

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

## And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 8. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1866. NO. 6.

### WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

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**HIGGINS, LONG & CO.**

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PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

OFFICE—Colombian Building, Government and Langley streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

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H. J. Fisher, Agents for the Colonies, 30, Cornhill, London, E. C.  
Wm. B. Lako, Agents for the Colonies, 30, Cornhill, London, E. C.  
G. Street, Agents for the Colonies, 30, Cornhill, London, E. C.

### The Libel Case.

After a well fought contest of two days the libel suit instituted by Mr. C. B. Young against the proprietors of this journal has been decided by an intelligent jury in our favor. The issue is in accordance with our previously formed convictions, and we believe, the opinions of the majority of our fellow citizens, and we would be willing to let the matter rest did not the circumstances of the case call for some remarks, which the nature of our position precluded us from making before the case was ended. As public journalists, we conceived that the letter signed "Loyalist" admitted to our columns, was in the strictest sense a fair comment upon the public acts of a public man who identified himself with a dangerous political party whom it was the bounden duty of the press, and indeed of every right minded person to expose and suppress. We only dangerous, because whatever may have been the sentiments or ulterior designs of that party, and however futile their efforts, the immediate effect of their acts would have been the recurrence of those unhappy scenes of political agitation and turmoil that have so seriously injured this country during the past three years. The letter appeared to us to be written in a more satirical than splanetic vein, and to be couched in phraseology of too general signification to affect the private reputation of the individual and others against whom it was directed, and in that view the finding of the jury on Saturday sustains us. On our own part, we disavow any attention to assail through the letter of "Loyalist" the private character of Mr. Young or any of his friends; and we regret that the subsequent ill-advised course adopted by him should have led to the private disclosures made in opposing it. At his door, not ours, lies the blame. Having said thus much, we may further remark that we never have and never will be deterred through threats of legal pains and penalties from discharging what we conceive to be a public duty to the people or the flag that protects us; and so long as persons bring themselves by their public acts within the pale of legitimate criticism and censure, so long shall our columns be open to "Loyalist" or any other correspondent who may take upon himself the office of public censor. The thin skinned editor of Mr. Young's organ may take us to task for the part we have taken in this affair, but homilies on the purity and moral of the press emanating from such a quarter carry no weight and fall with somewhat of puritanical "Praise God Barbone" grace when recalling to remembrance the count less publications of a virulent and scurrilous nature penned both by him and his proteges. There may be hope however that a sudden reformation has taken place in their views, if so, the unfortunate libel case has resulted in some good, and we shall be watchful not to do violence to their feelings.

### LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

#### New Westminster Items.

We have reason to believe that the Legislative Council will be called together for dispatch of business in the second week of January. It is rumored that E. H. Sanders, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate at Yale, will have a seat in the House this Session. We hope the rumor will prove to be correct, as we believe Mr. Sanders to be one of the most liberal, independent and well-meaning of his class. The passengers by the Enterprise, on her last trip, handed a handsome acknowledgement to Capt. Swanson, for the courtesy and liberality with which they had been treated by the Captain and his officers.

#### Naaimo Election News.

The nomination or selection, as whatever else you like to call it, of a member to represent Naaimo in the Legislative Council, is to take place, according to announcement, on Tuesday next, at the Court House. This intelligence has come upon us about as suddenly as the exciting Fenian news which appears in late numbers of the Colonist. The electors have had no opportunity of pledging their votes, no chance to get up a caucus, and but little show of selecting a candidate. We have no alternative, therefore, but to take the best, and what appears to us the most suitable man who offers himself. As yet only two gentlemen are spoken of in connection with the nomination.

The last named gentlemen is here angling for votes, though I believe he has not the ghost of a chance of being elected; still for aught I know to the contrary he may be quite worthy of the honor he seeks. Mr. Southgate, it is rumored, will arrive soon. The Naaimoites for once, are all but unanimous in their selection, and it is confidently expected that some benefit to the place will be derived from another attempt to get a little of the public "dust" sprinkled about Coalton. Mr. Southgate is Naaimo's choice. He is a gentleman, I am told, who is loth to legislate till all that can be said upon a subject has been said. This done, he says *aye or nay*, and thus sums up after all the evidence has been put in. We should like the gentleman to appear before the electors. Many of us know nothing of him only by reputation. Those who are acquainted with him recommend him to our confidence, and openly state their assurance that his conduct in the Council will justify our confidence when it is bestowed. I trust that the gentlemen who lead and support Mr. Southgate have good grounds for the assertions they make, and that should he be returned, he will prove himself to be worth the trouble and time expended in electing him.

#### Direct Communication.

We understand that during the winter months the Government steamer Sir James Douglas will go alongside the mail steamer Active, on her arrival at Victoria, when the mails, freight and passengers will be transferred to the former steamer, and brought on to New Westminster free of charge. This arrangement is intended as a temporary measure to relieve the people living on the mainland, of the serious expense and delay occasioned by the freight, &c., being landed and detained at Victoria, and will continue in force only till the old contract entered into between the late Island Government and the steamship company expires, which will, we understand, be on the 31st of March. After that date the mail steamer will renew her trips to this port under a new contract. British Columbia.

#### Deaths at the Lighthouse.

Geo. N. Davies, first lighthouse keeper at Race Rocks, died on Friday night last, after an illness of two weeks. For nine days the flag on the rocks was raised at half-mast, but it was not observed by passing vessels, and the man was without medical attendance during his illness. Davies was aged 35 years, and came to this country in 1860, in the ship Grecian, having been appointed to the position by the Liverpool Board of Trade. He leaves a wife and two children. The body was brought up on the Sir James Douglas yesterday for interment. The funeral will take place this day, at three p.m., from the residence of Mr. J. Costello, Humboldt street.

#### Police Department.

In addition to the duties of stipendiary magistrate, Mr. Pemberton will discharge those of Commissioner of Police, with Mr. Theakston as his second in command. Mr. Welch, it is rumored, will resign.

#### Gubernatorial.

His Excellency the Governor departed for a visit to the settlements on the East Coast on Saturday, whence he will cross to New Westminster and remain there during the holidays.

#### Stag at Bay.

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. John Morris, C. E., the recipient, in 1860, of the letter from C. B. Young, which was introduced during the trial of the libel suit, and the publication of which has created a marked sensation in this community, approached that individual and complained that, not content with having vilified him for six years and a half, he (Young) had again applied the epithet of "ruffian" to him; he demanded a full and ample apology in a most public manner. Young at first declined to accede to the request, but the old gentleman insisted, threatening serious personal consequences if he did not comply, and an apology was given in open court upon the rendition of the verdict.

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#### By Electric Telegraph

### Europe.

New York, Dec. 9.—The London Herald is authorized to state that the Alabama claims have been revised by the American Minister in a most conciliatory and friendly tone. They are now under consideration in the Cabinet.

The Globe hints that no serious difficulty has occurred between the British Government and United States growing out of the course of the latter in not maintaining neutrality in Fenian matters; other papers disagree with the report.

A committee of the Lower German Diet, adopted an address to the Emperor, respectfully asking him to assist the Diet.

Berlin, Nov. 24.—The condition of the Empress Carlotta is unchanged, Maximilian is expected daily.

Our Consul at Marseilles reports disastrous results from rain, and want of sunshine on the grape harvest. The vintage is inferior.

New York, Dec. 10.—The Secretary of Treasury is considering the policy of discharging all female employees. There is such a pressure for appointments as to overwhelm the White House. The Departments have from 700 to 1000 more employees than necessary.

Washington, Dec. 10.—In the House a bill providing for the meeting of the 40th Congress on the 4th of March, passed by 127 to 30.

Washington, Dec. 12.—General Robert Allen has been assigned to the command of the military division of the Pacific.

### The Fenians.

New York, Dec. 12.—A Boston despatch says a Fenian privateer successfully eluded the Federal authorities, and sailed from Newburyport several days ago for the Irish coast. The vessel is alleged to be the schooner Estella, of 100 tons, armed with a most improved and formidable armament, and a crew of more than 200 men, who have seen service in our own coast. Her officers are all men of experience.

The Fenian officers state that before leaving for Ireland Stephens issued letters of marque and reprisal to the Estella to capture, sink and destroy all English vessels out of neutral waters. Capt. Burke announced his intention of making the Atlantic too hot for the British ships and declared that the incoming Cunard steamers were to be captured at all hazards, and to that end the Estella has sailed directly in the track of the expected vessels, others will follow as chance offers and his purpose is to detail a portion of the arms and men on the Estella to the first available English vessel captured and thus improve other privateers.

Halifax, Dec. 11.—The gunboat Malvern left here yesterday, it is supposed in search of the Fenian privateers.

Great activity exists here in naval and military circles.

### Mexico.

San Francisco, Dec. 12.—The Continental brings intelligence that the Imperialists and French evacuated Mazatlan on the 11th of Nov. The Liberal forces took possession.

The French also evacuated Durango; on their retreat they were severely handled by the Liberals; one French column was entirely out, losing 200 men and 3 pieces of artillery.

### California.

Arrived Dec. 11.—Brig W. D. Rice, 23 days from San Francisco.

### Europe.

New York, Dec. 14.—The steamer Cuba's mail brings news of a great consternation in Ireland on account of the Fenian troubles, and a tremendous panic has occurred in Cork. The farmers are drawing their money from the banks, and requiring gold in payment for their products. They get into their possession all the gold they can scrape, and secrete it.

### Eastern States.

New York, Dec. 13.—The last seen of the yachts they were off Fire Island; the Vesta was leading; the Henrietta was a mile astern, and the Fleetwing still further behind; these are the yachts that started on the 11th on a race for the Isle of White—\$9,000 pending as a bet.

Chicago, Dec. 13.—The House yesterday rejected the amendment to the bill regulating the President's appointing power, intended to prevent the removal of Cabinet officers without the consent of the Senate—Ayes, 72; Nays, 81.

New York, Dec. 13.—Yesterday, among the passengers per Scotia for Liverpool, were

### By Electric Telegraph

### Special to the Daily British Colonist.

London, Dec. 12.—The Fenian troubles in Ireland are increasing. Another regiment has been ordered to Ireland, and will soon start.

Paris, Dec. 13.—The evacuation of Rome by the French, Dec. 10.—An English despatch received last night from Sheridan, dated New Orleans, which says affairs on the Rio Grande are in good condition. The act of Sedgwick gave rise to no complication. The Mexican Generalissimo called on me to ask me not to hold him responsible. There is not a city or State in Mexico that takes issue against the Juarez Government.

New York, Dec. 13.—Two steamers sailed today for Vera Cruz to take the French troops to Filadelfia.

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### Europe.

New York, December 13.—La France speaks as follows:—"The great question of the moment is American affairs. The arrival of the next packet is looked for with intense anxiety. Till then the public mind will be influenced by any secondary indications tending to throw light upon the existing state of things. It has been remarked within a few days that American funds are lower at London, Frankfurt and New York, and the conclusion is that relations between France and the United States must be very delicate. It is also rumored that the Juarez loan is suspended."

London, December 13.—The colliery where an explosion occurred contained the largest pit in the district. The shaft is 27 yards from the bottom. Nearly 400 men and boys were in the mine at the time of the explosion, nearly all of whom perished. At nine p.m., December 13th, every aid was being given to rescue the survivors. Exploring parties have counted 38 bodies within a space of 50 yards. A few of the unfortunate victims have been brought out alive but badly mangled. Engineers are of opinion, owing to foul air, that there can be no more alive in the works. If so, over 300 human beings lie dead in the recesses of the pit. The excitement among the families in town is most intense. The works in the vicinity have been the scene of weeping and despair all day. A similar accident occurred some twenty years ago at the same place by which 73 lives were lost.

A second explosion occurred in the colliery at Barnsley, while the explorers were trying to save the survivors. Twenty-two persons were killed.

Barnsley, December 13.—Another explosion occurred in this place at ten o'clock this morning, while working parties were finding and drawing out the dead. Most of the officials and a number of volunteers were in the pit, and it is feared they have all perished. The exciting scenes of yesterday were renewed. Some of the volunteers have been taken out alive. Latest despatches say the loss of life by the two explosions at Barnsley is over 400.

London, December 13.—A rupture between Greece and Turkey is imminent.

### Eastern States.

New York, December 14.—Four petitions have been presented to Congress for the impeachment of the President, all from the West, bearing in the aggregate about 20,000 names.

Washington, December 13.—The settlement made by Consul Morse in London with Fraser, Trenholme & Co. has been disavowed by the United States Government. It involves many thousands of pounds sterling. They were confidential agents.

Brought Down.—The body of Mr. Foord who was killed by falling from the roof of a house at Salt Spring Island, was brought down last evening for interment by his brother. A funeral notice appears elsewhere.

For Portland.—The steamer Fidelity left at 9:30 a.m., yesterday for Portland with about a dozen passengers and some freight.

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**The Libel Case.**  
After a well fought contest of two days the libel suit instituted by Mr. C. B. Young against the proprietors of this journal has been decided by an intelligent jury in our favor. The issue is in accordance with our previous formed convictions and we believe, the opinions of the majority of our fellow citizens, and we would be willing to let the matter rest did not the circumstances of the case call for some remarks, which the nature of our position precluded us from making before the case was ended. As public journalists, we conceived that the letter signed "Loyalist" admitted to our columns, was in the strictest sense a fair comment upon the public acts of a public man who identified himself with a dangerous political party whom it was the bounden duty of the press, and indeed of every right minded person, to expose and suppress. We are dangerous, because whatever may have been the sentiments or ulterior designs of that party, and however futile their efforts, the immediate effect of their acts would have been the recurrence of those unhappy scenes of political agitation and turmoil that have so seriously injured this country during the past three years. The letter appeared to us to be written in a more satirical than splanetic vein, and to be couched in phraseology of too general significance to affect the private reputation of the individual and others against whom it was directed, and in that view the finding of the jury on Saturday sustains us. On our own part, we disavow any attention to assail through the letter of "Loyalist" the private character of Mr Young or any of his friends; and we regret that the subsequent ill-advised course adopted by him should have led to the private disclosures made in opposing it. At his door, not ours, lies the blame. Having said thus much, we may further remark that we never have and never will be deterred through threats of legal pains and penalties from discharging what we conceive to be a public duty to the people or the flag that protects us; and so long as persons bring themselves by their public acts within the pale of legitimate criticism and censure, so long shall our columns be open to "Loyalist" or any other correspondent who may take upon himself the office of public censor. The thin skinned editor of Mr Young's organ may take us to task for the part we have taken in this affair, but homilies on the purity and morals of the press emanating from such a quarter carry no weight and fall with somewhat of puritanical "Praise God Barbone" grace when recalling to remembrance the countless publications of a virulent and scurrilous nature penned both by him and his proteges. There may be hope however that a sudden reformation has taken place in his views, if so, the unfortunate libel case has resulted in some good, and we shall be watchful not to do violence to their feelings.

**LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.**  
**NEW WESTMINSTER ITEMS.**—We call the following from *Columbian* and *Examiner*.—We have reason to believe that the Legislative Council will be called together for dispatch of business in the second week of January. It is rumored that E. H. Sanders, Esq; Stipendiary Magistrate at Yale, will have a seat in the House this Session. We hope the rumor will prove to be correct, as we believe Mr Sanders to be one of the most liberal, independent and well-meaning of his class. The passengers by the *Enterprise*, on her last trip, handed a handsome acknowledgement to Capt. Swanson, for the courtesy and liberality with which they had been treated by the Captain and the crew. The passengers by the *Enterprise*, on her last trip, handed a handsome acknowledgement to Capt. Swanson, for the courtesy and liberality with which they had been treated by the Captain and the crew.

