

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, June 4, 1867.

"London Times" and the "Spectator" on Confederation.

Elsewhere in this issue we produce an article from the London Times of the 2d ult, concerning the cession of Russian America to the United States and its effect upon British Columbia. The Times takes the sensible ground that by Confederating the Colonies England creates them into a nation, which is left to carve out its own destiny. Whether it becomes part and parcel of the United States, or remains independent, is a matter of indifference to the Mother Country after the Confederation is once set on its legs. This is what the Confederationists in this Colony are urging to-day—that, if Annexation is ever attainable it will be only through Confederation, and that the concerted action of the whole of British North America will be necessary to bring it to a successful issue. The London Spectator of March 30, assumes that "British Columbia has already joined the Confederation, and that when the Hudson Bay Territory has been purchased, the British possessions on the North American continent will form one State, soon, we hope, to be one nation, strongly allied to Great Britain, but not dependent on her." On the 6th of April the Spectator says that "London was startled on Monday by a telegram stating that Russia had ceded all Russian America to the United States. Cessions of territory by Russia are so unusual that the world was ready to suspect a plot, more especially as the telegram added that Sir Frederick Bruce intended to remonstrate, the cession "blocking up British Columbia." It does not block up British Columbia, and the transaction does not matter at all except to Russians, who by it surrender the design attributed to them of conquering the whole world, and to Americans who have to pay half the price of Louisiana for a vast territory producing chiefly ice, otter furs, and Esquimaux. Except to a hunting company, the whole territory is not worth five shillings, and will be a burden on the Treasury of the United States. The only important feature in the business is the evidence it affords of friendly feeling between the Union and Czar Alexander." On the 29th of March the Times, alluding to the telegram that British Columbia desired to join the Confederacy, says: "The intelligence of the unanimous vote of union with Canada by the Legislature of British Columbia appears likely to bring to issue at length the long pending question of the Hudson Bay Company. The British North American Bill just passed takes powers for the extension of the Confederation to this Colony, and also to Rupert's Land and the North Western territory; but, as several hundred miles of Rupert's Land—that is, of the Hudson Bay territory—intervene between Canada West and British Columbia, it is apparently necessary for Canada to acquire this tract before she can give effect to the vote of British Columbia. It appears that the course which will be at once the most simple and advantageous both for Canada and the company is to purchase that western part of the Hudson Bay territory which describes the United States' frontier on the south, and the line of the Saskatchewan river and Lake Winnipeg on the north, and which would connect Canada with British Columbia. It is the only fertile and colonizable part of the territory, being about two hundred million acres in extent. The Hudson Bay Company would then be left with their vast hunting grounds in the north and east, the abode of the fur-bearing animals, with their coast line and shore settlements, so as to preserve intact the trade which has always been the staple source of their revenue. It is understood that neither the company nor the Canadians are indisposed to such a mode of arrangement, and it has been suggested that the former could hardly do better than apply the indemnity to be obtained in reduction of the amount of their shares."

From the Sandwich Islands.

The schooner Alborn, Captain Rathbun (formerly of the Domatilla) arrived in the harbor from the Sandwich Islands yesterday morning with a cargo of sugar and molasses, consigned to Janion, Green & Rhodes. The following is her memoranda: Left the islands April 29th; first four days had strong winds; had light winds for the next week; since that time had gales and head winds; sighted the west coast of the Island on the 24th May, Cape Flattery on the 25th, and entered the Straits on Sunday morning, the 26th. Through the courtesy of an officer of the schooner we have Honolulu papers to 24th April.

"Kit," for thirty years a pilot at the Islands, died lately.

A steam boiler, on a scow that got adrift in October last, was seen floating in mid-ocean as late as January last by the schooner Milton Bader.

The right, title and interest of Messrs Walker, Allen & Co. in the Onomea Plantation was sold at auction by order of the assignees. The mortgage on the place was to secure the sum of \$64,000. No bidders present seemed desirous of purchasing at a higher figure than the mortgage, and the Plantation was struck off to W. C. Parke, Esq.

The British bark Eastfield, Capt. Worth, 80 days from Manilla, with 178 coolies and an assorted cargo of China goods, had arrived at Honolulu. The vessel experienced much calm weather, and had a tedious and irksome voyage. Eight of the coolies died on the passage.

THE RACES were well attended yesterday.

A large number of ladies graced the hill with their presence, and the sport was of a very interesting character. Money changed hands on the result, but the wagers were generally light. Messrs J. D. Pemberton, Harris, Hutchinsco, Elliott, Reynolds and others of the Committee were indefatigable in their exertions to ensure success. For the Hurdle Race, Howard's 'George,' Green's 'Gray,' and Murray's 'Bobby' were entered. The first heat was won by 'George.' In the second heat 'Bobby' was withdrawn, and the gray came in first; but as he had neglected to jump the second hurdle, the prize was awarded to 'George.' The Pony Race was between Richardson's 'Punch,' Vaughn's 'Lizzie,' and Howard's 'Cafeaulait.' The first heat was won by 'Cafeaulait,' and the second was won easily by 'Punch,' when 'Lizzie' was withdrawn. The third and deciding heat was won by 'Cafeaulait' with scarcely an effort. To-day the races will commence with the Queen's Plate, for which Hutchinson's 'Butcher Boy,' Mills' 'Boston Colt,' and Shipster's bay mare 'Lucy' are entered. The second race will be the 'Scurry Stakes,' for which the following horses are entered: Hutchinson's 'Lumber Jim,' Laing's 'Lucy,' and 'Howard's Cafeaulait.' For the Innkeepers' Plate, Shipster's 'Lucy,' Vogel's 'Lucy,' and Sprulock's 'Jack.' For the fourth race, Draymen's horses, there are no entrants. The races will commence at two o'clock precisely. Stakes will be handed over at the St George Hotel, on Wednesday evening, and parties who have subscribed money are requested to pay forthwith to the committee.

DESTRUCTION OF IDAHO CITY BY FIRE.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr S. E. Briggs, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s agent in this city, received a dispatch from the San Francisco office, informing him of the total destruction of Idaho City by fire on the 18th inst. The news spread like wildfire throughout the city, but more particularly among the merchants, who, we learn, have large amounts of money due them from that quarter. The only hope is that the fire proof cellars have escaped the conflagration. Many of those who have large amounts due them in Idaho City became somewhat skeptical about the veracity of the telegram, believing it to be almost an impossibility for the news to reach San Francisco ahead of Portland. There can be no doubt but that the news is o'er true, and we may expect to learn the particulars soon. One noticeable feature of the whole thing is that this fire occurred on the second anniversary of the first—Oregon Herald, 24th inst.

ALLEGED SMUGGLING—Vincent Baromovich, captain of the trading schooner Gazelle, was brought before Mr Pemberton yesterday on a charge of having smuggled three casks of liquor to the mainland of this colony at a place called Kit-kat-lah. The complaint was preferred by Mr Wm. H. McCrea, of the Customs department, and was supported by the evidence of Michael Neovitch, a hand on the schooner, who testified that he saw the liquor (rum) landed at the place indicated in the complaint. Another witness, also a hand in the schooner, swore that the liquor was landed at Cal-choe-na, in the Russian Possessions, and that none went ashore at Kit-kat-lah. Messrs Drake & Jackson, who appeared for the defence, asked for a postponement of the case until to-day, which was granted.

THE Beaver has been beached at the Reserve for an application of the scraping iron.

Tax sloops Shark and Red Rover sailed yesterday for the North West coast to trade.

LEECH RIVER—The mill runs only half a day at a time, and the miners are still exhibiting the patience of Job in waiting for water to wash the dirt. A good prospect has been raised in the bank back of Bacon Bar; but for want of water the dirt cannot be washed at present. Five bears have been shot within ten days past near the river and their meat packed into camp. A man whose initials are 'P. J.' was on Friday notified by a Vigilance Committee that he was about to be tried for theft; he made tracks for Victoria during the night. A prospecting party that had gone over the hills was expected to return on Sunday.

THE trial of the new war ship, Royal Alfred, has been attended with very satisfactory results. The ship proved wonderfully manageable under sail as well as steam, and the gun carriages and slides of the 12 ton guns, gave no signs of weakness with the guns firing, singly and in broadside, 40lb. powder charges, with shot. Considerable damage, however, was caused by the tremendous concussion from the explosion of such charges. A large hole had been made in the bottom of the lifeboat, and all light wood about the ship's bulwarks or deck fittings had suffered more or less.

DEADLY DISASTER AT TILAMOOK BAY.—A gentleman who arrived on the Fideliter informs us that on Thursday last a boat containing an American officer and six attaches of the surveying expedition was swamped on the bar of Tilamook harbor, and all drowned save one who clung to the boat. The party were surveying and marking out the channel, Tilamook Bay is 40 miles south of Columbia river.

ARRIVAL FROM PORTLAND.—The steamer Fideliter, from Portland, arrived at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, with a number of passengers and considerable freight. She is announced to leave Victoria for Sitka on Wednesday evening, carrying freight and passengers. A quantity of goods marked for Sitka came on the Fideliter from Portland.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer New World arrived from Puget Sound last evening at 7 o'clock bringing a number of passengers and a mail. The political canvass progresses vigorously. A convict named Wilson, sentenced to five years' imprisonment, has escaped from the territorial jail.

THANKS.—We are indebted to H. P. Walker, Esq. for English papers to April 6th; to Captain Kohl for San Francisco papers to May 18th; and Dr Cool, for Portland papers to the 25th May. These gentlemen will please receive our acknowledgments for the courtesy shown.

MAIL AND EXPRESS.—The Fideliter brought a late English mail, and an Express from Portland. Captain Kohl brought the bags on the Montana to Portland, where he placed them on his steamer and brought them on to Victoria.

RACE DINNER.—The annual race dinner will take place at the St George Hotel, at 7 o'clock this evening. Tickets have been fixed at the reasonable rate of \$1 each, and a jolly crowd will be in attendance.

RETURNED.—Among the passengers on the Fideliter yesterday we were glad to observe the familiar countenance of H. P. Walker, Esq., who has just returned from a visit to England.

BLUNDER.—Owing to the blundering of the compositor, three errors occurred by the transposition of words in yesterday's leading article which rendered that portion rather ambiguous.

THE ACTIVE.—This steamer left Port Townsend at three o'clock on last Wednesday afternoon for San Francisco, and probably reached that port to-day.

FAT CATTLE.—Forty head of some of the finest beef cattle ever imported to the city, arrived last evening from the Sound, for Hutchinson & Co., Wharf street.

Summary Court.

[BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE NEEDHAM.]

MONDAY, May 27, 1867.

McKay v. Southgate.—Action brought to recover the sum of \$100 for use of plaintiff's rooms and for refreshments supplied by order of Sproat and Young's Committee in the contested election with DeCosmos and McClure in 1865. Plaintiff and other witnesses were examined in support of plaintiff's case from whose evidence it appeared that the defendant was the Chairman of the Election Committee, and plaintiff proved distinctly that a resolution was passed by that Committee appropriating \$100 to pay plaintiff for the use of his room and refreshments. It transpired, however, on questions being put from the bench, that plaintiff was merely a member of the Committee and that he had subscribed \$10 towards the election fund. Upon this the Judge held that plaintiff must be non-suited, his action not being maintainable at law; but he also stated that plaintiff had his remedy against defendant and his co-members of the committee by filing a bill in equity, and that the committee were in honor bound to arrange the matter without it being brought before him again. Mr Bishop appeared for the plaintiff and Mr Green and Mr Penkies for defendant.

McGowan v. Foster.—Suit brought to recover \$220. After a long argument it was agreed to try the case by jury on Monday next.

Letter from New York.

(San Francisco Bulletin Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, March 31, 1867.

SPREAD OF CORRUPTION IN THE LEGISLATURE.—TRIUMPHS OF THE LOBBY.

If a tithe be true of the corruption charged upon the members of many of our Legislatures, and if they represent the average morality of their constituents—which last, far be it from me to admit—then, indeed, must it be confessed that civic virtue has sadly declined since the last generation, and that we of this are wholly given over to rottenness and all manner of abominations. This vice of bartering votes for money or the promise of political preferment has not extended in its more brazen phase to some few of the Legislatures, and to their credit, be it said, has gained but little way in the New England States, but in most it is rampant, and so common has it become, that men now seek the laborious and ill-paid position of Assemblyman or Senator as a valuable franchise, the profits of which they calculate with as much nicety as does the trader on his wares. This seems especially true in the two great States of New York and Pennsylvania, and the once staid and sober old State of New Jersey sandwiched between them, has imbibed the taint and is now as bad as the worst. In these States, where there is a great concentration of population and capital, which disburse annually so many millions of dollars that a few hundred thousands directed to private uses are scarcely missed, which contain two such immense cities as New York and Philadelphia, so fruitful of franchises and "good things" as fairly to make the months of speculators and lobbyists to water, corruption has become a profession, with its greater and its lesser lights, its able leaders and its "retainers" and its contingents. Members are ticketed at their purchasable value, and but too often have their recognized go-betweens or brokers, through whom alone approaches are made, and whose pledge is accepted as binding upon "their man." The lobby discuss the value of members, and beat down their price like the veriest old woman squabbling in market over the price of garden "truck." Woe to the greenhorn who has not yet been posted as to the ruling rates for votes, and in his ignorance cuts under the market. He is spoken of with contempt, even by his buyers as "a cheap man." You hear from the lobby such remarks as, "Oh! Jones is a \$100 man, but it will take big money to fetch Simpson, and as for Timmins, he can't be bought on small jobs. It is only on the big schemes when the price runs into the thousands, that you need approach him." If a member has once been bought during the session, it is soon known to the whole fraternity of lobbyists, and the price carefully ascertained and recorded. After that there is no hesitation in negotiating with him whenever his vote is necessary. You in California had some little experience in this kind of business, particularly in those good old days, when water-front extensions and bulkhead bills threatened you; but the California lobby are bunglers, mere tyros, compared with the accomplished and seductive masters of the art at Albany and Harrisburg. Never were they in such feather as now; never had they so fine a season as this winter; never were jobs so abundant, profits so heavy.

PROFITS OF THE LOBBY—WHAT IT COST TO CARRY ONE BILL.

The winter campaign of 1867 has not yet closed, and so we are unable to foot up the books. We can only estimate the gains from the briskness of the trade. But the lobby returns of last year are out, and from them we may gather a pretty clear idea of the profits of the business. That you may clearly understand the operations, I should tell you that the N. Y. Central Railroad stretching across the State from Albany to Buffalo and Niagara, and upon which numerous thriving cities and towns are strung, as jewels upon a necklace, is an immense corporation whose receipts aggregate four or five millions of dollars a year, and whose stock is one of the fancies of Wall street with which the speculators have long been playing battledore and shuttlecock. This company is forbidden by their charter to charge more than two cents a mile for way passage. Ever since the war began they have been seeking authority to raise their rates to three cents; this year they raised to two and a half cents per mile. After great labors, they succeeded in securing the passage of the necessary law by the Legislature of 1866, but the Governor vetoed the bill, and they hadn't money enough to pass it over his head. It is now a matter of calculation that this company have spent over half a million dollars to promote or prevent legislation. The amount expended on the last legislature and its baracades somewhat exceeded \$100,000. The historian of the campaign avers that it cost forty odd thousand dollars to carry the bill through the Senate. It received 19 votes in that body, of which 13 had to be paid for, and some of them at ruinous rates. The price of votes varied according to circumstances \$25,000 was the maximum, and 2,000 the lowest. The greedy ones sold early and went cheap; the long-heads made a waiting race and won heavily.

HOW MANY WERE BOUGHT AND WHAT WAS PAID FOR THEM—THE MARKET STIFF.

The last man commanded his own price—\$25,000 was the figure. The cheap fellows, part of whose fee was contingent on the passage of the bill, denounced him for his rapacity, he was risking their fee by holding out for such an unreasonable sum. A very few Senators voted for the bill without stipulating for their reward in advance, relying upon the "gratitude" of the Company for compensation for their wear and tear of conscience, and they were not disappointed. Corporations have no souls, yet they can be grateful. It cost \$12,000 to get the bill reported by the Railroad Committee to the Assembly. A going appeared the struggle, the discussions to arrive at a conclusion. It was only to give time for the negotiations. Between 40 and 50 votes were paid for, at prices varying from \$300 to \$2,500 each. The remainder of the \$100,000 was given

to the Lobby, of which the ablest staff was retained. The bill is up again this year—the Lobby is as busy as bees, but votes are not so high as last year. The market may be quoted as comparatively flat, for little has to be paid now for conscience; and, besides, many of the heaviest purchases of last year have been selected, and it is claimed as hardly fair that they should demand a second price for an article they have already sold once. Wherefore all this infamous corruption? what the inducement for all this monstrous expenditure? It may be asked.

