to secure greater uniformity the better for all parties. Ontario, the most populous, wealthy and important of all the Provinces, selected the least cumbersome and complicated form of government. It was the only Province which dispensed with the middle or 'old woman's' chamber, commonly called the Legislative Council. All the other Provinces retained that useless, often obstructive branch; and we infer from recent exchanges that New Brunswick is likely to be the first in following the example of Ontario to rid itself of that incubus. That the other Provinces will follow there can scarcely be a doubt. Considerations of economy alone will greatly tend thereto. Once the four original Provinces have thus voluntarily attained uniformity in this particular it is not improbable that such uniformity may be perpetuated by Federal legislation. Whatever bearing the proposition referred to in the beginning of the present article may have upon this Colony, it may now be taken for granted that British Columbia will enter the Dominion upon a constitutional political equality with the people of the other Provinces—for however inimical to such a condition the personal views of the Delegates may be, they must have been taught that they do not go to Ottawa to carry out their own hobbies.

Thursday April 21.

Legislative Council.

Wednesday, April 20.

Council met at 1 p.m.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The Council went into committee of the whole on the

LAND BILL.

After a long discussion several amendments were made. Clause 17 was struck out and the following clauses added:

17. Every holder of a pre-emption claim shall be entitled to be absent from his claim for any period not exceeding two months during any one year. As an ordinary rule he shall be deemed to have permanently ceased to occupy his claim when he shall have been absent continually for a longer period than two months unless leave of absence has been granted by the Commissioner as hereinafter provided.

18. If any pre-emptor shall show good cause, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, each Commissioner may grant to the said pre-emptor leave of absence for any length of time not exceeding two months in any one year, inclusive of the two months absence from his claim, provided for in clause 17.

DEBATE.

A communication was received from His Excellency containing a bill making provision for the prevention of desertion from ships. The bill was read a first time.

ROAD AMENDMENT BILL.

Read a second time.

CUSTOMS MERCHANDISE BILL.

This bill was committed and reported as complete, read a third time and passed.

COURT FEES BILL.

Committed and reported complete, read a third time and passed.

CEMETERY BILL.

Read a second time.

LOAN BILL.

Read a third time and passed.

REGISTRATION OF TITLES BILL.

Read a third time and passed.

BOAT TAX.

Mr Drake moved that his Excellency be respectfully requested to take into consideration the position of persons letting out pleasure boats for hire, in order that a reduction in the present duty of \$10 a year for each boat be made; and this Council respectfully suggests that a license be granted for the business in lieu of a special tax on each boat.

BILL OF SALES ACT.

Council went into committee on the bill and reported progress.

MUNICIPAL FEES BILL.

Was reported complete by the committee. Bill read a third time and passed.

IMMIGRATION.

Mr Robson moved an address to the Governor recommending that the sum of \$5000 be set down in the Estimates for Immigration and appropriated towards establishing an Immigration and Intelligence Office at San Francisco. Lost—6 to 8. Council adjourned to meet at 1 p.m. tomorrow.

A SMART GEOLOGIST.

Professor Whitney, State Geologist of California, disputes the statement of Dr Robt Brown of Edinburgh, that "California must depend for coal on British Columbia," and adds that there is no difference in quality between the coal of Bellingham Bay and that of British Columbia. The proof of the pudding is said to be in the eating. Now, if there be no difference in quality between the two coals how does it chance that a prohibitive duty falls to shut British Columbia out of the San Francisco market where it commands from \$1 50 to \$3 per ton more than coal from Bellingham Bay? The fact is, all the veins yet discovered on the Pacific Coast south of 49 and north of 54:40 are much inferior to that obtained between those lines, and Professor Whitney, having examined personally all the seams as well as aware of the fact as anyone. He merely seeks by applying our values, to comfort his countrymen in their disappointment in not being able to obtain British Columbia in the terms proposed two years and a half ago by the Original Associationist of The News.

THE STEAMER OTTER.

The steamer Otter, for the Northwest Coast, sailed yesterday morning. She carried about 60 passengers, 36 of whom were booked for the Skeena.

CONFEDERATION AND PROTECTION.—On the

25th ult. a large meeting was held in Toronto to discuss the question of Free Trade and Protection, when a resolution demanding a continuance of the present Free Trade policy was voted down and the following amendment substituted by a large majority: "That it would be the exorbitant of a wise and practical statesmanship on the part of the Government to shape its legislation in the adjustment of a tariff as will, without increasing the burthens of the people, afford a moderate amount of Protection to the producing, manufacturing, mechanical and other industrial interests of the country, as against the known advantages of foreign competitors for the trade of our own markets."

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise, Capt Swanson, with Capt Inley and sister, Mrs Woods, Mr Kirkhoff and two or three other passengers, arrived from New Westminster at 4 o'clock last evening. The sloop Mariner, loaded with potatoes for Burdard Inlet, was captured below New Westminster on Saturday during a squall, and Thomas Reid and Elias Jones were drowned. The bodies were not recovered. Reid was a Scotchman and Jones a Welshman.... Cooper's sawmill, at the mouth of Harrison River, is nearly completed. It will cut white pine of which there are extensive groves in the vicinity.... The new brick and limekiln of Mr Peers, at Harrisonmouth, will be ready for operations in about a month.... Vegetation is backward on the Mainland as well as the Island.

ALHAMBRA HALL.—Mr Frank Richards is preparing Alhambra Hall for theatrical entertainments. The stage has been removed from the east to the west side of the room and new scenes of rich and beautiful designs have been painted by Mr Petherick, the artist. The drop-curtain represents a scene on the Rhine, the perspective being well wrought. Another scene represents the east side of Government street, as it appeared before the fire that destroyed the French Hotel and adjoining buildings. A company is expected to arrive from San Francisco in a few weeks to play at the Alhambra. We may add that the new arrangements enhance rather than detract from the accommodations formerly enjoyed by balls and parties, and that elegantly furnished dressing rooms have been provided. The Odd Fellows' Anniversary Ball will be held at the Alhambra on Tuesday next.

Tax following item appears in the Montreal telegraphic correspondence of the Toronto Globe:—Prince Arthur is to visit California before returning to England. He will make the trip about the latter end of April or the beginning of May by the Pacific Railway. He will afterwards return to Montreal and take his departure along with the Rifle Brigade for England, preferring to return home by troopship rather than by any of the lines of steamer.

ACCEPTED.—Messrs. Trutch, Helmcken and Carrall have consented to go to Ottawa as Confederation Delegates; but should they bring back the Terms unaccompanied by a guarantee of Responsible Government they might better have remained at home.

The steamer Verana sailed yesterday morning for Port Townsend to take a cargo of goods from that port to Cape Flattery, where Messrs L & J Boscowitz of this city have established a depot.