**A Rough Trip.**—The Sir James Douglas on her last trip to the East coast was in considerable danger for about four hours. It will be remembered that she left this port the morning after the ball, during the violent southeast gale which the *Enterprise* and *Fideliter* would not venture to face. When off Cedar Hill the sea was running mountain high, and during an attempt to set one of the head sails the steamer fell into the trough of the sea and a heavy sea swept over her deck fortunately without causing further loss of life than drowning one sheep. One of the passengers, a candidate for legislative honors, seized hold of a ring-bolt with such tenacity that he was enabled to save two others, who hung on behind, from being swept away by the violence of the waves. In the meantime the water rushed down the companion way into the cabin, capsized the stove, which nearly set fire to the cabin, shot occupants out of their berths, and produced the utmost confusion and considerable alarm on board. Our informant says that he has sailed across the Atlantic several times, and also on the Black Sea, but never saw worse weather for the time it lasted. Some 15 or 20 tons of water fell on the ship's deck, and had she shipped a second sea equally heavy she would probably have foundered. Captain Clarke displayed great nerve and admirable seamanship during the critical time.

**"THE STAG AT BAY."**—On Saturday afternoon, Mr John Morris, C. E., the recipient, in 1860, of the letter from C. B. Young, which was introduced during the trial of the libel suit, and the publication of which has created a marked sensation in this community, approached that individual and complained that, not content with having vilified him for six years and a half, he (Young) had again applied the epithet of "ruffian" to him; he demanded a full and ample apology in a most public manner. Young at first declined to accede to the request, but the old gentleman insisted, threatening serious personal consequences if he did not comply, and an apology was given in open court upon the rendition of the verdict.

**DEATH AT THE LIGHTHOUSE.**—Geo. N. Davies, first lightkeeper at Race Rocks, died on Friday night last, after an illness of two weeks. For nine days the flag on the rocks was raised at half-mast, but it was not observed by passing vessels, and the man was without medical attendance during his illness. Davies was aged 35 years, and came to this country in 1860, in the ship *Grecian*, having been appointed to the position by the Liverpool Board of Trade. He leaves a wife and two children. The body was brought up on the Sir James Douglas yesterday for interment. The funeral will take place this day, at three p.m., from the residence of Mr J. Costello, Humboldt street.

The steamer *Active* will leave San Francisco to-day for this port.

**Nanaimo Election News.**  
[COMMUNICATED.]  
The nomination or selection, or whatever else you like to call it, of a member to represent Nanaimo in the Legislative Council, is to take place, according to announcement, on Tuesday next, at the Court House. This intelligence has come upon us about as suddenly as the exciting Fenian news which appears in late numbers of the *Colonist*. The electors have had no opportunity of pledging their votes, no chance to get up a caucus, and but little show of selecting a candidate. We have no alternative, therefore, but to take the best, and what appears to us the most suitable man who offers himself. As yet only two gentlemen are spoken of in connection with the candidature. These are Mr Southgate of your city and Mr Holbrook of New Westminster. The last named gentleman is here angling for votes, though I believe he has not the ghost of a chance of being elected; still for aught I know to the contrary he may be quite worthy of the honor he seeks. Mr Southgate, it is rumored, will arrive soon.

The Nanaimites, for once, are all but unanimous in their "selection" and it is confidently expected that some benefit to the place will be gained, and that some satisfaction will be derived from another attempt to get a little of the public "dust" sprinkled about Ooltdom. Mr Southgate is Nanaimo's choice. He is a gentleman, I am told, who is loth to legislate till all that can be said upon a subject has been said. This done, he says *aye or nay*, and then sums up after all the evidence has been put in. We should like the gentleman to appear before the electors. Many of us know nothing of him only by reputation. Those who are acquainted with him recommend him to our confidence, and openly state their assurance that his conduct in the Council will justify our confidence when it is bestowed. I trust that the gentlemen who laud and support Mr Southgate have good grounds for the assertions they make, and that, should he be returned, he will prove himself to be worth the trouble and time expended in electing him.

**NANAIMO POLITICS.**—The steamer *Isabel*, with Hon. E. Stamp and Messrs. Southgate, Holbrook, Bayley, Mayer and others, returned from Nanaimo on Saturday evening. Mr Holbrook's address, and a requisition and address from Mr Southgate, appear in an invalid paper published on the East Coast of the Island; but we understand that Mr Holbrook—deeming "discretion the better part of valor"—has concluded to give way to Dr. Carrall, who may be induced to oppose Mr Southgate. The latter, however, is sure of a return. At a meeting held on Saturday, Mr Southgate addressed the electors and made a most favorable impression. The selection will be held on Tuesday.

**DIRECT COMMUNICATION.**—We understand that during the winter months the Government steamer *Sir James Douglas* will go alongside the mail steamship *Active*, on her arrival at Victoria, when the mails, freight and passengers will be transferred to the former steamer, and brought on to New Westminster free of charge. This arrangement is intended as a temporary measure to relieve the people living on the mainland, of the serious expense and delay occasioned by the freight, &c., being landed and detained at Victoria, and will continue in force only till the old contract entered into between the late Island Government and the steamship company expires, which will, we understand, be on the 31st of March. After that date the mail steamer will renew her trips to this port under a new contract.

**FLIGHTS OF FANCY.**—The *Columbian* says the mail steamers will not come beyond Victoria, and that the Sir James Douglas will be employed between Victoria and New Westminster to carry freight and passengers intended for the latter port free of charge! Of course. In addition to this liberality on the part of the Government, we hear that each head of a family at New Westminster will be presented with a fat turkey for Christmas, each matron with a set of furs; every young lady with a silk dress; the little girls with a doll each; and every good little boy with a kite—warranted to fly as high as the fancy of the editor of the *Columbian*, when treating on Governmental matters.

**POLICE DEPARTMENT.**—In addition to the duties of stipendiary magistrate, Mr Pemberton will discharge those of Commissioner of Police, with Mr Theakston as his second in command. Mr Welch, it is rumored, will resign.

**GOVERNMENTAL.**—His Excellency the Governor departed for a visit to the settlements on the East Coast on Saturday, whence he will cross to New Westminster and remain there during the holidays.

### By Electric Telegraph

#### SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

**Europe.**  
NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The *London Herald* is authorized to state that the Alabama claims have been revised by the American Minister in a most conciliatory and friendly tone. They are now under consideration in the Cabinet.

The *Globe* hints that no serious difficulty has occurred between the British Government and United States growing out of the course of the latter in not maintaining neutrality in Fenian matters; other papers dissent from the report.

A committee of the Lower German Diet, adopted an address to the Emperor, respectfully asking him to assist the Diet.

**BRUSSELS, Nov. 24.**—The condition of the Empress Carlotta is unchanged, Maximilian is expected daily.

Our Consul at Marseilles reports disastrous results from rain, and want of sunshine on the grape harvest. The vintage is inferior.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The Secretary of Treasury is considering the policy of discharging all female employees. There is such a pressure for appointments as to overwhelm the White House. The Departments have from 700 to 1000 more employees than necessary now.

**WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.**—In the House a bill providing for the meeting of the 40th Congress on the 4th of March, passed by 127 to 30.

**WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.**—General Robert Allen has been assigned to the command of the military division of the Pacific.

**The Fenians.**  
NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—A Boston despatch says a Fenian privateer successfully eluded the Federal authorities, and sailed from Newburyport several days ago for the Irish coast. The vessel is alleged to be the schooner *Estella*, of 100 tons, armed with a most improved and formidable ordnance and a picked crew of more than 200 men, who have seen service in our iron-clads. Her officers are all men of experience.

The Fenian officers state, that before leaving for Ireland Stephens issued letters of marque and reprisal to the *Estella* to capture, sink and destroy all English vessels out of neutral waters. Capt Burke announced his intention of making the Atlantic too hot for the British ships and declared that the incoming Cunard steamers were to be captured at all hazards, and to that end the *Estella* has sailed directly in the track of the expected vessels, others will follow as chance offers and his purpose is to detail a portion of the arms and men on the *Estella* to the first available English vessel captured and thus improve other privateers.

**HALIFAX, Dec 11.**—The gunboat *Malvern* left here yesterday, it is supposed in search of the Fenian privateers.

Great activity exists here in naval and military circles.

**Mexico.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 12.—The Continental brings intelligence that the Imperialists and French evacuated Mazatlan on the 11th of Nov. The Liberal forces took possession.

The French also evacuated Durango; on their retreat they were severely handled by the Liberals; one French column was entirely cut up, losing 200 men and 3 pieces of artillery.

**California.**  
Arrived Dec 11—Brig *WD Rice*, 23 days from Nanaimo.

**Europe.**  
NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The steamer *Cuba's* mail brings news of a great consternation in Ireland on account of the Fenian troubles, and a tremendous panic has occurred in Cork. The farmers are drawing their money from the banks, and requiring gold in payment for their products. They get into their possession all the gold they can scrape, and secrete it.

**Eastern States.**  
NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The last seen of the yachts they were off Fire Island; the *Vesta* was leading; the *Henrietta* was a mile astern, and the *Fleetwing* still further behind; these are the yachts that started on the 11th on a race for the Isle of White—\$9,000 pending as a bet.

Viscount Monck, Governor-General of Canada; Earl of Acille, (2) and Mr Salkirk, British Minister to Mexico.

In the House to-day, Stevens introduced a bill to establish a civil government in North Carolina. It was referred to the territorial committee. A resolution that the post office committee inquire into the expediency of reestablishing the Southern mail company to California, was referred.

**LONDON, Dec. 12.**—The Fenian troubles in Ireland are increasing. Another regiment has been ordered to Ireland, and will soon start.

**PARIS, Dec. 12.**—The evacuation of Rome was finally completed.

**LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13.**—Ten English lives destroyed (?) a large collection of Fenians at Hull, The Government has taken measures to surprise them.

**LONDON, Dec. 13.**—There was an explosion of the Colliery at Barnesley, county of York, by which over 300 persons were killed.

**Mexico.**  
NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—A despatch was received last night from Sheridan, dated New Orleans, which says affairs on the Rio Grande are in good condition. The act of Sedgwick gave rise to no complication. The Mexican Generalissimo called on me to ask me not to hold him responsible. There is not a city or State in Mexico that takes issue against the Juarez Government.

**NEW YORK, Dec. 13.**—Two steamers sailed today for Vera Cruz to take the French troops to France.

**Europe.**  
NEW YORK, December 13.—*La France* speaks as follows:—"The great question of the moment is American affairs. The arrival of the next packet is looked for with intense anxiety. Till then the public mind will be influenced by any secondary indications leading to throw light upon the existing state of things. It has been remarked within a few days that American bonds are lower at London, Frankfurt and New York, and the conclusion is that relations between France and the United States must be very delicate. It is also rumored that the Juarez loan is omitted from the budget."

**LONDON, December 13.**—The colliery where an explosion occurred contained the largest pit in the district. The shaft is 27 yards from the bottom. Nearly 400 men and boys were in the mine at the time of the explosion, nearly all of whom perished. At nine p.m., December 13th, every aid was being given to rescue the survivors. Exploring parties have counted 38 bodies within a space of 50 yards. A few of the unfortunate victims have been brought out alive but badly mangled. Engineers are of opinion, owing to foul air, that there can be no more alive in the works. If so, over 300 human beings lie dead in the recesses of the pit. The excitement among the families in town is most intense. The works in the vicinity have been the scene of wailing and despair all day. A similar accident occurred some twenty years ago at the same place by which 73 lives were lost.

A second explosion occurred in the colliery at Barnesley, while the explorers were trying to save the survivors. Twenty-two persons were killed.

**BARNESLEY, December 13.**—Another explosion occurred in this place at ten o'clock this morning, while working parties were finding and drawing out the dead. Most of the officials and a number of volunteers were in the pit, and it is feared they have all perished. The exciting scenes of yesterday were renewed. Some of the volunteers have been taken out alive. Latest despatches say the loss of life by the two explosions at Barnesley is over 400.

**LONDON, December 13.**—A rupture between Greece and Turkey is imminent.

**Eastern States.**  
NEW YORK, December 14.—Four petitions have been presented to Congress for the impeachment of the President, all from the West, bearing in the aggregate about 20,000 names.

**WASHINGTON, December 13.**—The settlement made by Consul Morse in London with Frazer, Trenholme & Co. has been disavowed by the United States Government. It involves many thousands of pounds sterling. They were confidential agents.

**BROUGHT DOWN.**—The body of Mr Food who was killed by falling from the roof of a house at Salt Spring Island, was brought down last evening for interment by his brother. A funeral notice appears elsewhere.

**FOR PORTLAND.**—The steamer *Fideliter* left at 9:30 a. m., yesterday for Portland with about a dozen passengers and some freight.

By Electric Telegraph  
SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—(Noon)—The police justices of Cork have sent telegraphic despatches to the authorities, here asking for more troops to preserve the peace of the city.

An enrolment of loyal Irish in Ireland has been ordered by the Government. The Government is determined to crush the rebellion the moment it breaks out.

ROME, Dec. 4.—(Noon)—The evacuation of this city by the French troops has commenced.

MADRID, Nov. 29.—It is reported in official quarters that there will be peace soon between Spain, Chili and Peru.

VIENNA, Nov. 29.—The Chambers have approved the terms of the recent treaty of peace.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The illness of the Empress Carlotta, it is announced has assumed a more serious aspect, and fears are entertained that it may soon prove fatal.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Col. Leary, a well known prominent Fenian, has been arrested by Government officers here and placed in Blackwell prison under a strong guard.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Colby Amery, a well known Fenian Editor, formerly Editor of the Toledo Blade, was arrested a few days since and sent to Dublin for trial.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Morning Herald declares that the rumors of dissension in the British Cabinet and the retirement of Disraeli are without foundation. The same paper announces that the royal commission on the neutrality law has been formed, and consists of thirteen members, the most eminent of which have been announced.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—All questions and differences between Prussia and Saxony have at last been adjusted.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Times agrees with President Johnson, that the Alabama claims ought to be paid promptly, and deeply regrets that there was not an earlier complaint.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Two regiments of Infantry and two companies of Engineers are ordered to Ireland. The Admiralty has ordered three iron-clads to the Irish coast.

DUBLIN, Dec. 6.—There are frequent arrests. The Government acts promptly in suspected cases. The Governor of the City Prison has telegraphed to London for military guards.

FLORENCE, Dec. 5.—It is asserted that the Pope has certainly agreed to receive an envoy from the Italian Government for the purpose of negotiations.

FLORENCE, Dec. 6.—The Italian envoy has declined the mission to Rome.

DUBLIN, Dec. 5.—The police arrested a man, supposed to be Head Centre Stephens, to-day. He is confined under strong guard.

BERNE (SWITZERLAND), Oct. 4.—The Swiss Assembly have opened in view of the state of affairs in Europe. The President urged an immediate arming.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Accounts have been received of the failure of Toot and Son, of Manchester, their business was immense, and it is reported that their liabilities are heavy.

Canada.

MONTREAL, Dec. 6.—The Gazette says that Seward's letter about the Fenians caused deep anger, which Johnson's message will not allay.

TORONTO, Dec. 6.—Information has been received of an intended raid on the old jail to rescue the Fenians. Every precaution has been taken; no visitors are admitted. A battalion of volunteers has been raised among the employees of the Grand Trunk Railway, and they drill constantly.

Eastern States.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—Gen. Sedgwick has been removed for crossing into Mexico without orders.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The steamer Active arrived on Friday last, and will sail for Victoria on Thursday.

The U. S. steamer Saginaw and the Telegraph steamer G. S. Wright arrived from Victoria on Friday.

Canada.

TORONTO, Dec. 7.—The condemned prisoners are respited until the 30th of March. It is showing heavily. The official Gazette contains a proclamation proroguing Parliament until January 19th. The Governor General left for England on Tuesday morning.

TORONTO, Dec. 8.—Lynch, McMahon and other condemned Fenians received the news of the last month's reprieve with manifest relief.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The Herald's Toronto special despatch says all the military in Montreal and the country adjacent are under arms and drilling.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The British Minister informs Seward that the case of the condemned Fenians in Canada has been referred to the Home Government; meanwhile the executions have been postponed.