HOW DIRECTORS MANAGE THEIR TRUSTS—SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

Are the officers and directors of the Company so zealous for the promotion of the interests of their stockholders? Not a bit of it. It is their individual profit they are seeking—it is to fill their own pockets that they are thus recklessly squandering the Company's earnings, and draining "the secret service fund." It has been the custom for heavy stock operators to struggle and struggle and cozen for positions on the Board of Directors of the leading railroad companies whose stock and bonds form the staple of the transactions in the Stock Boards, that they may so mould the management as to depress or split the stock suddenly; and they are just as willing to depress as to elevate it. This gives them the inside track, and being generally "the inside operator," and commanding immense capital, they can safely enter the market in advance of the general terminated action in their Company Board, and buy "long" or sell "short," according as the move upon which they have agreed, is calculated to raise or bear the stock. Their intentions are of course kept a profound secret from the rabble of stockholders and the outside public, until they are all primed, and then the signal is given—the mine is fired and the flutter of lame ducks is heard all through Wall street. If they have decided on bearing their stock, God help the holders who have bought on "margin," and nobody here buys on anything else.

A SMASHING JOB—A MILLION BAGGED.

'The Street' is still ringing with 'a little operation' of this character, in which the Directors of a favorite company unexpectedly reduced the dividend to one-half the usual amount—the victims say without the slightest necessity, as the Treasury was plethoric—fully able to stand the usual dividend. Down—down, went the stock; now with a glide, again with a jump, until men started and holders were paralyzed to see a stock, long quoted at 220 to 260 sink to 119. The Company realized a clean million out of one operator who had brought 50,000 shares at 200, and obtained advances on a large portion of them at something near that figure; and he paid it like a man. The destruction by scattering shot, among the smaller birds in the flock—the tom-tits of the street—was mournful to witness. Their lamentations still stun the public ear. A similar game has been played in almost every leading railroad stock—the Directors sit like spiders in their corners watching a favorable opportunity to pounce upon their victims; and yet "the street" and outside buyers will double in these stocks, "going it blind," and before they get through they are raised out of their boots. Hence it is that so few Wall street operators of moderate capital survive much over a year or two. The millionaire in the Directory rake it all.

Municipal Council.

TUESDAY, May 28, 1867.

Council met last evening, His Worship the Mayor in the chair. Permission was granted Stephen Whitley to lay a sidewalk.

Permission was granted Bigge & Co. to raise sidewalk on Broad street.

A copy of the Pacific Coast Directory was ordered for the use of the Corporation.

Willis Bond was granted permission to move a house from Figuard to Rae street.

Committee on streets was instructed to ascertain the repairs necessary to streets, and to report at the next meeting of the Council.

Council adjourned until Wednesday, at 2 p. m.

Bankruptcy Court.

[Before Chief Justice Needham.]

WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1867.

Re Thomas Harris.—Last examination passed, and ordered that notice of discharge be given for 12th June.

Re Geo. Balls.—Came up for first examination. A Banster appointed creditor's assignee. Adjourned for a fortnight.

Re S. T. Wilcox.—In this estate, F. V. Lee was appointed to collect the debts due bankrupt at Cariboo.

Re Fuen Straits Coal Co.—Assignee's costs ordered paid.

Re Otto Carl.—(Adjudicated a bankrupt in 1864)—Application by H. Kohlmann for unpaid dividend of \$20; ordered to be paid.

THE NORTH AMERICAN CONFEDERACY.—A London paper, of March 16th, says: "The New Englanders seem to be in a panic about the Canadian Federation, which they call a breach of the Monroe doctrine, as it will tend to establish a kingdom on the Northern frontier. They think that if Prince Alfred is the Viceroy he will soon become King. We do not quite see what the Americans are afraid of. Till Canada separates from England the Viceroy cannot be a King. When it separates from England it will lose the strength of the English Army and Navy, and be a much less formidable power than it now is. What is it they dislike—the mere name of a monarchy? A constitutional King is, after all, only a Governor General, with much diminished power."

THE VICTORIA CROSS.—Saturday's Gazette contained a warrant issued by the Queen under which the decoration of the Victoria Cross may be conferred on persons serving as Volunteers in any of the Colonies, and who may perform deeds of gallantry in the service of their country.

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Reciprocity.

When the Reciprocity the British Provinces was it was openly avowed that the United States was about to "starve the Union." It was gene ed and repeatedly announ the columns of the Am that were the treaty at British Provinces must months strike their colors Uncle Sam to hoist his St Banner over their territory gate the Reciprocity Tre dered the great Thad. Stev place in the House of Rep "and the absorption of ground that England o Continent will be but the a few months." But r proved that the great American statesmen was v prophecy. The Provinces so loyal or so prosperous now nearly a year since l policy of the United Stat tended to their commero of making them desirous ing themselves to the U the action of Congress them to look abroad for a substitute for the market. In place of imitating the the half-cracked pack humbugs of Vancouver sighing for what—if the the brains of an oyster be well aware they could n the men of Canada went They had observed that t on account of cheapness quality, had always been West Indian and South merchants who visited t American marts to repl stock, and they saw th gation of the treaty wou those goods from the States. tion was immediately m not trade directly with the dies and South America merchants of the Provin despatched their agents countries. These agents d ted that they could underse twenty-five to thirty per American manufacturer, and cured the trade that had years been enjoyed by N Boston and New Orleans as it may seem, the commests of Canada have made progress since the abrogat treaty. Montreal, alone, sold forty per cent more g during any previous year. of Quebec and Toronto incor corresponding ratio—and a dian produce, gr orders land and France await the the lakes and the St Lawr for fulfillment, while the Provinces, in 1866, furnishe tons of shipping and supp than one-fourth of the s were launched under the Br The people and the Govern been brought to rely more own exertions than u fickle temper of a powerful for their material growth and ity; and American statesmen now be convinced that, alth Canadians may; at some fu be coaxed into the Union, th to be starved or driven int command the self-reliant, d attitude of our transmonta countrymen to the study weak-kneed British Colum foolishly imagine that there security nor prosperity to anywhere on the continent e near the shadow of the s stripes. A renewal of the Re Treaty would certainly be a to the Canadian people on an basis; but American merch never hope to win back t with the West Indies or South which the cheapness of Canad and the energy of Canadian n have wrested from them so taxation in the United State at its present withering, crust

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When the Reciprocity Treaty with the British Provinces was abrogated, it was openly avowed at Washington that the United States Government was about to "starve Canada into the Union." It was generally believed and repeatedly announced through the columns of the American press that were the treaty at an end, the British Provinces must before many months strike their colors and implore Uncle Sam to hoist his Star-Spangled Banner over their territory. "Abrogate the Reciprocity Treaty," thundered the great Thad. Stevens from his place in the House of Representatives, "and the absorption of every foot of ground that England owns on the Continent will be but the question of a few months." But results have proved that the great Nestor of American statesmen was wrong in his prophecy. The Provinces were never so loyal or so prosperous as to-day, now nearly a year since the Japanese policy of the United States was extended to their commerce. In place of making them desirous of annexing themselves to the United States, the action of Congress has taught them to look abroad for a market as a substitute for the market from which it was intended to shut them at home. In place of imitating the sniveling of the half-cracked pack of political humbugs of Vancouver Island, and sighing for what—if they possessed the brains of an oyster they would be well aware they could not obtain—the men of Canada went to work. They had observed that their goods, on account of cheapness and good quality, had always been bought by West Indian and South American merchants who visited the Eastern American marts to replenish their stocks, and they saw that the abrogation of the treaty would shut out those goods from the States. The question was immediately mooted, why not trade directly with the West Indies and South America? and the merchants of the Provinces at once despatched their agents to those countries. These agents demonstrated that they could undersell, by from twenty-five to thirty per cent, the American manufacturer, and they secured the trade that had for many years been enjoyed by New York, Boston and New Orleans. Strange as it may seem, the commercial interests of Canada have made wonderful progress since the abrogation of the treaty. Montreal, alone, last year sold forty per cent more goods than during any previous year. The trade of Quebec and Toronto increased in a corresponding ratio—and as for Canadian produce, goods from England and France await the opening of the lakes and the St Lawrence River for fulfilment, while the Maritime Provinces, in 1866, furnished 200,000 tons of shipping and supplied more than one-fourth of the ships that were launched under the British flag! The people and the Government have been brought to rely more upon their own exertions than upon the fickle temper of a powerful neighbor for their material growth and prosperity; and American statesmen must now be convinced that, although the Canadians may, at some future time, be coaxed into the Union, they are not to be starved or driven into it. We commend the self-reliant, determined attitude of our transmontane fellow-countrymen to the study of those weak-kneed British Columbians who foolishly imagine that there is neither security nor prosperity to be found anywhere on the continent except beneath the shadow of the stars-and-stripes. A renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty would certainly be acceptable to the Canadian people on an equitable basis; but American merchants can never hope to win back the trade with the West Indies or South America which the cheapness of Canadian goods and the energy of Canadian merchants have wrested from them so long as taxation in the United States remains at its present withering, crushing rate.

The Hamilton Spectator, speaking of a proposition by an American merchant (Mr Derby) to renew the Treaty, pertinently remarks:

"We exceedingly doubt whether any treaty could be procured on the basis proposed by Mr Derby which would be acceptable or of permanent advantage to this province. The free list must include at least the natural productions of the country and especially must it include the coarse grains. The suggestion that wheat alone, which the Americans absolutely require for their finer brands of flour, should be free, and that all other grains should be dutiable, may be a very wise suggestion in the interests of the American people, but seeing that for wheat less than for any other cereal we require the American market, it is hardly such an one as would meet with favor in Canada. We are quite prepared at any moment that the Americans may solicit us thereto to enter into negotiations with them either for the renewal of the old treaty or for the adoption of another possessing its essential features. The genius of the people of British America is in favor of the fullest and most unrestricted commercial intercourse not only with the people of the United States, but with those of other countries as well; and in obedience to that view, we should hail with pleasure the return of a considerate reason for the part of our American neighbor. But it is important for them to remember that the position is somewhat changed since the treaty of 1855 was passed—something changed even since the negotiations for its renewal which took place last year. British Americans have learned a spirit of self-reliance in commercial matters; they have found that, important as the American market is to them, it is quite possible not only to live, but to prosper without it, and they are disposed, therefore, in any negotiations which may be entered upon, to stand upon their rights as an independent, self-governing and self-sustaining community. So soon as the authorities at Washington are willing to seek a renewal of friendly trade relations on these terms, they will find the authorities and people of this country quite ready to meet them. But having made every effort to secure a continuance of reciprocal free trade without effect, and having discovered that we can get on very well without it, we are disposed to say that the first step towards negotiations must come from our neighbors."

Thursday, May 30th.

Municipal Council—A City Market.

The Council held a special meeting yesterday afternoon to consider the matter of a City Market. The Mayor and Councillors Gowen, Gibbs, Hebbard and Trahey were present, and the Council resolved itself into Committee with Mr Gowen in the chair. Mr J. P. Davies' written proposition, offering the premises (two lots) on Fort street, known as the Cattle Market, to the Corporation on certain conditions, was read. The Committee appointed to confer with Mr Davies thought there was some variation in the communication with that of the verbal understanding, which was to the effect that four lots would be set apart for the market. It was thought that four lots would be required for future purposes, and without such a stipulation it was useless to entertain the question. The Council did not favor the notion of giving a monopoly to sell all cattle which might be sent to the city for sale, nor did it feel inclined to lease the premises for a number of years. The consideration of a proposition to lease a portion of the premises as a public pound was deferred. After a lengthy discussion the following, moved by Mr McDonald, was agreed to as a basis for negotiation:

An agreement for 10 years of the market on lots No. — to be set apart for two days in each week for a public market, and also a place for the sale of stock; at all other times the premises to be at the disposal of Mr Davies; but if stalls are to be fixed by the Council the City to receive 3/4 of gross proceeds of rent of stalls. Also 1/4 of gross commission on all auction sales to be made at the market. Sale of cattle throughout the City to be on two certain days to be fixed by the Council, Mr Davies to be bound to make all alterations and everything else for keeping the market in a clean and proper manner; put up all necessary buildings subject to the approval of the Council from time to time; Mr Davies to be bound to double the size of the present premises whenever the Council think it necessary that such enlargement should be made, the Council to have the privilege to purchase the four lots at any time during the ten years at a valuation. For the non-fulfillment of the agreement Mr Davies to be liable to pay a penalty to the Corporation to be hereafter fixed.

The Committee rose and reported progress and the Council adjourned till Tuesday evening next.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT—Mr Lachapelle, the boatbuilder, met with a singular accident yesterday. He was in the act of descending the stairs that lead from the boat house to the water, when his left foot tripped upon a nail and he was thrown forward, the whole weight of his body resting for an instant on the left knee, and notwithstanding the limb did not come in contact with any object, the weight was sufficient to break the knee-cap. The sufferer was seized by a friend who chanced to stand on the stairs and prevented from falling into the water. Dr. Davis, jr., was called in to set the bone. The force with which the bone snapped was so great as to burst the leg of the pants.

A WORRY OBJECT—Mrs E. R. Thomas yesterday, with the consent of the subscribers, paid into the treasury of the two hospitals, in equal proportion, about forty dollars, being the amount raised to form a ladies' purse in the Regatta on Queen's Birthday, and for which no entries were made. We are glad to know that through the efforts of Mrs Thomas the wants of the needy sick have not been overlooked.

FOR SITKA—The steamer Fideliter sailed for Sitka at nine o'clock last night. She had twelve passengers and seventy tons of freight. Among the passengers we noticed W. Kohl and son, P. O'Dwyer, David Shipper and son—all of this city. Some of the passengers design going into business at New Archangel, and will have their stores or tents ready opened and stocked when the Oriflamme (which will leave San Francisco about the 6th of June) arrives there with an anticipated load of passengers. A gentleman who went passenger in the Fideliter will act as Sitka correspondent of the Colonist.

We observe in the window of Hibben & Carswell a map on which, it is said, Mr Waddington has worked for several years. It represents the different ranges of mountains on the Mainland and Vancouver Island, together with the passes which have been explored through the Rocky Mountains for a railroad, and Mr Waddington's proposed overland route via the Yellowhead Pass. The trails and wagon-roads are also laid down in colors. The map, at this time, when Confederation seems imminent, possesses a peculiar interest.

THE ANNEXATION EMISSARY—The Columbian thus "touches up" the Annexation Emissary who left in the last steamer for San Francisco to raise the "needful."—"Mr McMillan, of the Annexation organ, has gone to San Francisco for the purpose of negotiating the immediate transfer of British Columbia to the United States. It is supposed that Mr McMillan and Mr Leonard McClure will proceed to Washington in connection with the movement, where they will be assisted by Felix O'Byrne."

TO BE SOLD—The British ship Vortigern, now lying at Trahey's yard, will be sold at public auction, by Mr Main, on the 7th June. The vessel, it will be remembered, was laden with lumber for Sydney, and sprang leak off Cape Flattery during a terrific gale last winter, when she sought this harbor for repairs. Her owners in Australia have just ordered that she be sold. The Vortigern is only about eight years old, and is regarded as a fine ship.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER—The steamer Enterprise returned yesterday afternoon from New Westminster with a few passengers, among whom were Captain Oldfield, R.N., F. J. Barnard, Sheriff Elliott, Mr Dally, Captain Mout, and J. A. Webster. The news from the mines continues of an encouraging character.

AN OLD COON—James Wright, an incorrigible old drunkard, who has been convicted before Mr Pemberton of succumbing to his weakness more times than he has hairs on his head, was yesterday again fined 5s. for being too demonstrative in the celebration of the Queen's birthday.

MUSIC ON THE RACE TRACK—The Rifle Corps Band and Maguire's Brass Band performed at the course on Tuesday during the progress of the horse races. Their services were rendered gratuitously, and the strains were the more euphonious on that account.

MAINLAND ASSIZES.—A notice in the Gazette announces that a Court of Assize and general Gaol delivery will be held at Yale on Monday, 3rd June; at Quenelmouth, on Tuesday, 25th June; and at Richfield, on Monday, the 1st July.

ASSAULT.—A mad, named Jack Smith, was yesterday brought before Mr Pemberton on a charge of brutally assaulting another named Frederick Everstye, convicted and fined £5. Everstye was kicked and cuffed to a shocking degree by his assailant.

THE Perseverance Coal Mining Company have on their claim, at Comox, a vein of magnetic ironstone, fifty feet in thickness, in close proximity to fire-clay limestone, and a splendid seam of coal.

CLEANING.—The gutters of Fort street between Government and Broad streets, were yesterday cleaned by means of water from the Water Company's hydrant forced through a length of Fire Department hose.

REPAIRING.—The chingang are engaged in repairing the Rock Bay bridge and re-metalling the road. The gang has performed more real, practical service this year than ever before.

THE MEDICAL BILL.—An article from Alfred Waddington, Esq., on the Medical Bill, appears this morning. It is an excellent review of the measure, and exposes the defects of the law in a masterly manner.

THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency the Governor and Mrs Seymour are expected down on the Malacca on Tuesday. It is said that during his stay here His Excellency will sail round the Island.

THE COLUMBIAN estimates the number of Indians who worried through the "rainy season" at the Capital on Friday last, at 4000. Poor fellows!

ARRIVED HOME.—D. M. Lang, Esq., and family, and Mr McCullough, formerly connected with the Bank of British Columbia in this Colony, have reached England.

THE ship Cesarewitch sailed for Nanaimo on Tuesday, to take in coal for Sitka.

AN association is forming in London to promote compulsory education. Its originators are chiefly the men who coalesced last year for the purpose of forcing upon the attention of Government the state of the sick in the metropolitan workhouses.

