

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL 10. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND SATURDAY, MARCH 13 1869. NO. 19.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system cramped, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness, and it is better to cure them now than to be obliged to resort to a more powerful medicine.

TERMS:
One Year, (in advance) \$14.00
Six Months, do \$8.00
Three Months, do \$5.00
Fortnightly, do \$2.00

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S. D. Levi,

THE BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED DAILY BY
DAVID W. HIGGINS.

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to be hoped for the sake of humanity that the choice of a King will be hurried forward to a conclusion; and that the choice may be one who will take the reins of government from the incapable hands that now hold them. We are inclined to believe with the *Saturday Review* that the choice will fall on the Duke of Aosta, who is the heir under the treaty that finally gave the Spanish throne to the Bourbons; by which it was arranged that failing the Bourbons, Spain should return to the House of Savoy. The Duke is 34 years old, has a son just born, and inherits some share both of the ability and the passionate will of the successful House of Savoy. His accession would be hailed with pleasure throughout Europe, and he would soon make himself a second "Re Galantimo."

ARRIVAL OF THE BARK "CECROPS."

The North German bark Cecrops, Capt. George Weidmann, consigned to Janion, Rhodes & Co., of this city, 145 days from Liverpool, anchored in the outer harbor at an early hour yesterday morning. The Cecrops sailed from Liverpool Docks on the 16th October, and passed Holyhead light on the 21st of the same month. From Holyhead to the 22d N. latitude in the Pacific, the bark was only 100 days; here she encountered a succession of squalls and gales accompanied by cross seas, losing jibboom, foretopgallantmast, and maintopgallantmast. From the 22d, to the Straits experienced northerly winds; entered the Straits nine days ago, but encountering a heavy gale off New Bay, ran outside again for safety. The Cecrops brings between 500 and 600 tons of freight, all well and cargo believed to be in excellent order. She will be towed alongside Janion, Rhodes & Co.'s wharf to-day, and will commence discharging immediately. The ship's manifest and consignees will appear to-morrow, she not having been entered at the Custom House yesterday.

FROM NANTUO.

The Sir James Douglas, Capt. Clarke, arrived at 6 o'clock last evening from Nantuo, bringing as passengers Revs. White and Aitkin, and Messrs. Bates, Austin and Meyer. The Kanaka, Kakua, was hanged at Nantuo—the scene of his fearful crimes—at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. He ascended the scaffold unflinchingly, made no remarks, and struggled but slightly after the drop fell. His neck was evidently broken. The Shooting Star is loading with coal for San Francisco. The vessels Knigsford and Washington are on the way up from San Francisco to take in cargo of coal.

J. A. McCrea, Esq.

(formerly Chief Engineer of our Fire Department) was the recipient last evening of a flattering address from the Union Hook and Ladder Company, of which organization he has been an active member for nearly ten years—the company having been instituted partly through Mr. McCrea's exertions in 1859. The company, in uniform, proceeded with torches and music to Mr. McCrea's residence in Rae street, where the address was presented, and a cordial interchange of sentiment took place. Mr. McCrea leaves on the Stephens for California.

POLICE COURT.

A "broth of a boy" named Thomas Hearn, was brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday upon a charge of assaulting Mr. J. J. Jacobs, proprietor of the St. George Hotel. From the evidence it seemed that Thomas was employed at the hotel in the capacity of waiter; that he staid out overnight, came back tight and showed fight. His employer defended himself against the attack, and handed his recalcitrant employee over to the Police. Mr. Pemberton fined him \$25, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment.

THE PILOT BOAT LETTY.

The pilot boat Letty, of Port Townsend, while out on a cruise a few days ago, killed 70 fur-seals that were lying asleep on the water off Cape Flattery. They yielded several barrels of oil besides the skins, which are valuable.

THE STEAMSHIP "CONSTANTINE."

The steamship Constantine sailed from San Francisco for Victoria and Sitka at noon on Tuesday. She was commanded by Capt. J. H. Potts. Four large ships were seen off Race Rocks yesterday afternoon—two evidently bound for Nantuo.

A SUB-LIEUTENANT.

A sub-lieutenant left H. M. S. *Satellite*, a few days ago, taking with him a signalman. It was supposed at first that both had been drowned by the upsetting of a boat. But letters from the lieutenant placed since his departure from E. Guimard, place it beyond doubt that he and his comrade have crossed to the American side for the purpose of quitting the service. The young man is supposed to have adopted this course in consequence of an unconquerable aversion to the sea.

To the Public.

The public are requested to suspend judgment in regard to the charges made in *The Colonist* of March 6th, 1869, against the undersigned. I shall here dissect them as far as possible in the limited space allowed, and if facts appear palpable to the originators of the foul slanders, I regret but cannot help it. Others have invoked the fire—let them meet the issue. It will be unnecessary to refer to anonymous charges, circulated by men of small calibre, in Victoria and elsewhere, as they carry their antidote with them, and are unworthy of an answer. There has, however, a star of the first magnitude presented itself—a slanderer of no ordinary pretensions; and to him I will give my attention more particularly, because he has attracted a large amount of public attention to a letter issued over the signature of J. W. Judd, Agent of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, at San Francisco, who has for the last three months been industriously circulating his slanders. I now propose to prove one or both of the following propositions: That this same J. W. Judd is one of the most accomplished deceivers in existence, or that his stupidity is dense beyond that of ordinary mortals. The letter is unquestionably the most cunningly devised false ever written since those of the immortal *Shog* when owls talked and asses preached; feeling that the compliment to Mr. Judd in referring to him as a base and unprincipled slanderer is fully earned. I will spare his blushes and proceed to facts—refuting the charges in paper and letter.

San Francisco, Dec. 10th, 1868.

Now, in consideration of fifty dollars gold coin, the said R. F. Fitzgerald agrees to relinquish all claims, and give up his interest as agent of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company to J. W. Judd, and it is mutually agreed that this is an amicable settlement.

(Signed) J. W. JUDD, Attorney at Law, U. S. District Court, San Francisco.

(Signed) R. F. FITZGERALD, Agent of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Witness, J. W. J. Pierson.

YACHTING.

YACHTING, W. T., Jan. 19, 1869.

This is to certify that I have this day examined the bearer R. F. Fitzgerald, and he is well qualified as to learning, ability and moral character to teach a school in Washington Territory.

(Signed) J. S. MAULSBY, Superintendent of Schools.

TO KOOTENAY.

Will leave her wharf, Van. d'Orcelle City, for Kootenay and Cabins Landing, every morning at 8 o'clock on returning same day; leaving Kootenay Landing at 1 o'clock, p. m.

For rates of Freight and Passage apply to the undersigned.

J. J. MOODY, Agent for British Columbia.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 1, 1869, THE MARY MOODY.

Will leave her wharf, Van. d'Orcelle City, for Kootenay and Cabins Landing, every morning at 8 o'clock on returning same day; leaving Kootenay Landing at 1 o'clock, p. m.

For rates of Freight and Passage apply to the undersigned.

J. J. MOODY, Agent for British Columbia.

ENGLAND.

The *Journal des Debats* extracts from the Russian *Gazette de l'Academie* the following letter, addressed by J. S. Mill to the ladies organizing the superior instruction of women at St. Petersburg.

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SCOTLAND.

BURNING OF THE PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE, GLASGOW.

The *North British Daily Mail* of the 14th inst. contains a full account of the destruction of the Prince of Wales theatre, announced by telegraph in the *Morning Post* of yesterday. It appears that at a quarter past eleven o'clock, at the conclusion of the performance of the pantomime of 'Valentine and Orson,' the audience was dismissed, and the theatre was vacated in a short time thereafter. Nothing was then observed to be wrong; but about five minutes after twelve on Thursday morning persons in the street gave the alarm that the theatre was on fire, flames coming from the roof above the gallery and that part of the stage nearest St. Andrew's street. Considering the inflammable nature of the material the fire had to work upon, the roof soon fell and the fire broke out in the building, and particularly in the side-entrance part of which forms the corridor which led to the stalls and boxes. These seats were crowded with spectators, but it was not until three o'clock that the flames had subsided. In fact, the fire did not cease raging till it had burned up everything that was combustible. It illuminated the whole of the northern quarter of the city, and the sparks were carried by a high wind, as far as St. George's road.

Several thousand persons witnessed the fire, many of them having come from distant parts of the city to the scene of the disaster, being led thither by the great glare in the sky. It is impossible to state at present the precise extent of the loss, but as far as we can learn, the building was insured by the proprietor, Mr. Harnay. Mr. Davis is insured for £2,000, but the value of his scenery and other properties is estimated at £3,000, so that his loss is £5,000. The actors, carpenters and musicians have lost their all—that is, their dresses, tools and instruments, and to add to the loss is the reflection that they may be a considerable time out of employment. We may add that the Cowan's Lane Mechanics' Hall, situated at the east end of the building, though contiguous to the stage of the theatre, has been saved. This is the fifth theatre in Glasgow which has been destroyed by fire. The first, a stone building, was the Queen's street theatre; the second, the theatre—a brick erection—built by the Wizard of the North, in the Jail square; the third, the Adelphi, also in the Jail square, built of wood and tenanted by Mr. Miller, the Theatre Royal, in Dundee street; a splendid stone building, and the last, the Prince of Wales. Mr. Cooke's cinema, in the Jail square, also met with the same fate. The Prince of Wales theatre, which was opened on the 23d of August, 1867, was built on the site of the Old Coliseum in Stewart and Cowan's streets. It had a neat but unpretending appearance.

And in relation to an officer being despatched to Port Townsend for my arrest, as reported, was simply a rumor without foundation, as I am ready to meet any officer at any place he may designate without fear or favor. In regard to representing the *Reine Lita*, I was employed as General Superintendent of Agencies, and the agency was revoked upon the company receiving slanderous letters from this same Judd, without any proceeding, simply because I was a *Real Insurance Agent*, and as he says was very successful. I will here say that I threatened to get out a circular showing this company's (the Union Mutual) deficit to a large amount, hence his object in maligning me to kill my influence with the public. The child spoken of in the article (my third child, unfortunately losing the two younger ones when quite young) is not adopted as alleged, and the names of Wilson, Emerson, and the sending of Knickerbocker, or ever knowing any woman by the name of Chase, or being arrested for bigamy, forgery, or any other crime. I defy any man to show the proofs, and legal proceedings will be immediately instituted against all persons spreading such reports. Having a certificate of late date from a well known Superintendent of schools, I take the liberty to publish as follows:

OSBORNE, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

YACHTING, W. T., Jan. 19, 1869.