The report in circulation yesterday as to the next sailing-day of the Active was incorrect—no announcement concerning her movements having been received here.

The captain of the Big Bend steamer '49'—Leonard White—died at Portland, Oregon, on the 10th inst. of consumption.

The California sails from Portland to-day for Victoria direct.

The New Attorney General and the Local Bar.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—Allow me to draw your attention to an error of fact into which you have been drawn in a paragraph which appeared in the Colonist of Friday last about the appointment of the new Attorney General of British Columbia, and at the same time to offer a few remarks upon a vote which you state has been passed by the Law Society of the colony. In the paragraph alluded to you state that Mr Filippo, who is appointed Attorney General, is a full-blooded African and the Law Society have voted it as an outrage on the Bar of the colony, not on account of race or color, &c. Before I go farther let me set you right upon the question of fact—Mr Filippo is not a full-blooded African. And now a word about the outrage. In what does it consist? If you mean to imply that it is an outrage to appoint a gentleman of color to a high office under the Crown in British Columbia, you must allow me to correct the misapprehension you are under by stating that H M Government does not appear to think so, inasmuch as they frequently make similar appointments elsewhere. I confess I was surprised to find a society of gentlemen—members of an honorable and liberal profession—so far forgetting the amenities usually observed amongst them as to pass a resolution discreditable and hostile in the extreme to a gentleman whose character and abilities are of the highest authority of Earl Granville for having entailed him to promotion in his profession. But I have been assured by a gentleman who is an active member of the Law Society that the word outrage is not to be found in the resolution and that the gentleman's color was not alluded to. Mr Filippo is a member of the Bar of England having been called in '62; he also holds a certificate of honor. In conclusion, I think I may venture to add that he will bear no unfavorable comparison with the members of the bar of British Columbia.

Dominion Mail Summary.

The conflict which has been going on for some time in New Brunswick between the Legislative and Executive Councils has resulted in a complete triumph of the principle of Responsible Government, and has fore-shadowed most clearly the doom of another of those obsolete and obstructive appendages to representative legislation engrafted upon the colonies from a dread of giving the people full power to manage their own local affairs. The cause of quarrel was the removal of Mr Bischoff, who had been Clerk of the Legislative Council for twenty years, and the appointment in his stead of Mr Bliss by the Government. This act was viewed by the Legislative Council as an interference with their constitutional rights on the part of the Government. The Legislative Assembly took the matter up and passed resolutions sustaining the Government and desiring to recognize the acts of what they regard as an irresponsible body. The Morning News, in remarking upon the matter, says: "We are really pretty much inclined to think it had better be wiped out. If fifteen hundred thousand people in Ontario can do without such a House why cannot we do without it? What is the use of it? It just now except to spend money and do mischief? And if but little can be said in its favor on the score of its being useful, still less can be claimed in its behalf on the ground of its being ornamental. It is destructive on stationary, death on parchments, and powerful on a stipendiary—but it certainly is not a thing of beauty, and cannot be a 'joy forever' in this small Province. If not wiped out at once it is fated to disappear at a very distant day." Dr Tupper's name has been repeatedly mentioned of late in connection with the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West. The Doctor would be missed in Parliament.

nevertheless he would make an excellent Governor. He is a man of ability, energy and courage, a well-trying Unionist, and is thoroughly British in spirit and principles. Mr Needham introduced a bill in the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick to provide for women holding property in their own right to vote for members of the Provincial Assembly, and also to abolish the property qualification of members of that Assembly. The bill was carried through all its stages and passed. A dispatch issued to Mr McDougall under date Ottawa, 24th Dec., 1869, from the office of the Secretary of State for the Dominion, has been published. The dispatch certainly places Mr McDougall in a most unfavorable position. It would appear that he had conducted himself with even less discretion than was supposed; and great stress is laid upon the obscure he paraded, as conducive to the lamentable condition of affairs which supervened. It would appear from this dispatch that Mr McDougall did condone the most reprehensible expedient of employing the Indians in order to the subjugation of the whites. A very important meeting upon the subject of free trade vs. protection was held at Toronto. The protectionists carried the day, passing a resolution favoring the protection of agriculture and manufactures. The announcement in Canada of the execution of one Scott, at Red River, by order of the Provisional Government, gave rise to a feeling of intense indignation. The Toronto Globe, in a somewhat violent article, holds the Dominion Government responsible for the act, charging that had it adopted a more decided policy Reid would never have dared to perpetrate such an outrage. The general feeling appears to be one of vengeance, and subsequent intelligence by telegraph indicates the firmer policy of the Dominion Government towards the Winnipeg insurgents. It was thought that the Dominion Parliament would rise still sometime in May. It would take an Easter week of ten days. A new weekly line of steamers between Montreal and Pictou (N S) will be established during the coming summer. The Hon T Kirkpatrick, of Kingston, a member of the House of Commons, died on the 22nd ult. The House of Commons, on receiving the announcement, adjourned as a mark of respect. On the 29th Mr Mills introduced the following Resolution:—

"That the British North America Act, 1867, declares that it shall be lawful for the Queen on addresses from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada to admit Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territory, or either of them into the Empire on such terms and conditions in each case as are in the addresses expressed, and the Queen thinks fit to approve. That the four Provinces of the Dominion are declared by the British North America Act to be severally united, under which form of union the powers of Provincial Legislatures are derived from the same high source as those of the Federal Legislature, and cannot be altered or abridged by that Legislature; and it is essential to the federal principle that the terms and conditions of admission into the Dominion of the remaining Provinces and Territories of British North America should be settled and secured in like manner. That it is expedient that her Majesty's Order in Council for the admission of the Northwest Territory into the Dominion of Canada should contain such terms and conditions as will secure to the people of the Territory certain powers of self-government."

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Croup, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to mitigate the violence of the disease, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this remedy for their protection. Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and its protection from it. Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it. Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. So generally are its virtues known, that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it is a safe and reliable remedy. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of a medicine. Our pride is gratified by the many testimonials we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed. "Uncleanliness persons, either residing in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the AGUE CURE daily." For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity. For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all around the world.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

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.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, LOWELL, MASS. PRICE \$1.00.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, TAYLOR BROTHERS, LONDON.

THE COCOA (OR CACAO) OF MARAVILLA is the true THEOBROMA LINNEUS. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favored portion. TAYLOR BROTHERS having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skillful application of their soluble principle and the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homeopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit their tastes have since tried, and adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"AN UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS."

See following Extract from the Globe of 12th Feb 1870. "We have various imports and manufacturers have been attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoa, but we doubt whether any thorough success has been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary quality of Maravilla's Cocoa." "Adopting their perfect system of preparation to this the most of all species of the theobroma, they have produced articles which surpass every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicious aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nature distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homeopaths and invalids it could not be recommended a more agreeable and valuable beverage." "Sold in packets only for all countries; of which also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homoeopathic Cocoa and Soluble Cocoa." "Sole Importers, TAYLOR BROTHERS, 10, Abchurch Lane, London."