ASCENSION DAY.—This being Ascension day, service will be conducted at Christ Church and St. John's, at eleven a. m., also at the Catholic Church.

DUE.—The second quarter of the Municipal rates is now due and payable to the Town Clerk. Interested parties had better step up to the captain's office and settle.

THE Sparrowhawk, with Chief Justice Needham's family and Mrs Pearce on board, returned from New Westminster on Tuesday evening.

THE bark Heversham, hence for Sydney, Australia, with lumber, has reached her destination.

Two thousand beef cattle and three thousand sheep have just been driven into Kamloops by Jerome Harper.

THE ACTIVA will leave San Francisco for Victoria on Saturday next.

The Medical Bill.

MESSRS EDITORS.—A short notice appeared in your columns a few days ago on the Medical Ordinance, which passed the Legislative Council this session. An editorial also appeared in the Morning News, a day or two before, on the same subject; but in neither case has it been fully handled, so that a few further remarks may not be out of place.

And in the first place, may I ask, has the want of such a bill been felt? or has it occasioned complaints? or did the public here (who are said to be always discontented and complaining) ever ask for it? No, nothing of the kind. Then who did? Why the doctors, who have been striving for years past to get such a bill passed in Vancouver Island, and who alone assert that it was wanted. Now, the evident object of such an Ordinance must be either to protect the public as against the doctors, (a thing which I could understand) or else to protect the doctors against the public; and since the doctors alone desire it and were the authors of the bill, we have a prima facie right to conclude that it was got up for their own benefit. But before coming to any rash conclusion, let us look into the Ordinance itself.

Clauses I, II, III, IV, provide "for the registration, upon application of any person possessed of any diploma, license, or privilege, conferring or evidencing the qualifications to practise medicine or surgery, from any school, college, society or faculty of medicine or surgery, either in the United Kingdom or in a foreign country, requiring a compulsory course of study during three years—Together with his own affidavit to that effect, and that he has not lost the same by reason of misconduct."

To all which I will answer: 1st. That no diploma can confer qualifications which the aspirant must first have acquired somehow and somewhere, but not necessarily in the schools; and that the diploma, however carefully bestowed, (which is not always the case) can only evidence the qualification, but never confer it, in a medical point of view.

2d. That the words "United Kingdom or foreign countries" do not comprehend the Colonies. A sad omission—and yet we are told that the bill was carefully compiled! The original draught, however, was infinitely more stringent; so much so, that a certain M.D here, and not one of the worst, would have been excluded, if not others.

3d. A doctor without "losing his diploma by reason of misconduct" may have become a careless, worthless practitioner, a drunkard, or what not, since leaving home; a thing not uncommon in colonial life. And yet his own affidavit is to be taken on the subject. So that a thoroughly worthless, perhaps half-racked, unreliable doctor, with a diploma, is allowed to practice; while the unpretending skillful practitioner, skillful because he has practised perhaps in more countries than one, (very possibly during the late war) but who unfortunately has not studied his three years in a lawful institution, is excluded in the interest of the public.

The end of clause IV., provides (also I suppose in the interest of the public) "that nothing in the bill shall prevent any one possessing a diploma, who is now practicing in the Colony, from continuing to practice as heretofore, and to use the above distinction." Dentists also, and, further on, medical officers on full pay in the army and navy are exempted from the formalities of the bill.

Clause VII. enacts that "no person shall after the 1st of January 1868, be entitled to recover charges for any medical or surgical advice, or for any operation performed, or for any medicine prescribed or supplied unless so registered;" and by clause VIII., any person pretending to be, or take the title of a physician, doctor of Medicine, Licentiate in medicine and surgery, bachelor of medicine, surgeon, general practitioner, or apothecary, or any name, title, addition or description, implying that he is licensed and registered under this Ordinance, or that he is recognised by law as above, shall "on summary conviction, &c., pay a fine of \$100 to be levied by distress," &c.

To all which I will answer: 1st. Since the Ordinance is such a good one, and was so much wanted by the public, why, in the interest of that public, has its execution been deferred for eight months, and the colony left in the meanwhile in the same lamentable plight?

2d. Since apothecaries are included in the Bill, why is there no mention of their employes, or drug clerks—so called by our neighbors—and who more frequently put up the prescriptions than their masters? Now here is another grave omission. If it be true, however, as it is sometimes said, that apothecaries make use of their apprentices and young clerks in order to ascertain the effects of new medicines, novel prescriptions and the like, it is possible that the latter may have had the most experience of the two in the materia medica line.

3d. Nobody can deny the propriety of hiring druggists on assuming titles to which

they have no right; and yet it may be doubted whether this clause will effect the object for which it was evidently intended. Merit will out wherever it be, "and an unlawful practitioner"—the definition is amusing—who inspires confidence, will only have to put "Doctor unlicensed" at the end of his name to attract more notice and practice than the lawful but inferior M.D.

4th. If a penalty is enacted on those who pretend to be doctors without having a diploma, what penalty ought there not to be levied on those who pretend to be doctors and surgeons merely because they have one, who cripple their patients, or blundering over the diagnosis, exhibit the wrong medicines and destroy them? sad occurrences, which we have all had the misfortune to see here. Now, the day that a government grants exclusive rights to any set of practitioners, she becomes to a certain extent responsible for their acknowledged skill; and any instance of gross malpractice should accordingly be severely punished by fine or otherwise—for such are the consequences of meddling with things that ought to be left alone.

But we are told that still stronger protections are afforded in Europe; that a patient who has been ill treated can always sue for damages; and that the feeling of honor on this subject is such among the faculty, that eminent practitioners in England and elsewhere have been known to destroy themselves rather than survive the blunders they had committed. All this is true, and we know also, that among the Japanese the savans and other distinguished personages are in the habit of disembowelling themselves when they have transgressed. But we could hardly propose such a measure to our doctors, to say nothing of the frightful loss of life which might ensue.

But to return to Europe, and the diplomas granted there. Medicine is not an exact science; and the disputes, the wranglings, the contradictory decisions, which have taken place at different times in the medical institutions there, are enough to shake any man's confidence in their infallibility. For instance, a prize was awarded in the University of Paris, more than fifty years after the discovery of the circulation of the blood in England, for a thesis proving it to be untrue! After this, more than fifty years were occupied in discussing the use of antimonial wine, which was severely prohibited on the continent and encouraged in England. A century ago bleedings were common on every occasion, but they are now gone out of fashion, as if there could be a fashion in matters which concern life and death! And when the virtues of bark were discovered, or rather made known to the world by a Spanish lady of rank, it took years to overcome the opposition of the doctors, because the discovery had not been made by a "lawful practitioner" so that Frederic the Great was near dying of ague in consequence. Then again, in our own time, have we not the homoeopathic treatment and the allopathic treatment, concerning which lawful doctors are so divided that some have even fought on the subject. In short, there would be no certainties which might be quoted, from Hippocrates' time down to our own days.

And yet I can understand that in the centres of civilization and learning, amidst so many universities, colleges, and eminent professors, there may be some practicality in refusing to allow an outsider to practice, when the public can so easily procure the very best advice. But without wishing to cast any reflection on our own practitioners, some of whom really understand Latin, and to whom at any rate I would willingly entrust my life, they can hardly consider themselves as representing the summities of the science; or if any of them did, he who could entertain such a notion must have a very exalted imagination. And yet it is for these gentlemen to be created, where those alone who have licenses shall have a lawful right to shoot their darts, and miss, maim or kill their victims, as the case may be.

Another absurdity of the bill is that Indians will incur its penalties; for some of them pretend to be physicians (see clause viii). The Indians, however, have a certain cure for ague, and another for the tapeworm, which is more than our doctors had a century ago, or still have for the latter; and their surgeons set limbs straight and well, which is more than can be said of some of our own.

In order to amend this piece of legislative nonsense, the Morning News proposes "a Board of Examiners, and that the stranger at the time of registering here should undergo an examination in such branches of the profession as he may choose to engage in." The idea is not a bad one; for after all, a compulsory study of three years offers no other guarantee on the part of the young practitioners than that he has been crammed. He may or may not have been idle, inattentive or stupid; but what is certain is, that at first he must lack experience, and that afterwards if wanting in quick observation, discernment and sound judgment, he will never make but a sorry doctor. We would therefore suggest that the science of lumps and bumps be called in to the aid of the examiners, so as to ascertain the general or partial development of his mental organs; their combined results, and whether he be more or less provided with the necessary faculties and propensities for his profession, or the contrary. It would be a matter of considerable satisfaction to the public on the arrival of a new doctor or surgeon to know for instance, whether the sentiment of self-esteem predominated; whether he possessed the organ of acquisitiveness (in money matters especially), and if so that of adhesiveness, and to what extent; but above all whether the organ of destructiveness be amply developed.

Among the remaining clauses of the Ordinance, Sections ix and x provide for the punishment of false registrations and declarations, and the following ones for the enforcement and application of the fines, which with the fees "are to go for the support of the Colony!" a thing much wanted.

To conclude, the Ordinance presents in my mind a poor specimen of legislation; incomplete as regards the object sought to be attained, and most unsatisfactory in all respects.

ALFRED WADDINGTON. Victoria, May 28th, 1867.

ch the ablest staff was is up again this year—as bees, but votes are not

The market may be very flat, for little has to science; and, besides, purchases of last year and it is claimed as hard-ly demand a second they have already sold this infamous corruption for all this month it may be asked.

MAKING THEIR TRUSTS—THE INNOCENTS directors of the Comed promotion of the job-holders? Not a bit of individual profit they are their own pockets that lessly squandering the and draining "the secret been the custom for to struggle and intrigue ions on the Board of ling railroad companies and form the staple of the Stock Boards, that the management as to a stock suddenly; and to depress as to elect them "the inside track," daring operators and capital, they can safely advance of their prede- their Company Board, "short," according as they have agreed, is call- the stock. Their in- kept a profound secret ckholders and the out- they are all primed, ven—the mice is freed the ducks is heard all If they have decided God help the holders "margins," and nobody else.

A MILLION BAGGED. rigging with "a little character, in which the company unexpected- to one-half the usual say without the slight Treasury was plethoric the usual dividend. the stock; now with a up, until men started lyzed to see a stock, 260 sink to 119. The sea million out of one ight 50,000 shares at nces on a large por- tance near that fig- man. The destruction ong the smaller biras tite of the street—was Their lamentations ear. A similar game most every leading rail- tors sit like spiders in a favorable opportu- their victims; and yet ide buyers will delibe g it blind," and before are raised out of their at so few Wall street capital survive much The millionaire, in the

Council.

EDAY, May 28, 1867. ing, His Worship the ed Stephen Whitley ated Biggs & Co. to street. e Coast Directory was the Corporation. granted permission to ward to Rae street. was instructed to as- sary to streets, and to ing of the Council. til Wednesday, at 2

ey Court. [See Needham.]

DAY, May 28, 1867. Last examination notice of discharge

up for first examina- oined creditor's as- a fortnight. in this estate, F. V. collect the debts due

Co.—Assignee's costs indicated a bankrupt in H. Kohlmann for ordered to be paid.

IN CONFEDERACY.—March 16th, says: seem to be in a panic eration, which they nroe doctrine, as it a kingdom on the hey think that if Viceroy he will soon not quite see what d of. Till Canada the Viceroy cannot arates from England f the English Army uch less formidable hat is it they dis- f a monarchy? A er all, only a Gov- much diminished

Saturday's Gazette ned by the Queen on of the Victoria on persons serving the Colonies, and of gallantry in the

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, June 4, 1867.

Colonial Finances.

The present situation of our Government is that of a man who has fallen over a precipice, and who, while shooting downward with fearful velocity towards certain destruction, endeavors to break his fall by clutching convulsively at the twigs and shrubs that clothe the rocky face of the cliff. The instinct of self-preservation is quite as strong in governments as in individuals. Drowning men have been known to catch at straws, and governments are notorious the world over, when reduced to the last extremity, for imposing grievous burdens upon the people in the vain hope that by so doing they may avert impending disaster. We do not say that the Government of this Colony is about to load us with a heavier weight of taxation than we have yet been called upon to bear, simply because it has not the power to do so; but it is engaged in quite as improper a business. It is trying to conceal the true state of affairs from the Home Government—to cover over the results of mismanagement and imbecility—by attempting to show that its affairs are in a perfectly solvent state, at a time when it is borrowing money in London at twelve per cent to pay the interest accruing on a loan obtained at six per cent; at a time, too, when it is so deeply indebted to the local branches of two English Banks that it dare not deposit its meagre funds with either. Except it be from an instinct of self-preservation, why Governor Seymour and his advisers are thus attempting to avert a calamity that must inevitably overtake them, we are at a loss to understand. They cannot hope for an increased revenue except through a considerable accession to the population of the Colony; and what prospect is there of any such accession, at least for the next twelve months? Public credit is at an end, public servants are unpaid, public improvements are stopped, and the very wheels of Government will soon cease to revolve for want of money. The fact is, nothing short of a miracle on the part of the Home Government can save our Government from bankruptcy—hopeless, ten-cents-on-the-dollar bankruptcy. And Governmental bankruptcy is really the best thing that could befall the country. It would force the Home Government to substitute a more economical form of Government; to guarantee the payment of our debt, and to speedily join us to the Confederacy on the Eastern side of the Rocky Mountains. Once let our bills be dishonored in the London market, and the scales will drop from the eyes of the English people; the idea that has obtained too long at the Colonial Office that we are rolling in wealth and abundantly able to pay a portion of the National debt of Great Britain, would be dissipated. Disagreeable as the task may be, the Home Government should be told in unmistakable language that the Colony is rushing into debt at the rate of \$350,000 per annum; and that, so far from its being able to redeem its bonds, it is really unable to pay the interest upon them.

Reciprocity.

Really, we shall have to stop noticing our morning cotemporary altogether if he continues to write rank nonsense in his "leaders"—we shall, indeed. Yesterday the unfortunate wight who has assumed the quill during the absence of a beggling "tramp" through America of his "chief," attempted to show—because the Hamilton Spectator has declared that, although a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty would be very desirable, it must not be a one-sided affair—that therefore the Canadians are not in favor of Reciprocity. Following the same line of argument, if our cotemporary went to purchase a horse on credit, and the owner objected to the security, the objection would be tantamount to saying that the owner did not wish to sell the animal. Now, the American Commissioner, Mr Derby, in his report, proposes to admit

duty free into the States certain articles of Canadian production, and to shut out others of Canadian manufacture, while he would claim the right to introduce into Canada every article of American production and manufacture that could find a market there. Under the same unequal rule, the Americans might say to British Columbia, while arranging a treaty for reciprocal trade, if you will admit our goods duty free, we will let your coal fit to burn of our own; but as we have plenty of timber you must pay us a duty on your lumber. Such a treaty would not be a reciprocal one, and we should be very silly to consent to any such arrangement, even at the risk of being told that we are not anxious to secure reciprocity. But there is no use in "throwing pearls before swine," any more than there is in attempting to teach the pro tem. editor of the News common sense. The "chief," with his famous "scrapbook," was bad enough; but the person he has left behind with a pair of scissors and a well-thumbed copy of Harper's Weekly is really unbearable.

Saturday, June 1st.

A DEFECT IN THE INDIAN LIQUOR LAW.—F. Anthony and Jean Couns, were arrested by the Police on Thursday—the first for selling a bottle of spirits to a squaw, and the latter for permitting the same to be sold. On the prisoner Couns was found \$315. Anthony was convicted on the charge of selling and was fined \$50 or three months' imprisonment. With regard to Couns, it was ascertained upon reference to the new Indian liquor law recently passed at Westminster, that there is no punishment provided for a person who permits liquor to be given to an Indian—the Act only prescribing a punishment for those who sell or give—and the magistrate reluctantly liberated the fellow, notwithstanding it was shown that he had given the squaw fifty cents with which to purchase the stuff from Anthony. This is a serious defect in the law. Under the Indian Act the party who permitted the sale was held to deserve as heavy punishment as the party who vended it. The law that punishes for selling liquor to Indians is a very absurd one, no doubt, but while the legislators who believed in its necessity were engaged in framing it, they might as well have made it sufficiently stringent to embrace all classes of offenders.

The Hudson Bay Company, we understand, have parties out exploring the route from Gardiner's Canal to Fraser River, with a view to securing a route by which there will be the smallest possible amount of land travel. It is claimed that, with the exception of one or two short portages, water communication is continuous by this proposed route.

Two Boilers were yesterday raised from the Princess Royal at the H. B. Co's shears. One of the boilers is intended for the Enterprise and the other for H. M. surveying steamer Beaver. The Enterprise boiler was made at the establishment of Messrs Napier, London. Both are excellent pieces of workmanship.

FOR THE FRASER.—The Enterprise with freight and twenty passengers left the Company's wharf yesterday morning for the Fraser. Messrs Lamb, Nathan, Campbell, Walker and Barnard were amongst the departures.

FOR HONOLULU, S. I.—Messrs Janion, Green & Rhodes advertise the schooner Alburn for Honolulu with immediate despatch.

The Opening Day of the Great Paris Exposition.