European.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Morning Post demands of the Government a rigid examination

into Fenian organizations in England and the manner in which the depots of arms in Liverpool and elsewhere are guarded.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.—All depots of arms in the city have been placed under armed guards. The excited state of the Irish people renders these precautions necessary.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The French officers had taken a farewell interview with the Pope yesterday.

The French vessels of war have blockaded Creswell (?)

A large fleet of French war vessels and transports is now ready for Mexico.

DUBLIN, Dec. 7.—The purposes and proceedings of the Fenians monopolize attention. The Irish lodge of Orangemen held a meeting and issued an earnest call for all members of the Order to support the Government in its endeavors to keep the peace.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 6.—The Florida House of Representatives have unanimously adopted a resolution against ratifying the constitutional amendment.

The Fenians.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The Tribune's Dublin correspondent says political excitement has run to an alarming height in Ireland. It says that every city, town and village has its full quota of militia, and gunboats are scattered all over the Irish coast. These measures plainly bespeak an apprehension of the fulfillment of Stephens' promises. His last speech in America has been published in several Irish journals, and has caused quite a political furor. The Irish people seem to have implicit confidence in his sincerity. Among all classes the conviction grows and spreads that we are on the eve of startling and terrible events. The Fenian organization throughout the country is in a high state of activity. Its committees are terribly in earnest, and their plans are shaped for a fierce and bloody struggle. The Times London correspondent writes: The mission of John Bright to Ireland seems to have been a mistake and failure. Of what future consequence it may be, it is not easy to predict, but the signs are that the reform leader lost more in England than he can possibly gain on the other side of the channel. The entire weekly press and, as far as I have seen, the daily also, with the exception of his own personal organ, is opposed to the sole original measure he proposed for the relief of Ireland. Bright proposes a scheme of land distribution which is opposed to all English ideas of government and political economy. The Times of November 13th, says of the condemned Fenian prisoners in Canada: We are of opinion that no criminals ever deserved capital punishment more than those who are now awaiting their fate in Canada. For these persons Seward has seen fit to interpose in behalf of the American Government.

Were parties in America in a normal state we confess we should receive the news of such application with very great surprise. It is unfortunate that in meetings held by Fenians throughout the United States, threatening the British Government with vengeance if they should dare to execute their threats, and thus seeming as it were in their power to rob an act of clemency of all its grace and represent it merely as an act of fear. For can we admit that the case of American civil was as put by Seward is in the least parallel to the Fenians in Canada. The Southern States claimed the right to withdraw from the confederacy which they had voluntarily entered and it was easier to renege the claims to secede by the sword than by a claim to belligerent rights. They have no legitimate territory. They are merely citizens of friendly states, whose object is to murder the inhabitants of a neighboring country on their own account, without semblance of law or justice. Such is the case against granting the request of Seward. On the other hand there is great allowance to be made for the position of the American Government.

The President is struggling for his very existence against an overpowering majority in the contest in which he is engaged. The Fenian vote could have been of infinite importance to him, but he was content to forego that advantage at the almost critical moment rather than to tolerate any act which might compromise the good understanding between Great Britain and the United States. So anxious was he to prevent the Fenian invasion, that he employed General Grant and General Meade, two of the best officers in the American army, in this distasteful and unpopular scheme. President Johnson, had he been lukewarm in the business, might doubtless have satisfied the letter of his obligations towards the United States by much less energetic measures. We do not doubt that his popularity must have suffered by this honorable and straightforward conduct, and that it was in his power to ingratiate himself with the Fenians without injuring the United States in actual collision with Great Britain. We owe it to him that Canada has not been made a scene of bloodshed and outrage of every kind, and he asks the lives of obscure wretches now under sentence of death. It is not for us to say what answer should be given to such request but we confess we should regard the granting of it with satisfaction, more especially as the President would hardly like to renew his intercession in case of a second Fenian invasion.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The World's Queens-town correspondent writing, Nov. 17th, says: I send you an inkling of most important news which has come from Ireland for many a long day. The blow is about to strike at the power of Great Britain. Within a month you will hear of a rising of the Irish people from one end of this unfortunate Island to the other. The train was long being laid, arms are here, men are ready, officers are appointed and the organization is perfected. Will not this outbreak again attract the attention of the whole world to the chronic misgovernment of Ireland by English people? We now suffer and starve and are compelled to leave our native soil. A few of us may be killed, but we can be no worse off after the battle is over and Fenianism is once more crushed. England will not do anything for us by peaceful agitation. That has been

tried, and every effort we have made to induce the Government of Great Britain to be just has utterly failed. We are powerless. Our arguments are unheeded; our prayers are unanswered; for our sufferings there is no pity. Is it not better for us to try to show the English government that it does not pay; that if they will not do us justice, we will make Ireland a clinging curse to her?

Canada.

It is believed that France has expressed a willingness to assist in the defence of the Canadian Provinces, provided the British navy will cooperate with her in the Gulf of Mexico.

MONTREAL, December 5.—It is reported that the Fenians are holding meetings at St. Albans, Vermont, and funds are being subscribed for the undertaking. The Government are fully advised as to the proceedings. No serious trouble is anticipated.

The Herald's Montreal special despatch says: The Canadian Government will discharge the Fenian prisoners, if the United States Government will guarantee that Roberts shall not make another raid on the Province. The prisoners are to be removed to Sweetburg to-day. The sixty Crown witnesses have been ordered there.

Private letters from Toronto say that Seward's dispatches to Sir Frederick Bruce in regard to Fenian prisoners have awakened a defiant spirit in Tory circles.

Europe.

A prospectus has been published, giving the plans for the proposed Nicaragua route. The Times thinks it would be well if the entire scheme were divided between the governments of England, France and the United States.

There has been a renewal of fighting in Candia. It is said the Turks have been badly beaten and have suffered greatly, no less than 3,000 having been killed and 2,000 taken prisoners.

LONDON, November 28.—The Americans here gave a National Thanksgiving banquet which was very largely attended. Patriotic speeches were made.

HALIFAX, November 29.—Governor Ford, of Bermuda, has been appointed Governor of British East India, with headquarters at Singapore. He leaves here for England by the steamer Africa.

DUBLIN, December 2.—There is great excitement here in relation to the activity of the English officers in making arrests of persons believed to be implicated in the Fenian movement. A great many arrests have been made all over the country, and they grow more numerous hourly.

A summary of President Johnson's message has been received by cable and published to-day. It had no effect upon prices of English or American securities.

PARIS, December 4.—Minister Bigelow to-day received from the deputation appointed for that purpose the gold medal and letter for Mrs. Lincoln, presented by the French people.

Mexico.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The conduct of the Administration, in its efforts to bury Napoleon out of Mexico, when he really seems carrying out his pledge as quickly as possible, is looked upon in diplomatic circles as uncalled for, and as most certain to force the French into war if persisted in.

The Johnson men are losing faith in their ability to create a discussion out of the Mexican question.

Orders have been sent to Sheridan, that if any crossing into Mexico has been made he must disavow and court-martial the officer engaged in it. No reliable advices from Matamoros have been received.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29th.—On Thursday, the 22d, Secretary Seward communicated to a special cabinet meeting, a draft of his dispatch to Minister Bigelow, commenting on Napoleon's breach of the agreement to withdraw the French from Mexico during this month. After it was read the cabinet unanimously voted that it be made stronger, insisting that the French troops shall be withdrawn according to the programme of June last. The cable news to-day shows that this dispatch had its effect.

The French Minister read a dispatch to-day, by cable, from Minister, the French Minister of State, announcing that fourteen vessels would sail immediately from Brest for Vera Cruz, where the French troops in Mexico were required to rendezvous for their embarkation. Ten additional vessels will leave by the middle of December. By the 15th of January all the French troops will probably be out of Mexico. This solves authoritatively and finally the Franco-Mexican middle.

San Francisco Markets.

December 6, 1866.  
Flour—Superfine half sks \$6 @ 25¢ 25¢ gr sks \$6 25 @ 50; extra hf sks \$6 50 @ 6 75, or do \$6 75 @ 7.

Wheat—Market still quiet; choice \$1 90 per 100 lbs.  
Barley—Fair, feed 87 1/2¢, good No. 1 87 1/2¢, good brewing 97 1/2¢, very choice brewing \$1 per 100 lbs.  
Oats—Dark coast sold at \$1 45 per 100 lbs.

United States.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The Herald's Western Georgia correspondent says: Since the elections in the North, the people in that portion of the State have been making up their minds to submission to the will of the majority. The cotton and corn crops, have been failures.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The Alabama legislature, yesterday refused to ratify the constitutional amendments by a vote of 77 against 3 in the Senate, and 69 against 8 in the House.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Friends of Colorado contemplate the early admission of the State.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The steamship Celestial Empire, for the San Francisco and China line, was launched at Webb's shipyard yesterday, and will be ready for service the first of March, 1867. She is 376 feet long, and 4000 tons burden.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The Henrietta Vesa and Fleet Wing, yachts for the ocean race,

have taken Custom house clearances for England, and will start from Sandy Hook, blow high or blow low, on Tuesday morning, the 11th, for the Isle of Wight. Stakes, \$9,000, have been deposited.

Europe.

EDINBURG, Dec. 8.—The Scotsman of to-day insists that trouble exists in the Derby Cabinet, and that Disraeli threatened to resign unless the Government accepted a Reform, liberal in character. It adds that Lord Derby yielded, and a crisis had been avoided.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The Hungarian Diet agreed to address to the Emperor of Austria, proposed by the leaders of the Hungarian party.

A rumor is in circulation on the continent that the Pope has invited France and England to take some measures by which the three Governments may arrive at an understanding in regard to the affairs in Candia.

South America.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The Herald's correspondent says: Brazil was rapidly recruiting to fill the army and continue the war.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The Rising Star brings news from Aspinwall and Valparaiso. The united squadron are expected to sail Dec. 15th with sealed orders. It is believed Manila is their destination, and that the design is to intercept the Spanish vessels. The session of Congress terminated in the defeat of the opposition. The Chileans were trying to purchase iron-clads. Peruvians quiet. An attempted revolution was quelled.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The steamer Geo. S. Wright, with Colonel Bulkeley and staff, arrived to-day from Victoria. With the exception of the bark Golden Gate, all the Russian Telegraph fleet is now in our harbor.

SALIED, Dec. 8.—Bark Nabumkeag, Puget Sound.

United States.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 28.—Clement O. Clay, accompanied by his wife, arrived here, and shortly after called on Jeff. Davis. The meeting was cordial.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 29.—H. Rives Polard and J. M. Hanna, formerly of the Richmond Examiner, to-day applied for permission to see Jeff. Davis, but were denied.

The steamer Santiago de Cuba, from New York, is receiving the passengers and freight of the steamer San Francisco, which put in here in a disabled condition. The Santiago de Cuba will proceed to Greytown and the San Francisco will go back to New York for repairs.

The Herald's Washington despatch says rumors are again being circulated of a change in the State Department. It is now said Reverdy Johnson is likely soon to take the portfolio of Secretary of State. At all events it is pretty certain that something has gone wrong recently, for it is generally whispered in diplomatic circles that Seward will soon retire.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The Post's special Washington despatch says the report of the investigating Committee discloses startling facts upon the Government, parties in high position in society being implicated. The frauds amount to hundreds of millions of dollars.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The Times' Washington special says of the arrest of John H. Surratt. It appears, as we learn from official sources, that Surratt was arrested in Italy, as heretofore reported, whilst in the Papal Zoovaves, and afterwards escaped. The Pope promptly gave the necessary orders for his arrest upon the request of Minister King, notwithstanding there is no treaty between the United States and the Papal Government binding the latter to grant the request. Surratt was traced, after his escape, to Egypt, and afterwards arrested as stated. As incidental to the above, it may be stated that Boutwell, of Massachusetts, in the caucus of Saturday evening, made the statement that the Government had known the whereabouts of Surratt for the last six months.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The following has been received at the State Department by Cobb: I have arrested John H. Surratt, one of President's Lincoln's assassins. No doubt of his identity. Signed, Charles Hale, U. S. Consul General at Alexandria, Egypt.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A company of colored emigrants sail to-day for Liberia to found a settlement to be named Lincoln, in honor of the late President. The expense of the voyage and six months' provisions is defrayed by the Pennsylvania Colored Colonization Society.

The Tribune's Washington special says one of the fleet in the Mediterranean was dispatched with the prisoner Surratt on board to this country at once.

The World's Washington special despatch says, from one who has read the dispatch from the French Minister, Monistier, to Count Montholon, that the principal reasons given by Napoleon for the delay in withdrawing the French troops is that the latter had been so severely pressed by the Mexican forces that it was dangerous to attempt an evacuation under the circumstances.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The Herald's Washington special says that Boutwell of Massachusetts, at the Republican caucus last night, said a special committee should be appointed whose duty it would be to inquire into the subject of the impeachment of the President and that the suggestion met with the hearty co-operation of all. He will introduce a resolution at the earliest opportunity after the assembly of Congress for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the conduct and course of the President, and to report what action it will be necessary for Congress to take.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—Gov. Fletcher has declared martial law in Ray and Platt counties in this State, and has marched a strong force to these counties. It was not safe for a Union man to show himself out of his house here.

Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., December 5.—McKenzie, counsel for the Fenians, under sentence of death, meditates applying for a writ of error on the ground of a technical omission by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

California.

A despatch received from Los Angeles, announces on good authority that on the 18th of Nov. Geo. W. Leary, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Arizona, and his clerk, W. H. Everetts, were murdered by Apache Indians at Ball's canyon, 35 miles this side of Prescott, on the Lopez road. The savages cut the heart out of Leary and beheaded Everetts; burnt their wagon, killed and roasted one of their horses. The bodies were recovered and buried the following day.

M. Dougherty went to the office of a hotel yesterday evening and gave the clerk some photographs, saying they were his friends who would call to see him to-morrow, and being as he left—"I am going to my room you will hear more of me to-morrow." The proprietor being alarmed, gave information to the police, and an officer forced his way into the man's room, finding him undergoing an attack of stomach pump, by the aid of a stomach pump, the would be suicide was relieved from pain and his life prolonged.

BUFFALO, Nov. 30.—The following important items of Nov. 28th have been delayed by the bad condition of the wires:

In regard to the removal of troops from Mexico, it is a military necessity to remove all at once. There is much doubt that this will be done.

Much speculation has been indulged in as to the design of Lieutenant-General Sherman in accompanying Minister Campbell to Mexico. The truth is, however, he was designated as adviser to the gentleman, though as to diplomatic affairs in Mexico, the military movements on the frontier, should an emergency arise, would require new disposition of the troops; but since the reception of the Emperor's intentions with regard to the removal of his army, it is thought such necessity will not occur.

The latest news received by the Government respecting Maximilian is that he was at Orizaba, French officials refusing to permit him to leave unless he formally resigned his crown.

THE ORIGINAL OIL MAN OF CANADA.—About 10 years ago a man named Pratt, who possessed in a remarkable degree the roving disposition, happened to pass through the township of Enniskillen, and seeing the "gum beds," as they were termed, shrewdly guessed that there was something to be found there. He accordingly bought 70 acres of the land in which is now the centre of the oil districts, and after having the gum analyzed at Hamilton, left the country. He went to the silver mines of Mexico and amassed a considerable fortune; from thence he struck over into the States, where, no doubt, he found adventure enough to satisfy even his spirits, and on the breaking out of the late war he took up arms on the side of the South, and fought the Yankees for four years. In the meantime nothing was heard of him, and on the discovery of oil in Enniskillen, his estate was administered and reverted back to the crown. About three weeks ago, however, the rover stepped into a large oil establishment, announced himself as the original oil man, and politely requested the oil disinterested proprietors to "clear out." Utterly confounded, these gentlemen handed over \$10,000 to quiet the title, and Mr Pratt set off for Ottawa, where he asked the Commissioner of crown lands by what authority his lands were taken from him and given to others. The answer was so far satisfactory that he set off in high glee, and when the writer met him on the cars, was on his way to Oil Springs to give a number of wealthy trespassers, as he considers them, "particular scissors." He expects to realize some \$200,000 in gold from the transaction.—Hullfax Recorder.