This is to certify that I have this day examined the bearer R. F. Fitzgerald, and he is well qualified as to learning, ability and moral character to teach a school in Washington Territory.

(Signed) J. S. MAULSBY, Superintendent of Schools.

In conclusion, I would say that the rear of this sea (Judd) in a lion's skin need not discourage any one as he is not at all dangerous, but a rather stupid animal; and if the dash of shame has not become impossible, he will hide his face for very disgust at the outrageous infamy perpetrated by him against an innocent man and family. Now, ye slanderers, remember Levi's wit and repent, and I trust the plan of retaliation will be so stretched and elongated as to cover even your deficiencies. For every word in this document I propose to hold myself personally responsible, and will dodge no ultimatum, legally or otherwise, and any demagogues of a malignant nature will receive my personal attention. With high sentiments of qualified regard, I herewith subscribe myself, truly and respectfully,

E. F. FITZGERALD,
Late U. S. Detective, under the name of H. G. WRIGHT.

The Weekly British Colonist

AND CHRONICLE

Bathurst, March 13, 1869

We are surprised that no one of the popular members has introduced a resolution asking what steps have been taken by the Colonial Government towards securing for British Columbia a revised and reduced postage-tariff.

As we pointed out a week or two ago, this Colony pays a higher proportionate rate than any other Colony for the transmission of its letters without any valid reason or excuse being furnished for the charge. It would be interesting to know why a three-cent stamp affixed to a letter mailed at Alaska should pay for its transmission to the most distant parts of the United States; six cents to any part of Canada, or twelve cents to Great Britain, while a letter mailed at Victoria for any portion of the United States—even across the Straits, a distance of twenty-two miles—requires fifteen cents in stamps to insure its transmission?

Why an English shilling is required to send a letter to Great Britain? Ten cents on each letter, we are informed, goes to the United States government, but by what right the charge is made, particularly when the mails are usually transmitted by our own subsidized steamer, has never been satisfactorily explained. We are aware that frequently upon the notice of the Imperial Government, but the answer returned has invariably been unfavorable; another evidence of the paternal care with which Downing street looks after the interests of British Columbia.

But why relax our efforts—why sit quietly down and stupidly submit to the extortion without a murmur? The British Ministry of today is not the same that returned the last unfavorable answer to our complaints; and how does any one know that a proper representation of the fact that year after year we have been pecuniarily bled in a ratio five times greater than the people of any other British Colony, may not prove successful with the Ministry? Individually the tax is mere bagatelle, but there is a principle involved that ought not to be lost sight of. We conclude as we began by expressing surprise that some hon. member has not brought the matter to the notice of the Colonial Government during this session.

The inaugural address of the new President of the United States came over the wires yesterday. For brevity and perspicuity it excels all its predecessors, which have generally been of unconscionable length and dullness. General Grant appears to possess to an eminent degree the faculty of compressing his ideas into a small compass and expressing a great deal with very few words. From the tenor of the address we gather that the chief effort of General Grant's administration will be directed towards consolidating the inharmonious sections of his own countrymen before taking a wider range. The address promises protection to American citizens, whether native or adopted, in whatsoever land they may chance to sojourn. This is in allusion to the imprisonment of several citizens of the Irish Republic, who attempted to plant Fenianism in their native soil, but found the climate ungenial to its growth. The question of the Alabama Claims is dealt with in a few lines. No threat of war is indulged in, but the new President says that if foreign governments in their relations with the United States continue to establish precedents by infractions of the International Law, they cannot feel aggrieved if those precedents are followed by the United States. The document is pacific in its tone and should the General mean all that he says, four years of peace and prosperity are guaranteed the citizens of the American Republic.

For London Diarist—The H. B. Co's ship Prince of Wales is announced to sail for London on or about the 15th inst. A limited amount of freight will be received on board not later than the 13th. A few intermediate passengers can be accommodated. A quantity of fur, wool and life will be sent home by this ship.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DRAWBACKS. Hon. Helmcken moved that the report of the Select Committee appointed on the Drawbacks Bill be transmitted to the Governor, with the humble request that the suggestions made in that report may be carried out. A short debate followed, resulting in the motion being carried.

Hon. Mr. Carrall and the Corporation. Hon. Mr. Carrall, in his speech on the Corporation Bill, yesterday morning is one of the rarest and most instructive to many of your readers that has appeared since the legislative Council commenced its sittings. In the debates are correctly reported, I must say that the Hon. Mr. Carrall has distinguished himself immeasurably in the use of expressions highly derogatory to his position as the gentleman with whom he is temporarily associated; that ought to bring upon him the contempt of every man in the Colony.

Hon. Mr. Carrall's pleasure and pride in enrolling himself under the banner of Mr. Truitt, I should hardly think the head of the Lands and Works Department would give much by such undignified recruits. Mr. Carrall, when debating, instead of abusing the Mayor and Council, who are doing their best under existing circumstances to improve the City—disparaging his important statements to the contrary—he would have comported himself more in accordance with the duties of his position. The gentleman who attended that meeting alluded to in his speech must feel proud to be called demagogue, and is equal by one who has not in himself one single attribute of the statesman, if we may judge from his feeble expressions. If Mr. Carrall is a fair sample of what we are to expect from Confederation, by all means do not let us have Confederation. So say a great many of us. OBSERVER.

which must issue, if our Indian policy be not amended in its total extinction. Third, he is a kind and useful man. There is a disposition to make the Indian the scapegoat of almost every evil that occurs—theft, murder, &c., are gratuitously charged on the Indian. The scene at the period of the sailing at Cowichan Bay when by the foresight and promptitude of the Indians two boat loads of voters were rescued from a watery grave, valuable as laborers in the field of the hunt. Many of them spruce to a higher status, wish to be educated, and to fill them encouragement, &c. Then repeal these mischievous laws, treat them as men, let them feel their responsibility, educate them, and they will imitate a better example, and the forests which now echo with the howling of the wolf will, the sooner, reverberate with the howling of the kindly herds. Fourth, the policy of all nations has hitherto been a mistake in relation to the Indian man. Am I told that we have no precedent for not prohibiting the sale of liquor to the Indian? What of that? What has been the issue of the policy towards the aborigines of India, of Australia, &c.?

A fearful tendency to extinction. As to America, when she had spanned her vast continent with a railroad, she had found herself on the horns of this frightful dilemma. Either the commerce of a most important part of the world must be interrupted, or to see her own words to the Indians on her plains, "must be wiped out." As our children ought to be wiser and better than their father, because of their superior advantages, so let us be the youngest of Her Majesty's Colonial Dependencies set an example in our Indian policy that will show to the world our opportunities have not been lost upon us.

Hon. Drake felt very great pleasure in seconding the resolution, but he would not attempt to follow the hon. gentleman through the intricacies of the Darwinian theory of natural selection. He formerly held the opinion that Indians should be exterminated, but he now entertained different ideas. We have no power to prevent the illicit sale of liquor—the Indians can get all they choose to pay for. He thought it would be judicious to repeal the law. It was true they might urge that on moral grounds the law should be kept on the Statute Book, but that was mere sentimentality, as the law was quite inoperative. The Indian is looked upon as an inferior kind of humanity, but the practical result was quite the reverse; the liquor sold to them was liquid poison, where champagne and whiskey were mixed together they frequently caused death. The Indian liquor trade was demoralizing, the principal offenders always escaped, the miserable go-betweens being the only persons ever touched by the law. We have in this city a police force and a magistrate, yet there is not a day passes but one sees drunken Indians, male and female, reeling about the streets. If such be the case in this city, such scenes must be ten times worse on the coast, where there is no power for repressing the traffic. He was sure that gentlemen knew, as well as he did, that the Indian liquor law was a blot on the Statute Book. He thought if the law was repealed and the Indian knew his position, he would conduct himself as a decent member of society, we would thus get rid of a crew of worthless blackguards, who would be compelled to turn to some honest means of making a living, if the liquor law was thrown over.

Hon. Wood thought it would not be advisable to allow the remarks of the previous speaker to pass unnoticed, particularly by those who were conversant with the subject, especially the Magistrates, who would, no doubt, afford the House the benefit of their experience. From all the information he had gleaned from personal experience and otherwise, he considered that the Indian was quite unequal to the struggle for existence. It was quite untrue that the Red Indian was equal in qualifications to the Anglo-Saxon; he would rather die of starvation than join with the white man in ordinary toil. The assertion that the Indians could obtain as much liquor as they liked, was also quite untrue. He could not believe that the settlements on the coast were worse than Victoria; and as for the spirits sold to the Indians being so noxious as to cause death, he thought it was pure exaggeration—simply mythical. The liquor sold to the Indians was doubtless of the poorest description; but he did not believe in the stories told about the horrible mixture sold to them. It was a great mistake to think that the Indian was equally capable of mixing with the white man, in rearing the allotments of whiskey, hence the law was not inoperative, because the Indian had to pay three times the ordinary price for the liquor. In relation to the hunting ground, &c., that was all very fine, but it was one of the laws of nature, that the Indian being of a nomadic disposition, he should give way to the white man who filled the ground; in fact, he thought the white man would be quite justified in confining the Indian to so much land as might be thought sufficient for his purposes. The Mories were quite different, and of a much higher order of the human species; they had farms and flocks, and herds like an Englishman, and followed him in all his refinements of civilization. In all cases such as ours, and elsewhere, where the Indian and white man came in contact, a feeling of hostility sprang up and a war of extermination was usually the result. He would decidedly oppose the resolution, knowing the injury that must be done if means of obtaining whiskey became easier than it is; it would lead to brutal degradation resulting in death to the Indian. He believed that the quantity of whiskey sold in the interior and on the coast was owing to the absence of constables or some abiding power of repression.

Hon. Bell—As a magistrate appointed to the Mainland, he would expect him to state his opinion, and he could assure them the law there was neither inoperative or mischievous; if it was repealed, scenes of debauchery, perfectly disgraceful, would be the result, and the priors would soon be filled with Indians who would commit crimes if whiskey was obtainable ad libitum. The whole trade of the Western coast would be carried on by whiskey sellers, who would exchange that liquor for furs, &c. The law

has answered very well, of course he merely spoke from his own experience during 7 or 8 years on the mainland. He would be sorry to see this person traveling up-country to the Indians, were allowed to obtain all the whiskey they desired. As to the quality of the whiskey for the Siwash, it could only be of one character, he required it sufficiently strong, that the quantity obtainable for half a dollar would be well him over; he would be very sorry to see the law repealed.