PARIS, April 1st.—The perfectly level plain of the Champ de Mars, a year ago a hard parade ground, has been transformed into a wonderful fair ground, out of the midst of which arises an almost circular edifice of iron and glass, in shape like a vast boiler of concentric rings, pierced transversely by fifty avenues which radiate from a garden at the centre, where four huge fountains fling perpetual crystal. Under the awnings of this garden there are places for rest, and two of the broadest streets bisect it at right angles, while the two circular galleries immediately west of it are wholly filled with paintings and statuary. The outer rings are each devoted to some grand department of manufacture, and the nations are so arranged in segments proportionate to the quantity of their goods that the transverse streets divide them from each other. Thus a visitor interested in silk, woolen and cotton fabrics has but to keep one circular route continuously to pass in order the wares in that speciality of every existing nation. Without the greatest circle of them all, next to the park, the restaurant of each nation lies, its food confined to the dishes and its liquors to those beverages which are current at home; while the large park encompassing the whole, is taken up with the characteristic buildings of particular lands, and experimental structures appertaining to the arts, sciences and amusements; the borders of the Champ de Mars, on the extreme outer rectangle are lined with large warehouses where great pieces of machinery are exposed, and the gates or turnstiles giving admission to the whole are placed at frequent intervals between these

warehouses or annexes. The classification, both as to palaces and grounds, extends to five continents, and the Monroe doctrine becomes scrupulously respected, we shall find the thirteen States arrayed with Mexico, Peru and Patagonia, while Great Britain and France divide about half the world between them.

You must consider, before you look down from this bill of the Trocadero upon the Exhibition, that it is meant to be a complete epitome of the world, performing within its grounds all the functions of all races—sleeping only excepted. The steam that drives the engines, the folly that relieves toil, the drinking, eating and worshipping of every species of man must be made and warehoused here. You see out of the infinite number of towers and quays that at first confuses you, a broad vestibule as wide as Broadway and 800 feet long opening straight from the bridge of Jena to the Palace. This is carpeted with green vellum spangled with goldbees, the emblem of the Bonapartes, and every foot of it surmounted with the flag of an independent nation. Flowers and statues line it on either side; the Imperial standards of tricolors, banderoles and oriflammes are flung from two great gonfalon masts at the north end of the sky and the bridge of Jena through the sky as if the tinted clouds had descended to the Egyptian adjoin the national crest and the Assyrian lion pierces the sky and the twinkle of artificial lakes that discharge under an iron bridge into the animated Seine. A railway depot, whose rails go flying through the air and sapping a block of houses alternately to pass the river and thread the city, is equalled in spaciousness nearest the eye by a great international club-house for the Boursois of the valley of the river goes the right among the purple and palaced hills and dark forests to the left under its marble bridges, a score in number, pointing at its various angles, now to the far dome of the Pantheon, now to the towers of Notre Dame—now to the steep of Montmartre and the tombstones in the groves of Pere la Chaise.

Standing at the bridge next nearest the city on this bright Monday morning, you see the quays filling with people. Nurses and cabmen, men in blue frocks, and old gentlemen in hats of curving brims, invalids in chairs and crutches, foreigners of every garb and hue, are pouring down the stone river sides and dividing the bridge into two deep columns, one of which is bound for the palace and the other for the Trocadero. The street beside them is filled with a stream of vehicles, all of which pass the bridge and divide on the other bank into similar columns, the most numerous and plebeian of which is composed of visitors who will enter the palace by a side gate, paying four dollars in gold a head, while the other represents the dignitaries of State and the great Ambassadors, with the legislative bodies, who are to other words, to pay their respects as he comes in, in a great lumbering stage coach, Marquis of Townshend come up, footmen in powdered hair and padded calves clinging behind; now, in a plain barouche, very feeble looking under his black wig, the venerable, Rossini rides; again, the beautiful daughters of Beck with dash up in a barouche and two gray Senators follow, talking politics together. Here is Berryer, the lion of Marsailles, in talk with Tuiers, the historian, who is speculating and pinched of face; M de Girardin and wife come after, equal in importance, and he is the first journalist of Europe, a fidgety figure, obstinate in his demands; now the Countess of Jersey succeeds, very beautiful, her outriders scattering things as they wheel the curb; and in the carriage of Prince Napoleon—who is not present, being disgusted with his cousin and all his cousin's jobs—the still spry king of George Sand flashes by, careful as a girl in her attire, and only a thread or two of gray to line her luxuriant tresses; the careless young man in the barouche, almost a boy in dress and beard is Gustave Dore, the foremost genius of our time; behind, rolls in state ponderosity the Duchess de More, the sister by marriage to the Emperor—a Demidoff of Russia, slender and fair, and young, and a widow of the best business gambler in France; to her alternates Couture, the painter of the Roman decadences, come from his retirement to see his students' canvasses; next rides Hiram Haines of Alabama, the representative of the only Southern State, a serious faced man, who has accepted the political situation, and come here to induce emigration to his State; a pause brings along the American banker Monroe, close by Dr Carey of Buffalo, both driving in barouches; then the Prussian General, Von Bonin—very fat and whiskered and self-important—closes in with the Ottoman Minister, in turban and cashmere, his scimitar at his girdle; the terrible grim face of Liszt, the pianist, drifts by like a nightmare, and Jules Janin, the orator, city and lazy, anticipates the thin, high, bloodless face of Alfonso de Lamartine. When these have gone, with other hundreds, all known for birth, genius or pocket, we hear a feeble cry of Vive l'Empereur, and coming down the right bank of the river, through the Tuilleries gardens, under the shaft of Luxor, which marks the site of the guillotine, three coaches are seen with golden-laced outsiders and a squad of helmeted officers from the Centre Garde galloping around them. An officer on a racing horse clears the way; the obsequious Gens d'Armes, mounted back their horses, trained not to kick against the people, and falling back in dense lines, the strangers and citizens used to the plentiful livery, see in the foremost carriage the Emperor and the Empress; Their horses are ridden, not driven! The Emperor is habited in a dark brown overcoat, a high silk hat, bent at the rim, dark vest and breeches, and on his breast he wears the order of a Chevalier of the Legion

Honor. A diamond pin shines in his bosom, and he wears a fob chain with a dialytic the people give him by raising their hats, he is seen to smile in an automaton and wooden way, and to be a thick set man of more body than legs, with very little neck in length and a good deal of billow breadth to it, as if it fattened on fluids. His face is swarthy and swollen, crossed by a waxed mustache which hides the mouth, but the jaws are square and shaven, and darkly outlined on his white necktie; he has a fair character nose, alert ears and grizzled hair, but his eyes are gray and baffling, set under them at any gleam, without talk or confidence in looking out from the tail of a squirrel that winks from its nest. The lower half the face is all animal, the upper all sphynx—and this is the Emperor of France. The Empress, who bows very sweetly and very often, inviting attention rather than responding to it, is attired in her most becoming robes—a purple brown satin dress with a long trail, and velvet bonnet to match, neatly cut and richly laced and looped; around her shoulders a black satin cloak with velvet trimmings gives fullness with shapeliness to her lightened elegant waist, and her color is which are always full of soft and fascinating expression. She looks younger but not too young for her husband, but not too old when she dars go abroad with the Emperor, and the Queen's background is kept at home, and the Queen's background is the middle aged and the passed set, in dress or preposterous toilettes. Judged by her companions of yesterday, I have no hesitation in saying that Eugenie was bewitching.

When these have reached the head of the bridge of Jena, a procession of a thousand terracers, laboring on the Trocadero hill, come up with tricolor flags in their dirt coats and one of them, advancing, presents the Empress with a bouquet. His brethren shout very heartily here, for these workmen take the government bread every day, and thanked them prettily, the carriages proceed down the aisle of the bridge. Two gigantic stand in rude muscularity on the brink of the bridge. When the Empress has passed them, a single cannon speaks once along the running river. Then a signal flag waves back to the Tuilleries the tidings that His Highness has safely arrived. Immediately, a note of the buglers, the whole hidden interior of the Exhibition trembles with the simultaneous throbbing of a dozen martial bands. The people along the crowded quays within all steam is set to action at once; the wheels revolve and engines ply, while gangs of men in each of the departments beat stoutly with mallet and loom.

Upon the interior platform all the bodies of dignitaries are assembled, and the exhibitors are at their places, while in each department its National Commission is drawn up to be presented to the monarch. Beneath this pavilion the sovereigns alight, and the Prince and Princess Murat, the Duke of Leichtenberg, the Count of Flanders, the Prince of Orange and Princess Mathilde come on and pay homage. Princess Mathilde is an elderly, plainly dressed, renowned for her overdy parties chiefly. The Prince of Orange is heir to the throne of Holland, and has forgotten the liberal traditions of his race; he is a plegmatic looking young man. The Duke de Leichtenberg represents the Czar of Russia, and the Princess Murat is a pretty young married woman, whom they married at a time she was thought to be a girl, and she is thought to want to be married. To these gravely speaking, the Emperor and wife pass where, in the portal of the grand vestibule, stands the head of the Cabinet, Botha, a strong faced, amiable man, one of the best props of the throne, and the battered visage of old Marshal Vaillant, the grandson of a shoemaker, who is replete with decorations, butward faced beside the stature of Hausman, the Prefect of the Seine and the Emperor's greatest reliance. With these and others are the Prefect of Police, the Fouches, the Educational censor, and Duruy, who is a Bureau because he wrote a Napoleonic School History.

There are no words said, nor is there any ceremony. Quickly the couple and their suite pass from stage to stage, looking at little, shaking hands with many bearded strangers, applauded at every new stage; and so, among piles of unpacked boxes, under shelted canopies, and hanging draperies, they glide, till the route has been traversed, and they are ready to depart. There were few epideics, except two, which I will relate. An English exhibitor, unable to comprehend why a monarch should walk upon the naked stairs, spread a piece of carpet before his stall, on which the Imperial party trod. Loyalty having got the better of the shopkeeper, was directly succeeded by a business spirit, and he attempted to pull up the carpet should not soil it. He was swept along by a thousand rushing folks, and he cried loudly for policemen to help him in the rescue. These, suspecting an attempt at assassination, came up with their rapiers, cut off the tail of the Emperor's staff, and gave up the carpet torn to shreds. Here ended dignitarily the last imitator of Sir Walter Raleigh.

In the Swedish department the Emperor stepped aside with Moustier, one of his Ministers, and a confidential friend of his late half-brother, the Duc de Moray. An American semi-official, who was close by, heard the younger gentleman say:

'Il faut beau temps,' which means: 'The weather is fine.'

Moustier replied: 'Meteorologically and politically.'

To which the answer was: 'Indeed, I never saw such happy skies, socially, physically or officially. There is war nowhere; we are in a fair way to get Luxembourg under our wing; the season opens well for visitors. What else?'

'The American treaty with Russia,' said the Emperor. 'I think it means nothing.' 'Russian America,' said Moustier, 'temptatiously, is a good place to cut it.'

'But it is a strategic place, on a great strait like Suez,' iterated the Emperor. They have a description between each other could act conjointly—'est ce pas?'

'The Yankee,' said Moustier, 'neither makes war for jealousy, like the Magellan, nor treaties for vanity like France. This is a canard.'

I may add that the great piece of news the morning the Exhibition opened was the alleged cession of all Russian America to the United States for \$7,000,000. The man who told me this I do not remember well enough to go to his security, but it sounds plausible.

I reserve a description of the interior of the Palace till the next mail, and now go to some of its environs. Twice the dimensions of the great circle of the Exhibition, which has been not inaptly compared to a monstrous gnomometer, is the park environing it 1000 yards in length and in breadth 300. Sixty edifices are interposed in this; 2000 trees of good umbraeous growth are planted in it; five lakes is intercrossed with artistic irregularity by seventy paths and drives and comprehends within it one edifice of every architecture known to civilized man. If you enter from the great portal on the side of the Seine and turn off the broad vestibule on either side, you meet successively a Spanish theatre, where the Gitanos dance to the clinking jinglers of castanets; a Chinese booth where jongleurs impale each other and eat red hot ship every day and in the English language; a hospital where any of the wounded in the relief, either by machinery receive gurgles Moresque; a French ball where the girls in the caucan throw their feet into the spheres, waltzing eccentrically to the music of Fra Diavolo; an international theatre, where at alternate hours, a troupe of every known nation, from Fejish dancers to negro minstrels make hilarity; a lake of clear water filled with the trout of Fontainebleau that Bonaparte used to feed, a tropical aquarium where you can see a weak copy of Hugo's Devil Fish catching spiders and minicathedral brown as if with black branch with masses from noon till dark; chalets of the Swiss such as grow on their miniature precipices; Swedish and Russian shops and huts grotesquely carved, where canes are sold as food and the reindeer's horned branches from the gables; a mock man inhabited by real Georgian girls, not prepossessing enough to keep close to their country and many Chinese pagodas of porcelain, where Confucius looks contempt at the outside barbarians; Japanese households, with two of their countrywomen and a pair of little footed wives or grass widows from double kernels in them; strange houses for rare lamps and engines; cooking furnaces that make such dishes as would turn a Christian stomach though it had forty coats. Innumerable pavilions of rustic patterns, scaled by kissing flowers with thirsty cups; kiosques and ornate stations, which blow music and the tinkling of bells on every quivering sunbeam; when they open the Thousand and One Nights end call the gent in their opium smoke; observatories where the telescopes swing all day; and tiny rivers trickling off through pebbly bottoms, turning little mills; while in the air great windmills, like as in a Dutchman's dream, and over all the light-house, 130 feet in the clouds, flings its solid calcium glare into the constellations to rival their fixed blaze. By day the garden is a green convalescence after the cramped theatricals of the Exhibition, when the tints of a Continental day mock the painted glazes of the Babel interior: here stroll the little girls, half-way over womanhood, the soft lights fading from their faces were the ruddiness of thoughtful and dawdling ambitions making deeper tints, while the great English dames stagger down the walks in the beneficence of their middle age, and florid ladies of Germany, all of one fervid flax, rise up in the perspective like some metamorphosed field of overripe grain. Midst these you see the American girl, delicately eyed, speaking heart, and light thought, and purity in every modest step. Light of foot and shy of presence the noblest and least ambitious contribution the world has given. At night, when the banners are quiet within the broad palace, and in the grasses the tapers glisten as if they were burning drops of dew, and gaperies of the garden start into life, and in the cafes chautin the globes of light fall upon beautiful singers, twirling the tambourine, or The rose, merry as a drunken washerwoman, saluting the time, and beautiful Cora Pearl, come out of sin to art, with the stains lost in the splendor of her eyes.

And through this garden, where the Emperor, dragging his feet with nimble weariness, had passed—ansious to vindicate the right of kings never to grow old; when the Empress, with her old, repeated smile, almost hereditary now, had gone among her maids, stunned, perhaps, with the din of mallets, I walked at dusk, in the silencing of sky and stream, wondering whether I were more dazzled or most wretched. My feet eyes dull with the over-tendency of hues and suggestions. I felt that man was mighty, but mightiest for happiness when a little more scattered. And, over-sobered by six miles of pedestrialism, I sat in the American restaurant—where the ice was being shaken all the while into somebody's gobblers—under the eagle, the shield and the E Paribus Unum, and I thanked all the stars we own that we were not a show people; that we had as little Government as there were meridian and measure, not to cage; that there was more than one man at home, and that he had nothing larger than a policy,

The Weekly British AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, June 4, 1867.

American Finances.

The extraordinary admission of New York Times, one of America's papers, with the National Debt of the States, must have opened our readers to a true knowledge of the condition of affairs several months past the wrong in our ears that the United States was being the rate of \$400,000,000, and that the entire account wiped from the ledger—since of twenty years; the face of this glowing statement condition of American public we were frequently surprised that greenbacks were quoted as 74c. to 76c. and that the immediate prospect of their anything like par. Accustomed had been to place implicit confidence in the statements of our "Colonial" had every confidence in the pressed of the speedy extinction of the public debt; and attributed depression in the funds to the condition of affairs in the which would pass away negroes, armed with the become "masters of the and the late rebellious States represented in Congress. However, from the light of the financial affairs of the the Times, that the prospect speedy liquidation of the debt thing but favorable—that, use the words of our New temporary, "we are more see the debt doubled than paid." The country, then, condition of a man who money from one bank to note due at another. The his indebtedness remains no at first—perhaps, with the of interest, a little more terms, while the United States ernment is engaged with the in reducing its bonds and der notes by the amount of \$ 000 per annum, it is as busily with the other hand in issuing lots of paper to an amount equal to that redeemed. demption of the debt under state of things, is, as will be seen, impossible. There is no tion of the indebtedness—it shifted from one shoulder to and when the shoulder on was last placed can no longer load, it will be returned to its resting place. It may be urged the weight of debt under w States are staggering will unfelt by the people, because ulation is increasing so rapid the amount paid per capita insignificantly small. But the cal economists who advance tument are perhaps not aware the expense of government States is increasing to an extent of all proportion with the population, and that, notwithstanding the fact that since the war the population has risen from 000,000 to 34,000,000, the rate ation per head has increased hundred fold. Before the w Customs Duties hardly average per cent; now they reach 60 per cent, and an attempt to raise them per cent, (which failed in the Congress) is about to be rendered the manufacturers with the Congress immediately upon assembling early in July. Before war, there were no direct taxes for the support of the General ernment. Now everything is taxed—even to the watch of ries in his pocket, and his household furniture—for the benefit of the eral Government, and what is left by the collector as un his attention, is sometimes ped up to support the local ernment of each State. Under circumstances, we do not hesay boldly that the people United States are the heaviest of any in the world;—and the only are the burthens Govern

The Weekly British Colonist

D CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, June 4, 1867.