NOTICE.

FROM THE ABOVE THIS DATE I will only accept COIN for RENTS as well as other payments to be made to me. J. C. AYER & CO. Lowell, Mass.

Advertisement for a shaving shop: "REMEMBER THE FATE OF ANIMALS.—Fred Payne, Topical Artist, Shaving 12c, Hair Cutting 25c, Shampooing 5c. That original cheap Shaving Shop stands on the sunny side of Johnson street."



Wednesday April 27, 1870.
Breaking Up.
The present—not altogether uneventful—Session of the Legislative Council closes to-day, and with it the existing form of Government may be said to break up.

judge, matters have assumed such a complexion as to present no alternative but the adoption of the most decisive and severe policy; and there is every probability that the Imperial Government will act with the utmost promptitude and send such a military force into the Territory as will make short work of it.

The Postmaster at Cowichan, Mr. Harris, denies that he failed to send the mail down on a recent trip of the Douglas. We give him the benefit of the doubt, but would add that our informant is reliable and sticks to his charge.

A COLONIAL FLOUR MILL.—An American capitalist proposes to erect an extensive flour mill at or near Victoria during the approaching summer. Sufficient wheat will be grown this year in two adjacent districts alone to keep at least one mill running, and the duty of \$1 50 per barrel on imported flour is protection enough to satisfy the most ardent admirer of protection.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.
Perhaps no one, medicine is so universally required by every body as a cathartic, nor was every man so universally adopted into use, as every country and among all classes of this world.

The subject of Emigration for Pauperism and at the expense of strengthening and improving the Colonial Empire, has time formed a prominent home thought. The whole of discussed in the British House of Commons on the 1st ult. It was by Mr Robert Torrens, of Cambridge, who pointed out a scheme for State Emigration of the surplus of the Old Country into the Colonies, where, from starving or living on the edge of starvation, they might be made into a powerful and populous community of wealth and power.

The House went into committee on the Registration Bill and reported it complete as amended. Report accepted and Bill ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF H.M.S. ZEALOUS.—H.M.S. Zealous, Capt Francis A Hume, flagship of Rear Admiral Farquhar, arrived off Race Point shortly before dark last evening and will run into Esquimaux harbor this morning.

THE STEAMER ENTERPRISE, with 30 passengers and a full freight, sailed for New Westminster at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

JUDSON'S Simple Dyes for Peop.
Anyone can Use them.
Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes with the aid of Judson's Simple Dyes.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
The reputation of this excellent medicine enjoys a high and deserved fame, derived from its curative power in many of the most distressing cases of Scrofulous disease.

Most of the speakers, on their political opinions, were State aid to emigration. Some have witnessed so great an occurrence feeling on any great occasion. Yet, notwithstanding the ponderance of speakers' support of Mr Torrens, Mr Gladstone's name and with the authority of the real friends of himself and the Colonies, of course, after Mr Torrens, Mr Torrens could have carrying his motion. Still he drew it, but pressed it to a division, and it was carried against it, 153; giving Government a majority of 105.

THE NORTHWEST.
It will now be seen how thoroughly in earnest Her Majesty's Government is in any matter concerning the promotion of the great British North American Confederation scheme. Canada could only take peaceful possession of the Northwest Territory.

OFFICERS OF H.M.S. ZEALOUS.
Francis A Hume, Captain, William E S Brome, Commander, Lieutenants Alfred D Dale, Wm E Fitzgerald, Crawford Ciffin, Alex J Leitch, and Sidney M E Wilton.

REV. MR. SOMERVILLE.
EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—The departure of the Rev. Mr Somerville is one which will be felt by many as a loss.

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The necessity of this most delicious and unrivaled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of 'Worcestershire Sauce' to their own inferior Compounds, the Public are hereby informed that the only safe way is to purchase the genuine article.

LEY'S AMMUNITION
THEY ARE THE ONLY CARTRIDGES FOR THE HENRY, and MARTIN-RIEDEL'S.
WATERPROOF Central-Fire Metal.
The Cartridges with enameled Cases for small bore, adopted by the British Army for the converted Chassepot.

It may fairly be inferred that although the Government present, succeeded in a popular sentiment upon this subject it will, at no distant date, with increased strength whatever weight may be the statement that the themselves the chief obstacle way of any State emigration must be permitted to this formed, but a poor answer scheme does not imply partition; and it only remains to be that the colonies would not be of an undesirable in order not only to gain but to secure their cordial cooperation.

THE UNION H & L COMPANY'S TRUCK will be found on Langley street, opposite the shop of Hayward & Jenkinson, in case of an alarm of fire while the building is in process of removal.

THE STEAMER ENTERPRISE, with 30 passengers and a full freight, sailed for New Westminster at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

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The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday April 7 1870

State-Aided Emigration.

The subject of Emigration as a cure for Pauperism and at the same time a means of strengthening and consolidating the Colonial Empire, has for some time formed a prominent subject of home thought. The whole question was discussed in the British House of Commons on the 1st ult. It was introduced by Mr Robert Torrens, member for Cambridge, who pointed out the beneficial results attainable by a comprehensive scheme for State Emigration—that is transferring the surplus population of the Old Country into the colonies, where, from starving or living upon the toll of others, they might become thriving and populous communities, producers of wealth and purchasers of British manufactures, thus renewing the strength of the nation by relieving her of a source of weakness and shame at home, and building up her second self abroad, knitting both together in the bonds of amity and a common patriotism. The Prime Minister offered strong opposition to any scheme of State Emigration as an unjustifiable interference with the more natural and legitimate voluntary emigration. But the most palatable objection urged by the Government was that the colonies were averse to receiving State Emigrants; that nearly all the Australian colonies had set their faces against it; that any attempt to carry it out would scarcely be received in a less bitter spirit than was evoked by the attempt to force convicts upon them; that, instead of having a tendency to knit closer the bonds between the Mother Country and her colonies, it would try their strength and might snap them. Referring to this debate the Standard, the Conservative organ, says:—

The House of Commons devoted itself last night to the discussion of what the Under Secretary for the Colonies, with ultra-national infidelity, called a "dead question"—meaning, we beg the working men of England to understand—the question of emigration. That this is a question which, though pertaining to death indeed, has a certain vitality, is shown by the pains taken by the Government whips to pack the Ministerial benches and to secure a party majority. The result was more creditable to the statesmanship of the Liberal ranks than to the patriotism or the humanity of the Government. The question may be settled for a time, but we venture to affirm that it will be found to be living long after a more placid official career shall have become a vague departmental tradition. The true victory last night was on the side of the advocates of national emigration on either side of the House, who spoke with a spirit, a force, and an earnestness which must commend their arguments to the good sense of the impartial and judicious public. The speeches of the mover and seconder, as well as those of Lord George Hamilton and Mr Talbot, have placed the case in the strongest manner before the country; nor have we anything to say of the answer of the Government, but that it was distinguished by absolute ignorance of the real merits of the question, as well as by a total disregard for the feelings of the distressed poor in this kingdom."