Hon. Pemberton thought it would be going too far to repeal the law, but some alterations might be made with absolute advantage. A proposition had been made some time ago to open a place, under proper restrictions, on the Indian reserve, where nothing but wholesome liquor would be sold; it would possibly answer very well, at all events it might be tried.

Hon. Truitt was clearly against the resolution; the arguments advanced in its favor were based on false premises altogether, the Anglo-Saxon race throughout the colonies had taken it as an axiom that the sale of liquor should not be allowed to Indians, hence the legalized sale had never been allowed. We had established by precedent that the sale of liquor to Indians was a moral crime, and if allowed it would be to allow that which we know to be morally wrong. If the sale was legalized we should soon be witnesses to far worse scenes than those heard of at the present time; the Indian always drinks to excess, and if he gets all he wants he is sure to get drunk; the use is unknown to him, the abuse, his natural habit. Drunkenness in the white man was quite as bad as in the Indian, but white people cannot be classified, whereas the Indian can; if the consumption of liquor is excessive with the latter at present, it would be ten times more so if the law was repealed, and would soon lead to the extermination of the race; he believed the law to be right in principle and would never vote for its repeal. The hon. member of the resolution had traveled out of the record in his remarks touching our action in other colonies, and had cast a marked slur on our policy in India respecting the mode in which the Anglo-Saxon race had acted towards the natives there. The theory of the American Indian Government was, in his opinion, the most benevolent in the world; but, as he had previously stated, the practice was a mistake. Our action towards the Indian in this Colony had, he believed, been most creditable, and the Indians had benefited very much in their contact with us. The Indian liquor law, he believed to be a step in the right direction, and if any alteration was made, it should be in the way of additional stringency.

Hon. Helmcken had for years advocated the repeal of the Indian Liquor Law, as he believed it was the cause of crime and afterwards of the consequent punishment, for we by this law, absolutely created the offense. The consumption of liquor was no crime in the eyes of the Indians, and we only increased the evil by enforcing the law. It was a mistake to think that all Indians like liquor; in this respect they are like the white men, some did, and some did not. From the restrictions on the sale at present existing, the Indians usually obtained liquor in large quantities, and he gets drunk in consequence. No one pretends to deny that the Indian liquor law was a dead letter in the Statute Book—it only answered the purpose of an advertisement to the world that we were a very moral people; the trade might be carried on clandestinely, but it was carried on nevertheless. The law created a system of espionage, and a set of people known as informers, he had been informed by the whiskey sellers that they could sell all they wished to, and if they did not sell, the Indians would get it from the other side. The Indian was always prepared to give any price for gin, and the restrictions on the sale only made it better for the vendors, who obtained a high price for bad liquor. He thought that if the Indians were allowed to buy liquor when they pleased, that we should never hear of the outrages that from time to time occurred. The white man was just like the Indian, in his tendency to get on a spree when he had been deprived of liquor for a time, and then obtained it in large quantities. The proper way was to do to the Indian as we would have the Indian do to us. The Colonists were not to blame for the treatment of the Indian, but Her Majesty's Government; the people of Exeter Hall felt a great deal of nonsense about the Indian—but it was mere lip work; people who had not sufficient to live on could not be expected to civilize the Indians. He thought they had done very well in allowing them to mix with them, which was the best way to improve them. It was true that the prohibition of the sale of liquor was the traditional policy of the Hudson Bay Company, and that was very true when they were alone in the country, but the Company at home had no idea of the impossibility of preventing the sale now. He thought the stories about the horrible character of the liquor, and the number of deaths in consequence, were exaggerated. If we allowed the Indians to buy good liquor, we would save two ends; we should induce the Indian to work, as it was only by that means he could obtain the money to buy it, and we would increase the revenue, and so not only to do the Indian, but ourselves, a great deal of good.

Hon. Alston—So far from repeating the same old story, he was under the impression that the Government should apply more stringent measures to enforce it. The law was not a dead letter. He was informed by persons who had schooners on the coast, that if it was not for the Indian Liquor Law the trade would be destroyed. There was no liquor sold at Comox than at any other part of the coast. The Indian was an inferior race, and must and would decline; but we should take care that he did not decline faster than he ought to do. He was sure that the Governor would not consent to the repeal of the law, no matter what the sense of the Council might be on the matter.

Hon. Walkem—When the Act was passed every one felt the necessity for it, and there was not one dissentient voice. In '61 and '63 people could not travel up the country with safety, and nearly every row or murder that occurred at that time was owing to the influence of liquor. The Chilcooten expedition that cost the country so much was attributable to the liquor carried there by

packers. Formerly there was a large class of vessels that used to trade on the coast for the sole purpose of bartering whiskey for furs; the law now prevents this kind of traffic, and none but a small class of vessels can venture in the trade. The Indians never were and never will be supplied with anything but the worst class of liquor, and it was all nonsense about the repeal of the law enabling them to obtain anything else. He believed the law prevented a great deal of evil.

Hon. Ring had looked in vain for any arguments against the resolution. They had heard the experience of the hon. member for the city, who had been much longer in the Colony than any of those who opposed the repeal of the law. They had also the experience of the Magistrate in this city, who admitted the law was to a certain degree inoperative. Nothing brought law into such contempt as the admission that it could not be put in force. That the Colony would be inundated with crime if the law was repealed was mere assertion put forward as truth.

Hon. Cross could not imagine any better evidence that the session was drawing to a close than the present debate; what surprised him the most was, to see the mantle of the hon. member for the city falling on the shoulders of the mover of the resolution. What would the constituents of the latter gentleman say if the law was repealed, and the rifling of houses and murder became of weekly occurrence? If that hon. gentleman felt so strongly the impropriety of taking away the hunting grounds from the Indians why did he come to the Colony; or having come why did he remain? He thought it was his duty to lead the Indian and appreciate the white race; the Indian was inferior to the white man and felt that inferiority. The law might be inoperative in some places, but it was wholly owing to the absence of power to enforce it.

Hon. Davis said, the Indians are children, treat them as such. The great success of Mr. Duncan arose, not from carrying out the liquor law, but from the peculiar system he had adopted in treating the Indian as a man. It is a gratifying assumption that the repeal of the law would be followed by an increase of drunkenness and crime. Similar prejudices are common when new discoveries have been made. He must only mention the names of Galileo, Jenner, Haer and Watt. What a storm of ridicule and invective arose on the projection of the railway. If any Anglo-Saxon maxim has proved itself an error, away with it. He did not deny that drunkenness in the Indian was bad; he abhorred it; he abhorred it equally in the white man. It has been said by one hon. member that the Indians are an inferior race—he was not prepared for this. This is ignoring our common ancestry. Have we forgotten what our fathers were? Those Druidical temples stand to remind us of the past. The science of the antiquary preserves the memory of that which pride and depravity would obliterate, and that science itself offers mercy on the Indian. As for the manner in which this important question has been received by this honorable House, he could only infer that as to a judicious Indian policy, he was in advance of the age.

The resolution was lost—yes 3, noes 7. HON. MR. CARRALL AND THE CORPORATION. Hon. Helmcken said that the gentleman who had signed the petition (with others Messrs. Hayward and Jones, had embarked large sums in the establishment of cash factories, but from the existence of the duty here they found they were unable to compete with the Americans. They prayed that the duty might be taken off Glass and Putty, as they entered as much into the manufacture of sashes as sheet iron did in the manufacture of boilers. After a short discussion the House divided—yes 4, noes 6. So the motion was lost.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DRAWBACKS. Hon. Helmcken moved that the report of the Select Committee appointed on the Drawbacks Bill be transmitted to the Governor, with the humble request that the suggestions made in that report may be carried out. A short debate followed, resulting in the motion being carried.

Hon. Mr. Carrall and the Corporation. Hon. Mr. Carrall, in his speech on the Corporation Bill, yesterday morning is one of the rarest and most instructive to many of your readers that has appeared since the legislative Council commenced its sittings. In the debates are correctly reported, I must say that the Hon. Mr. Carrall has distinguished himself immeasurably in the use of expressions highly derogatory to his position as the gentleman with whom he is temporarily associated; that ought to bring upon him the contempt of every man in the Colony.

Hon. Mr. Carrall's pleasure and pride in enrolling himself under the banner of Mr. Truitt, I should hardly think the head of the Lands and Works Department would give much by such undignified recruits. Mr. Carrall, when debating, instead of abusing the Mayor and Council, who are doing their best under existing circumstances to improve the City—disparaging his important statements to the contrary—he would have comported himself more in accordance with the duties of his position. The gentleman who attended that meeting alluded to in his speech must feel proud to be called demagogue, and is equal by one who has not in himself one single attribute of the statesman, if we may judge from his feeble expressions. If Mr. Carrall is a fair sample of what we are to expect from Confederation, by all means do not let us have Confederation. So say a great many of us. OBSERVER.

NEW LONDON LITERARY INSTITUTE.—The first of a course of lectures was given by the New London Literary Institute at their Rooms, Barrard Inlet, on Saturday, 27th ult., and proved quite a success. The room was filled to overflowing, and the audience quite enthusiastic in its reception of the several pieces. The following programme proved to have only one fault which will certainly be remedied next time—it was got through in too soon. Recitation, W. Smith; reading, R. M. Clementson; play, Club; reading, J. K. Lockhart; song, R. M. Clementson; reading, H. E. Nagle; song, R. Leadbeater. Each gentleman sustained his part well. The readings had evidently been selected with an eye to the diversity of interest they contained, and the introductory and explanatory remarks that preceded each piece contributed no little to the amusement of the company and the success of the entertainment. The choir was occupied by Mr. A. J. Smith, to whom a vote of thanks was passed, and the meeting closed, one wish animating the breast of everyone—that it had not closed so soon.

LOSS OF \$40,000 IN U. S. TREASURY NOTES. As one of the steamers plying between Victoria and Portland was crossing Columbia River Bar, about the 5th of January, the sea ran high, and a passenger, U. S. Officer from Sitka, who had in his charge a very large sum in Treasury notes, and who had been rendered unusually apprehensive by the fact that in entering Esquimaux harbor on Christmas Eve, on the bark Delaware, that vessel was wrecked on a narrow reef, and the vessel was narrowly escaping with his life and treasure to the shore, adopted the precaution of removing the notes from his room and securing them in his stowage. He also handed several rolls of the notes; to his Secretary, who accompanied him. The steamer fortunately rode the waves in safety, and when all danger had passed the officer proceeded to relieve himself and Secretary of the notes and return them to his stowage room, when, to his dismay, he discovered that \$40,000 of the notes were missing. He has since been unable to find them. It is believed that in the hurry and bustle of disembarking from the bark Delaware, the notes were dropped, but were not missed until after the officer reached Columbia River. An investigation is in progress at San Francisco.