American Finances.

The extraordinary admissions of the New York Times, one of the ablest of American papers, with regard to the National Debt of the United States, must have opened the eyes of our readers to a true knowledge of the condition of affairs there. For several months past the cry has been running in our ears that the debt of the United States was being reduced at the rate of \$400,000,000 per annum, and that the entire account would be wiped from the ledger before the lapse of twenty years; but in the face of this glowing statement of the condition of American public finances, we were frequently surprised to hear that greenbacks were quoted as low as 74c. to 76c. and that there was no immediate prospect of their reaching anything like par. Accustomed as we had been to place implicit reliance on the statements of our "Cousins," we had every confidence in the hope expressed of the speedy extinguishment of the public debt; and attributed the depression in the funds to the unsettled condition of affairs in the South, which would pass away after the negroes, armed with the ballot, had become "masters of the situation" and the late rebellious States were represented in Congress. It appears, however, from the light thrown on the financial affairs of the country by the Times, that the prospect of a speedy liquidation of the debt is anything but favorable—that, in fact, to use the words of our New York contemporary, "we are more likely to see the debt doubled than to see it paid." The country, then, is in the condition of a man who borrows money from one bank to take up a note due at another. The amount of his indebtedness remains no less than at first—perhaps, with the addition of interest, a little more. In plain terms, while the United States Government is engaged with the one hand in reducing its bonds and legal tender notes by the amount of \$400,000,000 per annum, it is as busily engaged with the other hand in issuing new lots of paper to an amount at least equal to that redeemed. The redemption of the debt under such a state of things, is, as will be readily seen, impossible. There is no diminution of the indebtedness—it is only shifted from one shoulder to the other, and when the shoulder on which it was last placed can no longer bear the load, it will be returned to its original resting place. It may be urged that the weight of debt under which the States are staggering will soon be unfelt by the people, because the population is increasing so rapidly that the amount paid per capita will be insignificantly small. But the political economists who advance this argument are perhaps not aware that the expense of governing the States is increasing to an extent out of all proportion with the increase of population, and that, notwithstanding the fact that since the war commenced the population has risen from 29,400,000 to 34,000,000, the rate of taxation per head has increased four hundred fold. Before the war the Customs' Duties hardly averaged 30 per cent; now they reach 60 per cent., and an attempt to raise them to 90 per cent., (which failed in the last Congress) is about to be renewed by the manufacturers with the present Congress immediately upon its re-assembling early in July. Before the war, there were no direct taxes levied for the support of the General Government. Now everything taxable is taxed—even to the watch one carries in his pocket, and his household furniture—for the benefit of the General Government, and what little is left by the collector as unworthy his attention, is sometimes snapped up to support the local Government of each State. Under these circumstances, we do not hesitate to say boldly that the people of the United States are the heaviest taxed of any in the world;—and that, not only are the burthens Government

places upon them heavier than can long be borne, but that the manufacturers throughout the land are in league to procure the imposition of a ninety-per-cent. tariff so as to shut out foreign goods from competition, and force the people to pay the largest prices that elastic consciences will permit producers to ask. The condition of affairs in the States is in reality alarming. So long as it was believed that the public debt was being reduced at the rate of \$400,000,000 per annum, the weight of taxation might have been borne for a few years uncomplainingly; but the statement of so respectable a sheet as the New York Times to the effect that, after all the sacrifices the people have made and are making, instead of being liquidated the debt is being "doubled," will undeceive the masses and render ere long the collection of the rates difficult if not perilous.

Friday, May 31st.

THE NEW CUNARD STEAMER RUSIA.—There was launched on Wednesday from the shipbuilding yard of Messrs J. and G. Thomson, Clyde bank, Glasgow, a screw steamer to be added to the Cunard fleet of Liverpool and New York liners. The Russia, as the vessel has been named, is the largest screw steamer of the fleet, exceeding somewhat in dimensions the China. She is built in eight compartments, measures 346ft. in keel and fore-rake, by 42ft. breadth of beam, with a depth of hold of 19ft., and a tonnage (Bell) of 3,141 tons. She is chain rivetted throughout the hull. The engines are of 650 horse power direct; in diameter the cylinders are 86 inches, and the stroke is 3ft. 3in. in length. The condensers are on the surface plan, and steam is to be supplied by four large boilers fitted with brass tubes. The Russia has no steeage accommodation, the space usually devoted to that purpose being taken up with a second cabin and berths. She has accommodation for 300 first class passengers, with two saloons capable of dining 300 persons. The launch was most successful, notwithstanding the narrowness of the Clyde at Messrs Thomson's works.—London Times, April 1.

THE CHARGE OF SMUGGLING.—Captain Baromovitch, of the Indian trading schooner Gazelle, again appeared before the Police Magistrate yesterday to answer a charge of having smuggled three casks of liquors to the mainland of the Colony. Mr McCreight, instructed by Drake & Jackson, appeared for the defendant, and Mr W. H. McCrea, Chief Clerk of the Customs, appeared as prosecutor. Michael Neimovich, principal witness for the prosecution, failed to make his appearance. Mr McCreight made application to have the case tried before the superior Court, but the magistrate said he would adjourn the case for one week. Mr McCreight contended that an adjournment, in the face of an application to send to a regular Court, was irregular, and that the case could be brought before the Supreme Court by notice of a writ of certiorari. Mr McCrea, then, on behalf of the Customs' authorities, consented to have the case tried before the Supreme Court; but the Magistrate decided to adjourn the case for a week, and bound the accused and the witnesses over to appear before him.

FROM ALBERNI.—Mr Joseph Dean arrived from Alberni in a canoe yesterday afternoon. He left Alberni on Saturday last. The Indians are troublesome and have stolen many things belonging to the mills. Mr Dean thinks that if a man-of-war were to make her appearance there occasionally, her presence would serve to keep the natives in check. Mr and Mrs Manson and Mr Taylor are the only whites at the settlement. The Mansons are engaged to put up salmon, and Mr Taylor has charge of the farm.

THE application for a warrant for the arrest of Ex-Governor Eyre, of Jamaica, on a charge of murder, was denied by the magistrates at Market Drayton. The unanimous decision was that the evidence did not raise a strong or probable presumption of the guilt of the accused, and they were convinced that if an indictment were preferred on the main evidence a verdict of acquittal would be returned by a jury; they therefore directed the discharge of Mr Eyre. On Mr Eyre retiring he was received with cheers. Bell-ringing followed.

BROADBRIERS IN MADAGASCAR.—A Royal proclamation has been issued by the Queen of Madagascar, forbidding civilians to wear hats with brims, and restricting that privilege to the Government officers. The civilians are now wearing a kind of skull cap. Many wear their old hats with the brim torn off, and the streets are strewn with the discarded brims.

CLEARED OUT.—Wm Taylor and Michael Coyle, Indian whiskey sellers, who were allowed two weeks in which to appear before the police magistrate for sentence, failed to "come to time" yesterday, and a heavy fine was recorded against each. It is hoped that both of these living nuisances have left the country for the country's good.

FAT STOCK FROM OREGON—WHY CANNOT THE ISLAND PRODUCE THE LIKE?—Mr Hutchinson, butcher, exhibited yesterday morning at his enclosure, head of Yates street, thirty-five head of beef cattle, certainly, as a lot, the finest ever shown on the Island. One of them, just butchered, weighed when dressed, eleven hundred pounds and is about an average of the herd, some of them being expected to dress two or three hundred pounds more. Mr Cross, of Salem, Oregon, who bred the cattle, says his capabilities for raising such stock are not equal, or at any rate, not superior, to those offered by this colony. As an instance we are told that potatoes, turnips, cereals, &c., grown on the farms at Saanich are finer than those taken from similar ground in Oregon and Washington Territory, and it is asked why is it our farmers cannot raise such stock and keep our cattle dealers from sending across to a foreign neighbor for that which should be had at home?

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a California paper: "The New York Post is bothering its head about a new name for the new American possessions. It won't wait until we get a title (here is a chance for a pun) to the land, but insists upon baptism being performed at once. It hovers around Alexander-drofsky—thinks that won't do—goes up to the top of Mount Elias in its search—descries Sitka, thinks that or New Archangel might answer, and finally suggests that between Alaska or Tukon there may be only the toss of a copper. You see we are a little afraid to leave the christening of the child to you outlandish Californians, for fear you may give it a name akin to some of your mountain towns or gulches—such as Horsestow, Jackass Gulch or Shirt Tail Bend. I have no doubt Seward would like to stand godfather. But this is a matter to be taken under grave advisement."

A FAST COLONEL.—A circular has just been issued to the creditors of Colonel Berkeley, by the committee appointed at a recent meeting to investigate his affairs. The liabilities amount to about £600,000. The only property (except £2,000 per annum) is reversionary life interests in estates in Gloucestershire, Middlesex and Dorset, expectant upon the death of his father, and the net rental is £44,000. It is said that at a meeting of the creditors an offer of 7s. 6d. in the pound cash was accepted.

LOST IN THE MOUNTAINS.—A detachment of Mr Elwyn's telegraph exploring party on the Stikin River were sent out during the winter to search for a pass and were lost in the mountains. Another party were sent out to search for the missing explorers, and succeeded in finding them just as they had cleaned up their moccasins for food, and, being badly frost-bitten, had given up all hope of rescue and had laid down to die.

THE BILL for totally abolishing compulsory Church Rates was carried through its second reading in the House of Commons by one of those great majorities which have not been obtained for the last eight years—76. Both Mr Gladstone and his son, who is said to be the higher Churchman of the two, voted for the bill.

TELEGRAPH LINK TO CARIBOO.—We learn that, provided a sufficient amount of money be subscribed by the business men of this place and Cariboo, there is a probability of the line of the Collins' Telegraph Company being extended to William Creek. Mr Lamb, Superintendent of the line, starts north today to perfect arrangements.

A SMALL HOUSE, while being removed through Government street, yesterday, by the indefatigable Bond, caught the telegraph wire at the corner of Fort street, causing the wire to snap in two, while a message was being received. It was speedily repaired, and the sending of the despatch resumed.

DEATH AT THE HOSPITAL.—John Spays, a native of Germany, aged 41 years, died yesterday, of epilepsy, at the Royal Hospital. Deceased was admitted to the Hospital in January, 1862, and was one of the oldest patients.

THE H. B. Co's bark Princess Royal will carry hence a cargo of spars and lumber to some port in South America, probably Valparaiso. She will be towed to-day by the Otter to Burrard Inlet.

A MAIL for the flag-ship Zealous and the Scout, came by the Fideliter, from which it is argued that these vessels will shortly reach this Station.

H. M. S. ZEALOUS and Reinder have reached Valparaiso. The first named is on her way up the coast for Victoria.

THE ACTIVE will sail from San Francisco for Victoria at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

CAPT LORD GILFORD, formerly of H.M.S. Tribune on this Station, has been ordered to the command of the armor-plated Warrior.

THE Cattle Plague has again made its appearance in the County of Cumberland, England.

THE famous Esterhazy jewels were sold in London at auction and realized £37,750.

Paris Correspondence of the "Montreal Herald."

PARIS, March 11, 1867.

The splendid *trousseau* prepared for Miss Curtis, the envied young American belle who is about to marry Count de Talleyrand-Perigord, the son and heir of the Duke de Dino, is just now exciting the envy and admiration of the public, admitted to inspect the same in the show-rooms of the *fournisseur* to whom the preparation of the outfit of the future Duchess has been confided. The display of silks and satins, lace, velvet, cachemires, and magnificent under-clothes, is truly wonderful; and the fact that all the morning dresses, (of the most costly and elegant description), are made very short, and to be worn without the corresponding petticoat which has been of late the necessary complement of the short dress now so much worn in the street, indicates a strong probability that the sweeping of floors and streets will not be performed much longer by the draperies of the latter half of creation. The enormous length of train now trailed after them at evening parties, by the gay dames of the capital, is so absurd, ungraceful and inconvenient, that a change would seem to be inevitable. The present style of evening wear is particularly ugly. The skirt of a fashionable dress is made rather short in front and at the sides, so tight in front as to show the contour of the stomach,—false stomachs, of india rubber, are actually worn by thin women!—and just behind, becomes immensely long, streaming out for three quarters of a yard, or more than double that length according to the vanity and bad taste of the wearer. If half a dozen ladies sporting trains of a fashionable description could have a drawing-room all to themselves, the effect of spreading draperies would be pretty enough; especially if they would consent to stand still all the evening, so as to allow their skirts to retain the fan-shaped flow imparted to them by the final flourish of the soubrette as she concludes the complicated task of beautifying her 'lady.' But as the fashionable gatherings, in view of which these elaborate toilets have been prepared, are esteemed successful according to the intensity of the crowding which takes place in them, the streaming tails of the ladies are soon twisted into rolls which produce, whenever there wears a turn, the most comic effect. The train in fact, behaves just as does the tail of a fine angora cat, or any other animal whose dorsal appendage is too long for the rest of its body. It lies quietly on the ground during the turning of the body to which it is attached; and then, at the last moment, gives a sudden twist and whisks round into the new position assigned to it by the displacement of the former. The sudden sweep of the angora's tail, less voluminous and homogenous, is not absolutely ugly; but the jerking and twisting of the train of silk or satin is as ugly as possible, generally showing, as it does, the lining of the skirt, and not un seldom revealing the train of the petticoat which accompanies it. As to bonnets, they are now so small that they hardly afford matter for comment; the little squares and rounds scarcely hiding even the top of the head. Even the time-honored institution of bonnet-strings is disappearing. A bit of lace, or jet fringe, linked loosely at a distance of several inches from the chin, is much in vogue just now, and even this slight substitute for strings is often dispensed with the minute cheese plate, or saucenap lid, being fastened to the 'back hair' by means of ornamental pins. The sleeves of evening dresses, it may be noted, *en passant*, have also dwindled away to a narrow riband, or bit of narrow lace. Some of the leaders of the peculiar world that leads the fashions of the world to have tried the experiment of dresses absolutely without sleeves; but the innovation has not, as yet, been adopted by the 'respectable' part of the community.

The empire of fashion, so long possessed by jet, is threatened by the rivalry of amber. Amber beads and amber fringes are greatly in vogue; but will hardly come into such general use as the ornaments of jet. Now used in such profusion. The passion for dress, which forms an integral part of French human nature, seems to be on the increase, despite the diatribes of philosophers. The display of toilets at the great fetes lately given in St. Petersburg appears to have been something amazing; especially at the splendid nightfete offered by the nobles of the Skating Club of that city to the Imperial Family, and the ball just given to 400 of the highest members of the aristocracy by the Czar. This ball took place in the magnificent hall called the Great White Saloon, whose walls are of stucco, richly ornamented with gold. This immense room was so brilliantly lit up that it is described by enthusiastic Frenchmen present, as having been brighter than the noon-day sunshine of Algiers. All down this interminable room was a broad gallery, erected for the occasion, hung with crimson damasks, and filled up as a buffet; the long table being covered with gold and silver plate of the Byzantine and Renaissance epochs. The 400 guests danced with much spirit, polonaises, mazurkas, quadrilles and waltzes, succeeding one another through the evening. At half-past twelve, the doors of the ball-room were thrown open, and the supper gallery was seen in all its splendour. This gallery was lit up with 20,000 wax candles, whose rays were reflected from the glass and silver of forty tables; under ten covers each. Each table was placed under a group of palm and orange trees in blossom, springing from a bank of magnificent hyacinths. Two hundred servants in livery of red and green were on duty at the tables; and all round the gallery were ranged negroes, the walls like so many living statues, the vases of the guard, whose uniform is so completely covered with gold, that it seems to be made entirely of that metal. Invisibly orchestras played a succession of favorite opera airs; and at the upper end of the gallery was a raised platform for the Imperial family, who were served by negroes, dressed in costume imitated from the Arabian Nights. The Emperor, who ate nothing, walked about the gallery, going from table to table, and addressing a few gracious words to each of his guests in succession. Shutters being unknown in Russia, the great windows showed a vast crowd of gazers outside. The frozen, shining Neva, the Quay, and the admiralty square were brilliantly

illuminated, and innumerable fires lighted as usual, here and there, amidst the snow.

The trial of M. Emile de Girardin for "seditious and disloyal" writing in the *Liberte* newspaper, has been one of the sentiments of the past week; and so angry is that gentleman at finding himself sentenced to pay a fine of five thousand francs, that he has published a manifesto in the newspaper alluded to; stating that he is, by that sentence, "placed, for the rest of his career, among the systematic opponents of the Imperial regime." The brilliant but paradoxical ex-editor of *Le Presse* has always been considered a personal friend of the Emperor, with whom he has often had the honor of breakfasting, an honor which he enjoyed on the very morning of that 2nd of December, which was fated to be so important in the history of France. Both when, two years ago, their beautiful little daughter was seized with diphtheria, at Biaritz, the Empress spent some hours at the bedside of the dying child, persuading her to try and swallow some nourishment, the little Prince of his own accord, wrote her an affectionate letter, begging her to try and swallow something, and when the poor little creature had succumbed to the terrible malady, the Emperor wrote a kind and feeling letter of sympathy and condolence to M. de Girardin, who worshipped the little girl and was overwhelmed with grief at her loss; M. de Girardin is moreover, an intimate friend and crony of Prince Napoleon; so that this prosecution has been; for some days, the uppermost topic here.