The Morning Advertiser remarks, "Most of the speakers, no matter what their political opinions were, in favor of State aid to emigration. Seldom, indeed, have we witnessed so great an amount of concurrent feeling on any great public question. Yet, notwithstanding that the preponderance of speakers supported the motion of Mr Torrens, Mr Gladstone gave it, in the name and with the authority of the Government, his most strenuous opposition. We regret this, and it will be regretted by all the real friends of himself and his Administration. Of course, what Mr Gladstone's speech, Mr Torrens could have no hope of carrying his motion it to a division, when the number pressed for the motion was 153; giving Government a majority of 105. From the smallness of the number who voted with the Ministers, viewed in relation to their 380 usual supporters, they cannot fail to see how unpopular is the course they have adopted in refusing State aid to emigration."

It may fairly be inferred, therefore, that although the Government has, for the present, succeeded in beating back popular sentiment upon this great subject, it will, at no distant day, burst out with increased strength and volume. Whatever weight may be attached to this statement, that the colonies are themselves the chief obstacle in the way of any State emigration scheme, we must be permitted to think that this formed but a poor answer. Such a scheme does not imply pauper emigration; and it only remains to convince the colonies that the mass of population would not be of an undesirable character in order not only to gain their assent but to secure their cordial co-operation. But there are other colonies besides those of Australasia. British North America is nearer, and if the already established Provinces of the Dominion might be somewhat reluctant, there is in the great Northwest Territory room for eight or ten millions without either overcrowding or inconveniencing anyone. That Territory presents at once an ample, convenient and advantageous field for such operations. With railway communication direct from the Atlantic seaboard to the great basin of the Red River five emigrants could be sent

there for what it would cost to send one to Australia. And who will interpose any objection to pouring in population there? To do so would be to strengthen, consolidate and build up the Greater Britain of America. Let the mother country pour her surplus population into the Red River Basin until it runs over, flows through the pass in the Rocky Mountains and peoples the Pacific slope. How else is Confederation to prove a permanent success?

Legislative Council.

Sunday April 24. Council met at 11 a.m. Present—The President, Hon. Titch. O'Reilly, Cressie, Hamley, Busby, Wood, Alston, Garral, Helmeck, Robson, Dewdney, Walkem. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

MR WATSON'S PETITION. The President read the following extract from a dispatch relating to the retirement of Mr Alex Watson from the office of Treasurer of Vancouver Island. No. 58, 6th April, 1870. MR STYMER to SECRETARY OF STATE: "I therefore have offered him for himself, his wife and family, a free passage to England and full salary for six months; I have further promised to place his claims for re-employment before your Lordship. Mr Watson was for some years accountant in the Bank of British North America, at Victoria, and was induced by Sir James Douglas to relinquish that employment for the appointment of Treasurer of Vancouver Island. He has now been four years in the Government Service, and I can confidently recommend him as a gentleman of strict integrity, very valuable in commercial matters."

The President, on behalf of the Governor, read the following speech: "The President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council. After a late and somewhat prolonged Session you will probably be glad to be released from your legislative labors, in order that you may resume those personal duties and occupations which are not less important to the progress and well-being of the Community. I thank you for the diligence with which you have considered the several measures and subjects which have been submitted to you. The proceedings which you have taken in respect of the great question of Confederation with the Dominion will enable me to ascertain the views of the Government of Canada upon this important subject, and to present it in a definite shape for the decision of the community. For this purpose, as I have already informed you, I propose to send a Delegation to Ottawa, who will be able to learn how far the expectations of the people of this Colony can be fulfilled in any arrangement for Union. To the Bills which you have forwarded to me I shall give my assent, I thank you to amend and consolidate the Laws affecting Crown Lands, the Crown Grants Ordinance, and the Land Registry Ordinance, I regard as very important measures of which the value will speedily become apparent. The addition which you have made to the Revenue for the purpose of maintaining the Telegraph on the Mainland shall be applied to the desired object. To most of the communications which I have received from your Honorable Board I have already furnished separate replies, and upon those which have not been so answered I have reserved any expression of opinion until the subjects can be more fully considered, with the view of giving effect to your recommendations. Your Resolution respecting the Island of San Juan shall be laid before Her Majesty's Government. I will make inquiry as to the working of the system under which Fees are now paid in the Admiralty Court; but I fear that it will be too much to expect that Her Majesty's Government will be ready to assume expenses which are now paid by Suitors in that Court. Attention consideration shall be given to your suggestion for the establishment of a Local Court of Appeal. The great obstacle in respect of this, as well as other improvements, is the additional expenditure necessary for the purpose. The same difficulty exists with regard to many recommendations made in Committee of Supply, which have been forwarded to me. Willing as I should be to see them carried into effect, the present financial position of the Colony does not permit me to do what I should otherwise desire to accomplish. But if there should be improvement in the Revenue, with economy in the Expenditure under the Appropriation Act, I hope to be able to liquidate the arrears due to the Common School Teachers of Vancouver, Island for 1867 and 1868, in accordance with your Resolution requesting me to do so, and other matters may be provided for in the financial arrangements for the ensuing year (that) when I shall have the pleasure of meeting the Council at the next Session, it may be under circumstances affording renewed hope and restored confidence in the future fortunes of British Columbia."

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Cariboo News.

We have Scamled of the 9th inst. On William creek the Cariboo Co washed up 112 oz for last week. The rich ground recently struck by this company still holds out good, but water is troublesome and work progresses slowly. The Caledonia Co, have struck a good prospect. The Foster-Campbell Co, are clearing out their diggings. The Barker Co have not struck the good pay they anticipated from the fine prospect recently obtained, but on Thursday last they washed up 14 oz. An excellent prospect was found on Thursday in the Diller claim. The work done in this claim since it was re-opened last year was principally in old ground, and on Thursday new ground was reached. It is the same kind as that which paid so richly in 1863, but only six inches deep, while the former was three feet deep. On Stout gulch the Taffraile claim paid a good dividend last week. The gold was obtained from the high rock upon which excellent prospects were recently struck, and the work now going on confirms the opinion that a channel of gold deposits lies on the high rock, co-extensive with the channel now worked. On Cookin gulch the Felix Co got over 30 oz last week. The McDowell Co are rickling and making from \$6 to \$8 an ounce per day to the hand. On Fresh creek the Cosmopolitan Co, on Tuesday last, got a prospect of two ounces to nine car-loads of dirt, although their tunnel is not yet fairly in the channel. On Lowhee creek the Victoria Co washed up 361 ounces for last week. On Mosquito creek the Wright-Lovel Co intend to send some more quartz to the mill. Sadox & Co, who have been prospecting on a continuation of the Wright-Lovel ledge, have struck good prospects in the easting and the quartz is said to be of a superior quality. On Groutee creek the air shaft for the Waverley tunnel has been bottomed, and it is intended to commence washing next week. On Keithley creek the Stonehall Co, who have been running through a canyon for a considerable time without profit, have struck the good pay expected on passing the canyon. On Lightning creek the Fall-ma-Nevoy Co were reported to have struck it rich, but we understand, authentically, that the claim is only paying wages. The Ross Co washed up 35 oz for the week, and 24 oz on Wednesday last. The general impression is that a better supply of water will be obtained this year than during several previous seasons.