THE EXTERMINATION OF INDIAN "HARRY." The unfortunate Indian "Harry" was hanged yesterday morning at seven o'clock, in the lot adjoining the Police Barracks. The condemned man met his fate with the bearing of a stoic. He made no remarks on the scaffold; but in his cell said that but for whiskey he would never have committed the crime. The last interview with his wife and children was very affecting. The drop was sprung shortly after 7 o'clock, and saw a few convulsive twitches of the limbs, the body hung quite motionless. After hanging the usual time, the body was cut down and delivered to his friends.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—Last evening a Degree Temple was organized in this city by the election of the following officers, who were duly installed by Lodge Deputy McFadden: Degree Templar, Geo. Norris; D. Y. T., John Work; D. S., Lawrence Goodmore; D. T., Henry Waller; D. F. S., John Vaughan; D. M., John Robertson; D. J. C., John Titcomb; D. O. G., A. Crane; D. R., Mr. Oliver Jackson; D. O., D. Richards. The title of the Temple is the Vancouver, No. 10,000 of total holds has a grand

We are glad to observe from a report made by the Sanitary Commissioners, who made a tour of inspection yesterday, that there is not a single case of sickness amongst the Indian population of the city, as certified by Councilor Rossell, Chairman of the Commission, to a grand and busy A. T. Sewarath, the Great New York dry goods man, is Grant's Secretary of Treasury. His Secretary of State (R. B. Westburne) is the gentleman who commenced an acquaintance with Grant, their unknown—in the White Room of the Governor of Illinois and his appointment as Secretary of the regiment, led to a grand and busy victory from Nantawato. The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived from Nanaimo and departed yesterday afternoon. Among her passengers were Mr. Morley, J. P. The bark Westington, to lead with coal for San Francisco, is due in a few days.

WASHING OIL.—The Fire Department turned out last evening and washed out a number of pestilential shanties, occupied by Siwash, on Oriental Alley and Johnson street. The ringing of the bells caused many persons to leave their homes under the impression that a conflagration was in progress.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Much watchfulness must be exercised as winter advances, and the earliest evidences of all health must be immediately checked and removed, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diphtheria, quinsy, throat cough, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most other pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as near as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, so simple and effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of these diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have brought round many such sufferers, and re-established health after very other means had signally failed.

FOR LONDON DIARIST.—The H. B. Co's ship Prince of Wales is announced to sail for London on or about the 15th inst. A limited amount of freight will be received on board not later than the 13th. A few intermediate passengers can be accommodated. A quantity of fur, wool and life will be sent home by this ship.

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The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, March 13, 1869

HAD we entertained any doubts as to the value of our whale fishery, it would have been dispelled by the departure of the Emma, for the scene of the future exciting occupation of her daring and able commander Capt. Roy, is really very amusing to listen to the grave arguments advanced by people who know nothing at all about the subject, yet who pretend to give opinions directly opposed to the facts we have in evidence. The whole of this coast is perfectly familiar to all interested in whale fishing; not only has every bay and inlet been explored, but the haunts of these monsters of the deep are well known; and possible profit on an adventure in their pursuit has been carefully calculated. Hence, to those immediately concerned, there is no doubt whatever, and to those hanging back to learn the success of Capt. Roy's expedition, there will be speedy conviction. Everyone familiar with the coast from California northwards is aware that the adjacent seas are thronged by vast numbers of sperm whale, and also by the sea elephants (a sort of cross between the walrus and seal) which yield a large quantity of oil. The various old fishing grounds for the common whale are well nigh exhausted, and consequently the two oil producers above mentioned are the only ones that offer any certainty of remunerative pursuit. Even this, however, requires great economy of time and expenditure to render profitable to those engaged in it, so that it has become almost a matter of necessity to make Victoria the centre of future enterprises of the kind, from a number of reasons which will be readily understood from what we are about to state. The rendezvous heretofore resorted to, by the vessels employed in fishing on the Pacific Coast, has been the Sandwich Islands, but they labor under a number of disadvantages at that out-of-the-way locality. In the first place a voyage averages six months as the time these whaling vessels are absent from port, and they require to take with them the proper supplies of food for that length of time, inclusive of a large quantity of potatoes and other vegetables. This entails a very heavy expense when purchased at the Sandwich Islands, as all the required articles are very high in price, particularly vegetables, and the cost of ship stores frequently make the difference between profit and loss on the adventure. Then the requisite casks required to be purchased at San Francisco or Boston, where they cost from 7 to 8 cents per gallon, being made entirely from oak, the only kind of timber that could be used in the manufacture at these places. They were then carried in the form of shooks—that is, the staves and heads were made into a bundle—with a view to stowage in the ships that carried them to Honolulu. There they have to be made up, and skilled labor is occasionally very expensive. As only a certain number of the proper class of ships were retained in fishing, they returned to Honolulu, where they discharged their oil, refitted, and again returned to the fishing station. The oil remained at the Sandwich Islands until the agents at that place could communicate with the houses in the United States to which the vessels belonged; those parties chartered ships and sent them out to bring home the oil, then lying ready for shipment; or the agent at Honolulu chartered some chance ship to take it to its destination, such chance ships usually getting the lion's share of the profit on the adventure in the shape of freight. Now all these sources of outlay, sometimes productive of heavy loss, will be avoided by making Victoria the rendezvous—as, for instance, the ships can fit out as cheaply as if they were at home; they can also get any repairs or alterations made at a reasonable price. They are always sure of a supply of vegetables for any length of voyage at one-third the cost of the same articles at Honolulu. Our Douglas pine is found to answer for oil casks equally well with oak, hence their casks, in all respects such as they require, can be furnished to them here for less than half the price of those obtained in San Francisco. They will bring their cargoes here and in a few hours can communicate with any part of the United States by telegraph and secure the requisite tonnage where it can be had at the lowest rate, and so reducing to the minimum, the expenses attendant upon the enterprise. The advantages of Victoria over the old rendezvous at Honolulu, are unquestionable; but we contend they are also

superior for the purposes required, to San Francisco. (We need hardly say that we have been looking only at American adventurers, the benefits to our own ships being undoubted.) The port of Esquimalt, for ease of attainment, anchorage and shelter, is not equalled on the Pacific, and everything connected with the outfit of a vessel can be had cheaper, and we had almost said better, than it could be obtained at the Bay City. The position is also better, as being so much nearer to the fishing station, so that by coming here they save both time and money, and whatever their predilections may be for San Francisco, the great saving will always carry the argument. It is quite unnecessary, we hope, to urge our citizens to leave no stone unturned in attracting and fostering the trade; the advantages of this place over all others are so manifold that we have only to show ourselves prepared to receive and accommodate our visitors to secure them; and to avoid by all means any ill-advised restrictions in the shape of Custom House formalities, or an over-anxiety to get rich too fast, and the consequent desire to ask too much for our wares. What we have to do is to sell a good article at as low a rate as possible, and we need have no fear of finding customers.

One of those glaring instances of neglect on the part of the authorities has been brought to our notice by the settlers at Sooke; viz: the impassable state of what was intended to be a road four or five years ago. Three years ago the bridges were carried away by a freshet and have never been replaced, the consequence is, that in bad weather the only way by which communication can be had with that improving district is by boat round a much exposed and dangerous coast, in stormy weather. Our authorities should remember that the people of Sooke are rapidly rising into importance as shipbuilders, sawmill owners, lumberers, &c., that there are a number of well cultivated farms in the vicinity, and within a circle of 13 miles around the city it is the most important settlement; the people are always prepared to pay their taxes, and are large consumers of dutiable goods. Why, then, are they treated as if they did not belong to us, but were some alien settlement with which we had nothing in common? An honorable member made a pathetic appeal on behalf of the Sooke people and pointed out the folly of carrying the road over the line at present existing, by which a ridge of precipitous rocks has to be traversed, when an easy road could be made round the base at a very small expense. There is some little excuse for the Government in the fact that until the Road Bill was passed the power to make improvements rested with the Road Commissioners. That has very properly been changed, and we trust that the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works will at once proceed to make this road in a proper manner, and bring us once more into communication with our fellow colonists.

Tuesday, March 9 COLONIAL GOVERNORS.—A Parliamentary return has been issued stating the salaries of the several colonial governors. At the head of the list, says the Times, stand the two great prizes—Canada and Victoria; each paying its governor £10,000 a year. Jamaica, New South Wales, Mauritius, and Ceylon follow, each with its £7,000 a year. Then come South Australia, the Cape, Hongkong, British Guiana, the Straits Settlements (Singapore), and Gibraltar, each £5,000 a year. Next are New Zealand and Malta, £4,500; and then Tasmania, Queensland, Barbados, and Windward Island, and British Columbia, £4,000. Trinidad pays £3,500 a year; and the Bahamas, West African Settlements (Sierra Leone), and Antigua and Leeward Islands, £3,000. Bermuda pays £2,746; Newfoundland, and St. Helena, £2,000; Western Australia, £1,800; the Falklands, \$900; Labuan, £800; and Heligoland, £500. The list of lieutenant-governors and presidents of council ranges from Natal, £2,500; through British Honduras and Penang, £1,800; Prince Edward Island, £1,500; St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, Dominica, St. Kitt's and Nevis, Gambia, Gold Coast, and Lagos, £1,300; Malacca, £1,200; the Cape, £1,000; the Virgin Islands, and Turks and Caicos Islands, both £800; St. Lucia, £700; and Montserrat, £500. The total is £249,246, the population about ten millions.

Among the passengers by the Hunt last evening was Mr. H. G. Wright (?) an alleged account of whose transactions we published yesterday. It is said that in the capacity of detective revenue officer he visited several business houses at Olympia and seized goods; when the people became so enraged that he had to seek the steamer for shelter. If Mr. Wright (?) is not what we have reason to believe him to be, he will lose no time in justifying himself in the eyes of the public by the production of incontestable proofs of his respectability.