It seems inexplicable that the Emperor, "so astute and so enlightened, should allow his over zealous agents to compromise his popularity by the absurd sensitiveness to criticism and by the yet more absurd censorship and perpetually recurring seizures to which foreign newspapers are subjected.

(From the United Service Gazette.)

H. M. S. "Zealous."

MR EDITOR.—The report of the doings of H.M.S. Zealous on her passage from Plymouth to Rio, does not speak very favorably of her qualities as an armored sea-going ship.

First, we have a complaint of the four-bladed screw as a severe drag under sail. Next, that the ship steams well in smooth water, but the smallest sea materially stops her way. Then comes, "we have not had the opportunity of trying the ship in a gale of wind; she has an unhappy knack of rolling to windward, and it is only on the smoothest sea we can keep the ports open." Now, Sir, if we can rely on this report, what would be the behavior of such a ship in a gale of wind? Here is a 3,617 ton ship, costing the Lord knows what, unable to open her ports except in the smoothest sea. And another, the Lord Clyde, according to Captain Osborne's report,—"I dare say that if well battened down and ports well secured, she might steam across to the West-ern Isles, but where the officers and men are to dwell during that pleasant voyage, and how she is to fight a gun when rolling beyond 15 degrees (and she often rolls 30 odd degrees,) although she has never been in a gale of wind, this deponent knoweth not."

Apart from these shortcomings, how is it that a man of war fully rigged should have made so long a passage as seven weeks from Plymouth to Rio, and a great part of the time under steam? Why, Sir, a fair-sailing ship would have made the voyage under canvas alone in less time. I always imagined that there was a strenuous order that steam is never to be used except in presence of an enemy, or when in imminent danger of getting ashore. The order is, however, totally disregarded, and will be of no effect unless commanding officers are made to pay for the fuel they authorize to be used on these unnecessary occasions. Our ironclads, amongst their numerous defects, are certainly sluggish sailers; while the composite principle, combined with internal armor, would, owing to a foot or two of extra breadth and a finer midship section, be equal if not superior to any of our best unarmored auxiliary sailing ships; and I maintain that this quality is of equal importance to having engines of the best manufacture or of the highest speed. Ere I conclude this letter it will be as well to advert to the unsatisfactory report of the steaming qualities of H.M.S. Zealous. I forget exactly the speed she was registered at on her official trial, but this, whatever it might have been, she has far from realized, in fact when there is the least sea on she proves to be a decided bad steamer.

I have always thought these official trials a perfect humbug, as far as regards the ascertaining the actual power of the ship as a steam man of war on the auxiliary principle. Why not take them to sea, and compare their rate of steaming as well as sailing with one of our fastest vessels in all kinds of weather? Some safe conclusion may then be arrived at, but in undergoing their present ordeal it only serves for the moment to bolster up the pretensions of their constructor as regards their formation, or of the engine maker, who guarantees a high rate of speed, but only over the measured mile and in perfectly smooth water. Here, then, are several points to clear up regarding H. M.S. Zealous.—1. The dragging of the screw under sail is a serious defect in making a passage under canvas. 2. That the ship steams well in smooth water, but the smallest sea materially stops her way. 3. It appears from the report that her ports can only be opened in the smoothest sea. Now, acting on these data, there is, first, a want of mechanical contrivance to obviate the drag of the screw when under canvas. (In submitting my model to the Admiralty in 1863, I have shown a plan for obviating the drag on the screw; it is simply four screws shaft, with machine acting on the machine is portable.) Secondly, that the ship must have been very imperfectly tried under steam previous to her present voyage. Thirdly, the difficulty of fighting her guns, unless in a smooth sea, fully bears out my argument in favor of internal armor and central batteries, which bring broadside guns full six feet inboard.—I am yours, &c.

A NAVAL OFFICER.

REGATTA HATS.—Mr Adams, of Government street, has received, per Princess Royal, a splendid assortment of men's and boys' boating and regatta hats.

By Electric Telegraph SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Eastern States.

New York, May 17.—James H. Taylor, attorney for the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad, blew out his brains on Sunday. He left a note in which he stated that he committed the act under apprehensions of approaching insanity.

New York, May 18.—Col O'Connor, who raised the Fenian flag in Ireland, has arrived and reports the organization as perfect as ever.

New York, May 19.—The Russian Commissioners now on a tour of inspection were received at the City Hall to-day, and were also entertained by Judge Ingersoll, Minister to Russia.

New York, May 19.—Gen Grant and his staff visited the battle fields on Sunday. He goes to Fort Monroe and thence to Washington.

New York, May 19.—Sailed, Fung Shung, for Hong Kong.

Ship Palmer, hence for Valparaiso has put into St Thomas in distress.

A Richmond special says a General Grant will visit the battle grounds the Richmond papers suggest that General Lee accompany him.

Philadelphia, May 19.—Wormerth's fur store was robbed of 350 Hud-on Bay sables.

New York, May 20.—Letters from Greece say that Gen Kalermitis died and was buried there about May 15. He was taken ill on the way from Washington.

Washington, May 20.—The population of the 37 States last November, according to returns from the revenue districts, made to the Census Bureau, was 34,100,255; including the Territories, 34,505,882.

New York, May 20.—Frank B. Fisher committed suicide at a bank at noon today. Heavy losses were the cause. He was about visiting California.

The Grand Jury reported the Tombs and several station houses to be in a disgraceful and filthy condition.

Boston, May 20.—A collision occurred in this harbor yesterday between a schooner and a pleasure yacht, when the latter was sunk. Four out of eleven persons were drowned.

Jeff Davis has removed to the residence of O'Connor.

New York, May 21.—The Tribune's special says it is considered certain that the Government is ready to try Surratt on Monday.

Horace Greeley, in a personal editorial, denies the charge of influencing J. G. Underwood to accept bail for Jeff Davis. He went to Richmond and signed his bond because the leading counsel of the prisoner deemed it important.

New York, May 21.—The Roman Catholic Charity Fair was inaugurated yesterday; 3,000 people were present. Mayor Hoffman made the opening address.

Atlanta, May 20.—Congressman Kelly addressed 3,000 persons to-day, mostly colored, in Court Yard Square. Gov Brown and Gen Wofford, the Confederate commander of Georgia, were on the platform. The negroes had a large procession with bands of music, and were very enthusiastic.

New York, May 20.—Booth's diary has been published. It occupies less than half a column of the Tribune. It is dated April 13, 14, and 21. It is unimportant, and there is no reason to suppose there has been any of it suppressed. The President authorized the publication. Secretary Stanton furnished a statement of the facts connected with the capture and affirms that the integrity of the statement in the diary. For six months we worked to capture Lincoln. The cause was almost lost; something decisive must be done. I struck boldly and my failure is owing to others who did not strike boldly. I wrote a long article and sent it to the Intelligence, setting forth our wrongs, under date of the 21st. The diary says:—I am in perfect despair, am looked upon as a common out-throat; I have been serving a degenerate country; my action is purer than Brutus'. To tell what I have done fills me with horror. God forgive and bless my mother. To-night, once more, I will try to cross the river. I have a great desire at once to return to Washington and clear my name. God spare me from death as a criminal.

The Tribune says Baker's exciting narrative discloses Mrs Surratt's confession. Baker was concealed. The plot was to capture Lincoln, and she reluctantly yielded to the plot for the assassination. Both were burned under the old Penitentiary, in the cell formerly used by the Ordnance Department for ammunition.

Canada. PORT COLBORNE, C. W., May 20.—On Saturday night George Creybill shot his brother-in-law through the heart, and was himself shot shortly after by his own brother.

MONTREAL, May 18.—It is reported that the Fenian Massey arrived here on yesterday's steamer.

California. G. W. Snowden, son of the late Colonel Snowden, committed suicide this morning, at 8 o'clock, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

SAN JUAN, May 21.—Last night the Monterey stage left here with a prisoner under confinement for an attempted outrage upon the person of Mrs J. F. Ross, a highly re-

spectable married lady of this place. The prisoner was heavily ironed and placed in the custody of the driver, there being no officer or other passenger on board. As soon as the stage got out of town a few miles it was stopped by a body of armed men, disguised as negroes, who took the prisoner, and some time during the night hung him to a tree, where he was found to-day. He was buried without any inquest being held. The man appears to have been a deserter from the gallant 14th infantry, or from San Quentin, and had been hospitably received by Mr and Mrs Ross at their house for a day or so, which kindness he repaid by a shameful assault upon his benefactress during her husband's absence. This was on Friday afternoon, the 17th instant. Men were out in pursuit of him from that time until he was arrested on Saturday night, somewhere near Gilroy, and brought him into San Juan on Sunday. Yesterday he appeared before the Justice, and stated that his name was Elder Thompson; that he had been a soldier, but had discharged himself from the service, and that his object in attacking the lady was to obtain money. He waived an examination, and was accordingly ordered to be committed to jail to await his trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—The peoples call to the peoples' nominating convention of 1864-65, is signed by over 30,000 persons. They meet on the 25th inst. to choose delegates to be voted for at the coming primary, June 5th.

The working men's convention resolved last night to run a ticket of their own at the coming Union primary.

John Golden, a workman employed in grading on Bay street, was severely injured yesterday afternoon by the caving of a bank, crushing his thigh and inflicting other serious injuries. The wounded man was taken to the county hospital, where he died at one o'clock this morning.

The ice in the St Lawrence is fast disappearing, and it is supposed that the river will be open to-morrow.

POPE COLBORNE, C. W. April 18.—The propeller Empire, of the Northern Transportation Company, from Cleveland for Ogdensburg, arrived this afternoon. She reports but little ice in the lake, and that on the south shore.

Water will be let into the Welland Canal on the 23d, and it will be opened for business on the 23d inst.

[From the Toronto Telegraph, April 17.] Not a little curiosity has been felt as to the number of members in the Confederate Cabinet. The St John Journal professes to have learned from private sources full particulars concerning it. The Cabinet is to be composed of twelve ministers, ten of whom will be heads of departments, and two hold seats in the Cabinet without office. The Executive programme for the heads of departments will be as follows: President of the Council, Minister of Finance, Postmaster General, Provincial Secretary, Attorney General, Solicitor General, Minister of Public Work, Minister of Fisheries and Navigation, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of War.

The President of the Senate will be a member of the Executive, and one or two offices, according to the English custom, may be given to our House of Lords—the Senate. The Journal thinks that in the first cabinet which will be formed, under the premiership of J. A. Macdonald, two heads of departments will be assigned to each of the maritime provinces. The Department of Finance and Fisheries have been spoken of in connection with New Brunswick, while Nova Scotia may contribute the Solicitor General and the Provincial Secretary of the Cabinet.

Eastern States. CHICAGO, May 25.—A special despatch to the Journal says, cholera is rapidly advancing up the Mississippi. The cities along the river are preparing for the advent of the disease.

During twelve years the Panama Railroad transported 396,032 passengers and \$501,218,748 in gold, nearly \$147,500,000 in silver, over \$500,000 in jewelry, \$19,000,000 in paper, and 614,000 tons of mail matter, merchandise and coal.

Europe. NEW YORK, May 25.—Steamer advices from Europe, under date of May 14th, say the result of the London conference accords fully with the views of Government, removes causes of imminent conflict, and gives fresh pledges of peace. The Government has commuted capital sentences in the Fenian cases to imprisonment for life.

TURIN, May 27.—Kossuth has written a letter condemning the action of Deak the leader of the Liberal party in the Hungarian Diet in his dealings with Austria, and blaming him for swerving from the path of Hungarian Independence.

Ponce de Leon on Fernandus.—This celebrated Lieutenant of the great Columbus pronounced the flowers in the everglades of Florida "the most fragrant under the skies." From these odor-teeming blossoms Murray and Luskman's Florida Water is prepared, so that the favor of its fragrance may be said to date back to the days of the great navigator, who gave to Castile and Arago a New World. The blended breath of a conservatory of tropical plants in full bloom, is exhaled from this delicious and refreshing Water. When diluted, it purifies the complexion as well as cleanses the skin; nor could any Sarsaparilla cure a rare skin disease, so fragrant with its delicious aroma. Purchasers are requested to see that the words "Ponce de Leon Water" are stamped in the glass on each bottle. Without this name is genuine.

San Francisco Shipping. SAN FRANCISCO, May 27th.—The steamer Active arrived yesterday.

Sailed—May 25.—Bark D. M. Hall, Puget Sound. 26th.—Bark Huntsville, Puget Sound.

Canada. MONTREAL, April 18, 1867.—It is reported that the three reform members of the government, Hon Messrs Blair, McDougall and Howland are going to resign, in order that

that they may be free to follow the policy of the new reform party in Canada West. This would break up the coalition. The fact that confederation, for which a coalition was formed, has been carried gives an air of correctness to this report.

M. Medaic Lanclot, editor of L'Union Nationale, is to oppose Mr Cartier at the next election for Montreal East. Lanclot runs in the republican interest.

Mr Brydges, manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, has, it is said, been appointed manager of an English railroad.

French journals are indignant at the ministers of the Canadian government remaining about the royal palaces in England when their presence is required in Canada to look after the interests of their constituents.

It is said that the liberal party will have a large majority in the new local Legislature. The new government under confederation is almost certain to be a coalition administration. Messrs McDougall, Blair and Howland will be offered seats if they are disposed to continue in office.

The government has determined to send twelve of the best marksmen among the Canadian volunteers to the next meeting at Wimbledon, England.

A large number of families have left St Hyacinthe and Chambly for the United States.

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A GREAT MANY SIDE HITS ARE

being made at the Plantation Bitters, by a score or two of disinterested friends who have endeavored to impute to them the character of a counterfeited tonic. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and "what's what's the matter." They are in same sized bottle and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them. The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours. They strengthen the system and enliven the mind. They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers. They purify the blood and acidify of the stomach. They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache. They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The recipe and mode of use are around each bottle. Clergymen, Merchants and persons whose sedentary habits induce weak hose lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c., will find immediate and permanent relief in these Bitters but above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate female and mothers.

The original quality and high character of these drugs will be sustained under every and all circumstances they have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they pay a 4 some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

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

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

Barnes' Magnolia Water

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

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

Over a Million Dollars Saved.

GENTLEMEN:—I had a negro man worth \$1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Linctant. It soon effected a permanent cure. J. L. DOWNING, Montgomery, Ala. June 17th, 1859.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Linctant as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scalds or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for Burns, Blisters, Sores, Rheumatism, &c., and all say it acts like magic." J. W. HEWITT, Foreman for American, Wells Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The sprain of my daughter's ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced to use your celebrated Mustang Linctant." ED SEELY, Gloucester, Mass. August 1, 1856.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Linctant performs more cures in a shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, live-ry-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp Demas Barnes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate-label. Look closely!

Lyon's Kathairon.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It eradicates scurf and dandruff. It keeps the head cool and clean. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy. It prevents hair turning gray and falling off. It restores hair upon permanently bald heads. This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable, it is literally sold by the ear-load, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it. E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Lyon's Flea Powder

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

Lyon's Extract Ginger.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warm stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's Pure Extract." Taken on other.

Caution.—See that the private U. S. Stamp of Demas Barnes & Co., is over the cork of each bottle; none other is genuine.

Plantation Bitters, MAGNOLIA WATER, AND ALL ABOVE ARTICLES.

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

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of its pleasure. The first irregularity of any function should be checked and set right by appropriate doses of these purifying Pills, which strengthen the system by thoroughly cleansing the blood from all impurities. They balance disordered action, remove the cause of disturbance and restore its normal and natural power to every organ, without inconvenience, pain or any other drawback.

Derangement of the Bowels, Liver and Stomach Complaints. This medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and by its use are so wonderful as to astonish every one. Its pre-eminence claims remedy for biliousness and liver complaints and derangements of the stomach and bowels, in no longer matter of dispute or doubt. In these diseases the best effect of the Pills is in the irritable Pills are so permanent and extensive that the whole system is renovated, the organs of digestion strengthened, and full and easy assimilation produced, so that, both physical and moral energy, are increased.

Determination of Blood to the Head. This is generally occasioned by some irregularity of the stomach and bowels, which, if not quickly attended to, frequently terminates fatally. A few doses of the Pills will not only give tone to the stomach, but will also purify the blood, and thereby remove the cause of the disease. The whole physical machinery is thus rendered healthy, regular and vigorous.

The Female's Best Friend. For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the female and every contingency peculiar to the life of women, youthfulness, married or single, this will be speedily remedied. It is recommended to all who are afflicted with all functional derangements to which they are subject.

Scrofula and all Skin Diseases. For all skin diseases, however inveterate, these medicines are a sovereign remedy. While the Pills act upon the blood, which they purify, the ointment passes through the pores of the skin, and cleanses every structure, as water saturates he soil or salt penetrates meat. The whole physical machinery is thus rendered healthy, regular and vigorous.