THE FENIANS.—A "Repentant and now ex-Fenian" declares in a letter to the Dublin Daily Express, that there are depots of combustible fire in Liverpool and in other parts of England besides the one lately found in this town by the police. "The combustible," he writes, "found in bottles in Salisbury street, Liverpool, and called 'liquid fire,' (and which ignites almost immediately on coming into contact with the open air), was designed, in the event of a rebellion, to be thrown amongst Her Majesty's troops, especially the cavalry, for the double purpose of frightening the horses and injuring both men and cattle, as also to pitch into the windows of marked and doomed establishments and private houses, when there could be little, if any, chance of extinguishing the flames, or saving the lives of the inmates; besides, it is to be used in many other ways for the destruction of life and property: The liquid fire is, as I was informed, some phosphoric compound; and I believe that the devil himself could scarcely have invented anything more terrible. There are, as I have heard, and I have no doubt truly, several depots in Liverpool at this moment of a like nature. One that I discovered in Salisbury street, as well as in other parts of England; and if the police are not active and on the alert they cannot fail to make them out. This is imperative prior to the next Fenian raid on Canada, for, should it occur, there are thousands upon thousands, both in this country and throughout England, prepared to rise and plunder and massacre all before them."

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine.—Dr. MAGGIORI is the founder of a new Medical system. The Quack Italian, whose vast internal dose embosies the stomach and paralyzes the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most distressing cases with a box or two of his new and healing Salve. These two great specifics of the Doctor are that superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggiore's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so-called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggiore's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Maggiore's Pills will replace the bowels in perfect order. The stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant—there is no griping, and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorated. This last quality makes the medicine so valuable for the wants of delicate females. Uterous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disintegrating power of Maggiore's Salve; and, in fact, it is the cure that Maggiore's Bilious, Dyspeptic and Diarrhetic Pills cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chubbings, Gums, and all abrasions of the skin, Maggiore's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. MAGGIORI, 11 Pine Street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Tuesday, December 18, 1866.

The Extradition Treaty.

A feeling is growing in England and America, in favor of the total abolition of the Extradition Treaty, by which fugitive criminals may be arrested in a country foreign to that in which they may have committed crimes, and returned to the scene of their misconduct for trial and punishment. This feeling has been increased by a recent case in Canada. A banker or financier, in one of the French provincial towns, embezzled Government funds, amounting to several hundred thousand pounds, and fled with his boot to England, and subsequently to York. To the latter city he was tracked by French detectives, arrested by an American officer, whose custody he contrived to evade before the question whether he should be legally delivered up under the Extradition Treaty had been argued. The fugitive next sought refuge in Canada, and was again arrested in Montreal, where he was taken by a Magistrate, who gave an order for his surrender to the French Government. This order was countersigned by the Governor-General of Canada, and in a few hours' time the culprit was en route to France, according to French law, the fugitive had been guilty of larceny. According to English law, he had been guilty of embezzlement—and embezzlement is not one of the offences named in the Extradition Treaty with France. The Canadian Governor and Magistrate were, therefore, wrong in ordering his rendition upon construction that the French places upon the offence. A month ago a Confederate officer, had been guilty of piracy on the seas, was arrested in Nova Scotia, his extradition was demanded by the United States Government, and piracy is not one of the crimes enumerated in the Extradition Treaty with the United States. The offender was set at liberty; and but for the fortunate circumstance that he was afterwards silly enough to venture upon American territory, where he was at once seized, and the question might have caused no end of trouble between the Cabinets of London and Washington. The Extradition Treaty was arranged by the Aberdeen Ministry in 1844, and has since remained in full force. The operation of the Treaty has, however, been frequently fraught with evil consequences, and the character of the offence must be decided by the administration of the law, and when these administrators make a mistake, reparatory remedy is out of the question, because the man is quickly placed beyond the reach of the habeas corpus. Is it possible to frame any agreement between States whose laws place consti-

tutions upon offences so widely different from the interpretation placed upon them by the laws of Great Britain? The French officers say that the recently delivered up in Canada, a fugitive, which offence brings him within the power of the Extradition Treaty, while our officers say that he has been guilty of a breach of trust—offence that does not render him liable to extradition, notwithstanding he has been carried across the channel, and must stand his trial as a felon. Had the offence been of a political nature, involving the sacrifice of human life, will any one pretend to say that the man could have been legally surrendered? Yet in the country in which the crime was committed the offender would be tried for a capital offence. The manifest injustice of the Treaty is becoming more and more apparent, and the English press is clamoring for its repeal. They say that the Courts are open; let the offender stand another. Let every encouragement be given for the prosecution of fugitive foreigners by their own countrymen or by their Governments before British tribunals, but let the ancient right of asylum be restored and respected. We observe

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that the French Government has threatened to repeal the Treaty. Perhaps the threat may be anticipated by the action of our own Government

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday, Dec. 13.

The Ball at the Government House.

The first Ball given in this city by His Excellency the Governor and Mrs Seymour, took place on Tuesday evening, and was a happy inauguration of the Union of the Colonies, the invitations being generally extended, to residents on both sides of the Gulf of Georgia. Shortly after 8 o'clock all the carriages and omnibuses of the city were in motion wending their way to Government House, and the rattling of wheels continued without intermission until 10 o'clock, by which time the ball-room was densely and somewhat inconveniently crowded. Among the numerous guests present were Sir James Douglas, K. C. B., and Lady Douglas, Chief Justice Joseph Needham and Family, His Honor Judge Bagbie, Hon. Colonial Secretary Birch, Hon. Col. Sec'y. Young, Mayor McDonald, Miss Reid and Mrs Moriarty, Attorney General Wood and family, Attorney General Crease, Treasurer Watson and Mrs Watson, Treasurer Franks, Surveyor General Trutch and Mrs Trutch, Surveyor General Pearse and Mrs Pearse, Private Secretaries Stapleton and Mansell, Auditor Ker, Auditor Wakeford and Mrs Wakeford, Registrar General Bushby and Mrs Bushby, Registrar General Alston, Chief Commissioner Brew, Stipendiary Magistrates Pemberton, Ball, Saunders, Mrs Saunders and Miss Moreaby, Gold Commissioner O'Reilly and Mrs O'Reilly, and almost the entire official staff of both Colonies; officers of the Fleet and the English and American garrisons at San Juan Island, Members of the Legislature, most of the prominent residents of both Colonies, and visitors from the neighboring Territory, numbering in all over four hundred persons.

Dancing commenced about half-past 8 o'clock, to excellent music provided by Messrs Haynes, Palmer, Sandrie, Wilson, Rusbell, and an amateur drummer, and, despite the inconveniences resulting from insufficiency of room, all appeared to enter thoroughly and spiritedly into the enjoyment of the hour. About midnight, the supper-room was thrown open and displayed an array of edibles of every variety in rich profusion, and arranged with consummate taste. The confectionery, jellies and other delicacies were from the well-known establishment of Mr Piper, of Government street. For an hour and a half there was an incessant drain upon the store of refreshments, which, like the widow's cruise, however, proved inexhaustible, and everybody was loud in his praises of the manner in which this department was conducted. After supper, dancing was resumed (several impromptu dances having taken place during the interval, an amateur lady and gentleman kindly presiding at the piano), and did not terminate until about 5 a. m., when the last of the company took their leave.

His Excellency and Mrs Seymour received their guests affably, and evinced the strongest desire to minister to the comfort and enjoyment of all. Mrs Seymour was elegantly attired in a white satin dress, with a flowing train. She wore diamond bracelets and a magnificent necklace composed of lockets of various precious stones; her hair was plainly but chastely ornamented with pearls and diamonds. His Excellency wore the diplomatic uniform of his rank. The entertainment was unquestionably the largest and grandest of the kind that has yet taken place in these Colonies, and, looking beyond the ephemeral social recreation of a few hours, we congratulate the distinguished hosts upon having effected much real good by cementing the bond of Union between the people of the hitherto separate Colonies, in a manner so agreeable to the tastes of all.

Consecration of St. Paul's Church, Esquimalt.

The consecration of the New Episcopal Church of St. Paul's, at Esquimalt, was conducted yesterday afternoon at 2 p. m., in the form set apart for such ceremonies. The Bishop of Columbia, assisted by the Very Revd. Dean Grigge, the Venerable Archdeacon Gilson, Revs. A. C. Garrett, (Rector,) Gribbell, and Raynard, took part in the service. The Bishop having been conducted to the entrance by the Clergymen, Church Wardens, and others, to the vestry, the Registrar, (E. G. Alston, Esq.) read the petition from the inhabitants for the consecration of the Church. The services then commencing with the 24th Psalm, were listened to with interest by the congregation, among whom were many from this city, including the Chief Justice and family, Mrs Hill, J. G. Sheppard, Esq., and family; several officers from the fleet, and many of the inhabitants of Esquimalt. Excellent and appropriate music in connection with the consecration was rendered by members of the Cathedral Choir, under the direction of Mr Whittaker, the organist; the proficiency of which is also due to the efforts of the new director, the Rev. Mr Raynard, who lately arrived from England.

His Lordship preached from the 7th chapter of St. Luke's Gospel: "For he loveth our nation, and hath built us a synagogue." In the course of his remarks, His Lordship stated that the site of the edifice was generously donated by Donald Fraser,

Esq.; a handsome donation was made by the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, and to gifts and subscriptions from the flag-ship on the station was the Church mainly indebted for funds for the erection of the edifice, while the officers of H.M.S. Malacca had been instrumental in the building of the porch. After the services were concluded, a collection of \$115 was made, a considerable amount for so small a community. There is still a small debt remaining, but we have no doubt it will soon be liquidated through the exertions of the Pastor, Rev. A. C. Garrett, Church Wardens S. J. Spark, R. N., W. Fisher, Esqs., and the committee.

A number of ladies and gentlemen who were present at the consecration were liberally entertained at luncheon at the house of Mr Spark. Particulars respecting the dimensions, and cost of the building &c., were given in this journal on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone about three months ago. The people of Esquimalt are gratefully sensible of the obligations they are under to the friends of religion for the erection of the first Church in their neighborhood; and we hope that other sared edifices will soon spring up in their midst until every denomination shall be represented.

DISTRICT No. 1 REPRESENTATION. The nomination for this district will be held at noon to-day, at the Police Barracks. Messrs. Helmcken and DeCosmos are the only candidates who have thus far condescended to issue an address, and they will probably be returned without a contest. Should a third candidate appear, and a poll be demanded, it will be held to-morrow—in Victoria, at the Police barracks; in Esquimalt, at Williams' Hotel.

THEATRE.—The Amateur Dramatic Club took advantage of the presence of so many visitors in town last night to give a performance in the theatre. The pieces represented were "A Conjugal Lesson" The Trial Scene from the "Merchant of Venice" and a Turkish Bath. Considerable amusement was occasioned by a comic song, in character, on a traditional "White Hat" by Mr Callingham.

NANAIMO REPRESENTATION.—Mr Southgate will stand in this district for the Council, and has received assurance of support from many electors. Mr Southgate has large interests at stake on the Island, is a gentleman of intelligence, and will make a good working member of the Council, to the discharge of the duties of which he will give his entire attention.

LIBEL SUIT.—The suit of C. B. Young, of the Proprietors of the Colonist, for alleged libel, is set for trial to-morrow, before Chief Justice Needham and a special jury. The suit is brought to recover \$5000 for damages to character, alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff. The case promises to be one of the most interesting yet tried in the Colony.

UNION HOOK AND LADDER BALL.—The Volunteer Drill Hall will be enlarged to accommodate the guests of the Union Hook and Ladder Company on New Year's Eve. The Firemen and their fair friends will dance the Old Year out and the New Year in, to the music of the best cotillion band on the Island.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—Superintendent of the Police Hankin, we understand, will leave for England on the next steamer, no provision for his continuance in office having been made by the new regime. Mr Hankin will be succeeded by Mr Brew, or Capt. Pritchard of New Westminster. Mr Hankin has proved an efficient and honest officer.

DISTRICT No. 2.—We are pleased to announce that Mr. J. D. Pemberton will stand in this district for the Council. Mr Pemberton is a clear-headed, honest and capable gentleman, and will, if returned, make a most useful and intelligent member. We hope that he will be returned without contest.

THE FIDELITY did not leave yesterday in consequence of the gale from the Southeast; but will, weather permitting, make a start to-day. She will carry a number of passengers.

OUR NEW WESTMINSTER VISITORS will return to their homes to-day. We are glad to learn that they are highly delighted with their visit.

DETAINED.—The high wind detained the Enterprise yesterday. She will leave for New Westminster at 8 this morning.

A CROWNLESS KING.—The Berlin correspondent of the London Times under date of October 7th, writes:

Before changing her residence at Hanover for the chateau of Hildesheim, Queen Mary, the spouse of the deposed George, received a deputation from the town who came to console with the royal sufferer. On this occasion the Queen accounted for her husband's persistent opposition to Prussia by telling the astonished citizens that the King had often had revelations from on high granted to him in the watches of the night. It was after one such divine command that he resolved to hold out to the last, even at the risk of war. The religious enthusiasm of the Queen seems to be equally intense with that of the King, who had no hesitation in asserting with his own royal lips, some time ago, that the same hour in which he ascended the throne the spirit of God had descended upon him, and fitted him to rule its people. "In the primary sense of creation," he added, "the existence and regal might of the Guelphs" was already determined upon. Their sway, therefore, would last till the end of all time, to the honor of God and the well being of their subjects."



GREAT MANY SIDE HITS ARE

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

The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate; They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours. They strengthen the system and enliven the mind. They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers. They purify the blood and acidity of the stomach. They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weakstrong, the languid brilliant, an are exhausted nature's great restorer. The recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, Merchants and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c., will find immediate and permanent relief in these Bitters; but above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate female and mothers.

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

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, Country Store and dealers everywhere throughout the world.

C. LANGLEY & Co., Proprietors, New York City.

General Agents for the Colony

Barne's Magnolia Water.

A toilet delight! The ladies' treasure and gentlemen's boon! The "sweetest thing" and largest quantity. Manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia. Used for bathing the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to prevent eruptions, to perfume clothing, &c. It overcomes the unpleasant odor of perspiration. It removes redness, tan, blotches, &c. It cures nervous headache and allays inflammation. It cools, softens and adds delicacy to the skin. It yields a subdued and lasting perfume. It cures musquito bites and stings of insects! It contains no material injurious to the skin.

It will at every lady should have. Sold every where. Try the Magnolia Water once and you will use no other Cologne, Perfumery, or Toilet Water afterwards.

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

Over a Million Dollars Saved.

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

J. L. DOWNING, Montgomery, Ala. June 17th, 1866.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Soars, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for Burns, Bruises, Sores, Rheumatism, &c., and all say it acts like magic!"

J. W. HEWITT, Foreman for American, Wells Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The sprain of my daughter's ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced to use your celebrated Mustang Liniment."

Gloucester, Mass. August 1, 1866. ED SEELY

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

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

Lyon's Katharon.

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

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Lyon's Flea Powder

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

Lyon's Extract Ginger.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warm stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. So every where, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Extract. Take no other. Caution.—See that the private U. S. Stamp of Demas Barnes & Co., is over the cork of each bottle; none other is genuine!

Plantation Bitters, MAGNOLIA WATER, AND ALL ABOVE ARTICLES.

For sale by all Dealers.

C. LANGLEY & CO., Victoria

General Agents for the Colony

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

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

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

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

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

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

Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

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

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

FOR THE CURE OF Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Irrisipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetra, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood. They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic. Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for \$1.00. Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies; but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure. Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best, and there is for them, and they should have it. All our remedies are for sale by

MOORE & CO., General Agents for the Colony

**The Selection.**

Dr Helmcken, late Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island, and Mr DeCosmos, ex member for the City in the same body, were yesterday unanimously selected to represent District No. 1 in the Legislative Council. In accepting the position, Dr Helmcken delivered a forcible and eloquent address, in the course of which he took occasion to inform the electors that he was not going to New Westminster to offer the Government a factious opposition; that he intended to support Mr Seymour when he believed him to be in the right, and that he trusted he should always be found on the side of the Government, working for the interests of the whole Colony. The address was well received by the electors present, who seemed to have fully made up their minds to give the new Government a fair trial before condemning it. Mr DeCosmos was not present to explain his views; but Dr Helmcken spoke a few pleasant words in behalf of his old adversary, pledging him to an earnest support of the people's rights, and an honest discharge of his duties. In returning Dr Helmcken, the electors have selected a gentleman whose past career furnishes a guarantee that he will at all times honestly and fearlessly represent their views. The people look upon the doctor as belonging to them; and no representative body that did not number him among its members would be deemed complete. As for Mr DeCosmos' former acts, we can only say that in our opinion he has no reason to be proud of them, nor has the Colony profited by his legislative achievements. But we believe that every member of the community is disposed to accept the advice of Mr DeCosmos' colleague—"to bury the acts of the past, even if we have to erect tombstones to their memory;"—and in pledging the selected gentlemen an earnest support on every measure that we believe will redound to the public good, we sincerely hope that when their term of service shall have expired, the only advice we shall feel called on to offer their constituents is to again unanimously re-select them as representatives of District No. 1.

**Fenian Complications.**

The telegrams received last evening point to a most alarming circumstance connected with the Fenian movement. It appears that a heavily armed schooner, manned by two hundred veterans, has slipped out of the port of Boston—very much in the manner that the Alabama and Shenandoah were accustomed to slip out of British ports in the time of the American rebellion—and has sailed directly in the course of the Canard steamers, with the avowed object of capturing one or more of those steamers, and, after landing the passengers, converting them into privateers, to prey upon British commerce. It is said that a gunboat has left Halifax, Nova Scotia, for the purpose of overhauling the schooner, and it is to be hoped that that object may be attained before any damage can be inflicted. It is asserted that the privateer sailed under letters of marque furnished by Stephens prior to his departure. However much we may deplore the moral support that the Fenians are receiving in America, we cannot but call to mind the aid and comfort given the Confederates on our side of the line during the late struggle, and the connivance of Government officers at the escape of Confederate privateers from British ports. The Fenian movement, so far as the United States is implicated in the agitation, can only be regarded as an act of retaliation, and, under the precedent laid down by Earl Russell in the case of the Alabama, when asked to pursue and seize her, and his refusal to pay the damages caused by her depredations, perfectly accords with the spirit of the Neutrality Laws in existence between the two Governments. We are glad to notice that our Government has re-opened the question of the Alabama claims; and that there is every

prospect of their being satisfactorily disposed of, in which event the United States must not only crush the Fenians, but must also remove every other cause of irritation that now exists between the two nations. On the other hand, should these claims be rejected, there are many who believe that England and America will drift into a bloody war within a very few months.

**LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.**

**The Selection in District No. 1.**

About 250 electors assembled yesterday at the Police Barracks for the purpose of selecting two members to serve in the Legislative Council for the City of Victoria and Town of Esquimalt. The Sheriff having requested that candidates be nominated.

Mr A. J. Langley proposed Dr. Helmcken, and in doing so said that as the representation was small, it was necessary that the voice of those who were sent to the Council should carry weight with it. Dr. Helmcken, he believed, was one of the fittest men on the Island to represent the District (hear).

Mr Wm. Leigh seconded the nomination of Dr. Helmcken in a few pertinent remarks.

Mr John Wilkie nominated Mr Amor De Cosmos for the position. He said there was no man in the Colony who had stronger claims upon the public, in consequence of past services, than Mr DeCosmos. He believed that both Dr. Helmcken and the nominee had the honor of proposing would be returned, for he could not see how any person would presume to run against such a splendid team (laughter and hear).

Mr C. Gowen seconded the nomination of Mr DeCosmos.

No other candidates appearing, the Sheriff declared Dr. Helmcken and Mr DeCosmos duly elected as the representatives of District No. 1, subject to the acceptance of the Governor (cheers and hisses).

Dr Helmcken being called on, came forward and said, that he had consented to stand for the Council in consequence of this being the first session after Union, and he felt that he might be of some assistance. He confessed that he would rather see the Island unrepresented than to be put off with so few members (hear); but he thought the voices of the representatives might be of some avail in shaping the policy of the Government; if he found that they had no effect, he would come home again (applause). The Home Government should be told that the course it is pursuing is alienating the people of the Colony from it, and that the only way to keep us as Colonies was by granting a cheap and liberal form of government and building a road across the Continent. The government of the country was centered in the Governor. The form was strictly despotic, but he could not but believe that the Governor had the best interests of the Colonies at heart and that he would do the best that he could for all sections. The past must be forgotten; we must bury unpleasant remembrances, even if we had to erect a tombstone to their memory (applause). Of course, the policy pursued by the government could not be expected to please everybody. The people of this Colony were well disposed towards Governor Seymour—their hearts were just as open to receive him as when he arrived here years ago (applause). It was of the utmost importance that the government and the people should be in harmony; factious opposition was at all times injurious, and it was always best to yield or give way a little. This Island had been greatly injured by the opposition that had occurred between the government and the people, (hear) and he wished it to be well understood that he did not go to the Council to offer any opposition to Governor Seymour as Governor (applause); but he went there to extend a helping hand to him. He only hoped that he would always be found upon the side of the government, and if so, the people might be sure that it was the right side. He trusted that his conduct would always be such that this Island would show to the Home Government that it could send men to represent it who would not oppose the government for the sake of opposing it. He sincerely believed that Governor Seymour would do right by all sections; he (Dr H.) was more ready for peace than for war, but he was ready for either (cheers). He meant to do his whole duty in the Council—not only to the Island but the whole country. The system of government was bad, but the people would have to abide by it until they could convince the Home Government that they were fit to govern themselves. The Council should be composed of two popular representatives to one appointed member, and as the Colony increased in population Responsible Government should be extended to it; but at present he did not think that that system, if introduced here, would work well; in this small Colony it would be found impossible to pay 50 or 60 men to legislate for us. On the other hand, small Houses were bad, because the votes of one or two men generally held the balance of power, and whichever way they voted, so went the House. Englishmen were growers by nature, and he did not expect a one-man government to suit a Colony of Englishmen—not if he were an angel from Heaven. The doctor said that he considered that a great blunder had been committed when our Free Trade was swept away. Victoria should have been maintained as a Free Port so far as articles that we could not produce were concerned, and articles that we could produce should be taxed (hear, and no). The doctor announced himself as a strong friend of municipal institutions, and hoped to see them in efficient working order on the Island immediately; but he did not wish to see the expenses of the Council swallow up all the money that might be raised by direct taxation. It should be laid out in effecting permanent improvements. With regard to the capital, the doctor said that he would do his best to bring it down here, but he could not move it alone (laughter). He certainly did not wish to live at New Westminster for three months in the year, and the people themselves must do their best to effect that

desirable object. Eight-tenths of the people in the country, from Cariboo to Victoria, considered that New Westminster was not the proper site for the capital. Victoria, possessing all the buildings necessary for the purpose, and being moreover the central point and Vancouver Island the key of British Columbia, should undoubtedly be the capital. We had no money to spend to erect new buildings at New Westminster for temporary purposes. When the Governor was right, the doctor said he should heartily support him, and when he was wrong he would as strongly oppose him. He (Dr H.) was not the man to yield to blandishments or threats. There was no man in British Columbia to whom he would bend the knee (applause).

Dr. Helmcken then apologized for the absence of Mr DeCosmos at the Supreme Court, and promised that he would be found standing shoulder to shoulder with him battling for the rights of the people; and he would here again ask the people to bury all ill feeling, and judge a man, not by the past, but by his future actions. At the same time they must be watchful, and prepared at any moment to act for their own protection or interest. The people made the Colony, and it was necessary they should now one and all put their shoulders to the wheel and haul the Colony out of the mire, into which it had fallen through the uncertain condition of affairs. Without the people the Government could do nothing.

Dr. Helmcken passed a warm eulogium upon the honesty, capability and gentlemanly demeanor of Mr Sheriff Adams, and proposed a vote of thanks to him, which was given with three rousing cheers. Mr Adams returned thanks, and the electors dispersed.

**Supreme Court.**

(Before Chief Justice Needham and a Jury.)

Thursday, Dec. 13th.

**NISI PRIUS SITTINGS.**

**DeCosmos vs. Mitchell & Green.**—This was an action to recover the sum of \$710, alleged to be due by the defendants, as joint proprietors of a certain newspaper known as the Daily Evening Post, to Harries & Co., as proprietors of the Daily British Colonist and by them transferred to the plaintiff.

Mr Ring, with whom was Mr Robertson, instructed by Mr Copland, appeared for the plaintiff. The Attorney General, with whom was Mr McCreight, instructed by Pearkes & Green, for the defendants.

Mr DeCosmos and Mr Harries were examined on behalf of the plaintiff, and cross-examined by the Attorney General, when His Honor called the attention of counsel to an inherent defect in the plaintiff's case and advised the acceptance of a non suit, otherwise he should direct the jury to find a verdict for the defendant, which would affect whatever rights the plaintiff might possess in equity. Mr Ring accepted the alternative and a non-suit was accordingly entered.

**J. R. Stewart vs. J. C. Keenan.**—This was an action brought to recover \$700 for alleged damages having sold certain property on View street in fee simple, and conveyed it subject to a certain life interest.

Mr McCreight, instructed by Messrs Drake & Jackson, appeared for Plaintiff; the Attorney General, instructed by Messrs Pearkes & Green, for defendant. Two or three witnesses were examined and the case was sent to the jury, who, in the course of ten minutes, found for the plaintiff for \$637; a question as to prior costs being reserved for argument.

**SOME BALM IN GILEAD.**—An old resident of British Columbia, who has been to Boise and Montana, and returned on Tuesday by the Josie McNear, informs us that those countries, in his opinion, are not to be compared after all with this Colony, either as desirable places of residence, or in respect of their natural resources, and all those who like himself left to better their fortunes in the gold regions of the adjoining territories have resolved to return to British Columbia, where the people as a class are more sociable and agreeable, and where they are satisfied there is more latent wealth. Our informant, after his experience in quartz mining, is of the opinion that the quartz prospects of our Colony are most promising, and he looks hopefully forward to the achievement of great results.

**NAVAL.**—H.M.S. Sutley, with Admiral Denman and Mrs Denman, and the Clio sailed yesterday for the South. The flag-ship will call at San Francisco, the Sandwich Islands and Tahiti, and upon her arrival at Valparaiso, Admiral Denman will be replaced by Admiral Hastings, and will proceed around the Horn to England, where the ship will go out of commission. The Clio will also call at San Francisco, and may then return to this port. The officers of both vessels have rendered themselves great favorites by their uniform urbanity, courtesy and gentlemanly deportment, and their departure is deeply regretted by all.

**FOR LOPEZ ISLAND.**—Mr J. W. Dissett, a well-known resident in this city, proceeded yesterday in the Diana to take charge of the Telegraph Company's station on the above Island, where a comfortable house has been constructed for his reception. Mr Dissett's abode will be a somewhat solitary one, but there are a few white settlers scattered over the Island, and the monotony will be relieved by the periodical visits of the Company's schooner Winged Racer with provisions. The next operator at Swinmish resides in an Indian rancharia, where he rarely sees a white man's face.

**DEBATING CLASS.**—The following subject was advanced for discussion last evening and very properly ruled out—"Resolved—That it is not desirable to recognize the Legislative Council of this Colony by sending members to it."

**INSURANCE PLATES.**—We observe that the Royal Insurance Company have lately affixed five plates to most of their Insurances in the city, and as the number of their risks is considerable, these plates have attracted general attention. The plates are tastefully designed, bearing the name of the Company between the Royal Crown and the arms of the City of Liverpool. They are for the purpose of enabling the Agents, Messrs Sprout & Co., of Store street, to receive prompt notification when any accident occurs to property in which the Royal is interested.

**GONE UP.**—Our numerous friends from New Westminster returned yesterday by the Enterprise. They caused a considerable stir in the city during their brief stay, and their departure caused quite a blank. Now that we are united the more frequently such friendly visits are exchanged the better for the social advancement and progress of both cities.

**GONE DOWN.**—A portion of the T of Foster's wharf, at Esquimalt, gave way last night beneath the weight of 700 tons of coal discharged from the ship Nicholas Biddle, and deposited about 250 tons of the coal in thirty feet of water. The piles appear not to have been properly driven. The wharf was built in 1863 at a heavy expense, and has been but little used previous to the Biddle discharging cargo there. The loss in coal alone will reach \$2,400.

**NEARLY "GONE IN."**—The bridge across Rock Bay continues in a most precarious condition; dangerous alike to life and limb; the holes in the planking, like Cæsar's gaping wounds, mutely appeal to passers-by "to speak for them." A few days at furthest and we shall either hear that the structure has "caved," or shall have the occurrence of some frightful calamity to record.

**DISTRICT No. 2.**—The nomination of a member to represent the districts of Victoria, Esquimalt, Metcalis, Soke, Lake, Saanich Salt Spring, and Chemainus, called district No. 2, will take place to-day at noon at the District school house, top of Fort street. Mr Pemberton is at present the only candidate in the field, but in the event of a contest the poll will take place on Monday the 17th.

**THE LABEL SUIT** will be tried to-day by Chief Justice Needham and a special jury. Mr Robertson, instructed by Mr Bishop, for the plaintiff; the Attorney General and Mr McCreight, instructed by Pearkes & Green, for the defendants.

**Mr Fowler** having apologized for riding over Mr Sutherland, and proved that the affair was accidental, the prosecutor withdrew the complaint.

**REAL ESTATE SALE.**—Messrs. Franklin will offer valuable city and suburban property for sale to-day at noon. For particulars, see advertisement.

**SIX STAMP MILL.**—A former resident of British Columbia, named Tillman, is on his way from Owyhee with a six stamp quartz mill for erection somewhere in the Colony.

**FOR PORTLAND.**—The steamer Fideliter will leave for the above port this morning at 9 o'clock.

**DR. HELMCKEN'S SPEECH.**—At the request of Dr Helmcken we insert the following correction: "In your issue of to-day I am reported to have said: 'The system of Government was bad, but the people would have to abide by it until they could convince the Home Government that they were fit to govern themselves.' What I really did say, or meant to say, was: 'That the system of Government was bad, but I hoped that the conduct of the representative members, whether for or in opposition to the Government, would be such as to convince not only the local but also H.M. Government that the members not only knew their rights and privileges, but also how to exercise them in a proper manner. That the people knew how to govern themselves, but that the population was too small and too much engaged in their own pursuits to admit of the system of what is generally termed Responsible Government being carried out; the people were fit, but the system impracticable under present circumstances.'"

**CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.**—Gobgan, a colored drayman, was charged by Mr J. T. Piddwell yesterday with brutally treating a horse, his own property. The accused pleaded guilty and craved for mercy. He was ordered to bring the horse to the Court for examination as to the injuries inflicted, and sentence was deferred.

**FROM NANAIMO.**—The steamer Sir James Douglas returned last evening from Nanaimo. Mr Holbrook is canvassing for votes for the Council, but it having been stated that Mr Southgate intended to stand for the seat, pledges were generally reserved. The election will be held on Tuesday next, when, it is expected, Mr Southgate will be returned.

**DISTRICT No. 2.**—J. D. Pemberton, Esq., was yesterday unanimously chosen to represent District No. 2 in the Legislative Council.

**Mr Southgate** departed for Nanaimo yesterday in the Isabel to stand in that district for the Legislative Council.

**A Triumph of Science AND THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD.**

**Dr Maggiel's PILLS AND SALVE.**

These Life-giving remedies are now, for the first time, given publicly to the world. For a quarter of a century of private practice the ingredients in these

**Life-Giving Pills!**

Have been used with the greatest success. Their mission is not only to prevent disease, but to cure. The search out the various maladies by which the patient suffers, and reinvigorate the falling system. To the aged and infirm a few doses of these valuable PILLS will prove to be

**A VERY FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH.**

For in every case they add new life and vitality, and reverse the wasting changes to their pristine state. To the young and middle-aged, they will prove most valuable, as a really specific, and sterling medicine. Here is a dream realized, that Ponce-de-Leon sought for three hundred years ago, and never found. He looked for a fountain that would restore the old to vigor and make youth ever

**An Eternal Spring**

It was left for this day and hour to realize the dream, and show in one glorious fact, the magic that made it fair.

**These Famous Remedies**

Cannot stay the flight of years, but they can force back, and hold aloof, diseases that might triumph over the aged and the young. Let none hesitate then, but seize the favorable opportunity, that offers. When taken as prescribed—

**FOR BILLIOUS DISORDERS**

Nothing can be more productive of cure than these Pills. Their almost magic influence is felt at once; and the usual concomitants of this most distressing disease are removed. These remedies are made from the purest

**Vegetable Compounds.**

They will not harm the most delicate female, and can be given with good effect in prescribed doses to the youngest babe.

**For Cutaneous Disorders**

And all eruptions of the skin, the SALVE is most invaluable. It does not heal externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very root of the evil!

**DR MAGGIEL'S PILLS**

Invariably cure the following Diseases.

- Asthma,
- Bowel Complaints,
- Coughs,
- Colds,
- Chest Diseases,
- Costiveness,
- Dyspepsia,
- Diarrhoea,
- Dropsy,
- Debility,
- Fever and Ague,
- Female Complaints,
- Headache,
- Indigestion,
- Influenza,
- Inflammation,
- Inward weakness,
- Liver Complaint,
- Lowness of Spirits,
- Ringsore,
- Rheumatism,
- Salt Rheum,
- Scalds,
- Skin Diseases,
- Scour,
- Stomachic

**LANOLEY & CO.,**  
**AND**  
**MOORE & Co.,**  
Yates street, Agents.

**Washing made Easy!**

**THE FAMILY WASHING**

May be speedily accomplished, to the great delight of the Housewife, by using Harper's "welve-twets."

**"Clyceerine Soap Powder."**

A Clergyman's wife says, "one half of Soap-A-lease, is saved, two-thirds of time, and three-fourths of labor."

**Removal.**

**W HEATHORN.**

FROM LEAVE TO IN- form his friends and the public that he has removed his

**BOOT AND SHOE STORE.**

TO GOVERNMENT STREET, two doors from the Colonist and Chronicle Office, where he will continue his Boot-making business.

**Boots and Shoes made to Order**

Of the best materials and workmanship.  
N.B.—REPAIRING done at shortest notice. col3m

**NEWTON & TRIPP,**  
**SHIPPING AGENTS**

**PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.**

**CREWS SUPPLIED**

AT THE  
**SHORTEST NOTICE.**

**NOTICE**

**I AM INSTRUCTED TO SELL A PORTION** of the  
**ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL**

On the 8th of January next.  
Private offers will be accepted.  
Full particulars hereafter.  
col2

**Supreme Court.**

**SUIT FOR LIBEL.**

**Charles Bedford Young v David W. Higgins and Thomas Holmes Long.**—This an action brought to recover \$5,000,—damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff in consequence of the publication of an all libellous article by defendants in the D. COLONIST Newspaper on the 2d of Oct last.

The plaintiff, instructed by Mr Bishop, appeared in person, the Attorney General and Mr McCreight, instructed by Mr Pearkes & Green, appeared for the defendant. The following is a copy of the alleged libel.

**THE TRAITORS AND THEIR CHAIRMEN.**

**EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE.**—I am surprised that both you and your able correspondents, in dealing with the parties who took part in the meeting of Saturday night have not thought it worth your while to allude to the position occupied by the chairman of the "third meeting"—the notorious Charles Bedford Young—the man who, in my opinion, we have to thank for much of mischief and treason now developing in our midst. As for McClure, he is a man—not worth the powder and shot necessary to blow him to perdition. He is merely an instrument in the hands of Young—others of his kidney, who thrust him forward while they (as McClure complained, Saturday) steal off and hide in dark corners to escape responsibility. The conduct of Young in the chair was most disgraceful. He could sit and hear seditious language there was nothing insulting to his loyalty or his self-respect in that. Oh, no! when the preamble and resolution were in his hands, he did not call the mover to order. Not he! On the contrary, although he tried to look impartial, one could help seeing that he was in favor of the But when Mr Cochrane came forward, gave the traitors a scolding, it was a plea to see the old reprobate wince and writhe his seat, and finally rise and rebuke Cochrane for insulting the previous speaker in the chair, as though a man who could utter traitorous sentiments, and another who could listen to them, could be insulted!

Charles Bedford Young may imagine that he can stand on both sides of this Annexation fence at the same time; but his seditious language in the Assembly, and his conduct in the chair on Saturday night, stamp him a *mauvais sujet*, if not as a traitor to his country. Mr Editor, this is strong language, but there are times when every loyal man must denounce treason in whatever shape it may appear—whether in the ill-favored and rickety figure of "Monitor," or in more comely features and elegant form Leonard McClure.

**LOYALIST.**

The following named gentlemen were sworn in as a special jury and to try the cause: James Bisset, Gustav Sutro, W. C. Siffen, Jeremiah Nagle, Matthew T. Johnson, Thos. N. Hibben, John Wilkie, Day Louevue; Mr Bisset was appointed foreman.

The plaintiff opened the case for himself. He said that he had brought the suit against the defendants who were the actual proprietors and actual publishers of a paper known as the DAILY BRITISH COLONIST, because they declined to give up the name of the author of the article signed "Loyalist."

The plaintiff then read the declaration of the pleas of the defendants, and proceeded to say that the publication of the article complained of was caused by his (Young's) conducting the right of Mr Higgins' father-in-law to a seat in the Assembly; he claimed to have assisted Higgins & Long in a hundred ways, and had actually solicited advertisements and subscriptions to keep their paper going. He had also benefitted the paper by writing articles over the signature of "Monitor." Mr Young concluded with a most indignant allusion to a natural defect on the forehead of Mr Green, one of the solicitors for the defendants.

Robert Bishop produced a copy of the COLONIST AND CHRONICLE of October 2, 1866 in which the alleged libel appeared—stated to be published by Higgins, Long & Co., Victoria, V. I.; saw the defendant Higgin after getting the paper, and delivered to him a letter demanding the name of the author of the offensive communication.

Counsel for the defendants claimed that the publication had not been proved by the plaintiff; the Court ruled that the evidence was sufficient to establish a *prima facie* case of publication.

The alleged libel was then read by the officer of the Court.

**Dr Helmcken sworn.**—Examined by M. Young—I was Speaker of the late House of Assembly; I dare say I may have read the letter signed Loyalist; it left no impression on my mind; it made me laugh (laughter); I formed no opinion about it at all (laughter); cannot say that it is applicable to call you reprobate or to say that you incite others to treason; I do not see or hear what takes place in the Assembly; don't think you deserved to be taxed with treason in the House as I should have stopped you had I heard treason spoken; have known you since 1858; your character is not worse than some other (laughter); the average of others (laughter); do not regard you at all as a reprobate, but do not know what the word means.

Mr Young—It means a person lost to honor and virtue.

Witness—Oh! I do not know whether you are virtuous (laughter); I never knew you do anything dishonorable.

Cross-examined by Mr Wood—If I had heard as Speaker of the House of Assembly any treason I should have checked it and ordered such person into custody; every member takes the Constitutional oath with his seat; reports of proceedings of the Assembly in the papers are often incorrect, that is to say, they necessarily only give the substance of what takes place.

By Mr Young—The reports are often omitted; they must be so.

Mr Trimble, sworn.—Examined by M. Young—Have known you since '51 in California; read letter produced; always consid-

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, December 18, 1866

Supreme Court. SUIT FOR LIBEL.

Charles Bedford Young v David William Higgins and Thomas Holmes Long—This was an action brought to recover \$5,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff in consequence of the publication of an alleged libellous article by defendants in the DAILY COLONIST Newspaper on the 2d of October last.

The plaintiff, instructed by Mr Bishop, appeared in person, the Attorney General and Mr McCreight, instructed by Messrs Pearkes & Green, appeared for the defendant. The following is a copy of the alleged libel.

THE TRAITORS AND THEIR CHARACTER.

EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE.—I am surprised that both you and your able correspondents, in dealing with the parties who took part in the meeting of Saturday night, have not thought it worth your while to even allude to the position occupied by the chairman of the third meeting—the notorious Charles Bedford Young—the man who, in my opinion, we have to thank for much of the mischief and treason now developing itself in our midst. As for McClure, he is a madman—not worth the powder and shot necessary to blow him to perdition. He is merely an instrument in the hands of Young and others of his kidney, who thrust him forward while they (as McClure complained on Saturday) steal off and hide in dark corners, to escape responsibility. The conduct of Young in the chair was most disgraceful. He could sit and hear seditious language. There was nothing insulting to his loyalty or his self-respect in that. Oh, no! And when the preamble and resolution were put in his hands, he did not call the mover to order. Not he! On the contrary, although he tried to look impartial, one could not help seeing that he was in favor of them. But when Mr Cochrane came forward, and gave the traitors a scolding, it was a pleasure to see the old reprobate wince and writhe in his seat, and finally rise and rebuke Cochrane for insulting the previous speaker and the chair, as though a man who could utter traitorous sentiments, and another who could listen to them, could be insulted! Mr Charles Bedford Young may imagine that he can stand on both sides of this Annexation fence at the same time; but his seditious language in the Assembly, and his conduct in the chair on Saturday night, stamp him as a *mauvais sujet*, if not as a traitor to his country. Mr Ritter, this is strong language; but there are times when every loyal man must denounce treason in whatever shape it may appear—whether in the ill-favored face and rickety figure of "Monitor," or in the more comely features and elegant form of Leonard McClure.

LOYALIST.

The following named gentlemen were sworn in as a special jury to try the cause: James Bissett, Gustav Sutro, Wm. C. Siffken, Jeremiah Nagle, Matthew T. Johnston, Thos. N. Hibben, John Wilkie, David Leneven; Mr Bissett was appointed foreman.

The plaintiff opened the case for himself. He said that he had brought the suit against the defendants who were the ostensible proprietors and actual publishers of a paper known as the DAILY BRITISH COLONIST, because they declined to give up the name of the author of the article signed "Loyalist."

The plaintiff then read the declaration and the pleas of the defendants, and proceeded to say that the publication of the article complained of was caused by his (Young's) confesting the right of Mr Higgins' father-in-law to a seat in the Assembly; he claimed to have assisted Higgins & Long in a hundred ways, and had actually solicited advertisements and subscriptions to keep their paper going. He had also benefitted the paper by writing articles over the signature of "Monitor." Mr Young concluded with a most indecent allusion to a natural defect on the forehead of Mr Green, one of the solicitors for the defendants.

Robert Bishop produced a copy of the COLONIST AND CHRONICLE of October 2, 1866, in which the alleged libel appeared—stated to be published by Higgins, Long & Co., at Victoria, V. I.; saw the defendant Higgins, after getting the paper, and delivered to him a letter demanding the name of the author of the offensive communication.

Counsel for the defendants claimed that the publication had not been proved by the plaintiff; the Court ruled that the evidence was sufficient to establish a *prima facie* case of publication.

The alleged libel was then read by the officer of the Court.

Dr Helmcken sworn—Examined by Mr Young—I was Speaker of the late House of Assembly; I dare say I may have read the letter signed Loyalist; it left no impression on my mind; it made me laugh (laughter); I formed no opinion about you at all (laughter); cannot say that it is applicable to call you reprobate or to say that you incite others to treason; I do not see or hear what takes place in the Assembly; don't think you deserved to be taxed with treason in the House as I should have stopped you had I heard treason spoken; have known you since 1858; your character is not worse than some others (laughter); the average of others (laughter); do not regard you at all as a reprobate, but I do not know what the word means.

Mr Young—I means a person lost to honor and virtue.

Witness—Oh! I do not know whether you are virtuous (laughter); I never knew you do anything dishonorable.

Cross-examined by Mr Wood—If I had heard as Speaker of the House of Assembly any treason I should have checked it and ordered such person into custody; every member takes the Constitutional oath with his seat; reports of proceedings of the Assembly in the papers are often incorrect, that is to say, they necessarily only give the substance of what takes place.

By Mr Young—The reports are often so sided; they must be so.

Dr Trimble, sworn—Examined by Mr Young—Have known you since '61 in California; read letter produced; always considered you a loyal British subject; have always thought you honorable and straightforward; the letter is rather severe; I do not think it is justifiable; never heard you utter treason in the Assembly; your conduct was very fair in the House.

seconded it; I don't think Mr Cochrane denounced the whole meeting as disloyal, only Mr McClure or the promoters of it; I don't think Mr McClure used disloyal language; I did not hear all he said; I had not the slightest idea of any remarks having been made about force or carrying things with a high hand; there was something about the Bishop lending money at usury, and about Mr Cochrane being a bum-bailiff; I thought it nothing more than retaliation; it was improper language, but not calculated to create a breach of the peace, so I did not stop it; [letter published in Evening Telegraph, signed Audax, was here handed to witness]; the sentiments were then mine; I still entertain the same sentiments, that if we are to be considered as the derelict of nations we had better go to some other Government; I have better Mr Higgins money at current rates of interest; I gave him hundreds of articles, went round for subscribers, gave him advertisements, etc. I could name hundreds of people who told me that they took the paper only for my articles; my friend Dr Trimble, for one, told me so; Mr McCann, Dr Dickson, and Mr Fell told me they thought the libel scandalous; never knew anything about Mr McCann's sentiments; he told me he had thrashed Higgins several times, but it was no use; to show that Mr Morris could not entertain a very bad opinion of me, he invited me to his house frequently at a time when he had two marriageable daughters, and no objection was raised to me; I do consider that England is a declining power.

His Honor—I have no doubt the power of England will survive even the opinion of Mr Young [slight applause].

The plaintiff was here permitted to offer explanations on matters arising out of the cross-examination.

Alfred Waddington—Sworn, and examined by Mr Young—Have known you intimately since 1858; I read the article in question, my impression was that it was rather severe, in fact, not merited. Our conversation was varied but generally on literary subjects; I should certainly not call you a reprobate or a traitor; You have a little lameness, but I do not call you rickety or that there is anything ill favored in your countenance; I do not consider the language proper or just; I have known you to be kind and charitable though your language is sometimes incisive.

Cross examined—Mr Young's language is acerb—We have been great friends; I do not recollect anything really obscene in his conversation.

John Moran proved that Monitor was known as C B Young.

Cross examined—Never noticed anything ill favored and rickety about Mr Young; never noticed Mr McClure's handsome face or erect figure; never examined his anatomy (laughter); witness was here examined in regard to his political sentiments and said he was born in Ireland and was unfortunately a British subject, but intended to leave by the Anderson and become a naturalized American; was opposed to tyranny in any shape; did not think there was any tyranny in this Government where the Governor had the choice of nearly all the representatives; thought it a very nice place and the people very nice people; did not care what the Government was like or what became of the country as he was about to leave it. Believed he could better himself and not be so heavily taxed.

James Carswell—Knew that Monitor was the plaintiff—Had known him for some years intimately; had nothing to say against his character; Mr Young was always well received among the ladies; did not consider him rickety or ill favored. Took the paper for the sake of Monitor's articles.

H. C. Courtney, also knew Monitor to be C. B. Young.

This closed the plaintiff's case.

The Attorney General then ably addressed the Jury on behalf of the defendants, and proceeded at some length to review Mr Mr Young's career since 1855 in California, where he claimed to be an American citizen, and expressed himself "proud of the title;" read the Morris letter and denounced plaintiff as a blood-thirsty profligate; alluded to his disloyal language in the House of Assembly; his talk at the dinner-table; his conduct and language at the Treasury, and his seditious threats to do personal violence to the Governor, because the latter refused to pay him an account for telegraphing certain resolutions to England. The Attorney General then appealed to the jury to note the fact that the plaintiff—the man who could come before them and ask for damages for having been told that he possessed a rickety figure and an ill-favored face—had actually alluded to a natural defect on Mr Green's forehead in terms that could only have emanated from the tongue of a blackguard. The address created a marked sensation in the room.

The following letters, the authorship of which had been acknowledged by Young, were then put in evidence:

CITIZENS OF SAN FRANCISCO.—I call upon you as such, since it is assumed that I have no right to address you as *Fellow-citizens*, to give your attention to the charges brought against me, as a member of the late Grand Jury of the Court of Quarter Sessions, in the Herald of this morning, and to my answers thereto:

1st—That I and Hervey Sparks, Grand Jurors, were prosecutors against the defendants.

In reply I will simply ask, if all Grand Jurors are not prosecutors? And I will further ask, if it is usual for persons accused before grand juries, to have declared defenders? Mr Sparks, Mr Van Allen, and myself were appointed a committee to investigate the fiscal affairs of the county and city. Mr Van Allen excused himself on account of his multifarious business. Mr Sparks and myself were also appointed a committee to obtain evidence relative to fiscal affairs, and I was appointed to examine the witnesses, as it was thought I could extract more from unwilling ones than other jurors. Is there anything in these positions derogatory to the character of a Grand Juror?

2nd—That I, being empanelled and acting as a Grand Juror, was a witness for the prosecution upon the charges preferred against the defendant.

In answer, I say, I was called upon to give my evidence which amounted to nothing.

3rd—That Charles B. Young had previously formed and expressed a decided opinion,

that the defendant was guilty of the offences for which he is now held to answer.

An answer, I say that I and a multitude of citizens of San Francisco, have expressed the opinion that there must be something very wrong in the fiscal department of the city, but I do solemnly declare that I have not been actuated by any malevolence towards Mr Bowie personally, nor any one else. I looked to the office, and if my dearest friend or brother had been the incumbent, I should have acted as I have done.

4th. As to the charge about John Crane, which might indirectly affect me as a fellow grand juror, I will state that Mr Crane, after he had been nominated Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, was requested to ask the Judge to define his position relative to the Grand Jury, and Mr Crane himself says that the Judge told him, if there was a quorum without him he had no necessity to attend. This looks a little unlike being unlawfully excluded by his fellow jurors.

5th—That I am not a citizen of the United States. I will give my authority, at least for acting as one; I am the son of Charles B. Young, a native American, of the firm that existed many years since, in Baltimore, of Buchanan & Young; I was born in London, England, during the permanent existence of the said firm in Baltimore, and the temporary absence of my father from it; as a proof several of my brothers and sisters were born in Baltimore. On Col. Colliers learning these facts, incidentally, at table, at the end of '49 or beginning of '50 "he declared that by law I was as much a citizen of the United States as he was." And I declared that from that day I would avail myself of the privilege, which thus far has been to spend six or eight months of my time as grand and petty juror! But I think I can, without vanity, undertake to say, that I have not disgraced the proud title I have assumed. And as I solemnly declare before God and men that I have always sought the good of this country, irrespective of personal interest, or prejudice, I hope that the charges brought against me, so far from lowering me in their estimation, will convince the citizens of San Francisco, that I have done no more than my duty, and that, whether I am or am not a citizen, (which I claim to be,) I am entitled to their countenance and protection, for I will not allow my faithful public duties to be tortured into personalities.

CHAR. B. YOUNG.

VICTORIA, April 27, 1866.

Mr John Morris.

Sir,—So you have thought proper, at last, to pay me what you owed me, or rather part of it—for you could not help cheating a "thrifle" on each of the sovereigns. If you think that I forego the costs, that by your villainy you have put me to, on account of your mean, cowardly threat to trump up an account against me, I beg to inform you that I hold abundantly sufficient notes of yours to have rendered that trick abortive. I wanted to get clear of you; and if I could be spared from ever beholding again your sinister countenance I would have sacrificed the whole amount with pleasure.

I want to remind you that when you came to this place, notwithstanding I was warned of your black, bad character—learning that you had a family and were in distress, and hoping that you might reform, I did all I could to help you; but I soon began to find out that I was putting a low Irish beggar on a horse, who, on his way to the devil, would ride over me if he could, and would, if he had a chance, add me to the number of his Irish, Australian, Californian and God knows how many other victims.

If the innocecence you have brutally occasioned had been purely personal, I might have borne it in silence, but it extended to those a thousand times dearer to me than any being are to you, for your unfortunate wife is your trembling slave, and your poor daughters your scullions and boot-blacks to your shame, not theirs; and I tell you that though the Almighty declares that "vengeance is his," I swear by Him that you shall feel mine.

Although you have not the slightest pretention to one solitary attribute of a gentleman, if you require satisfaction of me I will admit, for the purpose, that you have them all; but I fear there cannot be much chivalry in the dastardly coward who fears death where others see no danger, and who goes down on his knees invoking the blessed Virgin, Mother of God—blasphemous old brute!—and of "Jesus" Christ to save him! As if the prayers of a hoary old hypocritical ruffian would avail anything, while there were several honest men in the same boat. Well, indeed, may you fear death; not all the holy "water" in the world would cleanse you, and your constant pious howlings, with the heavy head of shameful dishonesty, brutal tyranny, and a thousand times worse than all, base, black ingratitude, will avail you anything. You are the architect of the unjust man denounced in Scripture and condemned to—

I have only to repeat that if you want satisfaction you can have it; but if you attempt to put a hand on me I will shoot you down like a dog.

Your sincere and invariable enemy,

CHAR. B. YOUNG.

J. J. Cochrane sworn—Was at the famous annexation meeting; I considered the language used by McClure advising the people to leave the Crown and annex themselves to the States as disloyal, during the meeting proper; when Mr Leigh and Capt. Stamp were chairmen, there was nothing disloyal. Do not remember the reason assigned by Capt Stamp for leaving the Chair; the gas was then turned off and most people left; I returned having heard that the meeting was resumed and that Mr McClure was speaking and the chair occupied by Mr C. B. Young; in the first part of the meeting Mr McClure confined himself to reciprocity, afterwards to annexation when he finished speaking, I went forward and spoke against it. My remarks were correctly reported in the COLONIST (report read). Mr McClure did not reply to my arguments but retorted by calling Bishop Hills a usurer who turned poor women into the streets and myself a bum bailiff. Mr Young allowed these statements to be made without any hindrance; I stepped forward and said any man who makes these statements lies; Mr Young immediately rose and said he should not allow me to proceed. Resolution (produced and read) was read by Mr McClure and put to the meeting by Mr Young.

Cross examined by Mr Young—Am agent for the owner of the theatre; I let it for a meeting to consider the condition of the Colony; there was some difficulty with a married woman about a house; she was not bed ridden, as she came down stairs; a door was forced open, but not of the private dwelling; the property was sold under a mortgage, with which the Bishop had nothing whatever to do. I certainly did not commence the altercation with Mr McClure. You paused after the speaker and asked if anyone wanted to speak; you paused for sometime before putting the resolutions; you decidedly acted with partiality by allowing Mr McClure to finish all he had to say, and stopping me in my reply.

Mr Young—Oh I beg your pardon, I did not. (laughter)

I knew nothing about annexation when I let the theatre to Mr McClure, as he let me to consider the condition of the Colony.

John Morris sworn—Produced letter dated April, '60, which he received from defendant; had previously been on intimate terms; witness here related some conversation repeated by Mr Young to him about French women and a young squaw wholly unfit for publication; it was after this conversation that the intimacy was broken off.

Witness was cross examined in reference to former favors rendered by the plaintiff to him.

E. Mallandaine sworn—Examined by Mr McCreight—I was at the meeting of the 29th September; Mr McClure moved three resolutions; the last of which proposed annexation to the United States; witness stated what took place at the meeting, which corroborated the evidence of the previous witness; Capt. Stamp left the chair with some remark about persons being present who did not respect the old flag and he therefore dissolved the meeting.

Mr Young cross examined the witness, but elicited nothing material.

H. Rushton sworn—Examined by Attorney General—I am an sub-accountant of the Bank of British Columbia, have known Mr Young by sight since '62; in '63 we had a mess of 5 or 6 at McDowell's restaurant, and Mr Young was chairman; on one occasion he used what I considered blasphemous language and I remonstrated, saying if he repeated such language I should leave the table. Could not recall the words.

Cross-examined—I do not remember any blasphemy except on that occasion; and did not then know that you were a Unitarian.

E. H. Jackson, sworn—Remember Mr Young coming with an account to the Treasury and calling the Governor a d—d scoundrel; he then went outside with a stick, which he flourished towards the Governor's window; he used a great many words which I do not remember; his conduct was very violent.

Alex. Watson, sworn—I am Treasurer of Vancouver Island; I remember Mr Young presenting his account; I told him I could not pay it without authority; he appeared much incensed at being inconvenienced; I took the trouble to send the account over and handed it to him with the Governor's endorsement on it; he used several oaths, threatened to kick the Governor's— the first time he met him; he swore more or less all the time, and conducted himself very improperly; cannot remember all the words used, but he was swearing generally; he went out, and appeared to be shaking his stick and bill at the Governor's window; he used such foul words that I did not carry them in my mind; his mind appeared to be diseased.

Capt. Doane—I was present and heard some unpleasant conversation in the Occidental. Joseph Howe was said to be an annexationist; Mr Nuttall said if he was he was a traitor. He called Mr Young a traitor. The latter told him he did not know the meaning of the word. I recollect Mr Young saying something about England being on the wane.

Examined by Mr Young—I introduced Mr Howe's name when Mr Nuttall chimed in.

W. A. Harries proved that he had reported many of the debates last session, and that the reports in the papers of the proceedings in the Assembly were substantially correct, making allowances for defective hearing and the inaccuracies of condensation. Remembered a debate in which annexation to the United States was introduced by Mr Young as a panacea for the troubles of the country. Remembered H. M. S. Albert being stationed off the harbor, it was during a time of strong feeling and excitement arising out of an anticipated Fenian raid.

Examined by Mr Young—Could not call to mind any other occasion on which plaintiff had spoken of annexation in the House.

Capt. Torrens proved the oath taken by members of Parliament.

Examined by Mr Young—You always conducted yourself properly towards me, and I never heard you utter treason in the House. By the Attorney General—If he had uttered treason, I presume the Sergeant-at-arms would have made his acquaintance.

Witness—I hope so.

Leonard McClure was called for the defendants and sworn, but was not examined, the Attorney General jocosely remarking that he only placed witness in the box that his "comely person" might be looked at. [Laughter.]

Examined by Mr Young—Stated that plaintiff objected in the first instance to take the chair, thinking the meeting inopportune. That he had never heard defendant use treasonable language in the House. That he considered Mr Young, when he was asked to preside at the meeting, acted most impartially. That he was never influenced or coerced in any way by plaintiff. That opprobrious epithets were applied to him at the meeting by Mr Cochrane, calculated to create a breach of the peace, but he did not resent it, seeing the place full of policemen. That he did not consider the resolution disloyal, as it was only petitioning for relief from the disabilities under which the people labored.

In reply to a question from his Lordship, witness related what he considered to be some of the disabilities, which were mainly the restriction of popular representation and heavy taxation. The right principle of government, he understood, to be that people should not be taxed without being represented, and he considered a man disloyal who did not contend for his rights.

Dr. Dickson, called by the plaintiff to rebut defendant's evidence, said the plaintiff attempted to dissuade him from being chair-

(Concluded on page 8.)

Tuesday, December 18, 1866.

The President's Message.

President Johnson's annual address to the American Congress was laid before that body on the 6th inst. It is a plain, straightforward document—is remarkably well written—terse and decided, and peculiarly Johnsonian in its tone. His Excellency commences by congratulating the country upon the extinction of slavery and its emergence from the cruel and bloody struggle which long desolated its fair lands; expressing satisfaction at the fact that the animosities engendered by the war are rapidly yielding to the beneficent influences of our institutions. A history of the Constitutional difficulty between the Executive and Congress is then rapidly and temperately sketched. The ground is taken that the Government, by making war upon the South, denied its right to secede, and that the Southern States were consequently never out of the Union. On this point the Message says: "Ten States, more than one-fourth of the whole number, remained without representation. The seats of 50 members in the House of Representatives and of 20 members in the Senate are yet vacant—not by their own consent—not by a faction of electors—but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed, would have accomplished much towards the renewing and strengthening of our relations as one people, and removed a serious cause for discontent on the part of the inhabitants of those States; it would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the declaration of American independence, that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation and yet be denied the right of representation." The fact that the insurrectionary States were included in the direct taxation scheme after the war had broken out, is cited as another argument why they were never out of the Union, and the President adds: "Upon this question, so vitally affecting the restoration of the Union and the permanency of our present form of Government, my convictions heretofore expressed have undergone no change, but on the contrary their correctness has been confirmed by reflection and time. \* \* \* We should be cautious lest, having rescued our nation from the perils of disintegration, we turn to consanguinity, and in the end, finally obtain absolute despotism as a reward for the recurrence of similar troubles. \* \* \*

In dismissing the reconstruction subject, the President nobly says: "We are the teachers of men whose deeds and services have made them illustrious and long since withdrawn from the scenes of life; they have left to their country the rich legacy of their example, their wisdom and their patriotism. Receiving inspirations from their lessons, let us emulate them in love of country and respect for the Constitution and the laws."

Of the finances, Mr Johnson draws the following sketch: "During the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1865, the last year of the war, the public debt was increased \$941,902,537, and on the 31st of October, 1865, it amounted to \$2,740,854,750. On the 31st day of October, 1866, it had been reduced to \$2,551,310,060, the diminution during a period of 14 months commencing September 13th, 1865, and ending October 31st, 1866, having been \$206,579,565. In the last annual report on the state of the finances, it was estimated that during the three-quarters of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last, the debt would be increased \$112,194,947. During that period, however, it was reduced \$21,196,386, the receipts of the year having been \$80,905,905 more, and the expenditures \$200,529,235 less than the estimate \* \* \* It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1867, will be \$476,061,386, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of \$158,633,308. For the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to \$436,000,000, and the expenditures will be \$358,267,641, showing an excess of \$87,732,739 in favor of the Government. There seems to be no good reason why taxes may not be reduced, and the country advanced in population within the next quarter of a century."

The war and navy departments are dismissed very briefly. Of the former, it is said, that nearly all the Volunteers are out of service, and that the efficiency of the army is in nowise impaired thereby. Fortifications are being constructed or strengthened, and furnished with powerful armaments. The total amount of military appropriations is \$25,205,659. The naval force consists of 273 vessels, armed with 2,351 guns, and manned by 13,600 sailors. The naval pension fund amounts to \$11,750,000, having been increased \$2,760,000 during the present year. The expenditures of the Naval Department for the fiscal year ending 30th of June last, were \$48,324,526, and the estimates for the coming year amount to \$23,568,436. The revenue of the Postoffice Depart-

ment for the year ending June 30, '66, was \$14,386,986, and the expenditure, \$15,351,079, showing an excess of the latter of \$965,093. The message continues: "The Post Office Department of Great Britain and our own country have agreed upon a preliminary basis for a postal convention, which it is believed will prove eminently beneficial to the commercial interests of the United States, inasmuch as it contemplates a reduction of the internal letter postage to one half the existing rates; a reduction of postage with all other countries to and from which correspondence is transmitted in the British mails; or in mails through the United Kingdom; the establishment of a uniform and reasonable charge for these, and territorial transit of correspondence enclosed, mails, and an allowance to each Post Office Department; the right to use all mail communication established under authority of the other for dispatch of correspondence, either in open or closed mails, on the same terms as those applicable to the inhabitants of the country providing the means of transportation."

During the last fiscal year, 4,629,312 acres of the public lands were disposed of; 1,892,516 acres of which were entered under the homestead act. During the last fiscal year, the amount paid to pensioners, including the expense of disbursement, was \$13,459,976, and 50,177 names were added to the pension rolls. The entire number of pensioners on June 30, 1866, was 126,722. During the past year, 8756 patents were issued for useful inventions; Indian treaties have been concluded with all hostile tribes; and the Atlantic Cable has been successfully laid. Assistance to aid the Southern States in working their agricultural lands lately scourged by war is asked, and the President then passes on to the Mexican question, and the failure of the French Government to keep its agreement to withdraw the first detachment of its forces in November, 1866. Acting upon the faith of this agreement, the United States had accredited Mr Campbell to the Juarez Government, and that Minister, accompanied by Lieut.-Gen. Sherman, had departed upon his mission. Mr Johnson says the United States Government will hold Napoleon to his first agreement, and the hope is expressed that France will "so act that the traditional friendship between the two countries may be restored."

The Alabama claims against Great Britain are thus alluded to: "A change of ministry occurred during the last session of Parliament. The attention of the new Ministry was called to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason to expect that it will now be considered in a becoming and friendly manner. The importance of an early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated. Whatever might be the wishes of the two governments, it is manifest that good-will and friendship between the two countries cannot be maintained unless the practice of good faith and reciprocity shall be restored between the respective nations."

The Fenian troubles in Canada having been briefly stated, the President says: "The attempt was understood to be made in sympathy with an insurgent party in Ireland, and by striking at a British province on this continent it was designed to aid in gaining redress for political grievances which it was assumed the people of Ireland had suffered at the hands of the British Government during a period of several centuries. The persons engaged in it were chiefly natives of that country. Some of them had, while others had not, become citizens of the United States under our general laws of naturalization. Complaints of misgovernment in Ireland continually engage the attention of the British nation, and so great an agitation is now prevailing in Ireland that the British Government has deemed it necessary to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in that country. These circumstances must necessarily modify the opinions which might otherwise have been entertained in regard to an expedition expressly prohibited by our neutrality laws. So long as these laws remain upon our statute books they should be faithfully executed. If they operate harshly, unjustly or oppressively, Congress alone can apply the remedy by their modification."

Of the naturalization question His Excellency says: "The present seems to be a favorable time for an assertion by Congress of the principles so long maintained by the Executive Department, that naturalization by one State fully exempts the native-born subject of any other State from the performance of military service under any foreign government, so long as he does not voluntarily renounce its rights and benefits."

The Message concludes as follows: "Let us endeavor to preserve harmony between the co-ordinate departments of the Government, so that each in its proper sphere, may cordially co-operate with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union and the perpetuation of our institutions."

As to the reception accorded the document by Congress we are uninformative, but have no reason to suppose that it was unfriendly. Jon, the Mexican, was further remanded yesterday by the police magistrate for safe keeping.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday, Dec 12.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT PORTLAND—About one o'clock yesterday it was discovered that Mrs. Stark, wife of the proprietor of the New York Hotel in this city, had attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat from ear to ear with a razor. The deed was done in her private parlor, and she took every precaution to make her effort successful. She stood in front of the pier glass, and deliberately adjusting the razor to the point of the left ear, drew it quickly across her throat. She fell helpless on the floor and the noise so alarmed her husband that he ran up and found her weltering in her blood. A surgeon was sent for, and in the meantime the poor unfortunate woman was conveyed to her bed in an adjoining room. Doctor Giltner soon arrived, sewed up the wound and did all in his power to relieve her sufferer. The cut commenced about one inch below the angle of the lower maxillary bone on the left side of the neck, passing transversely across and upward to the right side of the neck, severing both thyroid arteries and muscles of the neck, and the thyroid cartilage, causing her to breathe through the openings. The carotid arteries on both sides barely escaped being cut, as the razor penetrated to the fascia surrounding them. The wound bled profusely, but the Doctor finally succeeded in checking it. The glass before which the horrid deed was done was besprinkled with blood, as was also the surrounding walls and furniture. There were causes which drove this poor woman to attempt to take her life, but as she has a chance of recovery, we defer speaking of them, as they are matters which pertain only to her and not to the public. As our paper went to press we learn that she was still alive, with some little hope of her recovery.—Oregon Herald.

TRAVELLERS, BEWARE—Dr Tolmie, Dr Tuzo, and Mr Moorhead, who arrived yesterday from Puget Sound, having come overland from Portland, represent that the road is in a most execrable condition, and any person venturing that way at this season of the year runs the risk of being overwhelmed in the mud sloughs. The last named gentleman on his way over from Olympia was six days in getting across. The country was thoroughly inundated, bridges washed away, and, to add to his comfort, the stage capsized and he was precipitated, with others, head first into a "slough of despond."

MARINE DISASTER—The American ship Caroline Reed lies at anchor in Port Townsend harbor, being waterlogged. She was laden with lumber and was obliged to put back when about fifteen miles outside of the Straits. The vessel was only saved from destruction by the exertions of the crew, who worked at the pumps with the energy of despair. Upon reaching Port Angeles the crew were relieved by sailors belonging to the U.S. revenue cutter Lincoln, and the vessel taken to Port Townsend. The cargo will be discharged for repairs.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.—We are informed that the prisoners confined in the guard house at Camp Steilacoom, effected their escape on Thursday night or Friday morning of this week. They were a precious set of scamps, and it is a pity that the place of confinement was not of sufficient strength to hold them. One of the prisoners was Powell, the murderer, under sentence of death; the others were confined for various offences. The officers are out in pursuit of them.—Pacific Tribune.

THE FIRST BALL given by His Excellency the Governor and Mrs Seymour on this island, took place last night at Government House, and was attended by the principal officials of the two Colonies and their families, many of the officers of the Fleet, and most of the Victoria and New Westminster citizens. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the festivities terminated, we have to defer further notice of the entertainment until to-morrow.

HEAVY FAILURE AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS—Messrs Walker, Albertine & Co, of Honolulu, have failed; liabilities set down at \$600,000, about one half of which is owing abroad. The assets are stated at \$700,000. A proposition to pay 40 per cent, in ten months was accepted by the creditors, the business to continue under control.

THE METEORIC FLIGHT—Professor Newton's prediction respecting the flight of meteors that would be observable on the 13th or 14th November, it would seem, has been verified. Not only were these phenomena visible in different parts of the States, but at Honolulu we read that a fall of shooting stars was observed on the night of the 13th, some 317 meteors being recorded at the College at Punahou.

FROM THE SOUND—The steamer Josie McNear arrived from the Sound last evening about nine o'clock; having been detained the previous night at Port Madison, occasioned by a slight accident to her machinery. She brought a quantity of freight and about 25 passengers. Rev. Mr Somerville, who was expected to return by her, it is said, was prevented to stay until next boat.

RIDING OVER A MAN—A summons has been issued for the attendance at the police court of a young man connected with one of the public offices for riding a spirited horse over a citizen yesterday morning.

NANAIMO ELECTIONS—It is understood that Mr Holbrook of New Westminster, anxious for legislative honors, goes up by the Sir James Douglas to Nanaimo, (not to New Westminster) this morning, to canvass that constituency for a seat in the New Council. The electors of No 3 District will no doubt reserve their votes until a choice presents itself.

SUPREME COURT, re Llewellyn and Copland. Mr Copland yesterday addressed the Court and was proceeding to take exception to the jurisdiction of the Judge, when he was stopped by His Honor, who reserved his decision.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—A German writer has just translated Miss Evans' last novel—"Felix, the Radical"—into his native language; but unfortunately blunders at the title, which he renders as "Felix, the Rasca!"

A GOOD MAN—J. D. Pemberton, Esq., is spoken of as a probable candidate for District No. 2. Mr Pemberton is a practical farmer and possesses every requisite to make a good member.

FROM PUGET SOUND—The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning. We are indebted to the gentlemen attached to the vessel, and to Mr Moorhead, for files of late papers.

THE Union Party (Johnson Democrats) have elected their candidates for permanent officers of the Legislature of Washington Territory.

The new steamship Oregonian, intended for the Portland trade, has arrived at San Francisco after a short passage of 67 days.

A married woman has eloped from Oregon with a stranger, leaving two children and a desolate husband behind her.

T. G. Young has been re-elected Chief Engineer of the Portland Fire Department.

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 all its pleasures. The first irregularity of any function should be checked and set right by appropriate doses of these thoroughly cleansing the blood from all impurities. They balance disordered action, remove the cause of disturbance and restore its normal and natural power to every organ, without inconvenience, pain or any other drawback.

Determination of Blood to the Head. This is generally occasioned by some irregularity of the stomach and bowels, which, if not quickly attended to, frequently terminates fatally. A few doses of these Pills never fail to give tone to the stomach and regulate the circulation of the blood. Vertigo, dizziness of sight and other indications of approaching apoplexy, are entirely dispelled by a course of these admirable medicine.

The Female's Best Friend. For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the sex and in every contingency pertains to the life of women, youth or old, married or single, this mild but speedy remedy will correct all functional derangements to which they are subjected.

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

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

Indigestion—Bilious Headache. These complaints may sometimes be considered trifling but it should be borne in mind that by inattention and neglect, they often end most seriously. Give early thought to a deranged stomach take Holloway's Pills, rub his celebrated Ointment over the pit of the stomach, and you will shortly perceive a change for the better in your digestion, spirits, appetite, strength and vigor. The improvement, though it may be gradual will be thorough and lasting.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague, Female Irregularities, Serofula, King, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Bilious Complaints, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Throat, Constipation, Headache, Diarrhoea, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Stomachic Weakness, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Nephritis, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, &c.

Sold at the Establishment of FRANKLOWAY, 24 Strand (near Temple La. London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices—1/6, 2/6, 3/6, 4/6, 5/6, 11/6, 22/6, and 33/6 each Box. \* \* \* There is considerable saving by taking their larger size. Full directions for the guidance of patients in every disease are affixed to each Box. \* \* \* 1-17

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia. It is the great remedy for Acidity of Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations & Bilious Affections. It is the Physician's cure for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of Fever and Febrile Irritability of Skin. It produces great cooling effects. As a safe and gentle medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the Sick of the Bed, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescent Saline & Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON. And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World. CAUTION—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and see that "Dinneford & Co." is on every bottle and label. W. M. Seear, Agent for Vancouver Island. 186-17

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness. PEPISINE. THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for weak and impeded digestion, may be had in the form of POWDER, PEPISINE GLOBULES in BOTTLES on order, WINE, and LOZENGES. THE POWDER is PURELY VEGETABLE, and the LOZENGES a NEW, AGREEABLE, and convenient manner of taking the medicine. Manufactured by T. MORSON & SON, 21, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London. And may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers. GELATINE (MORSON'S Patent) MORSON'S KREOSOTE. And every description of Chemicals, and all new Preparations carefully packed for shipment. See their Name and Trade Mark on all Preparations. Orders to be made payable in London. Wholesale Agent for British Columbia, ROUT HARVEY, Victoria.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE. BY GRIMAUDT & CO., Chemist to H. I. H. Prince Napoleon, 49 RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS. NO MORE COD LIVER OIL. GRIMAUDT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSH RADISH. The syrup is employed with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, serofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and, in a word, the most powerful reparative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels, and administered with the greatest efficacy to young children subject to humors or obstruction of the glands. At last, it is very efficacious in the diseases of the skin.

No More Consumption. GRIMAUDT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHATE OF LIME. This new medicine is a sovereign remedy to phthisis and other diseases of the lungs, promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved; the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers his health.

No More Poverty of the Blood and Pale Complexion. DRS. LERA'S PHOSPHATE OF IRON. This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and iron in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid, colorless and tasteless, it promptly cures chlorosis, paleness in the stomach, difficult digestion, dysmenorrhoea, anaemia.

The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the Phosphate of Iron to ladies of delicate constitution suffering from anaemia, and other persons afflicted from liver anxiety, nervous excitations, over work, general debility and poisons of blood.

Better than Copalin. GRIMAUDT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATHIO VEGETALS. Where all other preparations have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These are used in the hospitals of Paris, by the celebrated Dr. Bouchard, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and copalin and cubeb. The injection is used in recent and chronic cases.

DIGESTIVE LOZENGES AND POWERS OF ALKALINE LACTATES. BY BURINDU BUISSON, LAUREATE OF THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF MEDICINE. This delicious preparation is prescribed by the most reputed doctors in France, against all derangements of the digestive functions, such as gastritis, gastralgia, long and painful digestions, wind in the stomach and bowels, constipation, jaundice, and complaints of the liver and lungs.

General Depot in Paris, at GRIMAUDT & CO'S, 48 Rue Richelieu. In New York, at ATOUGER & VAN DERKIPPEL, 80 N. William Street. In New Orleans, at CHARLES & CO'S, 35 and 37 Franklin Street. And at every good Chemist's AT DUONGNE, 103

Tuesday, December 18, 1866.

Assisted Immigration.

From a remark dropped by His Excellency the Governor in reply to the address presented by the Committee of Agriculturists from Cowichan District we are given to understand that the proposition for the establishment of a system of assisted immigration from the old country will be laid by the Government at an early day before the Legislative Council for action. The proposition will be worthy of earnest attention of the people of both sections, inasmuch as all are agreed that what we now want to make great and prosperous is population. The continual cry has been for months that, with vast mineral resources, inexhaustible forests, tracts of farming land, and illimitable fisheries—with an unequalled climate and every blessing that Nature can bestow with a lavish hand upon a country, we have not only failed to keep pace with other colonies in the march of progress, but have fallen far behind the most insignificant dependencies of the British Crown in everything that makes a country thrive within a decade where we had within our grasp thousands of immigrants who needed but slight encouragement to induce them to cast their lots in this favored land; and twice have we seen the flit away with hardly an effort made to retain them in our midst by either Government or people. Instead of the newly arrived immigrants being met at the threshold with kind words of encouragement, and advice, a proffer of assistance, they have often been treated with a coldness and indifference that both discouraged and stunned them. To have left comfortable but humble homes in the old country, and traveled many weary miles to reach the land of promise, to be met on the very wharf with coldness from those whose interests and duty it was to see that a kindly welcome was extended to the immigrants instead, was most deheartening. No other Colony more dependent for success upon the settlement of its lands and the development of its resources than this and in no other Colony, will we venture to say, has an equal amount of apathy and indifference been shown or the cold shoulder presented more persistently than in this. It was nothing but coldness and neglect that drove thousands to settle in the adjacent American States and Territories (where they were received with open arms), and the same cause is at work now to still further depopulate the country. There is no reason why we should go on year after year pursuing the same downward track. There is no reason why we should inaugurate a system for assisting British immigrants to reach the Colony, and then leave them to find their way to California after they arrive here. And there is no reason why the country is not to-day advancing instead of retrograding—except that we have named. To have our country filled up we must not only assist people to reach our shores, but we must show them the way to earn a living after they get here. Especially should this be the case with the immigrant who brings a family into the Colony. Scores of young Colonists—"native and to the honor born"—have been driven from the Colony, because their parents failed to meet with the encouragement from Government or people they had right to expect. Why, in all earnestness, we ask, should this continue? Why is not an effort made to retain respectable families when once they reach the Colony? Surely must be patent to the most obtuse intellect, that a system which proposes to assist immigrants to reach the country, but withdraws all assistance the moment they land, is not a system that can prove successful. It is the old system over again—a system that has converted our Island into a landing place for British immigrants, who, so soon as they have