THE VELOCIPEDS.—The velocipedes have been "exercised" on Beacon Hill. The two wheeled vehicle is rather difficult to manage, and but two riders have been found as yet sufficiently well-balanced to maintain their equilibrium for any length of time. These made very good time around the race course. The greatest speed at which this class of velocipede has been driven is a mile in three minutes. For a short distance, it is claimed, a French velocipede kept up with a locomotive running at full speed near Versailles. The average—over a smooth and comparatively level road, such as that leading to Esquimalt town, is said to be a mile in four minutes. At that rate a skilled velocipedian would go from Store st., Victoria, to Selkirk's wharf, Esquimalt, in something less than twelve minutes. We have ordered a half-dozen of the two-wheelers for use by the carriers of the Colonist. The three-wheeled velocipedes are intended for ladies and children and may be utilized in a variety of ways by persons residing some distance from town; besides, velocipedes never require to be fed.

FOR THE ALASKA TRADE.—The schooner Lewis Perry, with a crew of thirty men, passed out the Golden Gate last evening, bound for the Ochotok Sea, to engage in fishing for cod. Several other vessels are preparing to engage in similar expeditions, but are delaying on account of the high price of salt in this market. Some of them, however, have determined to go at once and for that purpose are having numbers of small boats, known as "Dories," manufactured to be used in fishing adjacent to large vessels. The vessels sailing immediately will take their salt on board at the Sandwick Islands. The high price of salt in this market is owing to the fact that Carmen Island, in Mexico, where our largest supplies come from, has been flooded and the deposit almost entirely destroyed.—S. F. Herald.

FREEMASONRY.—Information has been forwarded to the English craft that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, before leaving Stockholm, was entered an Apprentice to Freemasonry, and having speedily "passed" to the rank of a "Fellow Craft," was raised to the degree of a Master Mason, as recognised by the Order all over the world. It is further stated that the newly-made Royal brother entered upon some of the fancy degrees, more practised on the Continent than in England, and was made a Knight of the Masonic Order of Charles the Thirteenth. The present Grand Master of the English Order, Lord Zetland, has held his office for a quarter of a century, and the lodges are contributing to a fund for the presentation of a testimonial to him in celebration of his long service, and following the precedent set in the presentation of plate weighing 1,300 ounces to the late Grand Master, the Duke of Sussex, who held the office for 26 years. It is thought probable that the Prince will become affiliated to the English Order, and will rise to the position held by several of his princely predecessors, it being understood that the present Grand Master desires retirement. The position of Grand Master, by the constitution of the Craft, can only be held by a Prince of the blood Royal, a member of a noble house, or by a "man of letters."

THE CANAL SECRETARSHIP.—There are many vague rumors afloat regarding the Secretarieship. One story has it that Mr. Hankin remains and Mr. Young goes home; another that Mr. Young continues Colonial Secretary and Mr. Hankin accepts the billet of Treasurer, vacant since Union by the discharge of poor little Franks and the retirement of Mr. Watson. A third or sixth that Earl Grenville will decide the knotty point by appointing a new man and transferring both Mr. Hankin and Mr. Young to new scenes of labor. Without stopping to inquire which rumor may prove to be the correct one, it is generally conceded that dispatches affecting the question came on the 24th of February and that their contents will be promulgated in the course of a day or two.

AN IMMENSE EEL.—A halibut, weighing 155 lbs, and measuring 6 feet from nose to tail by 2 feet 6 inches in width, was hooked in the outer harbor yesterday and brought to land. He will be sent to San Francisco. Another monstrous halibut, said to be even larger than the one caught, was hooked about the same time and hauled partly out; but in his struggles to free himself he snapped the great iron hook in two and swam off in triumph with it sticking in his gills like a trophy from a well-contested battlefield.

WHAT WILL BE.—A clergyman, whose name is stated to be Mr. Wild, has been lecturing in Canada, taking for his subject "What the world is coming to." He announces these among other things looming in the distance—Coral insects will fill up the Pacific with solid habitable land; eventually the globe will be all land, or at least there will be no more sea; there is also to be perpetually equal day and night of 12 hours each all over the globe; there is to be only one language spoken throughout the world, and that, of course, will be English.

We look for very pleasant amusement at the Mechanics' Literary Institute this evening. The Volunteer Band will entertain the company during the early part of the evening with the martial strains, their peculiar forte, and an orchestral band composed of Messrs Haynes, Palmer and Bennie will perform a choice selection of operatic airs. Altogether, the programme is a very full one, and offers a rare opportunity for enjoyment.

FROM PUGET SOUND.—The steamer Wilson G. Hunt, Capt. Wait, arrived from Olympia and way-ports on Puget Sound, at the early hour of 8:20 last evening. She had about 50 passengers and considerable freight. Captain Myrick, Parser of the Hunt, has placed us under obligations for files of late papers, passenger list, etc. Alex. Watson, Esq., Inspector Bank of British Columbia, came by this arrival.

KOOTENAY EXPRESS.—Johnson's first Express of the season for Kootenay will leave Baranof's Express Office on Friday morning, and thence forward an Express will leave on every alternate Friday. An arrangement has been made to connect with Baranof's Express throughout British Columbia for Kootenay. This arrangement will prove of great advantage to those having friends or business connections at the new gold mines.

NOTABLE DEATH.—Mr. J. W. Keyser of this city received news by last mail of the death of his father in Germany at the remarkable age of 117 years and 2 months. What source that old man must have witnessed in the over-varying drama of life!

NEW JEWELRY.—Mr. W. G. Jamieson received by the Gasco Tollair a new and excellent assortment of jewelry, watches, clocks, etc., which will be guaranteed as represented and sold at low prices. Visitors from Puget Sound should call on Jamieson before purchasing in other localities.

THE OLD STEAMSHIP OREGON.—The old pioneer steamship Oregon, owned by Holaday & Brenham, has been sold to Adams & Blinn, lumber dealers, who will convert her into a sailing vessel—bark-rigged—to carry lumber from Seabeck to San Francisco.

ONTARIO, CANADA WEST.—The Government has determined to give a "free grant of 200 acres to every bona fide settler. This will be an immense boon to intended emigrants to Canada."

THE TWO UNFORTUNATE MEN.—Waterhouse and Williams—who were arrested a day or two ago upon suspicion of being lunatics, were brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday and again remanded for three days.

THE BARK MARIU has sailed from San Francisco to load with lumber at the B. C. & V. I. Mills for Sydney. The ship Golden Age is loading rapidly with spars at Moody & Co's.

Gold diggings that will pay \$5 a day have been struck in the Black Hills, a few miles from Olympia.

New gold fields have been discovered in Nova Scotia and great excitement prevails. Many are going to the New El Dorado.

Canadian Mail Summary.

The English press strongly protest against the Quebec Legislature giving free grants of land to ten thousand French Canadians, who want to return to Canada from the United States.

The Bank of Montreal is reported to have lost five hundred thousand dollars from lending money to New York speculators, who became bankrupt by the recent corner in Erie shares.

There have been over one hundred deaths at Montreal from small-pox during the past five weeks.

The burning of the Queen's Printer's office at Ottawa has caused a serious loss to the country by the destruction of the manuscript of Mr. Sewall's new work on the "Birds of Canada." To himself it is a heavy pecuniary loss, as he had been engaged on it for three years. The Montreal Gazette says he has also lost one thousand copies of his "Chronicle of Canada," a work just recently issued.

The Canada Gazette of January 30th, contains the following: His Excellency has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Jos. Howe as a member of the Privy Council of Canada, also the Hon. Jos. Howe as President of the Privy Council, vice the Hon. A. J. Ferguson deceased. Of this appointment the Hamilton Spectator wisely says: "It is the first practical proof that the day of Nova Scotia's discount is passing away, and it opens for us the prospect of a more harmonious union of the Provinces in this new Dominion. Of course the entrance of Mr. Howe into the Cabinet has been accompanied by concessions to Nova Scotia. Of the nature of these we are ignorant; and, in common with the general public, will await with some anxiety the details of the conclusions which have been arrived at. This much, we may say, however, that the removal of all disagreements, and the establishment of a perfect feeling of accord between the Provinces are now so essentially necessary for the prosperity of the Dominion, that no serious objections will be made to any reasonable sacrifices to accomplish these objects."

FRED PAYNE has removed his Cheap Shaving Shop to the opposite side of Johnson street, just above the Miner's Saloon.

Agricultural Paragraphs.

(From the American Agriculturist.)

SHEEP.—Have an eye to evidence of parasites, and apply a strong solution of carbolic soap, thrown into the parted wool, on the parts most affected, from a bottle having a quill through the cork.

COWS.—Feed dry cows well; give them a daily feed of meal of some kind, corn meal, and wheat bran, or corn meal and oil cake, or some other milk producing or fattening diet. You will get it all back when you begin to milk. Keep nest stock of all kinds sheltered and warm. Do not expose them to the spring storms, which are more trying than those of autumn or early winter.

POULTRY require close attention, especially if they are laying freely. Hens that are repeatedly checked in their laying by exposure to cold are liable to become diseased. If hens are sitting, they must be well protected and must not be interfered with, lest they remain in cold weather too long off their nests, and the eggs get chilled. We know of no better feed for laying hens or young chicks than good wheat screenings.

WORKING CATTLE.—Save the strength of the ox for the plow and for the heavy work; feed him a little grain; keep him in first rate working order, and give just work enough to prevent his neck getting soft; then when the time for hard work arrives, give good feed and all the work he can do. Work the bulls! They are healthier for it; they are easier and easier to handle; they are surer and better stock getters; they are more intelligent than oxen, and easier taught, if they do not learn that dangerous lesson, that they need no mind unless it suit their own convenience.

POTATOES should always be kept in the dark. Rural housekeepers do not need to be told this, but others who live in towns and cities should know that potatoes exposed to the light, for a day only, have their flavour injured, and the longer exposed the worse they are. Never use a greenish potato.

RULES IN CATTLE RAISING.—In a paper before the Newcastle Farmer's Club, Mr. Throckley said: A few things strike me which ought always to be remembered in the management of cattle. First, never buy a bad bred beast. Second, buy them cheap and they are half sold. Third, feed them on the best of food. Fourth, give them their food regularly, and let it be clean and wholesome. Fifth, keep them warm and comfortable. And lastly, sell as soon as they are good beef, as that is the time the farmer gets the most profit out of them.