Coughs, Colds and Asthma. No medicine will cure colds of long duration or such as are seated upon the chest, so quickly as these famous Pills. Even in cases where the first stage of asthma has appeared these Pills may be relied on as a certain and never failing remedy, particularly if the patient be simultaneously well rubbed into the chest and throat night and morning.

Indigestion—Bilious Headache. These complaints may sometimes be considered trifling but it should be borne in mind that by inattention and neglect, they often end most seriously. Very early in the morning take Holloway's Pills, and you will shortly perceive a change for the better in your digestion, spirits, appetite, strength and energy. Improvement, though it may be gradual will be thorough and lasting.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases: Acute Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Dropsy, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Gout, Gravel, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Spasms, Stomachic Weakness, Syphilis, Urinary Disorders, &c.

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Full directions for the guidance of patients in every disease affixed to each Box. col:W

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THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for weak or impaired digestion, may be had in the form of POWDER, PEPSEINE GLOBULES IN BOTTLES, or in the form of WINE and LOZENGES. The POWDER is PURE, the WINE UNALTERABLE, and the LOZENGES A NEW, AGREEABLE, and convenient manner of taking the medicine. Manufactured by T. MORSON & SON.

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The Weekly British AND CHRONICLE

Tuesday, June 4, 1867.

English and Continent. The papers received per by the Fidelity contain of interest to our readers of the Reform question understood by our read the medium of the telegr can find no feature in debates of sufficient impo produce in these columns. the annual budget laid be ment by Disraeli are at ha sent a more favorable co over. The wonderful increa lish revenue, notwithstanding reductions in imposts, was strikingly exhibited than end budget. Verily, t Country for a nation that to her enemies in this Col the wane," possesses a gr vitality. The Spectator at Disraeli's estimate for year was as follows:—

Table with columns: REVENUE, Interest on Exchequer, Other Cons, Stamp, Assessed Taxes, Army, Navy, Civil Service, Revenue Debits, Packet Post, Total.

—showing an estimated £1,206,000. Of this Mr Disraeli proposes to apply £750,000 to the reduction of Debt, which will, of course, the first item in reduction of expenditure by and to devote further £210,000 to the reduction of the duty on surance, which will, we adopted, reduce the estimat of the stamp duties by th leave it £9,340,000 instea 000, and make the total r year £69,180,000, instea 346,000. Mr Disraeli pr 346,000 to guard against con Last year Mr Gladstone's fig as follows:

Table with columns: REVENUE FOR FINANCIAL YE, MR GLADSTONE'S ESTIMATE, Customs, Excise, Stamp, Assessed Taxes, Income and Property, Crown Lands, Post Office, Miscellaneous, Total.

—showing a gain of actual over Estimates of £2,42 which, as it will be seen, is in the Customs, and th part of the remainder in th —the latter duty, says Mr R for East Norfolk, to the n the good crop of barley of before last, not, of course, year's very wretched crop. raeli did not give the deta actual expenditure, but he estimated by Mr Gladstone (the supplementary charges) 081,000, and was actually o 780,000, showing an additi on expenditure of £251, scandal has been exposed liament. Sir J. Pakington h appears, promoted Lieutenan son of the Earl of Hardwick Commander over the heads 350 senior officers, some of w all events, must be more co Mr Hanbury Tracy wished t to know why. Sir John Pa in reply, admitted the char fessed he had promoted Li Yorke simply because he father's son, but pleaded an that Whig First Lords had b as bad, the Duke of Somerse in the same way promoted so James Graham, Sir Charles W the Earl of Munster. Sir J. P evidently thought that two bl make a white, proverb notwi ing, but Mr Gladstone was posed to see the Navy turned aristocratic preserve, and in that he should support a futu for papers on the subject. S tail of the tremendous earthd Mitylene have been received don. It occurred at 6 p.m. 6th March, when a doubl was felt, which flung down i ment whole blocks of soil

WEEKLY COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, June 4, 1867.

English and Continental Echoes.

The papers received per mail brought by the Fideliter contain many articles of interest to our readers. The position of the Reform question is already understood by our readers through the medium of the telegraph, and we can find no feature in the reported debates of sufficient importance to reproduce in these columns. Details of the annual budget laid before Parliament by Disraeli are at hand and present a more favorable contrast than ever. The wonderful increase of the English revenue, notwithstanding frequent reductions in imposts, was never more strikingly exhibited than in the present budget. Verily, the Mother Country for a nation that (according to her enemies in this Colony) is "on the wane," possesses a great deal of vitality. The Spectator says that Mr Disraeli's estimate for the financial year was as follows:—

Table with columns: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, and sub-items like Customs, Excise, Assessed Taxes, etc.

—showing an estimated surplus of £1,206,000. Of this Mr Disraeli proposes to apply £750,000 to the reduction of Debt, which will increase of course, the first item in the calculation of expenditure by that sum, and to devote further £210,000 to the reduction of the duty on marine insurance, which will, we suppose, if adopted, reduce the estimated amount of the stamp duties by that sum, and leave it £9,340,000 instead of £9,550,000, and make the total revenue of the year £69,130,000, instead of £69,340,000. Mr Disraeli proposes to keep the remaining surplus of £246,000 to guard against contingencies. Last year Mr Gladstone's figures were as follows:

Table titled 'REVENUE FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 1866-7' with columns for 'MR GLADSTONE'S ESTIMATE' and 'ACTUAL YIELD'.

—showing a gain of actual Revenue over Estimates of £2,421,568, of which, as it will be seen, about half is in the Customs, and the greater part of the remainder in the Excise, —the latter due, says Mr Read, M.P. for East Norfolk, to the malting of the good crop of barley of the year before last, not, of course, of last year's very wretched crop. Mr Disraeli did not give the detail of the actual expenditure, but he said it was estimated by Mr Gladstone (including the supplementary charges) at £67,031,000, and was actually only £66,780,000, showing an additional gain on expenditure of £251,000. A scandal has been exposed in Parliament. Sir J. Pakington had, it appears, promoted Lieutenant Yorke, son of the Earl of Hardwicke, to be Commander over the heads of about 350 senior officers, some of whom, at all events, must be more competent. Mr Hanbury Tracy wished therefore to know why. Sir John Pakington in reply, admitted the charge, confessed he had promoted Lieutenant Yorke simply because he was his father's son, but pleaded and proved that Whig First Lords had been just as bad, the Duke of Somerset having in the same way promoted sons of Sir James Graham, Sir Charles Wood and the Earl of Munster. Sir J. Pakington evidently thought that two blacks do make a white, proverbs notwithstanding, but Mr Gladstone was not disposed to see the Navy turned into an aristocratic preserve, and intimated that he should support a future motion for papers on the subject. Some details of the tremendous earthquake at Mitylene have been received in London. It occurred at 6 p.m. on the 6th March, when a double shock was felt, which flung down in a moment whole blocks of solid stone

houses. The castle, the cathedral, the governor's house, the prison, the mosque, and all the Consular residences were reduced to heaps of ruins. Half the town was destroyed, some 800 people were buried, and in the lower part of the town the earth opened and swallowed a broad belt of building, while the sea rushed into the slope inland. Very few villages in the island have escaped, and the inhabitants are starving. The extraordinary case of 'Peaty versus Peaty' has ended in a somewhat unusual way. The relatives of a Mrs Peaty, wife of a clerk in the Bank, applied to the Divorce Court to annul her marriage, on the ground that when it was contracted she was insane. Both Mr Peaty and Mrs Peaty resisted the application, and it was proved in evidence that at the time of the marriage Mrs Peaty was insane, that Mr Peaty did not know this, that he had no motive other than affection for marrying the lady, and that he had treated her with uniform kindness and care. It is clearly most unjust to dissolve such a marriage, but still by law no lunatic can make a contract, and marriage is a contract. The marriage, therefore, must, if a decree is pronounced, be dissolved; but Sir James Wilde, determined that justice shall be done, suspends his decree until Mr Peaty can bring forward evidence of the present state of his wife's mind, which, again, he is not apparently bound to do any sooner than he likes. Mr Peaty, therefore, may retain his wife until the law, which is clearly unjust, can be modified. People cannot be permitted to marry lunatics from interested motives, but the judge ought to be allowed a discretion. Count Von Moltke, of Prussia, has made a remarkable speech, in opposition to a proposal to reduce the term of service to two years. The General declared that the short term customary in Austria—eighteen months—destroyed discipline, and that Prussia, under the three years' rule, had 664,000 men under arms, after Koniggratz, a force at least equal to that of France. He held also that the feeling of unity between leaders and men, so essential to armies, could not spring up in less than three years. As Count von Moltke is the greatest strategist now alive in Europe, this opinion of his fixes in some degree the most expedient term of service, a point on which there is incessant conflict of opinion.

Our Quartz Interests. We look for great results from the summer's work upon the gold and silver quartz leads of the mainland. Three localities, it is claimed, are destined to rival Washoe, and it will be an extraordinary circumstance if at least one out of the three does not turn out to be exceedingly rich in mineral wealth. The Hixon Creek leads are numerous and apparently highly auriferous. Specimens from the William Creek lead have been assayed and found to contain a large percentage of gold and silver; and our breath is fairly taken away by the news of the discovery of fabulously rich deposits of silver ore on Cherry Creek, in the Shuswap country. The account says that in a single blast a chunk of pure silver, weighing forty-six pounds, was extracted, and that specimens of quartz from the same lead have yielded at the rate of \$4000 to the ton of rock. The Cherry Creek Company have worked their lead for two years past. They have expended a great deal of patience and cash in their endeavors to reach the auriferous ore: and if their faith has at last been crowned with the complete success reported, we shall feel glad, not only in the interest of the lucky shareholders, but also of the Colony. No circumstance would give the country so strong a pull in the right direction as the establishment of the fact that we have at least one paying quartz lead. Capital would flow in from all directions, and a favorable impetus would be given to every interest within our borders.

THE ACTIVE.—This steamship reached San Francisco on Monday—five days from Port Townsend.

Tuesday, May 28th.

DEER FOR THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—A couple of deer—a buck and doe—came down on the Senator yesterday, having been caught near Eugene City, and destined for the Sandwich Islands. When Messrs McCully, Patton, and others, of the Oregon party, returned from the Islands last winter, they brought an order from some grandee who owns a park, for a pair of deer, and these were procured for, and are to be sent to him. It is said there is not one of these animals on the Islands, a few taken out some years ago having been destroyed by dogs. The Islands have no frogs, raccoons, foxes, opossums, nor any of several other semi-domestic animals, he mentioned. These seem to belong exclusively to continents, or to islands which are near to, or connected in winter time with continents by ice.—Oregonian.

ADMIRAL SIR PHIPPS HORNBY.—Our last files of English papers announce the death of Sir Phipps Hornby, G. C. B., Rear Admiral of the British Navy, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. The deceased officer was born on the 27th of April, 1785, and was the fifth son of the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby rector of Wimoick, Lancashire, his mother being the Hon. Lucy Stanley, sister of Edward the Twelfth, Earl of Derby. By the admiral's death Vice Admiral Lord Edward Russell, C. B., becomes admiral; Rear Admiral George St. Vincent King, C. B., becomes vice admiral, and Captain Sir R. J. Le M. McClure, C. B., obtains flag rank.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—The Indians, either gladdened with plunder, or tired of the excitement, have skeddaddled—and our troops who have been marching after them in all directions for some months, have returned to town—reporting no Indians can be found. In a few days martial law will be suspended, and the colonists be allowed to follow their usual avocations. Logwood cutting is unusually dull, and mahogany cutting is now only carried on at the southward of the town. Fears are entertained by some that the men who come in from the Southern States of America are filibusters who intend to take this country, establish slavery, &c.

THE RACES.—The races were concluded yesterday afternoon. Three very well contested races were run. 'Boston Col' won the Queen's Plate, and Vogel's 'Lucey' carried off the Scurry Stakes and the Innkeeper's Plate. In the evening a number of guests sat down at the St George Hotel to a dinner prepared by Mr Holden, to which ample justice was done, and the evening concluded with speeches, songs and toasts. We regret that business prevented our acceptance of an invitation to attend the entertainment. This evening the stakes will be handed over at the St George.

A VICTORIAN IN COLORADO.—We have before us a copy of the Denver Gazette, a respectable looking weekly paper published somewhere near the summit of Pike's Peak in the American Territory of Colorado. The name of our old Victorian friend and editor, Mr George Barnett, appears as associate editor of the Gazette. We are glad to see that the journal bears evidence of prosperity.

THE "POST" ON CONFEDERATION.—The London Post, of March 23d, says: "The Legislature of British Columbia has passed a unanimous vote in favor of joining the Canadian Confederation. There can be no objection except the difficulty of access, which is for them, not us, to consider, and may probably soon be removed by a railway across the continent."

THE CONFEDERATION resolutions of the British Columbia Council left Westminster in the evening of 18th March, were received in London at 5:30 p.m. on the 19th, and appeared in the morning paper of the 20th. It is an old proverb that bad news travels fast; in this case it was the good news that won a match against time.

THAT 'MACHINE' wants Pecksniff of the News to point out where Dominic Sampson makes use of the expression 'My conscience!' The Buzzard says it's only one of David's mistakes, for to his certain knowledge the Dominic 'never said no such thing,' and that David must have meant Bailie Nicol Jarvie.

HOL FOR SIRKA.—The Fideliter will sail this evening, about 8 or 9 o'clock, for Sirka. She will carry about a dozen passengers and sixty tons of freight. Our enterprising fellow-townsmen, Mr O'Dwyer, has goods on board for the frozen region. The Fideliter will be absent about a fortnight.

AWFUL.—Justice, writing to the News, announces that he has withdrawn his 'humble support from the COLONIST.' We are glad Justice has informed us of the course he has adopted, since his 'support' was so very 'humble' that we really should not have been aware of its withdrawal except for his notification.

NEW DEMOCRATIC PAPER.—The Dispatch is the name of a new paper just issued at Port Townsend and devoted to the interests of the democratic candidate for Congress. Mr M. Cannavan is the editor, and the paper gives evidence of much vitality and vigor.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise left yesterday morning at 10 o'clock for New Westminster with freight and passengers and a number of cattle. Messrs. Walkem, Barnard, Mounatt, Henderson, Moss, and ten others left town by her.

THE DEATH OF LIVINGSTONE.—Information has reached the British Admiralty which dispels the last faint hope of the fate of Dr Livingstone. The Times of India publishes additional evidence that the great explorer is dead.

P. J. HANKIN, Esq., Ex-Superintendent of the Victoria Police Force, has been gazetted Colonial Secretary of British Honduras, and, in company with Mrs Hankin, has sailed from England for the scene of his future labors.

EX-GOVERNOR KENNEDY was in London at latest accounts and had not been gazetted for any new colony, although it is believed that he will be appointed to an Australian Colony upon the first vacancy occurring.

IN JAIL.—Tripp and his brother-in-law remain in close custody at Port Townsend. It is believed they will be liberated on bail by the District Judge in a few days.

THE GOVERNOR, it is said, will arrive today on the Malacca.

The American National Debt. We commend the following article to the perusal of those of our readers who are afflicted with the Annexation fever. The most dangerous type of the complaint is that wherein the patient imagines that to be taken into the American Union is equivalent to being delivered from the horrors of taxation for the remainder of their natural lives. This dose will cure them of their ailments: (From the New York Times.)

Mr Kelley, of Pennsylvania, is alarmed lest our National Debt should be paid too soon. He has fallen into the habit of introducing resolutions into Congress protesting against its payment by this generation, and Congress hesitates about passing them, and the Tribune hails this hesitation as the dawn of a financial millennium. It declares Mr Kelley's proposition to be 'not much better than qualified repudiation,'—and insists that the debt must be paid at once,—'by those who contracted it, not by their posterity.'

* * * Then, too, Mr Blaine's proposition to transfer to the National Treasury all the debts incurred by States and counties in raising soldiers and prosecuting the war, is pretty certain sooner or later to become a law,—and this will add net less than five hundred millions to the aggregate of the National Debt. And lurking behind all these sands another class of claims, of which no man can estimate the amount,—we mean the claims of loyal men, North and South, for property taken or for property destroyed during the progress of the war.

These claims began to come in at the beginning of the first session of the last Congress, and were referred to the Committee on Claims, at the head of which was Hon Columbus Delano, of Ohio, one of the ablest and most considerate men in public life. So startled was the Committee by the amount of these claims that they reported a resolution, which was forthwith adopted, that until otherwise ordered no claims of this character from the citizens of the Southern States should be entertained. But this was simply a temporary evasion of an inevitable duty. It was like shutting one's eyes to a danger too fearful to be faced. The Committee did not dare to let the country understand the extent of these claims, which are perfectly just and can no more be ignored than can the Seven-Twenties or any other part of the public debt.

What the amount of these claims will prove in the end to be, the country has no means of knowing. Mr Delano has intimated two or three times, while urging vigorous measures of taxation in Congress, that they would be large enough to tax to the utmost the resources and the courage of the whole country. And we have very good reasons to believe that the amount of such of these claims as will be found to be perfectly just, and such as must be paid, will approach very nearly, if it does not equal, what is understood to be the present aggregate of the National Debt: This may seem extravagant, as it certainly is alarming; but we believe time will show that it is not an overstatement of the actual fact.