TRAVEL IN THE INTERIOR.—There is good sleighing from Barkerville to a point within four miles of Quesnelmouth, where wheeling begins. The road in many places is covered with snow. In the Green Timber there are great drifts and traveling is heavy. At Alexandria the river is still frozen and loaded teams may cross with safety. A break-up is not anticipated for two weeks to come. The season, in fact, is two weeks later than has been the case for a long time.

THE CHICKEN MATCH yesterday was sharply contested and was witnessed by a large number of persons. After an obstinate resistance the Bachelors overcame the Benedicts; winning the match by six runs. The score was: Bachelors, 1st innings.....70 2nd.....146 Benedicts 1st innings.....92 2nd.....140

THE STREAM TIGER PRACTICE.—Mr C A Lombard, Secretary of the Tiger Engine Company, furnishes the result of the practice with their steamer yesterday. Water was drawn from the cistern at the corner of Yates and Government street. In 4 minutes 10 seconds after fire was kindled the first whistle was blown. In 8 minutes 30 seconds work was commenced, and in 8 minutes 50 seconds water was thrown. The apparatus was subjected to a variety of tests, all of which proved eminently satisfactory, and two streams of water were thrown 30 feet over the top of the pole on the St Nicholas Hotel.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise arrived at 5 o'clock last evening, bringing Mr J A Todd of Barkerville, and Messrs G Nelson, H Nelson, J S Drummond, Dr Fetherstone and Capt Elias from points on the lower Fraser. Mr H Browning has been presented with an elegant gold watch by the members of the Mechanics Institute at Burrard Inlet. The Seymour Artillery Company are going to re-organize, and sent an application to the Governor for permission to do so. About 20 of the old Sappers have enrolled themselves.

H. M. S. ZEALOUS, Capt. Home, entered Esquimaux Harbor at 6 o'clock last evening, and an Admiral's salute was fired from H. M. S. Charybdis, Capt. Lyons. The great warship came to anchor near her former moorings. Very few of the Zealous officers and men of the new commission belonged to her when on this station before. We have not learned whether Admiral Hastings' former residence has been secured for Admiral Farquhar.

LATE FROM OTTAWA.—Mr J H Todd informs us that Fred Litter had returned from Ottawa to William Creek and confirms the report of Black, and May having gone out to prospect Native River. Work on Vitalis Creek was out of the question owing to the severity of the weather. Walter, an Okanagan prospector, reported missing, came into camp all right. Litter speaks highly of the prospects obtained.

THE STEAMSHIP CALIFORNIA, Capt Rogers, arrived from Portland at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and anchored in the outer harbor. Having sent ashore the mails and 40 passengers for Victoria, among whom are several families who have come to settle—the California proceeded on her way to Port Townsend. The mails were brought ashore in a plunger in charge of Mr Gardner, second mate of the California. The California, while entering the Straits yesterday, saw the Zealous ten miles astern, steaming in. We are under obligations to Parser Goodhue for the customary favors.

Out West they tell a story about a dog which was greatly interested in music, which attended a singing school, and was subsequently found in a back yard with a music book in front of him, beating time with his tail on a old tin pan and howling "Old Hundred."

Surr.—Koneth McCaskel, formerly a resident of Victoria, sees the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for \$10,000. He complains that the steamship Golden City was badly managed by the agents of defendants, that said steamer was shipwrecked, in consequence of which he became sick and suffered from indolence of the weather, and is still sick.

THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.—The beautiful sensational drama of the Streets of New York was presented for the last time last night at the Theatre Royal. The attendance was large and the excellence of the acting called forth frequent manifestations of applause.

TO EPISCOPALIAN.—We are requested to state that parties desirous of testifying their appreciation of the Rev Mr Somerville by contributing towards a testimonial, have an opportunity of doing so by calling at Mr R Wallace's office, Wharf street. The list will be closed on or about Wednesday next, 27th inst.

THE PORTLAND OREGONIAN announces a call from Hon. Mr Holbrook, member of the British Columbia Legislature and a bearer of dispatches from the British Columbia Legislature to the Province of Ontario!

THE SPOKE SETTLERS have received relief at last. The Sir James Douglas took down the mail yesterday morning and returned last evening. She touched at Race Rocks both going and returning.

THE DELEGATION.—It is rumored that Hon Dr Helmeck in consequence of pressing professional engagements, has declined to go to Ottawa as delegate.

IT IS REPORTED that Mr Francis, the retiring U.S. Consul at this port, has secured the exclusive right to trade, for a number of years, with the Indians on the South side of the Straits in the vicinity of Cape Flattery.

DEAD ABOARD.—A telegram from Bordeaux, France, announces the death of Mr Prosper Greley, of the well-known firm of Greley & Filleters. Mr Greley was a much respected pioneer citizen.

CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—DeMotte's Mass will be performed this morning at 11 o'clock at the Catholic Cathedral, by accomplished professional and amateur talent.

WHAT A PITY.—Hooper, the Mormon delegate to Congress, says that the reason our first parents did not practise polygamy was that their marriage was exhaustive; in other words, that Adam married all the women in the world.

THE SO-CALLED RUSSIAN-AMERICAN COMPANY demands from the Russian Minister of Finance over 3,000,000 roubles, for the losses which it claims to have sustained by the cession of Alaska to the United States.

THE DUBLIN NATION says "it despises, spits on and defies the tyranny so infamous as the Government Peace Preservation Bill of Mr Gladstone, and would send it to the bottom of the sea."

HEAVY MAILS were brought by H M S. Zealous and the N P T Co's steamer California.

THE STEAM DELUGE will come out for practice at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

FOR PEACE RIVER GOLD MINES NOTICE ON THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION ON THE FRASER RIVER, the steamship VICTORIA and ENTERPRISE will commence their trips in connection with the BARRARD'S EXPRESS and MAIL LINE.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS

S. MAW & SON, Surgeons' Instruments, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, POETICARIES' WARE, 11 & 12 ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON, E. C.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH. HER MAJESTY'S GUNBOAT "NETLEY." WICK, N.B. COAST OF SCOTLAND. September 7th, 1868. Having had a most distressing cough, which caused me many sleepless nights and restless days, I was recommended by His Lordship the Earl of Cathness to try your invaluable BARKER'S ANISEED, and I can assure you with the first dose I found immediate relief, and without having to suspend my various duties; and the first small bottle completely cured me, therefore I have the greatest confidence in recommending it to the million. Most respectfully yours, To Mr POWELL, W. LINCOLN, H.M.G.S. NETLEY.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Bronchitis, and for all affections of the Lungs, this is old established remedy will be found invaluable. The large sales and increased demand for this excellent and elegant preparation, which has followed its introduction into Australia, New Zealand and nearly all the British Colonies, has induced the Proprietor to still further extend the beneficial effects of its use, and he begs to announce that he is introducing its sale into Victoria, B. C., and has appointed Messrs Millard & Beady Wholesale Agents, through whom Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain a supply of this valuable medicine.

THE PRICE IS WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL CLASSES. PREPARED AND SOLD BY THOMAS POWELL, 14 Blackfriars Road, London. Sold in bottles by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT GAZETTE.—Obey 78 that the Words "THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars Bridge, London," are engraved on the Government stamp affixed over the top of each bottle, without which one can be genuine. Wholesale Agents, MILLARD & BEADY, Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND. LEICESTER MEETING, 1868. UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

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

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

Only Silver Medal Awarded, Paris Exhibition, 1867. Jurox, 1862.

PURE CHEMICALS & ALL NEW MEDICINES. T. MORSON & SON.

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By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—General Rosecrans' prospects of success in the Mexican scheme before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs are deemed very slight.

An international meeting of the South American republics, through their representatives, for peace with Spain, will be held in May.

Nothing has been done here towards reopening the Alabama Claims question. Our Government will probably await the movements of Great Britain.

Official information is received of approved Fenian designs on Canada. It furnishes nothing on which the Government can act.

A letter from General Sandrean explains the cause of the recent raid on the Union Pacific railroad by the Dakotas, and says fear of a general Indian war, involving an expense of fifty millions, is seriously entertained.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The Tribune's Washington special says the evidence in the Freedmen's Bureau investigation shows that Gen Howard and his brother Charles were owners in the patent of the bricks of which the Howard University is built and made a large sum of money by it.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Easter Sunday was celebrated with impressive ceremonies. Henry Ward Beecher preached a powerful sermon last evening against official corruption.

COLUMBUS, April 17.—Both Houses of the General Assembly held a stormy session last night. The House adjourned at midnight, and the Senate at 5 o'clock a.m.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The prospects of a further movement in San Domingo matters at the present time in favor of putting annexation through by joint resolution, are slim.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Particulars of a ridiculous score of the Canadian authorities and people, ever an imaginary Fenian invasion, are published.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Burt, agent of the English Erie stockholders, filing efforts to affect legislation at Albany futile, has, it is said, altogether abandoned the attempt.

NEW YORK, April 6.—A special says that a general court-martial had been ordered for the trial of an army officer of high rank on several charges, which the War Department does not at present make public.

NEW YORK, April 18.—There are indications of a reaction of public sentiment in the McFarland case which before the trial strongly favored the prisoner.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Naval Committee have reported favorably on the Bill for the relief of the survivors of the Onondaga. A resolution offered by Sumner was passed asking inquiry as to what legislation is necessary to secure equal rights on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Georgia Legislature being refused admission to the gentleman's bar and compelled to side on the platform, a large number of Bills were introduced and referred, including a Bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution to prevent donations to Southern sectarian schools, and one authorizing the Southern Minnesota Railroad to connect with the North Pacific Railroad.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—A Bill prepared by Raine for the appointment of members of Congress, fixing the number of members at 275 exclusive of the representatives of States to be hereafter admitted, no State to suffer reduction till after the 42nd Congress, was offered and passed by 86 to 83 under suspension of rules.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The House went into committee on Tariff Bill, which passed without amendment. A number of sections were read, relative to iron, the duty fixed on pigs being 7 per ton. Grinnell moved to reduce the tax. It was opposed, and Commissioner Wells was attacked as a British agent in the American service.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Gen Butler proposes to offer in the House a Bill to abolish the income tax, and instead thereof assessing five per cent on interest paid on all invested capital, including national and state bonds, on all loans running longer than one year, on dividends from Banks, Insurance Companies, Railroads, &c.

NEW YORK, April 19.—At a meeting of the Tammany Society to-night Wm M Tweed was elected Grand Sachem. Oakley Hall heads the list of Sachems in council.

New York, April 19.—The Fenian Congress will meet at the Masonic Hall to-day. O'Neill's party denounce the Savage party as imposters, and their Congress at Chicago last week, it is claimed by O'Neill, had no power to establish an executive committee, and the proceedings are worthless.

It is stated that O'Neill has been acting in concert with the Fort Garry insurgents for the last two months. The sympathy of the entire organization is with Reill and his followers. O'Neill avows sympathy with Reill and says he will aid him when he can.

It is stated that twenty thousand stand of arms with ammunition are stored at Boston and New Orleans and other heavy purchases were made in the latter city. Part of these arms are distributed in towns along the Vermont border, and another portion were shipped via Chicago to some point on the Western frontier of Canada and vicinity of Red River Territory.

The proposed campaign, from what can be learned, embraces not only the invasion of Canada at a point between Toronto and Montreal near the latter place, but an expedition to join Reill's forces on the North-western Territory. Telegrams from Chicago and St. Paul says that supplies and ammunition are being forwarded to some points further out.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The O'Neill faction of the Fenian Congress assembled to-day. Fifty or sixty delegates were present. It is stated that the Chicago members were refused admission, but this is doubtful. Further proceedings are unknown; but there is a report current that 20 to 30 officers leave to-night for the frontier to take command of the advance guard.

The steamer Selkirk, which arrived to-day, brought the remains of Minister Burlingame, in charge of his eldest son. The Chamber of Commerce escorted the body to the Hoboken and Boston boats.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The freshets are stopping the trains on the Erie, Pennsylvania, and New York railroads. A landslide occurred on the latter road. The water is higher than it has ever been known before, and part of the city of Schenectady and the flats bordering on the river are inundated. The people are mostly living in the upper stories, and use boats to leave their houses.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—A dispatch from General Sickles dated March 24th says, among the bills announced in the Cortes is an electoral law for Porto Rico, one for the emancipation of slaves on the same island, and a similar one for Cuba, are under consideration in the Council of Ministers.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Supreme Court unanimously allowed the withdrawal of two legal tender cases, and decided not to rehear any argument in the remaining case. The decision, therefore, remains as heretofore.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE announced that the Supreme Court would adjourn till April 30th. Sargent offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Coinage to inquire into the expediency of directing the issue of a new silver coin of the current value of 20 cents. Resolution adopted.

Pine introduced a bill to reduce duties on import. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The bill provides for a reduction of 10 per cent, after the 30th of June next upon all imports into the United States, except spiritsuous and malt liquors, wine and tobacco.

Canada.

OTTAWA, April 13.—Detectives from Toronto, with a warrant for the arrest of Scott and Richol (Red River Delegates) as accessories in the murder of Thomas Scott, arrived to-day and placed the warrant in the hands of McMichael, a Magistrate, who declined to act without directions from the Minister of Justice, to whom the matter was referred.

MONTREAL, April 13.—There is great activity among the Regulars in the garrison. Troops and stores are being moved to the most convenient points. Parties on the Canadian side have been invited to the American side, as invasion is imminent. The country about Huntingdon is considerably flooded, which would suspend military operations on either side. A call to arms is responded to with promptness. Gen O'Neill reports at St. Albans that although extensive movements are being made by the Fenians on the Eastern frontier, information from that quarter leads to the belief that it will proceed no further, owing to the precautions taken.

OTTAWA, April 13.—The militia department have called out two volunteer companies at Barrie. The Halifax battery of artillery has also been sent to London, and to Sarnia, and troops and cavalry to Amherstburg.

In Parliament, last evening, notice was given of a resolution that the reception of Reill's emissaries would compromise the dignity and shock the sense of the country, and denouncing the execution of Scott as a deliberate murder.

Gen Lindsey, representing the Imperial Government, has been a few days consulting with the Government on the subject of an expedition to Red River. Lindsey, who is clothed with full powers, will act as chief of the expedition. The Imperial Government bears the whole expense of the expedition which leaves on the 10th of May.

OTTAWA, April 19.—A hundred Chippewas have offered their services to the Government of the North West Territory.

HALIFAX, April 18.—The Newfoundland Assembly has protested against Earl Granville's withdrawal of troops from the Colony. Prince Edward's Island legislature has rejected the resolutions in favor of Confederation with Canada by a vote of 19 to 5. Nova Scotia Assembly has passed a bill that in future elections shall be by ballot, and the House has also agreed unanimously to Tucker's resolution condemning the Dominion (so called) national policy.

MONTREAL, April 19.—The Volunteers paraded at noon, but there is no Fenian excitement. The Papal Zouaves have offered their services to the Government.

The Daily News announces semi-officially the transfer of the Northwest Territory to Canada, to be completed, Great Britain guaranteeing the peaceful transfer and possession.

OTTAWA, April 19.—It is stated that very material changes are made in the Bill of Rights sent by delegates Scott and Richol from Reill's Council. Those delegates had not been received by the Government, nor is it probable they will be. One of the demands is for the cession of a large tract of land extending from the Assiniboine River to the boundary line of the United States, to be set apart exclusively for the French population of the Territory. Another is that no foreign troops shall be sent into the Territory but to maintain peace, and that one thousand residents of the Territory are to be armed, equipped and paid by the Dominion Government.

Judge Black is to be relieved as a private individual and not as an officer of the Hudson Bay Co.

Europe.

MADRID, April 14.—The trial of Duke Don Montpensier for the murder of Prince Henrique Bourbon, was concluded last evening. The Duke's prompt confession of the deed and his expression of regret therefor, were accepted as extenuating circumstances. The Duke is sentenced to one month's exile from Madrid and to pay \$6,000 indemnity to the family of Prince Henrique.

LOMBARDY, April 15.—A telegram from Pesh asserts that the Hungarian Priests in the Romanical Council who vote for the dogma of Papal infallibility will be excluded from the Upper Chamber of that Diocese. Lord Teutorden died to-day in his 74th year.

PARIS, April 13.—A dispatch from Bayonne states that several more noted Carlist leaders have just crossed into Spain. The authorities are again notified of a threatening strike to-day in the various manufacturing of the city.

It is reported that the Emperor's proclamation relative to the Plebiscitum will be published on Friday next.

PARIS, April 17.—Troops have been sent to Commeny and Berwert, where there are symptoms of a strike among the miners. There are serious disorders all over Portugal and some fighting in which several were killed and wounded.

DUBLIN, April 18.—Search for arms continues in Ireland. Collisions between citizens and military occurred on Friday at Kantsak. Fire-arms were used and several were killed and wounded.

BRESLAU, April 19.—Count Bismarck is very ill at his country house in Pomerania. A consultation of physicians has been summoned.

LISBON, April 19.—The City was visited by a fearful tornado on Saturday night, which caused great loss of property and a few lives. Shipping in the Tago suffered severely. Many vessels were wrecked, and many more or less damaged. The British fleet rode the storm without injury. The South American steamers report much loss to shipping at Buenos Ayres from a violent storm.

Cuba.

HAVANA, April 18.—Capt General telegraphs from Puerto Principe, that the insurgents under Domaz and Diaz attempted to pass lines of Valmezade's division at Cautoadajo for the purpose of invading the jurisdiction of the Bayannas and were repulsed with a loss of a hundred and seventy killed. They fled in great confusion and were utterly demoralized.

Paraguay.

LISBON, April 16.—The Rio Janeiro steamer to-day brings details of the end of the war in Paraguay. On the 1st of March Lopez his son and the Vice President of the Republic and several other officers of the Republic were killed with Lopez's mother, brother, and four children. At last advice a treaty of peace was being prepared with the Provisional Government of Paraguay, which had convened the Assembly for that purpose.

South America.

LISBON, April 17.—Advices from Paraguay state that President Lopez suddenly turned upon and surprised his pursuers, winning quite a victory. It was thought at Rio Janeiro that this advantage would result in an indefinite prolongation of the war.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—General Order No 1, from Headquarters of the Army assigns Gen Schofield to the command of the Military Division of the Pacific. The Department of Alaska will be discontinued after July 1st, and the Territory attached to the Department of Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—At 5 o'clock A.M., yesterday a slight shock of earthquakes was felt at Oakland.

The steamer Continental which arrived last evening brings the following: Matters at Mazatlan are in statu quo. Vegalis is 80 miles from the city with 300 well armed men, but a large force is ready to defend the city and he dares not attack. In the meantime Legarda, who is at Tepic, refuses to reader him any assistance, and he must secure from the sea shore. He will be captured with a certainty of being shot after having broken his parole at Coloma and then taken up arms against the Government.

LOS ANGELES, April 18.—Letters received here from New York indicate that H. W. Webb is still entertaining a notion of running the steamer Nevada and Nebraska in opposition to Hollanday.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—The through Pullman trains leave San Francisco on Thursdays instead of Wednesdays as heretofore. Pullman will introduce this season new cars for excursion parties, to travel across the Continent at their leisure. An excursion train will go to Boston in May, another in June, and take parties that have engaged for trips to California and back.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Professor Whitney denies in toto the statement emanating from Robt Brown of Edinburgh, Scotland, that California man; depend on British Columbia for coal; the Professor says there is no difference

in quality whatever between the coal of Bellingham Bay and that of British Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—A meeting of leading importers was held here to-day to consult upon the proposition to import goods from Europe by rail from New York without entering the Custom House there. A committee was appointed to consult Congress and draw up a bill authorizing such importations to be made under proper regulations, goods to be entered at San Francisco Custom House.

Freight paid on cargoes from American ports arriving at San Francisco in January, February and March were a little short of \$600,000 against \$1,300,000 last year. The falling off is attributed in a large degree to the Pacific Railroad competition.

Anti coolie men of the Pacific States will derive satisfaction from the announcement that the British authorities in China are instructed by the Home Government to prohibit for the future all emigration from the Colony to foreign countries, and allow it only to places within Her Majesty's colonial possessions.

Three hundred thousand tea plants are now ready for setting out in Brannan's plantation, at Calistoga; all are looking healthy.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, April 21.—The steamer California sailed at 4 p.m. for Victoria with 450 tons of freight and about 20 passengers.

An Apologue for the Colonial Office.

'My dear,' said a distinguished merchant one day to his wife, 'you cost me a great deal of money. Why do you not cultivate your own estates and relieve me of the burden of you?' The wife was a little hurt at so abrupt an address. Her property was magnificent but she wanted help to develop its resources. She had often applied to her husband, and if he would have put his hand to the work, he might have become the wealthiest man in the world. Both he suspected that after he had laid out his capital and labour she would run away from him, and he would have made a bad speculation. His suspicions were groundless. She was heartily attached to him—not an idea of desertion had floated before her imagination for a moment. She exerted herself, however, as he desired; she paid for her dresses, she paid for her carriage and her maid, she even took charge of such of his children as he could not himself provide for, and set them up for life. The merchant ought to have been satisfied, but one morning he began again. 'My dear you are now independent, I don't wish you to leave me, but if you have any such desire yourself, I shall not think of preventing you. Leave you,' said she, 'leave you! what are you talking about?—what have I done to deserve that you should speak to me in this way? Don't misunderstand me,' he replied. 'I have observed great unhappiness to arise from compulsory unions. I have taught you to depend upon yourself that you may be your own mistress; you can now stand alone, and your future is in your hands, to go or stay. Are you mad?' she exclaimed; 'who talks of going? Why—and here her voice choked a little—why should such a word be mentioned between you and me?' 'My dear, don't be sentimental,' he said. 'The only sure bond between human creatures is mutual interest. As long as you consider it to be your interest to continue under this roof I shall be delighted to see you here, and I think I am generous in allowing it. If I were alone, a smaller establishment would suffice for my wants. I could sell my house, dismiss the servants, live in chambers, and dine at the club.' 'My dear husband,' she cried, 'do not speak such dreadful words! What family could hold together on such terms as these? All I have, you well know, is yours; and surely with your genius for business and your means, my property—Don't talk to me of your property,' he interrupted impatiently. 'I have many times told you that I will have nothing to do with it. Manage your matters your own way. Do what you like, or go where you will. I interfere with you in nothing—one thing only you must not do, that is, ask me for money. I am not sending you away. I shall be sorry to lose you if you go, but the loss will be more yours than mine, and if you leave me I shall endeavour to bear it.' It was long before the wife could believe him serious. Day after day, however, he repeated the same lesson—at breakfast, and at dinner, before they went to sleep at night, and before they rose in the morning. A wise word, the Merchant thought, could not be heard to often. At last he wearied her. She saw that he had no real affection for her. She was a high-spirited, handsome woman, and her husband was the only person who seemed indifferent to her attractions. One day when he came from business he found she taken him at his word, and had eloped with another man. He professed to be astonished. He declared that he had allowed her her own way in everything, and he complained that she had been deeply ungrateful to him. A neighbour, however, to whom he appealed for sympathy, told him that he had been an intimated ass.—Fraser's Magazine.

A MAP OF THE PEACOCK RIVER MINES, prepared from the best information at hand at the Lands and Works Office, and copied by permission of the Hon Chief Commissioner, may be obtained of Fredk Dally, photographer, Fort street.

The Berlin Post states that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg is desirous of renewing its diplomatic relations with the Holy Chair, and M Wasileff has been sent to Rome partly to observe and report on the progress of the Council, and partly to win the fathers for Russian views with respect to the Catholic Church in Poland. Monsignor Czakor, a Polish abbot of great influence in Rome, is said to favor the Russian proposals, and to be busily engaged in advocating them; not only among the bishops but to Cardinal Antonelli himself. The Marchioness de la Barre Bodenham, a pious lady of Polish birth, who is said to have exercised no small influence on the mind of the Marquis de Bate at the time of his conversion, is also zealous in furthering the views of the Russian government.

A Pennsylvania bachelor thus gets after a lovely woman: 'I impeach her in the name of the great whale of the ocean, whose bones are torn asunder to enable her to keep straight. I impeach her in the name of the peacock, whose strut, without his permission, she has stealthily and without honour assumed. I impeach her in the name of the horse, whose tail she has prevented from its use to the making of wavy tresses to decorate the back of her head and neck. I impeach her in the name of the kangaroo, whose beautiful figure she, in taking upon herself the Grecian bond, has brought into ill-favour and disrepute.'

Yvon has had a successful reunion in his studio recently to celebrate the completion of his allegorical painting—the 'United States,' executed for A T Stewart, of New York. Mr Edward gave the invited a contact on 'Liberty,' which was warmly received. In reference to the picture as a whole it is meritorious, but very unequal. The same artist is engaged with another large painting—'Skating in the Bois'—wherein will be introduced the portraits of the most celebrated members—American, French and English—of the Skating Club.

The suit of the ex-King of Spain for a 'separation,' on the ground of extravagance, from Isabella, has failed to be amicably arranged. The Don sees nothing in the chances on Espagne by which his wife hopes to retrieve her fortune and likely to provide for the future rainy days in store for the exile. It would not do to have the Prince of Asturias as penniless a pretender as Don Carlos.

Two of the most popular liquors in France are manufactured by confraternities of monks. They have never claimed for their products any miraculous cures. However, in the vicinity of Grenoble, another body of religious announce the preparation of an elixir infallible for stomach complaints, and distilled from plants called on the famous 'Holy Mountain.'—Twenty-eight francs a dozen, bottles included.

A newly married lady in Chicago complained to her ma that on her reception day her card basket was overrun with circulars from lawyers, announcing terms for divorce. 'So absurd, you know, ma, before our honeymoon is over.' 'True, dear,' replied ma (who had been twice divorced) 'but I'd put them in a safe place—you may find them very useful in a year or two.'

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