MAZZINI has published another manifesto which is chiefly remarkable for the admission that the people of Rome do not want to change their form of government, to drive the Pope out or get Victor Emanuel and the revolutionists to rule them. He says: "Italy is not constituted. As yet we have but the shell of Piedmont of twenty years back, miserably and arbitrarily extended to an Italy which the men of the princely league never dreamed of. How are we to get Rome? That is the only question which is important to solve and which is yet generally forgotten and it is the vice of all the political programmes of the day, broad enough as they aim, silent as to the road that leads thereto. Rome cannot be had but by will, backed up with arms. To pretend that moral propaganda, persuasion, to convert the Pope to understand Bright and the Times; to open the gates of Rome to Italy is the dream of an idiot. Nor can those gates be opened henceforth by a Roman insurrection. The Romans could and ought to have risen up in insurrection when the last French soldier quitted Rome; hindered by the counsels of monarchial agents, they did not do so. To-day they ought to rise, but without a miracle of concord and audacious will, not to be hoped for, they cannot. The best of their numbers are exiles, prisoners, or dead: those who remain watched by an army of Sbirri and of spies, strong and omniscient because concentrated in a single city; and the people are unarmed, and to arm them secretly is more than difficult. To attempt may be the right to exact the fulfilment of that duty, surrounded as it is by so many and so serious obstacles."

THE EARTHQUAKE IN INDIA.—The news received from Calcutta by the cable hardly led us to anticipate that the earthquake in that neighborhood had been so important as we now learn to have been the case. We were simply told that a sharp shock of earthquake had been felt in Calcutta and throughout the Assam district; that at Behar many buildings were damaged, and that the bazaar at Silchar had been destroyed. But the intelligence now to hand indicates a catastrophe of considerable importance. The earthquake of the 10th, we are told, was one of a terrible character. Many natives lost their lives, all brick buildings at Silchar and Goalpur were destroyed, and the bazaar at the former place was completely engulfed. The earthquake extended to Assam and Darjeeling. The last fact seems to dissociate the present event from the subterranean system which extends from Calcutta to Cutch, or rather from Cabool over the Gulf of Cutch, to the neighborhood of the delta of the Ganges. The volcanic region to which the recent earthquake in all probability belonged, is one which connects Sumatra with Assam, and has long been associated by geologists with disturbances of Chittagong and the adjacent deltas of the Brahmapootra and the Ganges.

MR. SEWARD is the only Secretary of State who has saved through the Presidential term for sixty years, or since Mr. Madison left the State Department, in 1809; for, though Mr. John Q. Adams was the only Secretary of State in Mr. Monroe's Presidency, he did not take charge of the State Department till six months after Mr. Monroe's inauguration. He was Minister in England when appointed. Mr. Madison and Mr. Seward are the only full-term Secretaries of State mentioned in American history.

TAKE AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to purify the blood and purge out the humors, pimples, boils and sores which are merely emblems of the rotteness within.

The Weekly British AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, March 13, 1869

EVERY true friend of the of British institutions on will be glad to know Scotia imbroglia is at an e the serious results which threatened to flow from the interferences of more than a member of the Local Go no longer feared. The Nova Scotia towards the done much to cool the a British Colonies in joining ation; and at one time a vic of the bond appeared iner ply for the interests of the and, we may add, perhaps—the danger has passed counsels have prevailed Joseph Howe, the leader pealers, has given in his the Canadian Governme ing the Privy Council as What concessions were Nova Scotia by the Ce rment before Mr. Howe take office, have not tra it is not improbat e that cessions have been made pecuniary nature—such as the subsidy allowed Nova General Government. W be surprised, though, to le Howe and his followers b the situation" because th further remonstrance wo Indeed, in the face of eceived from the Colonial, date of January 18th las worse than madness to a for a "peaceful dissolution Union" as Mr. Wilkins, General of Nova Scotia e ed it during a heated de btain repeal resolutions. In this dispatch Earl Gra that a majority of the E ssembly should "entertain the sentiments em bodied repeal resolutions, but out no hope of a repeal Confederation, the operat has not been unsuccessful faith of which important are already in progress. his dispatch Earl Granvill "I most earnestly boe those inhabitants of Nov are not convinced of th of the Confederation wi their duty and their inte lated to perpetuate disun the progress of settleme merce, and to divert the Government and Legislat objects of general utility ought to be steadily dire This dispatch decides t Repeal Party. With a Ministry in pow'r, the frequently expresed th hopeless. But in a Libe ment—ah! there would true friends of the Rep not John Bright risen in the House of Common the Act of Union as an sion? had he not spouted Imperial interests deman Confederation? and had the advice that it would England to give up her Co maintain them at an expen Well, the Liberals have co and John Bright is a memb Ministry, and the Repealer their resolutions, and the been returned that the Unio ble. That answer will pro of the repeal party in. There is nothing left for the sion or open rebellion; an that, like sensible men, th "discretion the better part quietly abide by consequen they have in a great measu to blame. The presence in the Government will ad it, and exert a conservative the people of adjoining well as the one which he s sons in the Government. the telegraph brings the int the Newfoundland Legislat majority, have passed a favor of joining the Confed action, doubtless, springs fr

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, March 13, 1869

Every true friend of the perpetuation of British institutions on this continent will be glad to know that the Nova Scotia imbrolio is at an end...

Wednesday, March 10. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—YESTERDAY, Mr. Drake brought in a petition signed by citizens of Victoria, praying that steps might be taken to provide the city with a good supply of pure water...

The American bark Mary sailed from San Francisco on the 4th March for Burrard Inlet, there to take in a return cargo of lumber.

FOUR PORTLAND.—The steamer Gosic Tel far sailed for Portland at 11 yesterday morning. She carried a few passengers.

European Mail Summary. (Dates to February 23.) Mayor Workman has declined to be a candidate for re-election in Montreal.

THE VELOCIPEDES were out again yesterday for an airing and performed to the entire satisfaction of their owners. Good time was made by one or two novices who seem to have quickly acquired a knowledge of the machine and how to ride it.

Supposed to be coming.—The Portland Herald asks: "How many people will come from the East this year with the intention of settling on the Pacific coast?"

In preparing for the numerous visitors that will come to our city during the coming summer, there is no desideratum so important as that of good hotel accommodations.

THE first election petition, that for Windsor, has terminated in a full acquittal. Mr. R. Bykyn was charged with bribery and treating, but the evidence only showed that he had been imprudently charitable...

THE Rev. Mr. Mackenzie has written a letter upon the decision of the Judicial Committee in his case, and after denouncing the submission of ecclesiastical affairs to lay tribunals, argues in favor of the separation of the Church from the State.

THE Earl of Carnarvon, Bishop of Chester, and Mr. O. Buxton, M.P., have been added to the Ritual Commission...

THE convict Sizgrove, whose capital sentence was commuted, is found to be insane.

THE loss of Her Majesty's ship Gnat, on the Philippine Islands, appears to be confirmed. No lives were lost.

Only two Members of the Upper House have, we believe, gained much reputation as journalists, Lord Robert Cecil, now Marquis of Salisbury, and Viscount Strangford...

The Duke of Montpensier has challenged Don Henry de Bourbon, on account of a lister recently published over the latter's signature.

Prince Napoleon's recent severe illness has reduced him to a mere skeleton. At one time his condition excited serious apprehension, but now he is convalescent.

The existence of unfriendly relations between Turkey and Greece has determined the Prince of Wales not to visit his brother-in-law, the King of Greece, at his first arrival.

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THE Egyptian Viceroy is making great preparations for the reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

W. H. Gladstone, M.P., the British Premier's hopeful son, has been published in the Racing Calendar as a defaulter to the Jockey Club in £5.

Mr. Jefferson Davis is reported to be suffering from heart disease, and a paper states that he is under the constant care of Dr. Smith, an eminent Paris practitioner.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland made his public entry into the Irish capital on the 16th Jan. He had a warm reception, and no disagreeable incident or demonstration attended the event.

Several accidents have recently occurred in the English hunting field. The Duke de Guise, only son of the Duke d'Anmale, broke a leg, and Lord Algernon Lennox broke a rib.

The immediate closing of the dockyards at Woolwich and Deptford is announced. A lot of little children, most of them under twelve, played pitch and toss near Stafford.

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WALTHAM WATCHES

The "P. S. Bartlett" movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, and all other late improvements...

The "Waltham Watch Co." movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, and all other late improvements...

HOWARD & CO., Jewelers and Silversmiths, 619 BROADWAY, N.Y.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH. The following letter has been received from WILLIAM BOARDS, Esq., an extensive agriculturist and land agent, residing at Edmonton, Middlesex...

POWELL'S BALSM OF ANISEED. For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Bronchitis, and for all affections of the Lungs, this old established remedy will be found invaluable.

FOR SALE AT JAY & BALES Seed Store, Yates St. SUPERIOR SEED OATS From Hyde Farm, Cowichan.

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS. THE MAIL. A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from the Times, and is thus rendered available in a cheap form for persons residing abroad...

SHIPPERS OF GOODS ARE NOTIFIED that J. O. Beedy's Teams will start for Williams Creek on or before the 1st March next. Any information on the subject may be had at Millard & Beedy's Store, Wharf street. 1018 lm

Paragraphs. (Agriculturist.) Evidence of paring solution of earthen partition of earthen bottle having well; give them a one kind, corn meal, meal and oil cake, feeding or fattening back when you be stock of all kinds to not expose them to eh are more trying early winter. Hens that are re- laying by expos- become diseased. If at be well protected red with, lest they too long of their chilled. We know young hens or young screenings. Save the strength of or the heavy work; sep him in first rate just work enough ng soft; then when arrives, give good can do. Work the for it; they are e; they are more in- easier taught, if icious lesson, that ous suit their own ys be kept in the re do not need to be live in towns and potatoes exposed to have their flavour exposed the worse ish potato. In a paper be- ermer's Club, Mr. things strike me remembered in the First, never buy a ad, buy them cheap Third, feed them on th, give them their be clean and whole- warm and comfort- soon as they are ime the farmer gets m. d another manifesto able for the admis- Rome do not want overment, to drive for Emanuel and them. He says: tion. As yet we ont of twenty years trarily extended to en of the property. How are we to get question which if it is all generally e of yet politically ad enough as to the that leads thereto, by will, backed up that moral propa- convert the Pope to e Times; to open is the dream of gates be opened inurrection. The ht to have risen up the last French sol- ved by the counsels they did not do so. te, but without a udacious will, not. The best of prisoners, or dead- ed by an army of ong and omniscient a single city; and and to arm them out. To attempt pressed, but we t the fulfilment of it is by so many

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Saturday, March 12, 1869.

We again return to the subject of our temporary loans, which we conceive the Government is not justified in taxing the community at this time to pay off. The debt was incurred in constructing roads, which are not intended for the special benefit of the colonists at any one period of their history, but for all future time; and that the present generation should be saddled with the entire cost of their formation (particularly with our present small population,) is manifestly unreasonable. That a sinking fund might be created in order to pay portions of the debt, as in England, from any surplus revenue, would be perfectly just; and the amount being so small, there is every probability that in the course of a few years the whole debt could thus be paid. Meanwhile it behoves us to take advantage of the state of the money market to reduce the rate of interest as often as may be. At the present time the credit of our Government is good in every sense of the word; our income is fully equal to our expenditure, hence our securities stand high in the market. Why, therefore, avail ourselves of this favorable condition of things to ease our burdens by the reduction of the present enormous rate of interest?—A rate unparalleled under similarly favorable opportunities for its reduction. It is well known that at this moment money can be had at a much lower rate of interest, and that large sums are now going abroad for investment; this state of things, however, is not likely to last, happily, the number of investments being likely to increase from this time forward, so that the Government should avail itself of such a favorable period for the transfer of this temporary debt without delay. In relation to investment there can be no doubt that the Government could place the money, the use of which is thus saved to the Colony, under very favorable circumstances. In a previous article we instanced the Eagle Pass road; later advices indicate the great probability of the Kootenay diggings turning out rich; and under any circumstances the necessity of uniting that portion of the Colony with our centres of trade and commerce by a practicable road, has long been felt; and, indeed, the fact that by our negligence in this respect a very lucrative trade has been hitherto lost to us, reflects very little credit on our commercial enterprise. The tolls for such a road, even with existing prospects, would soon reimburse the Government for the outlay with interest; and would be ungrudgingly paid, as that would be the only means by which the trade of Kootenay could be preserved to us; but we believe, also, that it would lead to the discovery of rich mines in the Selkirk range, which is known to contain much undeveloped wealth. The explorers hitherto having been discouraged by the difficulties met with in reaching that section, the uncertainty of the supplies of provisions and implements of mining, added to the expense of transit, having completely discouraged the miners. If this road was constructed the fine open country between the Thompson river and the range of mountains bordering the Columbia would be rapidly settled up, thus making the investment on the road a most profitable source of revenue. We also suggested the construction of the Requinait Graving Dock, another immediate source of profit. In this case we do not counsel the construction of the Dock by Government, which would be anything but a profitable investment of the taxpayers' money, in view of the inevitable lobby that would follow any undertaking of the kind by the Executive. But a company might be formed of capitalists, here if possible, to which aid might be extended, if necessary, in addition to the \$100,000 offered by the Home Government; or a certain rate of interest might be guaranteed for a stipulated number of years, on the actual investment by such a company. The dockage of all Her Majesty's ships, when required, would be guaranteed, and the labor attending the necessary cleaning and repairs, would be saved to the Colony. In cases of dockage we know, from oft repeated details in this journal, that the enterprise would be very remunerative and increasing yearly; as the commerce not merely to our own ports, but to those of the Sound, to which a very large amount of shipping will soon have recourse, would give constant occupation to the dock proprietors, and hundreds of workmen. It may be urged that American ships would naturally seek their own ports and shipyards in such

cases; certainly, where such were practicable, on the repairs of a trading character, but there is no port on the American side that offers the facilities to be found at Requinait for a Graving Dock, and consequently where repairs could be so cheaply or so completely effected. With direct communication with England, whence the great bulk of the materials could be drawn, we defy competition in anything relating to ships repairs, including standing rigging, anchors, chains, &c. In this case also the investment of a sum in aid (properly secured on the construction and stock of the company) or a rate of interest (should it be necessary to pay any) paid on such portions of the capital as might be paid up by a company, would be a profitable affair for the Colony, as a large and populous town would spring up at Requinait, and add largely to the consumption both of home productions and dutiable articles. In neither of the foregoing instances for the investment of the \$100,000 of temporary debt proposed to be repaid during the present fiscal year, have we stated anything which cannot be readily verified by anyone interested in the most reliable data; and in both cases we have confined ourselves to instances familiar to all, so much is our desire to show how lacking we should be in economic science if we give away our hundred thousand dollars, and consequently lose the profits upon that sum forever; we should also defer for an indefinite time our power of conferring upon the Colony the improvements described, and thus lose the advantages, perhaps forever, that their possession would secure to us. Time in the present stage of commercial progress is everything; a step in advance of our neighbors in any public undertaking secures to us proportionate commercial superiority, which brings with it a crowd of benefits of incalculable value to a new country, because commerce brings unfailingly wealth and population in its train. How important, then, is the immediate action of the Government in this matter, and how great will be the odium heaped upon the Executive if the opportunities are allowed to slip from our fingers. There is no period at which the Government could more surely earn popular respect and confidence than the present, by the exercise of promptitude.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Washington, March 4.—In the Senate today, Mr. Colfax said: "Not being chosen by the body itself, I shall certainly need assistance, support, generous forbearance and confidence, but pledging faithful and undivided impartiality in the administration of your rights, I am ready to take the oath freely."

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to what will give commanding influence among the nations of the earth in their day, if they are only true to themselves, should inspire them with national pride. All divisions, geographical, political and religious, concur in this common sentiment. How the public debt is to be paid, or specie payment resumed, is not so important as that a plan should be adopted and acquiesced in; a united determination to do it is worth more than divided counsel upon the method of doing. Legislation upon this subject may not be necessary now, or even advisable; but it will be when the civil law is more fully restored in all parts of the country and trade resumes its wonted channel.

In regard to foreign policy, I would deal as equitably as the law requires individuals to deal with each other, and I would protect every law-abiding citizen whether of native or foreign birth, wherever his rights are jeopardized or the flag of our country floats. I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own; if others depart from this relative dealing with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedents. The proper treatment of the original occupants of this land, the Indians, are deserving of care and equal study; I will favor any course towards them which tends to their civilization, Christianity and ultimate citizenship. The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public so long as a portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges. In any State it seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now. I entertain the hope and express the desire that it may be by the ratification of the fifteenth article of the amendment of the Constitution. In conclusion, I ask patience and forbearance of one towards another throughout the land and a determined effort on the part of every citizen to do his state towards a happy Union; and I ask the prayers of the nation to Almighty God in behalf of this consummation.

St. Louis, March 5.—One of the party of prominent gentlemen of California, New York, and other States, who recently came over the Union Pacific Railroad, gives an account of the sufferings of the party. They were detained ten days at Rawlins station and when they did start they were obliged to shovel the snow at one point through a drift one thousand feet long; they stuck in the middle of the drift and remained two days. About 50 passengers started for Fort Laramie on foot teaching their feet in four days, after much suffering.

Washington, March 2.—The following is President Grant's Cabinet: Secretary of State, Elihu B. Washburne; Secretary of the Treasury, A. T. Stewart; Secretary of the Interior, J. D. Cox; Attorney General, E. B. Hoar; Postmaster General, A. J. Creswell. No Secretary of War is named.

New York, March 3.—Grant's house in Washington was purchased to-day and presented to Gen. Sherman by his friends.

Washington, March 5.—The following is the substance of Johnson's address: "After asking the consideration and forbearance of the American people for his successor, Johnson enters into an elaborate defence of his administration, and says that had he lent himself to schemes of confiscation and oppressive disqualification, he would have been hailed as all that was loyal and true. His oath bound him to defend the Constitution, hence he could not accede to the propositions of the extremists."

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a bonus to professional politicians. The announcement in Wall street of the Cabinet appointment of Stewart, considered a fall of one per cent of gold, and an advance of Government bonds owing to his well known views in favor of contraction and resumption of specie payment. The Cabinet otherwise was received with surprise.

Indianapolis, March 5.—The Democratic members of the Indiana Legislature have resigned in a body to prevent the ratification of the fifteenth amendment.

Washington, March 5.—In the Senate bills were introduced to establish a line of steamers between America and Europe; to repeal the tenure of Office Act, by Williams, a substitute suspending the operations of the Tenure of Office Act for four years.

Washington, March 6.—A message from the President was sent to the Senate to-day requesting the relief of Stewart from the law of 1793, prohibiting persons engaged in trade being Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill for that purpose, Mr. Sumner objected and the bill went over. Washburne has resigned and gone to France, and the Senate has passed a resolution declaring Stewart ineligible. It is waiting for two more names to come in. The following orders were issued: Command of Department to Gen. A. H. Terry; Gen. Meade assigned to the Division of the Atlantic; Gen. Sheridan to Department of California; Gen. Hancock, Department of Dakota; Gen. Canby to first military district Virginia, Washburn, Oresswell, and Stewart were with the President during the forenoon, but there is no formal organization of the Cabinet. The military staff of Gen. Grant is still on duty as Secretaries of the President, but his intention is shortly to employ civilians. Mr. Patterson introduced a bill to repeal a portion of the Act to establish the Treasury which prohibits any person holding any office who is concerned directly or indirectly in foreign trade, and to enable the present Secretary to hold office. President Grant urges its repeal. The President to-day ordered a pardon to be issued by Johnson of Jacob and Moses Dupuy, father and son, convicted of receiving seized whiskey, to be withheld. Mr. Washburne ordered the pardon cancelled and to be returned to the State Department, which was complied with. The prisoners had not yet been released.

New York, March 6.—Seward arrived and declines to express his views, but expresses favorable opinions of Grant's Cabinet.

New York, March 2.—Dr. Harris of the Board of Health reports small-pox rapidly spreading in the city, and that the bill to more effectually protect the fur trade of Alaska was amended and passed.

Washington, March 2.—The Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill was taken up and the amendment granting \$150,000 to the branch mint at San Francisco was adopted and the bill passed.

The committee on foreign relations reported a substitute for the Senate's joint resolution tendering sympathy to Spain. The substitute sympathizes with the people of Spain in their efforts to establish liberty in the nation, and with the people of Cuba in their struggle for independence, and authorizes the President to recognize the independence of Cuba, whenever, in his opinion, a Republican Government is established; it passed unanimously.

The Senate Bill granting bonds to Oregon for a wagon road was amended, making the grant three sections per mile, and passed.

Washington, March 2.—The last Cabinet meeting of the present administration was held to-day. All were present.

Hale, U.S. Consul at Matanzas, has taken temporary charge of the Consulate at Havana pursuant to instructions.

New York, March 2.—The Postmaster has been directed to send the mails to California and the Pacific Coast by steamer to-day, and to retain the subsequent mails till the next sailing day.

Madrid, March 3.—Seven leaders of the Carlist movement have been arrested in a region. A quantity of arms and ammunition which had been concealed by them was discovered and seized. Important papers and correspondence fell into the hands of the Government. Cortes announced a commission of fifteen to draft a Constitution, define the rights and liberties of citizens and form a Government. The recent insurrection in Barcelona was instigated by republicans.

London, March 4.—In the House of Commons this evening Goschen, President of the Poor Law Board, advocated the removal of the restriction on emigration. He thought it advisable to give facilities, and otherwise encourage the emigration of paupers to America.

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religion, or the interests of Protestantism or an invasion of the rights of property in trade. He maintained that the Irish Church prevented any real British union. The only means to effect this was on the basis of religious liberty and civil equality, which the bill would secure. The Act takes effect in January next. A commission would be appointed for ten years to guard the property and prevent the creation of interest. Ecclesiastical appointments would not be freehold; no money would be employed for permanent purposes. The provision to replace the suspensory proposition of last year. The result would be the abolition of Ecclesiastical Courts and the jurisdiction and rights of Bishops to the Peerage. All ecclesiastical corporations would be dissolved. Gladstone eloquently advocated these means to transform Ireland.

Disraeli replied that he regarded the policy proposed as practically wrong. It was an act, he said, of confiscation at the best; as the government had the right to bring the matter before the House for further discussion, he would not oppose the motion then submitted.

In the Irish Disestablishment Bill provision is made for the clergy, who are to remain in office. The Church is to be transferred to a Council for religious purposes. Grants are proposed for the support of St. Patrick's and eleven other cathedrals and structures are to be transferred to a board of works for the benefit of a fund. The Presbyterian clergy are to receive annuities. The Catholic College at Maynooth and the Presbyterian College are to be granted capitalized sums. Further legislation will be had in regard to Trinity College. The Church lands are to be sold, the proceeds being the first option of purchase. The capitalized value of the church property is estimated at £16,000,000, of which £1,500,000 are to be appropriated in compensation and the remainder to be employed for the advantage of the Irish people, and not for the purposes of any church or diocese, nor for the teaching of religion; but for the relief of cases of unavoidable calamity or suffering. Still, this does not cancel the obligation upon the property for the relief of the poor. Grants are also to be made for the care of lunatics, training of nurses and county infirmaries.

The bill was read a first time and the 18th of March appointed for its second reading.

London, March 2.—Official Indian advices reduce the Keeshot massacre to one British soldier killed and two prisoners. It is incorrect that Gough is dead.

Paris, March 2.—Lamartine died to-day, aged 79 years.

London, March 5.—The English and French journals eulogize the inaugural. They admit that the paragraph on foreign policy indicates peace.

Berlin, March 5.—At Baneroff's dinner yesterday in honor of Grant's inauguration, Bismarck said no dispute had ever arisen to disturb the friendly relations between America and Germany.

London, March 5.—Ten petitions were presented to the Queen at the levee praying an Amnesty for the Fenian prisoners.

Bombay, March 2.—News is received from Central Asia that the son of the deposed Emir of Cabul has gained possession of two cities of Turkistan near the Cabul border. Kanaman Khan is gone to join him. It is also reported that the garrison of Keeshot, in Cabul was surprised by natives. The British loss was 300 killed, wounded and missing.

Havana, March 4.—The Government is seeking transportation to Fernando Po for 13 political prisoners. The greatest excitement it felt among their friends, as many belong to the best families on the island. It is believed that transportation is a kindness, as the volunteers demand their death.

Havana, March 1.—The Puebla has arrived. The Diario reports an engagement at Cienfuegos. The troops were victorious over the insurgents; 800 rebels had surrendered at Villa Clara.

San Francisco, March 5.—Sailed—Bark Mary, Burrard Inlet; barkette, Fremont, Seabeck; bark Gam of the Ocean, Bellingham Bay; bark Atlanta, Bellingham Bay.

Legal Tenders, 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2. Gold, to-day opened at 132 1/2, and closed at 132. U.S. 5 20's have declined to 116 @ 112 1/2.

San Francisco, March 3.—Legal Tenders 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2. New York Gold closed 131 1/2. Arrived—Ship Isaac Jeans, Port Graham; bark Elva Finkler, Portland; Sailed, 29—Barkentine Constitution, Tekelet; bark Onward, Unalaska; brig Dacon, Port Ludlow.

San Francisco, March 4.—Steamer China sailed for Yokohama to-morrow, noon. The Panama steamer Golden City, arrived this morning. Also, the U.S. steamer Menhoga from Manila.

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Saturday, March 12, 1869.

Mysterious Death at Cowichan. A young man named Clark—a student in the law—was found dead in the water, following the goldminer when at Cowichan a settler's bones to the bag, remarking that he was something into it. The settler, who was engaged in the purpose of the dead, was found at the bottom of the bag, which had served as a wig. A coroner held by Mr. Morley, J. P., but evidence was adduced to show deceased came to his death, "found drowned" was returned. It is possible that foul play could be the theory generally as Clark borrowed the bag to committing suicide, that he pulled the latter, taking it secretly about his neck, and "header" into the water. The facts of the case are ever found mysterious.

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The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Saturday, March 13, 1869

Friday, March 5

MYSTERIOUS DEATH AT COWICHAN.—On Saturday last a drowning case, the circumstances attending which are wrapped in mystery transpired at Cowichan. On Friday evening a man named Clark—a stout, able-bodied fellow, well known in the district, but, we believe, following the pursuit of a goldminer when at Cariboo—called at a settler's house to borrow a flour-bag, remarking that he wished to "put something into it." The settler, little imagining the tragic purpose the bag was destined to serve, loaned it, and Clark, who appeared in good humor, walked away. The next morning, early, some person walking on Harris' wharf, observed a pair of boots sticking, sole-up, out of the water. A closer examination revealed the fact that the boots formed part of the apparel of a man the upper part of whose body was under water. A boat was procured and the remains brought ashore, when it was found that the head of the person was wedged in the flour-bag. Clark had borrowed the evening before. Upon removing the bag, which was tied tightly about the neck of the deceased, the remains were recognized as those of Clark. Between the bottom of the sack and the dead man's head was found a large stone, which had served as a weight to sink the body head down. A coroner's inquest was held by Mr. Morley, J. P., but not the slightest evidence was adduced to show what means deceased came to his death, and a verdict of "found drowned" was reluctantly returned. It is possible that foul play caused the death; but the theory generally accepted is that Clark borrowed the bag to assist him in committing suicide; that he placed the stone in the bag, pulled the latter over his head, tying it securely about his neck, and then took a "header" into the harbor. The true facts of the case must ever remain a profound mystery.

THE EXECUTION.—Harry, the Indian, will be hanged at 7 o'clock this morning in the adjoining Police Barracks. The crime of which he was convicted is murdering, he having whistled, slain a man belonging to another tribe in revenge for the murder of a friend some years before. The scaffold was erected yesterday afternoon. A large number of the condemned man's relatives and friends gathered about the spot and watched the operations with an air of mournful interest. His wife, with two little girls; his mother, bowed down with age and grief; his sisters—all weeping piteously and exhibiting generally a greater amount of feeling than we had supposed the stolid Indian character capable of. The scaffold is the same on which many Indian murderers have expiated their crimes.

THE GOVERNMENT.—The annual election of officers for this company took place last evening, when the following gentlemen were elected: Foreman, A. D. J. First Assistant, W. H. Hart; Second Assistant, J. Crowther. The following were re-elected: Secretary, Wm. Owens; Treasurer, J. Schl. Standing Committee, Messrs. Geiger, Gowen and Norris. We are happy to say that this company is at present in a prosperous condition, in which state we hope they may long continue.

Tax Ordinance respecting the re-conveyance of Vancouver Island to the Crown, provides that certified copies of the original deed of re-conveyance shall be placed on file in the office of the Registrar-General of British Columbia, and shall be regarded as valid, the original deed having been deposited among the records of the Colonial Office in England.

It is thought, now, that the prorogation of the Council will not take place until Saturday next.

THE WRECK OF THE WOODWARD.—Capt. Archer of the schooner Thomas Woodward lately wrecked on the northern end of this island, appears to have got into trouble before the ship could get to the beach. The schooner was on board \$20,000 in treasure. The day following this disaster, the Hudson Bay Company's steamer Otter left Victoria for Sitka, and on passing the wreck of the Woodward took from it two barrels and the \$20,000. The Captain of the Woodward then opened the boxes of treasure, and distributed one-third of the amount, giving one portion to the crew, and the remainder to the passengers. The Board of Underwriters of the Hudson Bay Company are looking into the legality of the proceedings on the part of the Captain of the Woodward.

DREARFUL ACCIDENT.—We sincerely regret to record the accidental death of a little boy, nine years of age, the son of Mr. Thompson of South Saanich. It appears that on Friday last the lad was driving a cart home across the field, and when a sudden jolt was thrown to the ground, when the wheel of the cart passed over his head causing instant death.

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 pleasures. 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 the normal and natural power to every organ, without inconvenience, pain, or any other drawback.

Notice of Removal.

VICTORIA NURSERY AND SEED ESTABLISHMENT.

MITCHELL & JOHNSTON, PROPRIETORS. The Seed Business of the Firm is REMOVED to the OCCIDENTAL BUILDING, CORNER GOVERNMENT AND PORT STREETS.

THESE PILLS ARE THE BEST REMEDY KNOWN FOR THE FOLLOWING DISEASES: Female Irregularities, Scrophulous King, Rheumatism, Dropsy, &c.

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Victoria Nursery & Seed Establishment.

MITCHELL & JOHNSTON

Offer for sale a full assortment of

New Seeds for the Farm and Garden.

The bulk grown by themselves and harvested in prime condition.

The stock of Grasses, Clovers, Lucerne, Treflors, Turnips, Rape, Mangolds, Carrots, &c. is the most complete, choice and extensive ever offered in this Colony.

Of Garden and Vegetable Seeds, the selection [including all the best kinds in cultivation] is unrivalled, and of

FLOWER SEEDS

Only the most beautiful kinds have been grown.

Just received per "Prince of Wales" 8 down

Garden Ironmongery, Saynor's Cutlery Iron Hand-Lights, Flower Pots, &c.

Printed Catalogues to be had at the SEED STORE, Occidental Buildings, Fort Street, or at NURSERY GROUNDS, Port Street.

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