Congress, meantime, seems inclined to cut off one after another the sources of revenue whereby the interest on this gigantic debt, and the decrease of its principal, can alone be met. Twenty or twenty-five millions of the income tax were released at the last session. The tax on cotton, which yields twenty millions more, came within a very few votes of being abandoned. Every branch of manufactures clamors for release,—and those which are the most powerful, and therefore the most important, are sure to get it. The same interests demand protection from foreign competition to an extent which will cripple commerce and seriously diminish its contribution to the public treasury, and experience shows that their demands are quite likely to be conceded.

Both Mr Kelley and the Tribune may possess their souls in patience. They can lay aside all apprehensions of a rash and premature payment of the National debt. Both those gentlemen are much more certain to see it doubled than to see it paid. It will ever, probably, be repudiated,—that is, not by any formal vote or direct action of the Government. But votes adding to it, and refusing the taxation required to meet it, are methods of avoiding payment quite as effective as open repudiation. And the tendency toward both is strong already, and likely, under the pressure of party necessities and party recklessness, to become still stronger.

RAIN WANTED.—Farmers from Spanish report an unusually dry season. Everything, thus far, looks promising; but full crops are not expected unless more rain falls.

South America.

By way of Panama we (S. F. Bulletin) have Valparaiso dates of April 3d and Lima dates of April 13th.

PERU. The correspondent of the Panama Chronicle writes:

Stirring times there have been since my last. Foremost among the current events has been the religious toleration question, which, as I anticipated, has given rise to a torrent of excitement and bigotry. The debate in Congress on the question came on for final vote on the 2d instant, when the following three proposals were submitted for the consent of the House: 1st. That the Roman Catholic religion be the religion of the State, and, as such, to be protected and maintained by the State. 2d. That the State could recognize no other sect or denomination should not be allowed or practiced in the republic. The first of these propositions was passed nem. dicit., the second with but one dissentient, and the third has been the cause of all the turmoil and excitement which has prevailed for the last few days. Five-eighths of the Congress were opposed to it, and were ready to vote for its rejection, but the Government has prevented this by prevailing upon some of the members and by purchasing the votes of others. So the obnoxious proposition has been carried into law by a majority of three, and the republic is cursed with the bane of intolerance. When the result of the vote was made known, the women who had gathered in and around the House were perfectly wild in their demonstrations of triumph. They had previously taken the most active part in mobbing and stoning the members of Congress who were known to be favorable to the extension of religious tolerance, and now that their desires were gratified and their plans achieved, they thought nothing too outrageous to give out in the way of rejoicing over their success. Business was suspended for the rest of the day, and everybody betook himself to 'make merry and be glad.' The church bells rang out in noisy peals, flags and banners were displayed from the steeples, and windows gaily hung in bunting, rockets and squibs were fired, and women paraded the streets exclaiming, 'We have gained it! Down with Protestants! Down with Masons!' etc. A grand Te Deum is to be chanted in one of the fashionable churches, and great honors are to be paid to the members of Congress who voted for the clause. The women here again will take the most active part in this concern, and will wave a garland for each of the favored Congressmen.

Revolutions have broken out in the provinces of Casco and Ayauchco and the revolutionists have made prisoners of all the Government officers. In addition to this, the whole of the Southern portion of Peru is in a state of revolt, except Arequipa, which only awaits the arrival of arms to join the discontented.

Advices received of a later date are to the effect that the revolution has been suppressed.

CHILI. A letter dated Valparaiso, April 3, says: The Chilean Government has obtained a loan of \$10,000,000, the success of which is another feather in the cap of Chili, and another proof of the good name we bear in the English money market.

The election of deputies for the forthcoming Congress proceeds, and is exciting the warmest interest. The Government party will, without fail, in the ascendant. Frequent meetings of what are called the 'electoral assemblies' take place, in which the right of suffrage and debate are freely canvassed, and with results favorable to the advancement of the political privileges of all classes. There are three parties engaged in the contest now waging—the radical or red, the liberal or Government party, and the Montt-Varita party, so called after its leaders, Montt and Varas.

The great Meiggs raffle terminated on the 24th of last month, both houses passing again into the hands of their owner.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND. PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. The Greatest Family Medicine of the age. Taken internally, it cures sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursery sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painter's colic, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY, cures fumes, boils and old sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, bruises and sprains, swelled joints, ringworm and tetter, broken breasts, frosted feet and chilblains, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism. IT IS A SURE REMEDY FOR AGUE AND CHILLS AND FEVER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Everybody's Wish.—One of the many causes of the eminent success of this medicine is the quiet, purifying effect it exerts over the circulation; it invigorates the distribution of the mature blood, and casts out the old which has done its duty, and whose further presence becomes detrimental. By taking Holloway's Pills, agreeably to their accompanying instructions, every person may attain the best possible state of health without interfering materially with his usual habits, pursuits, or amusements. The weak and nervous will find themselves invigorated by judicious doses of this medicine, and by steady and persevering attention may confidently hope for increased strength, greater comfort, and better health.

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

Advertisement for 'Ginger' and 'Pills' on the left margin, including 'Ginger', 'Pills', 'Bitters', 'Water', 'Articles', 'Pills', 'Headache', 'Stomach', 'Liver', 'Stomach', 'Blood to the Head', 'Best Friend', 'Skin Diseases', 'Asthma', 'Headache', 'Best remedy known', 'Cholic Weakness', 'NE', 'T & SON', 'Harvey, Victor', '& C.', 'Patent Medicines', 'Dysenteries', 'Dye Goods', 'Colors', 'Lozenges', 'Chemicals', 'Oilmen's Stores', 'Veterinary Sundries', 'GOS & SQUIRE'.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Europe.

LONDON, May 28th.—The House of Commons adopted the clauses of the Reform Bill extending the franchise, 'excepting that regarding the redistribution of seats in Parliament.

The Lords to-night passed the bill continuing the suspension of the habeas corpus in Ireland.

CORK, May 28.—O'Brien was sentenced to be hanged.

BADEN, May 28.—The Government denies the report that the fortifications have been strengthened and the armaments of the city of Rastadt increased.

LONDON, May 28.—The House of Commons compromised on the twelve pound sterling value.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—Arrived, May 28.—Bark Caroline, Reed, 12 days from Port Orchard. May 29.—Steamer Montana, 3 1/2 days from Columbia River.

Sailed, May 28.—Steamer Oriflamme, for Astoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—No eastern news to-day.

Steamer Sacramento sailed for Panama to-day with about 300 passengers.

Seventeen associations were last night assigned positions on the line of march.

Six bands of music were engaged in the forthcoming celebration of the friends of the eight hours' system.

Sailed, May 30.—Bark Moneynek, Puget Sound.

The Active will leave San Francisco at 4 p. m. on to-morrow, Saturday, for Victoria.

Canada.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The Herald's special from Toronto says munitions of war in large quantities are going towards the border secretly. A number of supposed Fenians are in St. Albans. Fifty thousand men are reported to be ready to take the field.

The Tribune says it is reported that the President of the Fenians will leave for Europe on Saturday next to visit Paris, Rome, Madrid, Florence, Turin, Berlin and Vienna, to confer with the leading Liberals. It is said he will return first of August, when it is almost certain that an invasion of Canada will be begun.

MONTREAL, May 28.—The Secessionists have deferred the ovation to Jeff. Davis, being unwilling to displease the Americans during the imminent Fenian trouble.

MONTREAL, May 30.—The Vice President of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce is travelling through Canada and the United States to confer with the different boards of trade on the proposition for abolishing privateering during the war.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The Santiago de Cuba will probably get off to-morrow. The Japanese bought the ram Stonewall, with her armament, for \$400,000.

NEW YORK, May 29.—In the race trot at the Fashion course, between Dexter and Lady Thorne, Dexter won in two straight heats. Time 2:24 and 2:22. Purse \$2,000.

The match between Ethan Allen against Brown George, with running mates, mile heats, for a purse of \$1,000, was won by the former. Time 2:29, 2:21 and 2:19. The last heat run is the fastest on record.

FORT SMITH, Ark., May 30.—The interpreter for the Comanches arrived to-day and reported 5000 Indians on a new war path—1000 going towards Fort Belknap and the balance threaten Fort Arbuckle.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The Tribune's special says that Captain Howard of the revenue service, who has been commissioned to attend to the enforcements of the revenue laws, is preparing a force for Russian America, with which he leaves in a few days. Only necessary supplies will be permitted to enter the domain until Congress legislates on the subject. Whisky is to be excluded.

CHICAGO, May 30.—A Fort Kearney special dispatch of the 29th says the Indian war on the Platte has fairly begun. Ranches are being burned, stock stolen and settlers killed daily.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Europe.

LONDON, May 28.—The House of Commons compromised on the £12 sterling value of lands or tenements franchise qualification.

which is regarded as a gain for the people.

On the 27th, Cardinal Cullen had an interview with the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and advised him to spare the lives of the Fenians. Influential deputations continue to arrive in Downing Street praying for clemency. Prayers were offered yesterday in all the churches in Dublin to incline the Royal mind to clemency. Earl Derby tendered a Cabinet recommendation to mercy, and the Queen assented after a night's anxious consideration. The Ministerial announcement was received with cheers in both Houses.

Earl Derby says the sentence of Burke was remitted because the Cabinet has received overwhelming evidence from the people that clemency was the best policy.

PARIS, May 29.—The French army is to be reduced.

MADRID, May 29.—The Spanish Pacific fleet will be materially strengthened.

MADRID, May 19.—The Spanish Government is seriously considering the abolition of slavery in all the Spanish Colonies.

Russian America.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—The following despatch from Secretary McCulloch was received to-day by Collector Miller:

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 29.—To Collector of Customs, San Francisco—Clear for Sitka under certified manifests, countersigned by the Russian Consul. Domestic goods not taxable; other foreign and domestic goods on which all duties have been paid, but not otherwise. No arms, ammunition or ardent spirits are to be shipped. (Signed) H. McCULLOUGH, Secretary of the Treasury.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED. May 27.—Stm Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster. May 28.—Stm Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster. May 29.—Stm Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster. May 30.—Stm Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster. May 31.—Stm Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster.

MEMORANDA.

Stm FIDELITER left Portland May 28th, at 7:30 p. m., arrived at Astoria May 29th, at 6 a. m.; left at 10:15 a. m., crossed Columbia River Bar at 11 a. m.; at 1:15 p. m., May 27th, arrived at Victoria.

PASSENGERS.

Per stmr FIDELITER from Portland—Mr Whipper and Friend, O. W. Cannon, H. P. Walker, W. Cross, P. D. W. Harveburg, Miss Fanning Hoyle, Wm Kohl, Capt White, Dr Cook, M. Powers, O. Gardner, F. Stevens, H. Morgan, C. Mason, brother, wife and 2 children.

CONSIGNEES.

Per stmr FIDELITER from Portland—M. B. Cassano, Reed, Benedict, Betman, J. G. P. Ward, M. R. B. Wilcox, C. Truier, Montre, Y. L. & Co, O. P. Baras, A. Phillips, Linn Co Mills, Imperial Mill.

IMPORTS.

Per stmr FIDELITER from Portland—815 pigs. Per stmr ALBANI from Honolulu, S. I.—1484 kgs sugar, 200 lbs molasses, 100 lbs coffee, 80 do rice, 27 lbs nuts.

MARRIED.

At Yale, on the 30th ult., by the Very Rev L. Foquet, O. M. L., T. Muller, Esq., of New Westminster, to Mrs Mary Ellen Bowden, of Yale.

DEED.

At the Royal Hospital, on May 29th, John Spays, aged 41 years, a native of Germany.

Wallace & Stewart.

WHARF STREET, Victoria, V. I.

All kinds of Agricultural Produce bought and sold. my13 1

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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

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

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

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

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

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

Price, 25 cents per Bottle; Six Bottles \$1.25.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

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

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

FOR THE CURE OF Constipation, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetters, Tumors, and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

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

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

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

All our remedies are for sale by

MOORE & CO.

Corner of Yates and Langley streets

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c.

(Free from Adulteration.)

Manufactured by

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

TURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, as the name and articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, bottled in Oak Vats, by means of Platina Sieve Cotes, and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use.

Her Majesty's Table.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and also Manufacturers of every description of Olives' Stores of the highest quality. my20 1aw

The Cariboo Sentinel.

COPIES OF THE ABOVE MAY BE obtained regularly during the season at the Bookstore of Messrs Hibben & Co., Government Street, Victoria. my 13 1

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTT & WALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS.

of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr Justice Heath to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in Imitation of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Anyone SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Cross & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufacture of Messrs Cross & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER on Vancouver Isle. my20 1aw

J. & F. HOWARD,

Britannia Iron Works, Bedford,

Have long devoted attention to the Manufacture of

IMPLEMENTS FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

And being the Largest Exporters in England of

PLOUGHS, HARROWS AND HORSE RAKES,

they are fully acquainted with the kind of Implements adapted for various countries. Their Implements are made principally of WAGONET and MALDEN IRON, and are not only constructed so as to take to pieces and pack in the smallest compass to save freight, but are so simply arranged as to leave no difficulty in putting them together.

PACKING CASES AND PACKING CHARGES COST PAID.

Catalogues, with full particulars, sent post free on application to

London Office—4, Cheapside, three doors from St. Paul's. my20 f

Catalogues can be obtained of the Publisher.

J. & F. HOWARD,

Britannia Iron Works, Bedford,

Patentees and Manufacturers of

CHAMPION PLOUGHS,

STEAM CULTIVATORS, STEAM PLOUGHS,

HARROWS, HORSE RAKES,

And other Agricultural Implements.

From their long experience and great manufacturing facilities, J. & F. Howard are in a position to supply Agricultural Machinery, not only of the best design, but also of the most durable and economical. They have for many years been manufacturing their various machines, which, whilst most efficient in work, should prove most economical and durable. Being extensive Farmers themselves, they have full opportunities of testing every machine before offering it to the public.

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Catalogues, with full particulars, sent free on application to

London Office—4, Cheapside, three doors from St. Paul's. my20 j

PEPSINE.

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

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

MANUFACTURED BY

T. MORSON & SON,

31, 33, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London, W. C.

In Bottles and Boxes from 2s.

Pancreatic Emulsion in 4 and 8 oz. bottles.

Pancreatic Cod Liver Oil in 1/2 and 1 pint.

Saccharated Wheat Phosphate, Introduced by Dr Tibbery Fox, a Dietetic Preparation, especially adapted to strengthen the Food of Invalids and Children, in packets.

Gelatine and Kreosote, Morson's Pure Chemicals and Laxative Preparations.

SHIPPING ORDERS CAREFULLY PACKED.

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

ROBT HARVEY, Victoria, my15 y

Agent for British Columbia.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, & CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure in Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne—Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera—So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases. From A. Montgomerie, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay—Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering and when all other remedies had failed.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne—CAUTION—None eminent within the world. Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the only one which has been analyzed by the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole Manufacturer J. I. Davenport, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietor to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s 1/2; 2s 6d; 4s 6d each.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne—Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, in a report on the efficacy of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Cholera, states that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was liberally untrue, and he regretted to say it had been 'worn to.' See the Times, July 30th, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and Dr. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See LANCET, Dec. 31, 1863.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne—Extract from MEDICAL TIMES, Jan 12th, 1866—Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

AGENTS—Calcutta, Scott, Thompson & Co; W. J. Pettar, 7, Collyer Street, New Medical Hall Company, Bombay—Tranquebar, Hoag, King—Mr. A. S. Watson.

J. I. Davenport, 33 Great Russell Street, London, W. C.

Is not included by the statements of unscrupulous persons, as the defendant was formed by the Vice-Chancellor.

LEA & PERRIN'S

CELEBRATED

Worcestershire Sauce.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEUR

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRIN'S SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and label of which the names of Lea & Perrin have been forged, I and F. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRIN'S SAUCE, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Cross & Blackwell, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Olives universally.

Agents for Victoria—Janion, Green & Rhodes. 1811 & w

BRISTOL'S

Sarsaparilla

IN LARGE BOTTLES.

When the blood is thick, the circulation clogged, and the humours of the body rendered unhealthy by the gross and greasy secretions of the winter months. This good though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as

A DIET DRINK

by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for

THE PERMANENT CURE

OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF

Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers,

And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Tetter, Scald Head, Scoury, White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the System, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Diarrhoea, and all Affections of the Liver, Spleen and Spleen, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dropsy, Dumb Ague and Jaundice.

It is guaranteed to be the Purest and Most Powerful Preparation

GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA

And is the TRUE AND RELIABLE CURE FOR SYPHILIS, Even in its worst forms.

It is the very best medicine for the cure of all disease arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood. The afflicted may rest assured that there is not so many salutary substances in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants, without doing the least injury.

Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle; and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LARSEN & KEMP is on the blue label.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Hostetter, Smith & Dean, San Francisco.

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia

Is the greatest remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations and Bilious Affections.

It is the Physician's cure for GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL and other Complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of FEVER, AND FEVERISH IRRITABILITY OF SKIN.

It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is particularly valuable, and when taken with one Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescent Saline Aperient

PREPARED BY

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON.