

THE BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED DAILY BY DAVID W. HIGGINS

TERMS: ...

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING.

TERMS: ...

AGENTS: ...

The Transition State.

In a political sense British Columbia

is not inaptly said to be in the

chrysalis state just now. It is about

to pass from the insect or Crown

condition to that of the winged or

perfect state. Can anyone doubt

that the sooner it reaches the estate of a

fallen Province of the Dominion the

better? To linger in the transition

state must be injurious, might be fatal.

Everything is in a sort of dormant

condition. The Government is apparently

unprepared to take an onward step.

The public mind is thoroughly unset-

tled and unguided. Everything is in a

great pause of painful suspense. Hoary

Pacific section; but it must be obvious, upon reflection, that a work of such magnitude and possessing such national importance would not be begun a day earlier or postponed a day longer, nor would the work be conducted with greater or less energy in consideration of any such stipulations. The work of constructing the Canadian Pacific Railway will be commenced as soon as Canada is ready, and pushed through to completion as speedily as existing conditions will justify, and no sooner and no quicker. For our own part we are greatly disposed to regard this work as the real test of national success. Should the Dominion hesitate and tarry before

price which can alone give vitality and reality to the new Empire, we shall be content to accept that as a final end of the whole matter of creating a British Empire on this continent. We regard the construction of the Canadian Pacific as the touchstone which is to finally settle the whole question of nationality in North America. A great opportunity is now presented; and if the Imperial Government and the Canadian Government do not prove equal to the occasion and step boldly forward and fulfil their great mission in this matter, there will only be one alternative left—and that will be to retire from this continent.

De-Nothingism.

However much we may feel the difficulties which beset the Government in dealing with questions necessarily involving a considerable money expenditure, we are still unable to understand, much less justify, the conduct of the Executive. The suggestion has, indeed, been thrown out that everything else must abide the greater change of Confederation; and some have even gone the length of hinting that the policy of the present Governor is to sedulously avoid any amelioration of the existing condition of matters as an incentive to Confederation. However unwilling we may be to accept this theory, we yet experience great difficulty in discovering any other solution for the policy of do-nothingism so consistently pursued by the present ad-

Estimate, we find that the just hopes of the people have been disappointed in every particular save the single measure of Confederation. The tenacity with which the Executive maintained every item of the crushing Civil List which has for years been bowing down this young colony would, indeed, appear to give color to the notion that this grievance is to be preserved as a talisman, so to speak, with which to press British Columbia into the Confederation. But the case of the Civil List is not an exceptional or isolated one. The question of ocean steam communication between this colony and San Francisco, and between this colony and Puget Sound; the question of relief in the matter of road tolls; the matter of money subsidies for any and all measures of public convenience and advantage would appear to share a common fate. The expense of administering the affairs of the colony, now as formerly, is out of all proportion either to population, wealth or wellbeing, and all easement is withheld with a systematic persistency which may well lead people to look about for a reason. While we have no disposition to criticize too closely the Confederation policy of Governor Musgrave and the means by which he may conceive it to be his duty to carry that policy forward to completion, we still venture to think that we cannot afford to have the colony stand absolutely still until it can move in the Confederation groove. Nor can we conceive any good and sufficient reason why it should. Why, for instance, should we not avail ourselves of the opportunity now presenting itself for drawing population from our next door neighbor? Were a large and costly scheme propounded for bringing population from the other side of the world, involving, as it necessarily would, a large money expenditure, we would undoubtedly hesitate. But when all that is asked is the establishment of a reasonably cheap and good ocean steam service, at a cost perfectly within the reach of the colony, and promising such important and substantial results, we confess that we cannot see in Confederation the slightest excuse for hesitation. Nay, we fancy we can discover therein an additional reason for immediate action—a guarantee that any liabilities in which we might necessarily involve ourselves in order to establish a proper ocean steam service would soon rest on broader shoulders.

From Honolulu.—The brig Robt Cowan

left Honolulu, 24 days from Honolulu, brings a cargo of Islands' produce to Janion, Rhodes & Co.

Nanaimo Regatta.

A sailing match will take place at Nanaimo to-morrow.

The Course.—With a South-east wind all boats must leave the buoy and the skill moored off Newcastle Island on the starboard hand; should the wind blow from the North all boats must leave the marks of the course on the port hand; if the wind is of shore the marks shall decide which way the course shall be.

No boat can be manned by more than two individuals.

The first boat in a line with the floating wharf looking due East, after having fairly rounded all the buoys and gone twice round the harbor shall be declared the winner; and the umpire shall decide all disputes, unless the owners of the boats in dispute shall arrange to run again.

No boats will be allowed to carry either oars or sculls.

The race must take place without fail, and all boats that do not come up to time on the day of the race will forfeit the stakes.

The Start.—A line shall be made fast to the floating wharf and a boat will be moored off the wharf [but shall not be a mark in the course]. A sufficient distance shall be allowed between each boat to prevent fouling. A line is to be run from the wharf to the moored boat, each boat keeping hold of the line until the word is given to go, when the lines shall be cast off and the boats shall start—at 10 A.M., Nanaimo time, sharp.

If the member for Lillooet don't have occasion to exclaim "Save me from my friends" before the News drops him, his experience will be different from that of most public men in whose behalf our contemporary has undertaken to wage battle. Whether the News is amenable to the very natural charge of having accepted a bribe to "dam" his favorite "with fair praise," we shall not pause to consider; but there is one little point raised by our contemporary on which we wish to touch. The News charges that we are open to the influence of "twenty-dollar pieces." If it be true, as Walpole says, that "every man has his price," we are pleased to find that we are understood to barter our principles for gold. Our contemporary, however, has rendered himself amenable to the charge that branded Judas' name with eternal infamy. For thirty

and a few pence to the News, the News threw overboard the weak and struggling party of Confederation, and in expectation of a liberal subsidy from the United States Government and advertisements from the Haywards and Holladay's of San Francisco, undertook to betray the Colony of British Columbia into the hands of a foreign power. How ardently the now blatant advocate of Confederation—because it pays best—stripped for that fight, how he reviled the Colony—as he now reviles it—how he denounced, ridiculed and betrayed—as he could his fellow-countrymen—and how, when he found that the "Booths" of Uncle Samuel were beyond his reach, he heaped the hand he had but lately stopped to kiss—on matters of history and record. They are written in the News and at the proper time will be laid bare to public gaze. Our contemporary talks of his principle and honor in connection with the "twenty-dollar pieces." He might as well talk of the honor and principle of a barter's chair which, like his paper, supports the who pay for its use.

Old Fellows Anniversary Festival. One of the most worthy and noble institutions in our midst is the Order of Old Fellows, which, it is a source of gratification to us to know, is making rapid strides in all parts of the civilized world. There are already two Lodges in our midst—the Victoria and Columbia—both of which are in an advanced state of efficiency. The growth of the Order is due more to the good results which have sprung from the practical working of the institution than to any extraordinary effects put forth by the members to secure accession to their number; and in grateful recognition of the hand of God in the preservation and advancement of the Order, the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States have set apart Tuesday next, the 26th inst., as a day of thanksgiving throughout the entire jurisdiction. The local Lodges (who, naturally, invite the public) will hold services at the Theatre, when, an oration will be delivered by Hon John Nelson and exercises peculiar to the day will be gone through. In the evening there will be a dinner at the Alhambra, for which tickets may be obtained from members of the same.

The U.S. Monitor. The U.S. Monitor, a ship of Commodore Taylor, came from Port Townsend yesterday and attended to Royal Beach and the other islands when she called for San Francisco. We understand she was summoned to San Francisco by a telegram, and that she will return to the coast in three weeks. While at Port Townsend several men deserted, every facility being given the runaway by certain of the residents. When at this port the Monitor lost five or six men; who during her absence across the Sound deserted from her hiding places and were secured and yesterday were handed over to their officers.

The steamer Otter will sail for N.W. Coast to-day. She will carry about 20 passengers for Omineca, via the coast route. The steamer Enterprise, with 70 passengers for the same destination, via the Fraser River route, will also sail to-day.

A Perilous Incident.

On Sunday morning the steamer Sir James Douglas proceeded to Race Rock lighthouse to land stores and coal. A heavy swell prevailed at the time and the steamer's boat, though manned by five men, had extreme difficulty in making the little cove or inlet of the rock which serves as a sort of miniature harbor. In one of the trips from the steamer to the cove the boat, heavily laden with coal, was caught by a swell and swept past the entrance of the cove into a tideslip beyond, careening and nearly capsizing and shipping a quantity of water. For a moment it seemed to those on board the steamer that the boat was lost, but by the good management of John Costello, who acted as coxswain, a calamity was averted. Such is the rapidity of the current at this point that the boat was swept clear into the Straits and halfway to the American shore before the Douglas, which followed with a full head of steam, could pick her up. The landing of the coal and stores occupied the entire day. At the very point where this incident occurred five men and a woman were lost in 1865.

Book Sale.—The sale of books yesterday by Mr Franklin was well attended. Some of the books brought a high price, but others, again, sold low. A very old number of the "Religion of Nature" was knocked down to Mr Roscoe for one bit, and proved to be of the identical edition which Benjamin Franklin in his autobiography states he worked upon as a journeyman printer on the occasion of his first visit to London.

Cricket.—The best match of the season will come off on Beacon Hill on Saturday next. The married men have challenged the bachelors and from all we can learn the match will be an exciting one. The sympathies of the ladies, no doubt, are on the side of the married. We shall be able to give the names in a few days.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Last evening a numerous audience who had assembled to witness the performance of "East Lynne" were disappointed by the announcement of the sudden indisposition of Mrs Bates. For this evening the beautiful comedy of "The Hunchback" is announced. Mrs Bates will appear in the part of Julia.

From Puget Sound.—The steamer Wilson G Hunt arrived from ports on Puget Sound at 10 o'clock last night. We are indebted to Mr Finch for the usual favors. The wife of Rev Mr Divan died at Portland on the 6th inst. of hemorrhage produced by weakness while on the steamer.

The Sir James Douglas will leave for Sooke, at 7 A.M. on Saturday next, with passengers, freight and mails, and will return the same day at 2 P.M., calling at Race Rock lighthouse both going and returning. After the steamer has undergone repairs she will make a trip every fourth Saturday to and from Sooke.

Leasard.—The upper part of Roscoe, Tye & Co's building, formerly known as Moore's Hall, has been leased to McKoon & Trebart and will be divided into sleeping apartments connected with the Oriental Hotel.

Tax sale of the tannery property and plant, yesterday realized about \$2000. The sale was protested against by Mr Bishop on behalf of Robert Muller, the mortgagee. Mr Gilligan bought the tannery.

Is the poor lady crazed? Lady Franklin has arrived at St. Janion on her way to Vancouver Island to meet a man who is said to have written her the letter which she will be delivered to soon but not here.

The Zealou.—The flagship Zealou probably left San Francisco on the 14th inst. for Victoria, she having delayed departure until the arrival of the Panama steamer on the 13th.

The Sir James Douglas will be laid up to receive her new boiler and undergo other repairs on the 6th May, and will remain out of service for one month.

The California.—This steamer reached Portland on the 16th inst and will sail on Thursday for Victoria.

The two despatches from the British bark Albatross got twelve weeks yesterday.

There is a great meeting of the San Francisco Society on Monday evening.

MARAVILLA COGNAC.—Kerr's Breakfast.—The Cognac is a very important and attractive article and has been highly recommended by the most distinguished physicians and chemists.

Homeopathic and Invalids.—A new and valuable beverage, sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homeopathic Cognac and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

BYE IN HAND BY IR.—Russell's celebrated coffee, The best on the Coast. Warranted a pure and healthful beverage.

Dominion Mail Summary.

Referring to the subject of Immigration, the Ottawa Citizen says: "The result of last year's efforts for the promotion in Canada are very encouraging and satisfactory, so far as Ontario is concerned. We find from Mr. Carling's report that 13,382 immigrants reported themselves at agencies in Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and Kingston. Besides these, there were probably a good many immigrants who did not report themselves to the agents, but who proceeded to their destination. Those who arrived found no difficulty in getting work; and they are doing well, all except those who could not do well anywhere. The means provided last year for the comfort of poor immigrants on their arrival at any of the agencies were very inadequate. The same paper, in alluding to the penny-wise-and-foolish policy recently adopted towards the Colonies by the Imperial Government, remarks: "We observe that probably in answer to some question of an advocate for cutting down Mr. O'way, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has said that the occupancy of the Island of San Juan for the last ten years has cost the Imperial Government \$22,000 besides salaries. No doubt some of those who oppose colonial connection will find in this another reason for cutting the Colonies adrift, although it must be confessed that \$2,200 a year is not a very heavy drain upon the Imperial exchequer. It would appear a very trifling matter indeed, were the importance of the possession of that Island by Great Britain or British Columbia clearly understood. Whoever possesses that Island has the command of the harbors of Victoria and New Westminster, the most important in British Columbia, and if the United States held San Juan, no British ship could enter except at her pleasure. We trust that no false economy will induce the British Government to quit their claim to the Island; and we could heartily wish that some Canadian who understands the question could be dispatched to press the claim before the arbitrator. A snow storm of unprecedented severity visited Ontario about the middle of March. In some places snow lay to the depth of six feet on the level. Of course traffic was more or less suspended on the railways and highways."

The Cariboo Telegraph Line.—The Committee of the Legislative Council to whom was referred the matter of Telegraph Communication: "Gentlemen:—As proprietor of the Telegraph line between Queenstown and Barkerville, I beg to tender the use of it to the Government for the period of one year."

That the rates for messages of ten words from Victoria to any point above Yale or vice versa, shall not exceed one dollar, and fifty cents for each additional five or fractional part thereof; and that a charge not exceeding fifty cents be made for dispatches of ten words to intermediate points.

The Government to agree to keep the line proposed to be handed over in good repair, and to treat it in every respect as the Western Union Company's line of Telegraph between St. John's and Queenstown.

My reason for inserting these is that I am convinced that if the line is put in thorough repair and a tariff of one dollar be adopted it will result favorably to the line, while if the old rates, or even a modification of it be adopted, the result will not be so favorable. The minimum of one dollar is in my opinion the only one which will insure success.

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By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A committee resolution directing inquiry into the effects of the 1870 Amendment on Indians was adopted.

Joint resolutions authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad to issue Construction Bonds amounting to the same by Mortgage and Encumbrances covering the additional lands at \$2.50 per acre and reserving actual settlers, came up without disposing of the bill, the income tax bill taken up and finally passed in shape to construct what the income tax to be collected for 1870 in the manner now provided to be provided by law.

In the House Mr. West, introduced a bill providing that after the present Congress the House shall be composed of 275 members.

The Committee of Ways and Means today had final bill under consideration but came to no conclusion.

The postal treaty with the North German Confederation goes into effect on July 1st.

New York, April 7.—The Fenian Senate issued official notification to brotherhood warning them not to obey any commands coming from Congress at Chicago on the 8th and to only limit to representation of this Fenian organization.

General Sherman, Secretary of War, has resigned, being dissatisfied with General O'Neil's late proceedings.

New York, 8.—The Chamber of Commerce yesterday adopted a resolution praying Congress to find the national debt such in the present bonds and replace them with others, bearing a low rate of interest.

Massachusetts, April 6.—Full returns show England's majority to be 310, decreased Republican vote over last year, 217; Democrats 954—Sanctus Republican 11, Democrats 19, the Democrats gain 2 votes in Senate, and 4 in House, Rhode Island gives Hamilton, Republican, for Governor, about one thousand majority.

Chicago, April 6.—Disputes along the route of General Thomas's funeral were discontinued were of ingenuing character.

London, April 6.—House Committee on Women's Suffrage have reported in favor of resolution submitting to the people an Amendment striking this word out of the Constitution.

They April 7.—General Thomas's remains arrived this morning as they lie in state, in St. Paul's Church, the funeral will take place at noon to-morrow.

Chicago, April 8.—The War Gen. of the State of New York said to-day that the Pope had not issued any half against the Fenians. He says, some Irish and English bishops presented a communication to the Holy Father and that his answer is not official, and would have been read in every pulpit, but it is optional with bishops.

New York, April 8.—1700 immigrants arrived here to-day, about one-half Germans.

Washington, April 9.—In the House Mr. Sherman presented a memorial from 137 colored citizens of Ohio stating that at the recent election in that state they were prevented from voting. Notwithstanding the 14th Amendment the officers whose duty it was to allow them to vote, declined to serve and their places were filled with irresponsible persons leaving practical no redress.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Bill came up. Mr. Harlan continued the argument against an extra donation of public land to Railroads.

Caracas, April 6.—The Tribune's special says the House will not agree to the Senate bill passed yesterday containing the present income tax of this and next year and that the House Committee considered the tax bill, but so far as can be learned they will agree to a three per cent with two thousand exemptions on the fifth of sixth.

New York, April 11.—The first reports that the Attorney General Hear will resign from the Cabinet, the President will resign.

The Stanton fund is \$146,000 on deposit drawing interest for his wife and children.

New York, April 10.—The Tribune's special says the House will not agree to the Senate bill passed yesterday containing the present income tax of this and next year and that the House Committee considered the tax bill, but so far as can be learned they will agree to a three per cent with two thousand exemptions on the fifth of sixth.

New York, April 10.—Lina says that the House have discussed the city of Chicago, and about one hundred times. It has been made known for the present year, that Chicago, will be the first to be visited.

The liquor shops were opened generally throughout the city yesterday. In the vicinity of Central Park, the police were driving drunk business. The prohibitory law has been broken.

Sanctor Lewis occupied the platform of Plymouth Church with Decker at both morning and evening services.

Washington, April 11.—In the Senate today Sumner presented a resolution from the Massachusetts Legislature favoring postal telegraph.

London, April 7.—The Globe intimates that the early withdrawal of the present speaker in the House of Commons may be expected, and that the Right Hon. Disraeli will be succeeded by Mr. Stansfeld.

Gardiner, the present Secretary of War, will probably be succeeded by Mr. ... It also announced that changes are contemplated in the Ministry, among them are the following: Lord Northbrook to resign, Lord ... as Secretary of War. Ayerston, now Commissioner of Public Works to be President of the Board of Public Health. ... Sir ... as Secretary of War. ... Lord ... as Secretary of War. ... Lord ... as Secretary of War.

The press alluding to the quarrel of the British stock-holders with the ... It is also announced that changes are contemplated in the Ministry, among them are the following: Lord Northbrook to resign, Lord ... as Secretary of War. Ayerston, now Commissioner of Public Works to be President of the Board of Public Health. ... Sir ... as Secretary of War. ... Lord ... as Secretary of War.

It is said that negotiations between the British Government and the Chinese Embassy have failed. No reason is assigned. ... Lord ... as Secretary of War. ... Lord ... as Secretary of War.

Spain, April 10.—The Emperor having refused to make any concession relative to the ... Lord ... as Secretary of War. ... Lord ... as Secretary of War.

The newspaper organs of the "Left" express dissatisfaction with the Ministry. It is said that the party in the Corps Legislatif will support it. ... Lord ... as Secretary of War. ... Lord ... as Secretary of War.

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The Seed Store. YATES STREET, VICTORIA. JAY & BALES. Here for Sale Wholesale and Retail an entire NEW STOCK of Island Raised Agricultural, Vegetable and Flower Seeds. Fruit Trees and Bushes, Evergreens. And every description of NURSERY STOCK.

Holloway's Ointment. THE WONDERFUL CHINA OINTMENT. It is said that negotiations between the British Government and the Chinese Embassy have failed. No reason is assigned.

Dr. Joseph Walker's. A portrait of a man with a beard and glasses, wearing a suit and tie. The text around the portrait describes his medical expertise and the benefits of his ointment.

California Vinegar Bitters. A small portrait of a man's face, likely the inventor or a satisfied customer. The text describes the health benefits of the bitters.

FOR SALE. 200 Tons Extra Flour. 40 PACK MULES. Various notices and advertisements for goods and services.

THE MAIL. A notice regarding the postal service and the delivery of mail.

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Victoria Nursery & Seed Establishment. MITCHELL & JOHNSTON. NEW SEEDS. For the Farm and Garden. The Superior Excellence of their SEEDS is fully established.

EX ALPACA FROM LONDON. FINDLAY & DURHAM. Are now landing from above Vessel the undermentioned Goods, which they offer to the Trade at LOW RATES.

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Advertisement for FICKLES, SAUCES, and other goods. Includes text for 'CROSE & BLACKWELL' and 'SUGAR INSTRUMENTS'.

Wednesday April 20 1870.

Ocean Mail Service.

On Wednesday last the Select Committee appointed some three weeks earlier to consider the question of our ocean mail service, reported. Few will, we imagine, read that report without feeling that the three weeks' incubation was to little purpose—that the gentlemen composing the committee must have been singularly unconscious of the importance of the subject referred to them. The report certainly possesses the merit of brevity. It reads as follows:—

Your Committee beg to report, that in view of the probability of a line of British steamers being established on the North Pacific Coast, arrangements should be made to open negotiations with any such company for placing a steamer on this line. Your Committee are further of opinion that were arrangements made with the Pacific Sound steamer to come to Victoria more frequently and remain a longer time much good would result to the colony and mail communication would be very much facilitated and improved.

Could anything well be more thoroughly indifferent? Not a word expressive of either the importance or the urgency of the matter. It is only in view of the probability of a line of British steamers being established on the Northern Pacific coast that negotiations are suggested. Not a word about the character of the steamers, the rates for freight and passage or the frequency of communication. All is slurred over in a short and slovenly sentence, just as if the whole thing were a matter of perfect indifference. In truth, if the report can be presumed to exert any influence at all it will be in the wrong direction. This is no trifling matter. We shall scarcely be expected to go over ground so often and so recently trodden in order to point out the great importance of this colony of having at once established frequent, cheap, safe and attractive communication with San Francisco. As the only means of obtaining population until the Canadian Pacific Railway shall have been completed, it is really indispensable. As the sure means of obtaining population as fast as the colony can employ and absorb it such communication would scarcely be dear at any price. Better that the colony should devote a hundred thousand dollars a year towards that object than be without it. But, as was pointed out in a previous article, there is really no reason why it should cost the colony half that sum to maintain first class fortnightly communication between here and San Francisco. Indeed there is reason for believing that tri-monthly communication could be secured without our being called upon to pay more than, say, \$35,000, the Imperial Government doing its share. Under these circumstances it is not utter folly—downright wickedness to exhibit such profound indifference? The early establishment of such communication is second in importance only to the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is no longer the California of the past, with which we seek to enjoy facile intercourse. Since the opening of the Union Pacific Railway that State has undergone a marvellous transformation, has become in a great measure assimilated to the Eastern States in point of population, commerce and labour; and all that is needed to introduce a constant stream of immigration into this colony is to tap the great current by means of such a line of steamers as we have been advocating. It will be strange indeed if, now that population has been brought to our very gate, we do not possess the energy and enterprise to reach out and take it. The wiley report of the Select Committee would appear to indicate that we have now

RECEPTION AND TRIAL OF THE DELUGE STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—Yesterday—one of the most unfavorable of the season, in point of weather—was selected for the reception of the Deluge steamer, just landed from the English bark Alpaca; but the boys in red made light of the wind, rain and dust and appeared, from the alacrity with which they manœuvred the ropes of the new machine and braved the pelting storm, as if they would wish for nothing better than an opportunity to wrestle with the fiery element. The engine was received at Dickson, Campbell & Co's wharf and, headed by the Volunteer band, was drawn to the tank at the corner of Yates and Government streets, where she was got ready for business. Mr Sweeney, engineer of the steamer Lilloet, superintending the working of the engine. Fire was started at 24 minutes to 4 o'clock. The draft was full and uncertain, owing to the gale, but in 7:56 minutes steam was generated and the whistle blown. In 8:28 minutes the pressure of steam was 25 lbs; in 10:30 minutes, 35 pounds, and in 12:55 minutes after fire had been kindled the gauge showed 37 pounds, when the gates were opened and five streams of water thrown through 100 feet of hose from one-inch nozzles over the St Nicholas flagstaff. The high wind cut off much of the streams, so that a fair test of the capacity of the engine was not obtained. Although not so showy or so highly finished as the Tiger engine, she is pronounced by competent engineers to be a fine and powerful engine and one that will give a good account of herself at any time and on short notice. The boiler, which was tested in the maker's shop to 250 lbs, in Peter's patent, the peculiarity of which is that the water is contained in the tubes while the fire plays around them; on the other hand, the boiler of the Tiger steamer admits the fire to the tubes. The Tiger Engine and Hook & Ladder Companies were largely represented in the line, the members of these two efficient companies assisting their friends of the Deluge in a most fraternal manner. After the wash a collation was given at the Deluge House, and a good time generally was had. It is probable that a trial between the Tiger and Deluge steamers will be made in a few days. The Volunteer Band rendered their services gratuitously.

ROAD TAX DELINQUENTS.—The City Council are after road tax delinquents. Yesterday Councilor Carey introduced the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:—

Whereas, by the Road Ordinance, 1869, it is the duty of the Collector to make out a list of all persons resident and not resident, as therein mentioned; and whereas, the performance of the said duty of the said Collector has been obstructed and prevented by the agents or attorneys of such absent parties, which agents or attorneys possess the best means of ascertaining the names and addresses of the said absent parties, and which they have hitherto refused to give to the said Collector; and

RESOLUTION.—That it is the opinion of this Council that formal application be made to the said agents or attorneys by letter to furnish the names and addresses of such absent parties to enable the Collector to obey the said Ordinance, with a view to collect the said tax.

The Corporation maintains that every person interested in a joint stock company or business firm owning real estate in the Colony is legally liable to pay the tax of \$2 per head for the repair of the roads. For instance, the Banks and the Hudson Bay Company, with probably 3000 or 4000 shareholders each, are required to pay an annual tax of \$2 for every shareholder towards the repair of our roads. The Corporation fortify themselves behind the Island Banking Act, and if their claim be sustained all other taxes levied for Municipal purposes may be discontinued—the Road Tax will furnish more revenue than the city will need.

'ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND,' is assuredly one of Mrs Bates' best roles and the audience who last evening frequently testified their approbation certainly possess a keen appreciation of histrionic talent. The chief charm in Mrs Bates' acting is the singularity with which she adheres to the text and the singular facility she possesses of adapting herself to the character she represents. Her 'Elizabeth' was a magnificent piece of acting, full of fire and energy—precisely the woman we should suppose Queen Bess to have been. Miss Mandeville's Lady Sarah Howard was beautifully done, and Miss Cummings, Mr Bates, Mr Vinson, Mr Nobles, Mr Melville and Mr Robinson played their roles admirably.

EASTER MONDAY AT THE THEATRE.—Mr Bates, at the request of many who were unable to witness the representation of 'East Lynne' during the Lenten Season, will reproduce that beautiful piece this evening. 'East Lynne' is one of the most powerful and effective of modern plays, it draws largely upon everyday life for its plot, presenting with faithfulness the career of a foolish woman who, in a moment of pique and weakness, deserts her husband and children to fly with a wicked man; and who, discovering too late that she has deceived herself as greatly as she has been deceived, returns to die at the feet of the man she has wronged. Mr Bates will represent the characters of Lady Carlisle and Madam Vine, which are among the best impersonations.

A Town Council having purged itself of the Hon Humphreys of Lilloet, the Hon. Mr. Bates, now has taken the gentlemen under his special protection. In the name of propriety we raise our voice and wield our pen in protesting against the course of our contemporary. To be dragged by the Council was bad enough; but to be dragged through the mud and mire of a column and a list of personal abuse in the News is a sudden death to a Political Martyr. The News is not willing that individual Moore describes in Lillike's Book, who 'never loved a tree or flower but it was first to fade away.' Poor Humphreys! What has he done to deserve complete extinguishment?

THE WORKINGMAN'S CANDIDATE.—Mr Odger has been asked to stand for Bristol, and it is stated that he has consented to do so. The Continental radicals appear to take great interest in Mr Odger's efforts to get into Parliament. The last number received of the Florence paper, *B. Directo*, contains about three columns of narrative and comment regarding the Southwark election, translated from one of M. Louis Blanc's letters to the Temps.

EXTENSIVE BOOK SALE BY CATALOGUE.—Mr Lumley Franklin will to-morrow hold a sale by catalogue of books, ex Alpaca from London. The list comprises 752 lots and many of the works are rare and consequently valuable, while all are interesting and useful. A number of choice engravings will also be offered at the same time. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, A.M. at the Victoria Rooms.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The Enterprise arrived from New Westminster yesterday at 4:30 P.M. with eight passengers and a small freight of cranberries and fish. Among the passengers were Mr Foster and wife from Clinton. Mr Foster reports the roads in good traveling condition, the weather being cold. The thermometer stood at 16° at Clinton on Tuesday last.

LILLOET.—A letter from this district of date of March 27th states that barley had already been sown and that ploughing would be general in about a week's time. The ice on the river was becoming rotten and creaking upon it dangerous. Mr Brady, while crossing on horseback, fell through and narrowly escaped drowning.

LUMBER-LADY.—The bark Una, for Iquique, and the schooner Robert Cowan, for Sandwich Islands, arrived in the outer harbor yesterday morning. Both vessels were loaded at Moody's Mills and report loading there the Montano, H. Adelder and Hydra for foreign ports.

COME FOR STONE.—The American schooner Breadnought arrived on Friday. She is bound for Newcastle Island to load with stone for the U.S. Mint at San Francisco. A fine lot of freestone has been got out at the quarry ready for shipment.

ARRIVAL FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The schooner Ocean Pearl arrived from San Francisco on Friday evening with a full cargo consigned to Millard & Beedy. Instead of 100 passengers she brought one—the brace of officers going for nothing in this instance. A pleasant passage up is reported; the run was made in eight days.

EXPORTATIONS.—The schooner A. P. Jordan, Perry, will carry away \$2000 worth of lumber and shingles, shipped by W. P. Hayward, and \$13,000 worth of general merchandise, shipped by Henry Nathan Jr. & Co. The Jordan will sail to-morrow.

SALE OF A TANNERY.—J. P. Davies & Co. will sell, at 12 o'clock to-morrow, the Victoria Tannery property, situated on the Arm, together with the lease of lot and tools, engine, &c. The establishment is in complete working order.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY RACE.—A handicap, for which 22 horses are entered, will be run for the Queen's Plate on the 24th May. With so many contestants it should be an exciting race.

The bark Hydra, while passing through the Narrows, in Barrard Inlet, struck a large sunken rock and lost a few sheets of copper. She will be repaired at the Inlet.

EASTER SERVICES will be held at the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches to-day.

PEACE RIVER MINES. ON THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION BARNARD'S BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS Will extend its operations to the newly discovered mines in the Omineca country. Regular messages will be placed on the route, who will visit the various mining camps and undertake transactions in every department of the Express business. Parties wishing to have their letters forwarded will please register their names at any of Barnard's Offices in British Columbia and of Wells, Fargo & Co. in California. F. J. BARNARD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Steamer Sir James Douglas will be laid up for repairs for one month, from the 6th day of May. Lands & Works Office, Victoria, April 18, 1870. J. JOSEPH W. TRUDEL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Steamer Sir James Douglas will leave Victoria for San Francisco on Monday, the 25th inst., carrying passengers and freight, and return the same day. After the steamer has undergone repairs, of which notice will be given, she will resume her regular service from Victoria to Sooke and back to the South Harbour. Lands & Works Office, Victoria, April 18, 1870. J. JOSEPH W. TRUDEL

EX ALPACA. Large and Fresh Additions to our Stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Liquors, Groceries, &c., Just received and for Sale at REDUCED RATES by HENRY NATHAN JUN'R & CO., Wharf Street, Victoria, V. I.

SPROAT & CO. OFFER FOR SALE: ALE—Bass and Allsopp's in qts POTTER—Byass in qts BRANDY—Hennessy in oak and case, Martell in oak, Jules Robin & Co in K oak and oak case. RUM—32 O P in puns, hds and hbls. WHISKY—Camachie in oak, Scotch and Irish in case. OLD TOM—Swaine, Boord & Co. in oak and case, Bernard & Co's GENEVA—Red and green case. FERRY—in oak and case. FORT—in oak and case. CHAMPAGNE—Cliqueot and pints GUARANTEED, Caracas Maraschino, Cherry Cordial, ORANGE BITTERS.

LANDSBERGER & CO'S CAL WINES. TEA—in chests and boxes, a choice selection. CANDLES—of all qualities and brands. SOAP—SANTAL CURRANTS, ELME RAISINS, JAMS and JELLIES, BOTTLED FRUITS, PICKLES—Grosse and Blackwells, Lea & Perrins Sauce, THE SAUCE.

ARROWROOT, SAGO, TAPIOCA Castles, Black Pepper, Pimento, Cloves Patent Groats and Barley Pearl Barley, Taylor & Bros Mustard, C. Leary Tobacco TABLE SALT IN JARS

WHITE LEAD—Nos 1 and 2, in kegs PAINTS IN KEGS BOILER PLATES FERROUSSOIL CAPS—Eley Bros MILL BELTING LAMP CHIMNIES COCKS INDIAN MUSKETS Madder, Prints CARPETS HEARTH RUGS CRIMean SHIRTS CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS HESSIANS FRAGS BURLAPS CANVAS, TARPAILING TENT-DUCK

SPROAT & CO. WHARF STREET.

Jesse Cowper. PHOTOGRAPHY. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Boots & Shoes LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS. THE LATEST STYLES. J. H. TURNER & CO. Importers of Dry Goods.

SANDWICH ISLANDS' PRODUCE. SUGAR, MOLASSES, COFFEE, PULU, MESS BEER, OREGON PRODUCE. FLOUR, MIDDINGS, CHOPPED FEED, BRAN, HAMS, BACON, LARD, BUTTER DRIED and GREEN APPLES, SUNDRIES.

TEA—Choice Breakfast Congou in boxes and 1/2 chests. SUGAR—Circle A in 100lbs. and 200lbs. Barrels. VERMICELLI—Chilli, in 25lb cases. WALNUTS—Chilli, in Bags. ALMONDS—Chilli, Shelled in Bags and in Barrels. RAISINS—Layers, in Whole, 1/2 and 1/4 Boxes. WINES. California, White, Red and Sparkling. FOR SALE BY J. Robertson Stewart. Victoria, March 25th, 1870.

BURNS & EDWARDS. COR. YATES AND BROAD STS, HAVE RECEIVED BY LAST STEAMER

DRY GOODS CLOTHING. FRENCH MERINOS GALA TARTANS ABERDEEN WINSEYS Plain and Figured POPLINS CALICOES, TABLE DAMASK, DIAPER, Damask Table Cloths, Table Covers, &c. &c.

A cheap line of TWEEDS and DOB SKINS, suitable for Boys' Suits. A carefully selected invoice of M. B. N.'S CLOTHING, Long Cloth Shirts, All Wool Shirts, Crockery, China Glassware, Electro-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, &c.

WALL PAPER—12 1/2 cents a roll and upwards. PAPER LINING. Children's Carriages, Bird Cages, Looking Glasses, Mirrors, &c. &c. SLED OATS and WHEAT CATTLECROW from Portland food last year. HAYED CATTLE, mowed green, not thrashed. SHEEP, HAY, dried or loose. 5 YEAR OLD BULL, by Tom Sawyer, (Blood Prime last year. Price, \$100. J. D. FERRINGTON.

Responsible Government. It has already been announced in these columns that the deputations pointed by the public meeting at the Theatre Royal on Monday had an interview with His Excellency the Governor on Wednesday, the subject of securing for this Colony a Constitution based upon the principles of Responsible Government with its admission into the Dominion of Canada. It is also pretty generally known that the result of that interview was satisfactory, the Governor stating that although it was still an opinion that the introduction of a form of government would be premature, yet he had no objection to interpose if the colonists desired it, and that the question should be submitted to them at the election, along with the other subjects. We should have, in fact, been surprised had the Governor not done the vote of six out of the nine active members of the Legislative Council, backed up, as it was, by the of the aforesaid public meeting, a variety of other ways. The concession on the part of His Excellency illustrates his desire to do just demands of the people, and doubtless give very general satisfaction throughout the colony. It is the feeling of irritation, almost universal on the Mainland to the Confederation was likely to be unaccompanied by Responsible Government. That such a feeling is widespread and deep there is no doubt. Now, however, the clear, if the delegates only to the important trust reposed in them, and if the Canadian Government meet them in that liberal spirit, there is every reason to expect that the future would be nothing but a British Columbia gliding gracefully down the Dominion before another month has come and gone.

Letter from Paris. (Regular Correspondence of the Colonist.) PARIS, March 12. The French have never had a tation for successful colonization, is nothing astonishing in their making anything out of Algeria. A signy in 1865 informed the world that the colony was a permanent source of to France, which absorbed the money of the mother country. He Arabs afford from time to time little wars, where experience is the re-assembling of the Corps the condition of the Colony by order of the day. Like such a general, the House did not find it attractive, but nevertheless accepted the minister's promise as after 1848, would be represented Chamber—likely by three members that the future would see more of add military element in the administration. What gave most importance debate was the first blow of the given to the Senate. It is to body that has under its special conduct of matters Algerian, and ing to reform this exclusive control the Chamber very much. Besides, has at present a vote on the Chamber of Deputies, and such accordance with the new order still less with the wishes of the Senators are exclusively appointed Emperor, and each receives a 30,000 francs a year. It is the *Valades*, for the illustrations of the Senate is now on its trial. It does not regard it as a *flotte* institution, in passing the reform from the People's House its utility. Vacancies are only the death of a Senator. In the Senate is elected by the popular can be dissolved. That of France be similarly constituted. The Decentralization Committee ing its important work. It ob ascertain how far the Imperial can be relieved from mixing in the knotty point is to decide if mayors of the parish parliaments nominated by the Government, become its representative, or by vote leaving them independent. Mean while the work of liber country goes on, and the peo educated are beginning to see that is not to be comprehended by classed as they have hitherto done. Plans, shales on yellow fever. I can't think to plant freedom in what opinion is to mobile, and s as a pedagogue—moving to power when the wind blows from sides, and so apparatus when becomes too strict. Of two classes one does not like liberty, and loving it too much, stifles it in its is for the Cabinet to keep quiet. But the most important question is the relations with Rome were they so critical. That the soon be withdrawn is a fact assu indifference with which the pro French Government are receive. Holiness or the Jesuitical Comaril trol him, has touched the national quick. Day after day, special dis forwarded to Rome, and no doubt dogma of infallibility and syllab contained, it is time for the Oat o Fact. rance it is rumored v

The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday April 20, 1870

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(Regular Correspondence of the Colonist.) Paris, March 12th 1870. The French have never had the reputation for successful colonization, and there is nothing astonishing in their failure to make anything out of Algeria. M. de Persigny in 1866 informed the world that the colony was a permanent source of weakness to France, which absorbed the blood and money of the mother country...

special ambassador, but for what is not very clear, as it would be a Sisyphean task to endeavor to combat with a foreign decision. The Pontif mistakes the century in which he lives, by reviving the dictatorship of the church over civilization. He seems to be infatuated in opposing the protests of the only powers that can aid him in his difficulties. France upholds his claim by the Chateaus—these will not be longer allowed to prop an antiquated institution that in fall day obstinately aims to roll back the tide of civilization...

grave, and retired. A fellow clerk refused to take the sprinkler when it was handed to him, but gathering up a handful of clay threw it on the coffin, adding—'Sally, you have perjured yourself—you several times swore to die a Free Thinker and not allow the Church to bury you.' Immense sensation. The French Academy consists of forty members, familiarly called immortals. The institution was founded by Cardinal Mazarin, and was intended to group the most distinguished literary minds of the nation, who were, above all, to decide upon all questions affecting the purity of the mother tongue. This 'cardinal' object is just what is overlooked, where the Orleanist dominates and all were, slight exceptions an Imperialist. When a death occurs there is much intriguing to gain the vacant fauteuil. The duty of the newly-elected is to blow the horn for his predecessor, and the President responds by transcribing the praises of the orator. M. de Champaigne has just been 'initiated' as successor to Berryer. When Fontenelle was elected an Academician he exclaimed with a sigh of relief, 'Thank God, there are only thirty-nine people in the world wiser than myself!'

FOR SALE. That old established, commodious and popular Saloon and Billiard-room AT YALE, Opposite the Steamboat Landing and next door to Bernard's Express Office. Containing Two (2) of PERLAN'S BEST BILLIARD TABLES, BAR and FIXTURES, all in complete order, and now doing a good business. Will be sold with or without Stock of Liquors on hand.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills. For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine. Perhaps no one has ever so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative. The obvious reason is, that it is more reliable and more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cures them; they who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and are not published here. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health; and by correcting wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease. Minute directions are given in the wrapper in the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:— For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Flatulency, Headache, Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action. For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Stomachic Distress, Green Stools, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it. For Dropsy or Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge. For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy. As a Diarrhoeic, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Haemorrhoids which are not serious derangements of the system, but which are very annoying, and which are cured by their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. DE J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. The reputation of this excellent medicine, enjoyed by all who have used it, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. It is a powerful purifier of the blood, and where the system is impure, it is saturated with corruption, it has been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully annoying, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses. Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often this unclean and malignant tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. It seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develops into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin or foul discharges on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this Sarsaparilla:—Itch, St. Anthony's Fire, Boas or Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Piles, Erysipelas, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems. Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurotic Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for eradicating these obnoxious maladies by any means. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. Leucorrhoea or Whites, Venereal Ulcerations, and Venereal Discharges, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also Lepra Completa, Scrophulous Scrophulous, Scrophulous of the Liver, and Venereal, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. THE Sarsaparilla is sold by all the principal Grocers for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Impure and Debilitated, Dyspepsia, Headache, and troubled with Scrophulous Eruptions or Boas, or any of the foregoing symptoms of Weakness, will find immediate relief and continuing evidence of its restorative power upon trial. PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION. THE BOKER CARTRIDGES. For Snider, Ballard, of 577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini Revolver. Bore of 450 bore, adapted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of 500 bore for Military Rifles. WATERPROOF Central-Fire Metal. The Cartridges with enlarged Base for small arms, adopted by Foreign Governments for the converted Chassepot, Berdan, Remington and other Rifles; also, Cartridges for Ballists, the Spencer, and American Heavy Repeating Rifles. THE BOKER CARTRIDGES are the cheap, reliable, and most accurate of any in use, and being made of the best material, are proof and imperishable in any climate. The above Cartridges (empty) of all sizes, and to the different systems of breech loading, rifles can be filled with the metallic bullets and shot, and the Cartridges. BOKER CARTRIDGES of 450 bore for revolving Pistols (used in Her Majesty's Navy) also of 400 bore. Double Rifle Cartridges of all sizes, for Smith and Wesson's, Dreyse's, and other Pistols. Berdan's, Remington's, and other Pistols. Pistols—Cartridges for Remington's, Berdan's, and other Pistols. ELEY BROTHERS, GREAT YARL ROAD, LONDON. Wholesale and Retail. Sole Importers for the Colonies. CAUTION. Are being infringed by Importation of Capsules made in contravention of his rights, which necessarily are numerous, BEYTS being the original inventor and Sole Maker in the United Kingdom.

EDWARDS. AND BROAD STS. BY LAST STEER. GOODS. HING. IN PART OF. ANS. BERDEEN WINSEYS POPLINS. SK DIAPER. ers, &c. &c. TWEEDS and DOE. Boys' Suits. Selected Invoices of HING, Long Cloth, Crockery, China, plated Ware, Table. ONLY ON HAND. els, Tapestry, Kidder. and China Mat. From 13x9 to 34x. 12 1-2 cent a roll. Bird Cages, &c. &c. J. D. FERRINGTON.

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Free Homesteads—Free Peasantry.

In making a few hasty and very imperfect remarks yesterday about the new Land Ordinance we intimated that the provision therein made for free grants was hampered and defective.

The subject is surely one of sufficient interest and importance to justify us in inviting careful attention to the text: It shall be lawful for the Governor upon receiving the assent of Her Majesty's Government thereto, and the publication thereof in the Government Gazette or any newspaper of the Colony, to make such special Free or partially Free Grants of the unappropriated Crown Lands of the Colony, for the encouragement of Immigration or other purposes of public advantage, with and under such provisions, restrictions, and privileges as to the Governor in Council may seem most advisable for the encouragement and permanent settlement of Immigrants or for such other public purposes as aforesaid.

From the wording of this clause we are led to infer that each grant must not only be special, but must obtain the specific assent of Her Majesty. If this be the correct view, and if the provision is designed to meet the ordinary wants of individual settlers, one experiences some difficulty in regarding it in any other light than a very illimed joke. If, however, it is proposed under this clause to lay out little free colonies, so to speak, in different districts, and that the assent of the Queen is to be sought in respect of the general appropriation of a section of country for that purpose, the case is different. We must confess that whatever may be the intention of the clause, it is too vaguely worded, and altogether too exceptional and indefinite to meet the wants of the country. The provision for free grants loses half its value if it does not operate as an attractive advertisement to draw settlers from abroad.

The one before us is scarcely of a character to do that. The intending emigrant reading it at a distance would see in it so much of doubt and contingency, so little in fact nothing at all to rely upon that he would naturally hesitate. We would not wish to be understood as advocating a general and indiscriminate giving of free grants of land, which would probably be both unwise and unprofitable. But it appears to us that whenever and wherever free grants are to be offered to settlers that offer should be worded in such distinct and unequivocal terms as would constitute a sufficient assurance for people to come to the country. There should be no ifs and buts about the matter—no discretionary powers to give or not to give vested in any man or set of men. The emigrant should be able to calculate with certainty before leaving his native land what he will have a right to claim on his reaching this colony. To this end it would appear to us to be necessary that certain free grant districts should be indicated, and laid off, as in Canada, into townships and concessions, the base lines only being run for the present, and that these districts should be published and properly defined by word and map so that there could be no mistake about the matter. We may be met here with the objection of expense. Well, planning it does cost money to carry out a plan, what of it? Is there any other way in which a few thousand dollars of the revenue could be more profitably invested? If settlers are worth one thousand dollars a head to the State surely the State should not be unwilling to spend a trifle in securing such a valuable commodity. As an inducement to this great duty of the Government we would here take occasion to present that of looking after the people now arriving in the colony. Many of those now landing on our shores might by proper management become permanent settlers. As a first step the Government should now expend every dollar it can spare for that purpose in needed and reproductive public works. We are glad to hear that the Chief Commissioner has made a beginning in this direction. Let the good work be carried on, extended, until every immigrant who desires it has employment. It strikes us that lead-orep might with good effect be issued in part payment for such work. By this means the government would be enabled to accomplish more, and the inevitable tendency would be to induce settlement. Let an earnest effort be made now to retain in the colony the hundreds who are reaching it. If necessary let the Executive anticipate the revenue somewhat in order to afford employment. That can safely be done, as to retain population is a sure way to expand the revenues. Nothing should be done else or otherwise. There are roads requiring to be made and repaired both on the island and on the Mainland. Now is the time for action. Can the City Council do anything towards helping forward this policy of giving employment? The streets require repairs: some of them dead and filthy. Now is the time for the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to prove the utility and wisdom of the department both in carrying forward public works and conducting the other various public homesteads.

THE ACTIVE HONORABLE MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, MARCH 31ST, 1870. The Council met at 1 P.M. on April 14, 1870. The Presiding Member announced that the Council would be prorogued on Saturday the 23rd inst. at 1 P.M. On motion of the hon. Attorney General the House was cleared of strangers, including the Press, for the purpose of considering the Branch of Privilege case of Mr. Humphreys. The Council continued in secret session until within a quarter of 3 o'clock, when it adjourned till 5 in order to hold a conference with His Excellency the Governor upon the subject of road tolls on flour, etc. The Council resumed at 5 o'clock. The Loan Bill was read a second time. The Council resumed, with closed doors, the consideration of the Branch of Privilege case, and continued in secret session till 7 o'clock, when it adjourned till 1 P.M. on Tuesday.

FROM THE INTERIOR.—A communication from an esteemed correspondent at Lytton upon the subject of the debate in the Legislative Council relating to Responsible Government has come to hand. Considerations of space forbid the publication of so very lengthy a paper at the present time. We may state, however, that a very strong and unanimous feeling in favor of making Responsible Government a sine qua non of Confederation appears to exist in the interior. We are indebted to the same correspondent for the following items: Travel has now fairly set in, and miners bound for Peace River and other diggings are arriving daily. Mr. Chapman's fleet mill on the flat is being pressed forward, and it is expected to be ready for work in the fall. Farmers in the Lytton district are putting in wheat and barley in about equal quantities this season. The Fraser River rose 10 inches at Lytton on the 7th inst., and several wing-dams had to be abandoned. Two thousand dollars were taken out of Byron & Earl's wing-dam in a few days previous to the rise of water. The weather was pleasant, and stock on the winter runs was doing well.

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL of the colony is named Filippo. He is said to be a full-blooded African. The Law Society yesterday held a meeting and in effect resolved that the appointment is an outrage—not because of the race of the appointee—but because of the injustice that has been done to the members of the Bar. This is but one of many acts of injustice the present system of Government has inflicted upon us. Confederation and Responsible Government will put an end to such outrages in the future.

COWICHAN POSTAL AFFAIRS.—A settler at Cowichan Bay sends us a letter to complain of the alleged gross misconduct of Mr. Harris, the Postmaster there. Our correspondent complains that Victoria and English papers are frequently detained six days at the Cowichan Postoffice, and not infrequently opened and read. Last week, he adds, the mail was not put aboard the Douglas because the Postmaster stood on his dignity and wouldn't carry it to the wharf! In these charges be true the Cowichan Postmaster ought to be suppressed.

BEACON HILL PARK.—Mr. J. Murphy has supplied a desideratum by establishing a first-class hotel at Beacon Hill Park within full view of the racetrack, and commanding from its balcony the grand scenery for which the locality is famous. The hotel is furnished in the most complete manner and suites of rooms for families and others are provided. The situation is one of the most lovely imaginable. The proprietor will undoubtedly command a large share of public patronage. The hotel will be thrown open to the public this evening.

THE CONFERENCE.—On a recent day the Legislative Council adopted a resolution asking for a conference with His Excellency the Governor respecting the Road Toll question. The resolution was moved by Mr. Humphreys and seconded by Mr. DeCosmos. His Excellency appointed 5 o'clock yesterday for the conference, but only two members, the Colonial Secretary and the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works being present, no conference was had!

Legislative Council.

Friday, April 16th 1870.

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QUEEN ELIZABETH was played at the Theatre Royal before a good audience last evening. Mrs. Bates took the leading part of the "Virgin Queen" with the usual success of her accustomed ability, and was greeted with rounds of applause in every act. Mr. Bates, as Robert, Earl of Essex, was uncommonly good, while Miss Mandeville made a charming Lady Howard. In short, all the characters were most creditably rendered.

GOOD FRIDAY.—Services will be held in the Episcopal and Catholic churches to-day and there will be a general suspension of business throughout town. The next issue of the Colonist will be on Sunday morning.

THE DELUGE steamer was tested yesterday and gave complete satisfaction. She will be housed by the boys in red to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The trial with the Tiger steamer will be made in the course of a few days.

Letter from San Francisco.

San Francisco, April 3, 1870.

It is just about a year since a few taps of the hammer at Promontory Point announced to the cities of the United States that the railroad connecting the Pacific with the Atlantic had been completed. Great was the rejoicing and nowhere more heartily than in San Francisco. Reminiscences were brought up from the almost forgotten past, and the swift locomotive that now hurries passengers to the Atlantic in a limited number of hours, was contrasted with the dreary journey over interminable plains, or the six months' voyage around the Horn in leaky vessels fully insured and expected to sink, or the perilous trip up the sluggish Ohonges, and over the fever laden isthmus—then the only routes by which the venturesome fortune-seeker could crawl from civilization to El Dorado. Merchants not gitted with the spirit of prophecy ventured rash predictions and showed by conclusive reasoning that population must come. The papers raised a cry of exultation and proved that the good times so long expected were close at hand. Business men looked forward to a renewed impetus in every branch of industry. Real estate owners added 25 per cent to the value of their property. Rent took an anticipatory rise and every one felt inclined to bless the luck that had thrown him on these California shores.

Of strangers brought with them neither muscle, intellect or capital—they came as spies to view the fatness of the land, and were shortly followed by an army of first-class raiders. Chicago commercial agents penetrated into every corner of the State, explored unheard of sections and no doubt discovered many forgotten camps and villages, settled in early days but since obliterated from our memory. Their wares were offered at unheard-of rates, and Chicago was so dived into one's ears that the very name became an abomination. Actually, they were content with moderate profits and willing to give reasonable credit—a business here not prevalent in these parts—and so it came to pass that Chicago stole our interior trade. The great depression arising from this loss of trade sharpened the wits of our merchants, and the reported gold discovery at Peace River was regarded as a possibility, a chance for custom not to be thrown away. So, instead of being received with the sneering incredulity that generally greets favorable intelligence from British Columbia, the city press published several articles on the climate, topography, and route to the new district. The "Overland Monthly" accepted a paper upon the prospects of the colony, and public attention was completely won. But a most unexpected discovery of rich quartz at San Diego [500 miles to the South] turned the current of events. Quartz presents better than Peace River gold veins—and this last discovery an overhauled the former that Victoria is not likely to receive large accessions to her population until the San Diego excitement dies out. This statement may not be a pleasant one, but it is better to tell the truth and not excite expectations doomed to disappointment. Certainly, numbers of Cariboo miners, who have lain in the country, will try their luck at Peace River this Spring. Several go up by to-morrow's boat, and if their reports are favorable, more will gladly follow. What I mean is that you need not expect any rush of fresh hands, but you can depend on the return of numbers of men whose experience on William creek gives them confidence in the mineral wealth of the country.

Amongst the earliest departures for San Diego, was J. A. McCrea, who went down to see the prospects for establishing a business, but not liking the look out he proceeded to Arizona. The "Alta's" special correspondent at the new mines (a reliable man) believes that the ledges are rich, but warn your men not to leave the city, as no pliver diggings are likely to be found and it will require capital to work them.

SPEAKING OF THE ALTA REMINDS me how very successful ex-colonists have been in the journalistic field of California. There is Whymper at present employed as "local items" with the "Alta," Swanwick, who developed as a first class commercial editor, and Austin who is business manager for the "Spicy Newsletter." Harris, formerly of the John Bull, in Government street, and perhaps better known by the reverberating echoes of his bugle from James Bay Bridge is publishing a "Daily Law Calendar." Mr. Bell has severed his connection with the "Bulletin" on account of the persistent attacks made on Mayor McOppin, and his many friends will be glad to know that as President of a State Immigration Society he is likely to acquire more than a local celebrity.

A few weeks ago, one Turk, well known in Victoria as the keeper of a low drinking den, stabbed a man so badly that he died next day. But on Tuesday was a ward patient, with considerably bad lungs amongst the City Point sailor boarding house keepers, and although the doctor (a Quaker) was merely a formality, consisting of an examination and release on nominal bail. The case was regarded as a strict one, and the patient was not over-particular public, but the judge had plenty of ready excuses, and the matter was dropped.

A recent "Nitar" writer has gone and deposited Victoria as a city of churches, and after eulogizing the clergy, wishes they had larger and more judiciously used.

HAS AT LAST found such a field, and it requires but little foresight to predict that he will soon become one of the most popular clergymen in San Francisco. Succeeding a ritualistic incumbent whose financial follies (not to say dishonesty) had completely disgusted his congregation, Mr. Gentry's first efforts were directed in paying some of the liabilities. Arrangements had been made for a school without a meeting-house, stepped in with ready cash, and the result was that St.

John's worshippers found themselves without a local habitation. Not discouraged by these unlooked for drawbacks, their pastor has engaged a secular hall for Sunday services, has organized a school for four hundred children, and promises soon to treat a new church.

WE HAVE had a fearful discovery this last week of the hard times prevailing in San Francisco. Advertisements having appeared for a few laboring men to grade Yerba Buena Cemetery and convert it into a Park, a crowd of about 3000 assembled here, only to find that but 100 could be employed. A cry that has never been heard in this city before, a cry that a few months ago would have seemed an impossibility went up from the throng. Boston might suffer want, New York have her starving thousands, and the cities of the old world teeter with pauperism, but that in the heart of the Golden State, the proud Queen City of the Pacific, men should shout for want of work, was a sad spectacle.

Letter from Mr. Waddington.

Ottawa, March 18, 1870.

DEAR MR. PARKERS.—The place from which I date this letter will not surprise you, as I see my departure for Canada, announced in a Victoria paper of Feb. 22, which has been communicated to me here. This must have been done by some friend in London, since I only left Liverpool by the Oupard steamer "Tariff" on the 1st of February. The passage was a frightful one, and we were very nearly being lost in the storm of rather hurricane, which lasted for eight days, and which the captain and officers declared to be the worst they had ever seen. Our steering apparatus having given way the old chains were resorted to; but the timeliness of the storm was such that they gave way also, and the vessel became unmanageable. The sea then broke over us every minute; my cabin, on the upper deck, was a store in, and for some hours we were in imminent danger of foundering. H.M.S. "Orontes," from Halifax, with the 2d battalion of the 16th regiment, was in the same storm, was thrown on her beam ends and as nearly as could be escaped foundering. The mail steamer City of Boston from New York, with quite a number of passengers on board, has not been heard of and is supposed to be lost, having been out since the 15th inst. The bagmaster fell to 27-26, a thing hitherto unknown. The roaring of the wind was such that the engineer below could not hear the motion of his engine; and as to myself, everything I had was washed quite through with salt water. The sailing of the vessel was frightful. On reaching Boston the weather calmed down somewhat, but things did not look much more cheering for the entire coast was wrapped in snow. I obtained some rest here, however, of which I was much in need, went to Cambridge and visited the interesting collections and institutions at Harvard College, and started a couple of days after for Montreal. Here we were snowed in near the Victoria Bridge over the St. Lawrence for four hours, till at last ploughs arrived to dig us out, and we were able to get through the ice to the hotel. It was enough to fill a man's heart with awe, to see the snow piled up to the tops of the houses, and to see the water so high that it had to keep my bed for a week. In the meantime we saw that the ice was so high that it had to keep my bed for a week. In the meantime we saw that the ice was so high that it had to keep my bed for a week.

YESTERDAY, at 10 minutes to 12 A.M., was the most violent experience since the great one of October '68. Fortunately its duration was short, lasting about six seconds. All the earthquake scenes with which we are now becoming so familiar were repeated: The wild "ho" to the streets, the scream of fear, the fainting of women and the intense fear and rushing away of horses. A peculiar rattling noise accompanied the phenomenon, then the earth jumped as if in labor, the "ho" and "ho" ground together, and what was the matter it was all over. A thousand dollars will cover the damage to property, but the actual harm in depreciating the value of real estate and sipping confidence in the future of the city can never be estimated. The restaurant keepers are the heaviest losers by these periodical shakings, especially if they occur about meal time. Every one makes a furious break for the door, overturning tables and chairs, knocking down fish and joints, and a "delusion" seldom seen out of a sailor's squab pie, and divinely forgetting the practical advantages of "petticoats" behind the counter ready to take payment for the dishes. With breakfast and oblivious customers the restaurants calculate that each shake costs them a hundred dollars, but at the What Cheer House they are prepared for the enemy coming and through a wooden bar across the doorway, catching their patrons and securing the diners from a too hasty retreat. EX-COLONIST.

THE MAN THAT WOULDN'T BE HANGED.—The following incident has happened at Flessings, in Holland: A wife, exasperated by the continual drunkenness of her husband threatened him with death. Some days ago she attempted to put her threat into execution. There was but an attic above the sitting-room. To this she ascended, made a hole in the floor, and passed a rope through it, one end of which fell into the room below while the other remained fastened in the attic. She then descended, made a slip-knot in the rope, and awaited her husband's return. He at last arrived and was much surprised to receive no reproaches on his bad conduct. There is something underhand here, thought he; I must see.

WE MUST premise that this scene took place in complete darkness. The husband whose suspicions were roused let himself roll into a chair and appeared to sleep profoundly. After some snoring he felt the rope passed around his neck. He then understood the little trick that was to be played him, but did not move. His wife went up to the attic, and taking advantage of this moment respite the drunkard relieved himself of the rope and fastened it to the foot of the stove which soon went up with a frightful noise caused by the fall of some crockery which was standing upon it.

A NEW WHITEWASH FOR WALLS.—Soak one fourth of a pound of glue over night in tepid water. The next day put it into a tin vessel in a kettle of water over the fire, keep it there till it boils; and then stir until the glue is dissolved. Next put from six to eight pounds of Paris white into another vessel, add hot water and stir until it has the appearance of milk and of lime. Add the sizing, stir well, and apply in the ordinary way while still warm. Paris white is sulphate of baryta, and may be found at any drug or paint store.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—When suffering from winter cold entering on spring, it is a wise and wholesome precaution to purify and cool the system by some alternative plan to regulate disordered actions and to strengthen the vitality of the system. This long-sold medicine exists in Holloway's Pills, which are sold in bottles of six and twelve, which should be frequently and conscientiously used, and which will be found to be a most valuable remedy for all the ailments of the system, and for all the ailments of the system, and for all the ailments of the system.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—The Colonial Secretary's Office is situated in the building formerly occupied by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and is now under the management of Mr. DeCosmos. The office is well furnished, and the staff of clerks is efficient. The Secretary is Mr. DeCosmos, and the Chief Clerk is Mr. DeCosmos.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF LANDS AND WORKS.—The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works is Mr. DeCosmos, and is situated in the building formerly occupied by the Colonial Secretary. The office is well furnished, and the staff of clerks is efficient. The Commissioner is Mr. DeCosmos, and the Chief Clerk is Mr. DeCosmos.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The Attorney General is Mr. Filippo, and is situated in the building formerly occupied by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. The office is well furnished, and the staff of clerks is efficient. The Attorney General is Mr. Filippo, and the Chief Clerk is Mr. DeCosmos.

Our Land System.

Wednesday April 20, 1870.

The new Land Ordinance now the Legislative Council is, with two exceptions, substantially the same as that adopted by the Council the session of 1867, but which, for certain reasons, never became law. The former bill aliens and women made eligible to acquire land in fee simple. In the present bill this is restricted to Male persons British subjects, of the age of 21 years or over. Evidently our Executive does not believe in "White Rights." Any such person may have a right to pre-empt any tract of unswayed Crown Land exceeding three hundred and sixty acres in extent, if to the West of Cascade Range, by making application, and obtaining permission from the nearest Commissioner in charge. After the expiration of thirty days no impediment should exist, the applicant should be entitled to take possession and have his claim recorded. It is observed that the quantity of land which may be acquired under the new system is just double of what has been permitted; but in previous years there was a provision under which pre-emptor could acquire by purchase contiguous land. It was thought that this mixed and not altogether objectionable system should be away with, making the right pure simple pre-emptive, and it was better to permit the pre-emptor to acquire 320 acres under one uniform system. Perhaps one of the most important improvements attained under the new system is that of definiteness in regard to occupation. Hitherto this principle of the pre-emption system has been evaded in many instances pre-emptors have the most famous and transparent tergiversation, successfully evading the law. Now, however, the important condition is set forth in no easily misanderstood. The condition herein required, "that the applicant shall mean a continuous bona fide personal residence of the pre-emptor his pre-emption claim," and it is by way of explanation, "As an ordinary rule two months' continuous residence from the pre-emption claim shall be sufficient evidence of permanent occupation." Some may regard this condition as too rigid; but it is probable that the words, "an ordinary rule" imply a discretionary power of part of the Commissioner to take consideration of the circumstances, which the pre-emptor may have evaded his law. Might not a pre-emptor be introduced with good effect by a pre-emptor having possession absent for a greater period than months, could obtain permission such absence, having satisfied the missioner as to his object? If a settler, there are seasons at which a settler might leave his homestead two or three months and earn money to more effectually carry on his operations, and without any interruption of such operations. One might have occasion to seek a wide distance, or otherwise to leave greater period than two months, neglect of, but in the legitimate of his farming interests. To prevent a settler from leaving his homestead tamper his operations, instead of tending and extending them, cannot be the true object of legislation, as feel assured it is not the intention of the Government. True, there is a vision in the bill whereby, with consent of the Commissioner, the pre-emptor can be represented by a trustee, but this does not wholly make sense, inasmuch as the settler might be in a position to afford the expense would involve. We write in full acquaintance of the many difficulties which this point has been. The Ordinance provides that the requirements of personal occupation shall be satisfied by a period of four years, such continuous occupation shall be sufficient. This is another point well met; for it is felt to be that 4 years of bona fide residence entitled in such improvements, and the settler to hold his homestead by a somewhat less impeded. In the new bill more complete provision is made for the transfer of claim surrounded with great local previously. The pre-emptor can obtain his certificate (the condition of issuing such certificate being formerly, improvement to the value of \$250 per acre) may transfer his title to the land in writing, by him or his attorney, in the presence of the Commissioner, transfer to be in triplicate, the original to be kept by the person in whose favor transfer is made, the duplicate retained as a record in the office.

The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday April 20, 1870.

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Our Land System.

The new Land Ordinance now before the Legislative Council is, with one or two exceptions, substantially the same as that adopted by the Council during the session of 1867, but which, for certain reasons, never became law. In the former bill aliens and women were made eligible to acquire land by pre-emption. In the present bill that right is restricted to 'Male persons being British subjects, of the age of eighteen years or over.' Evidently our present Executive does not believe in 'Women's Rights.' Any such person may acquire the right to pre-empt any tract of unoccupied, unsurveyed Crown Lands not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres in extent, if to the West of the Cascade Range, by making application to, and obtaining permission from, the nearest Commissioner in writing. After the expiration of thirty days, if no impediment should exist, the applicant shall be entitled to take possession and have his claim recorded. It will be observed that the quantity of land which may be acquired under this bill to the eastward of the Cascade Range, is just double of what has hitherto been permitted; but in previous bills there was a provision under which the pre-emptor could acquire by purchase contiguous land. It was thought best that this mixed and not altogether unobjectionable system should be done away with, making the right pure and simple pre-emptive, and it was deemed better to permit the pre-emptor to hold 220 acres under one uniform tenure. Perhaps one of the most important improvements attained under the new bill is that of definiteness in regard to 'occupation.' Hitherto this principle—the essence of the pre-emption system—has been couched in terms so vague and indefinite as to permit the spirit of the system to be set at naught. The term 'occupation' was differently interpreted by different authorities, and in many instances pre-emptors have, by the most flimsy and transparent subterfuge, successfully evaded the spirit of the law. Now, however, this important condition is set forth in terms not easily misunderstood. The occupation herein required, says the bill, 'shall mean a continuous bona fide personal residence of the pre-emptor on his pre-emption claim; and it is added by way of explanation, 'As an ordinary rule two months' continuous absence from the pre-emption claim shall be sufficient evidence of permanent cessation of occupation.' Some may regard this condition as too rigid; but it is presumable that the words 'an ordinary rule' imply a discretionary power on the part of the Commissioner to take into consideration the circumstances under which the pre-emptor may have exceeded his leave. Might not a provision be introduced with good effect whereby a pre-emptor, having occasion to be absent for a greater period than two months, could obtain permission for such absence, having satisfied the Commissioner as to his object? For instance, there are seasons at which the settler might leave his homestead for two or three months and earn money to more effectually carry on farming operations, and without any real interruption of such operations. Or, he might have occasion to seek a wife at a distance, or otherwise to leave for a greater period than two months, in neglect of, but in the legitimate pursuit of his farming interests. To pin the settler down so closely to his land as to tamper his operations, instead of facilitating and extending them, cannot be the true object of legislation, and we feel assured it is not the intention of the Government. True, there is a provision in the bill whereby, with the consent of the Commissioner, the pre-emptor can be represented by a substitute; but this does not wholly meet the case, inasmuch as the settler might not be in a position to afford the expense it would involve. We write in full consciousness of the many dimmities which this bill is beset. The bill provides that the requirements of such personal occupation shall cease and determine after a period of four years of such continuous occupation shall have been fulfilled. This is another almost insuperable point. It is to be assumed that 4 years of bona fide residence will result in such improvements as to entitle the settler to hold his homestead by a somewhat less impressed tenure. In the new bill more complete provision is made for the transfer of claims, a point surrounded with great looseness previously. The pre-emptor can now, on obtaining his certificate (the condition of issuing such certificate being, as formerly, 'improvement to the value of \$250 per acre), may transfer his right and title to the land in writing, signed by him or his attorney-in-fact, in the presence of the Commissioner. Such transfer to be in triplicate, the original to be kept by the person in whose favor the transfer is made, the duplicate to be retained as a record in the office of the

Commissioner, and the triplicate forwarded forthwith to be registered in the head office of Lands and Works. The Commissioner shall, upon filing the transaction satisfactory, and upon receipt of a fee of \$3, cancel the previous record of the original pre-emptor and record anew in the name of the purchaser, subject, of course, to the completion of the terms and period of occupation and all other terms and conditions. Provision is made in the bill for sale of surveyed lands, and for acquiring by lease, but these provisions are new features. There is also provision for water, ejectment, jury, appeal, mining rights, &c. And last, though by no means least, there is provision for 'FREE GRANTS.' We have not left ourselves room to do anything like justice to this most important part of the subject in the present article; suffice it to say that the provision in the bill before us is qualified—may we not say nullified?—by the precatory words 'It shall be lawful for the Governor, upon receiving the assent of Her Majesty's Government thereto. Why should the consent of Her Majesty's Government be necessary in order to the disposition of the lands of the Colony in whatever way may be thought most conducive to its best interests? And if that assent be necessary why was it not obtained long ago? During the session of 1867 the Executive was urged to obtain it. We were under the impression that when the colonists assumed the crushing Civil List they acquired control of the public lands; but it would appear the Queen has not relaxed her grasp upon these lands. We must have power to deal with the public lands as may best promote the interests of the country. The new bill repeals all previous laws upon the subject, presenting in itself a complete measure, extending over the United Colony. It is a good measure, and only requires full effect to be given to the Free Grant system in order to render it highly acceptable to the country.

Legislative Council.

WEDNESDAY, April 13th.  
Council met at 11 p.m.  
MAIL COMMUNICATION.  
The College of Customs submitted the following report of the Select Committee on the subject of mail communication with San Francisco.—Your Committee beg to report that in view of the probability of the line of British steamers being established on the North Pacific Coast, arrangements should be made to open negotiations with any such company for placing a steamer on this line. Your Committee are further of opinion that were arrangements made with the Puget Sound steamer to come to Victoria more frequently and remain a longer time much good would result to the colony and mail communication would be very much facilitated and improved.  
Report received and ordered to be printed.  
LEGAL PROFESSION.  
Mr Drake gave notice to ask leave to bring in a bill to amend the Legal Profession Ordinance; also, a bill to incorporate the Law Society of British Columbia.  
CUSTOMS DUTY BILL.  
On a motion to read this bill a third time, Dr Helmecken moved that it be read this day 6 months.  
Amendment lost, 8 to 10.  
The bill was then read a third time and passed.  
ROAD BILL.  
Read a third time and passed.  
SCHOOL BILL.  
Read a third time and passed.  
The Chief Commissioner, in moving the second reading of this bill, explained at some length wherein it differed from the present law of pre-emption.  
A long discussion followed on the merits of the bill which was, upon motion, read a second time and ordered to be committed on Tuesday next.  
HONORABLE MEMBER'S SPEECH.  
Mr Drake moved the second reading of this bill, which, after a long discussion of its merits, was lost by a vote of 8 to 10.  
Mr Walker rose to a question of privilege. He said he was sorry that the member of the Council who was most concerned in the matter which he was about to bring up was not in his place. [Mr Walker] complained that the hon member for Lillooet, at a public meeting in the Theatre on Monday night, so far forgot himself as to use language which was highly derogatory to the character of the Legislative Council. He was sorry to say that the words which were used by the hon member were not reported in the newspaper; but he had the testimony of several members of the Council now present who had heard him use language that was not only highly improper but dangerous, and such as would justify this Council in taking cognizance thereof. The member of whom he complained said that the Legislative Council was distributable and that he felt ashamed to sit in it as a member. He also characterized the Lands and Works Department as a huge swindling establishment, and inferred that the money expended by it was not accounted for. There was no power in the Council of commitment, but there was a power which, if acted upon, would deprive a member thus offending of his seat in the Council.  
Mr DeCosmos said there might have been immoderate language used, but he thought it not a matter of sufficient magnitude to justify any action by the Council. He did not doubt the right, but he questioned the policy of the present proceedings. This Council should not consider contempt outside of the House. There was nothing to be gained by the course now proposed, and he warned the Council against pushing the matter to this extreme, for he felt assured it would do more harm than good.

Several members suggested that the matter be dropped until the member for Lillooet should be in his place to-morrow.  
Mr Aston spoke very warmly on the subject and thought the matter should be proceeded with at once. He would therefore move that a summons be sent by the Speaker for the immediate attendance of Mr Humphreys.  
In a short time Mr Humphreys appeared and took his seat; and, on motion of Dr Helmecken, the House was cleared of spectators and the report.

From Cariboo.

We have the *Sentinel* to the 2d instant, from which we learn that several rich strikes have taken place. On  
The Barker co have struck an excellent prospect of lead, gold. The Diller co have just got back to where they were driven out by the fall, frost, and picked up a nugget weighing over four ounces. The Cariboo co have struck good pay. They obtained 89 oz for last week, and have since taken out 39 oz from a set. Up to Wednesday they had washed up over 70 oz. The Forest Rose and Prairie Flower claims are also paying well. The Magness co, working in the Bonrealis ground, have struck a channel which was missed by the former co, who had run over it on high ledge. It has yielded 16 oz to the set.  
LIGHTNING CREEK.  
The Lightning co sank a hole, two feet by three, in the channel, and got 9-3/4 oz. It is said the Danbar co are getting it richer than ever.  
ANDERSON CREEK.  
The Warren co have struck from 8 to 12 oz to the set. The Mount Hollow co have also found a rich lead.  
CHISHOLM CREEK.  
Prospects in the Victoria co on Lowhee creek are improving, and the Brown co have met with such encouraging prospects that interests in that claim are rapidly rising in value. On Grouse creek the claims are promising so well that work will be extensively prosecuted there this summer. The Quartz test mill has been tried and worked most satisfactorily.  
A writer to the *Sentinel* shows very clearly that the best way to Fort George is by way of Barkerville and Bear River. The time from Quesnelmouth is 10 to 12 days, whereas by Bear River Fort George may be reached in 48 hours or thereabouts, from Barkerville with a tenth part of the labor.

The Responsible Government Deputation and His Excellency the Governor.

The deputation from the Public Meeting of Monday last on Responsible Government waited upon His Excellency, by appointment, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Mayor read the resolution, which is as follows: 'That this meeting, fearing that Union with Canada may be delayed unless Responsible Government be granted simultaneously with our admission into the Dominion, is of opinion that Union will not be accepted by the people of this colony unless Responsible Government be made an indispensable condition, and that any Delegates sent from this colony to Canada who have not insisted on Responsible Government as a term of Union, have not the confidence of this community.' His Worship then explained the object of the deputation. After a lengthened interview, every member of the deputation taking a part in expressing the views of the meeting upon the subject of Responsible Government, as connected with Confederation, and upon the subject of sending delegates to Ottawa, His Excellency, having given the fullest opportunity for discussion and listened most patiently to the deputation, assured them that the question of Responsible Government was in his opinion altogether separate from the greater question of Confederation, and that he thought the introduction of such a condition would endanger the passing of Confederation. His Excellency expressed it as his individual opinion that Responsible Government would not be suitable to this colony at present, and that the people might safely pass for a time—that this question would bear delay. He distinctly denied that he had ever said the people of this colony were not fit for self-government. His Excellency stated that the people must settle the question for themselves by constitutional means, and if, after a general election, which must take place before the question of Confederation could be finally settled, the representatives of the people were in favor of Responsible Government, they must have it—that he would not throw himself into the breach single handed to oppose Mr. Cassels, said His Excellency will have nothing to do with it; and the Imperial Government will have very little interest in the matter. The people must decide for themselves; and if, through a return of a majority of representatives, the people should unambiguously declare that they desired Responsible Government, they would get it by the vote of the people could they express their desire through their representatives. His Excellency stated that he would settle the matter.  
WHOLESALE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
The Wholesale Insurance Company, Special Agents of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, Directors' Office, Boston, Massachusetts, are upon a visit to our city for the purpose of introducing the company which they represent. With the superior inducements offered by this company under the Massachusetts Law, whereby, if the party insuring, or the beneficiary, should die, the policy combines both Life Insurance and Investment, to draw his money in a term of years—becomes payable or discontinues his payments, even after but one has been made, he continues his policy in force as a term policy for seven years. With these and other inducements offered by this company, the agents must be successful. These gentlemen are stopping for a short time at the Colonial, where they will be pleased to meet parties interested in the subject.

No Interruption.—Inasmuch as interested and unscrupulous persons are still endeavoring to promulgate the fabrication about an interruption of traffic on the Yale road we give place to the following official letter:  
LANDS AND WORKS OFFICE,  
VICTORIA, April 12, 1870.  
Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 11th inst. requesting to know whether I have any information of a land slide on the Yale road, I have the honor to inform you that I am unaware of any such slide, and believe that travel on that road is perfectly unobstructed.  
I have, &c.,  
JOSEPH W. TAYLOR,  
The Hon E. D. Asey.

Holy Week.—This being what is called holy week, is marked by special religious services both in the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches. In the latter, the last four days of this week are observed as a strict fast, whilst the ceremonies of each are of a very solemn and symbolic character. We hear that the choir of St. Andrew's Cathedral have in preparation DeMott's celebrated mass, to be sung on Easter Day, and that valuable professional aid will contribute to render the musical portion of the service worthy of the great festival.  
Quite a novelty in the line of steam navigation are the powerful little iron vessels recently constructed in New York City for the revenue service about Alaska. They are two in number, and in dimensions are thirty-seven feet in length, ten feet four inches in beam, and five feet in depth. They are furnished with engines of eighteen horse-power, which are capable of making two hundred and fifty revolutions per minute, and weigh, without their armament, twenty tons each. On a trial trip they made an average speed of eleven knots per hour, which exceeded the expectations of the constructors.  
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The Active sailed yesterday at 10 o'clock, carrying a few passengers. The following were booked: Major Hays, H. Nathan, Mr. D. Evans, A. Lyne, Mrs. H. Lyne, Mrs. E. Brown, Mrs. Flauders, child and servant, Mrs. Brown and two children, C. Longmire and wife, Mrs. Warbas and daughter, Miss Lincoln, E. P. Carwin, W. McWhinnie, J. McWhinnie, and nine in the steerage.

Public Works.—A number of new contracts have been set to work on the road by the Land and Works Department at \$40 per month, which will enable them to pay their expenses until the coming season shall have fairly opened. As there will probably be a large appropriation in the Customs revenue this year, Government might safely anticipate its receipt, and take advantage of cheap labor by putting all the roads in complete repair as soon as possible.  
FROM THE MAINLAND.—The steamer Enterprise, Capt Swanson, arrived from New Westminster at 4 1/2 o'clock last evening, bringing \$30,000 in gold and a few passengers, amongst whom were Mr and Mrs E. Y. Lee, O. Strauss and Nautilus, from Quebec, and Rev T. Bernerville from Yale. There is a good deal of snow on the wagon road from the Green Timber to the One Hundred Mile Post, and from Quesnel to the sign post. There had been no new arrivals from Peace River. The sale of lots at Granville took place on Monday last, when the following purchases were made: A large lot by E. Deighton, which brought \$135; lot by E. Deighton, at the upset price of \$100; and a lot by G. Fernandes at \$100. One-half the purchase money in each case was paid in cash. The *Enterprise* is being slowly unladen at the wharf.  
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.—The night the thrilling historical play of Elizabeth, Queen of England, will be produced at the Theatre. The play was written for Mme Ristori, the great tragedienne who lately created a *triumph* in Great Britain and the United States, and who, though knowing only her own native language, met with a marked success in those English-speaking countries. The play portrays Elizabeth from girlhood to old age with a faithful adherence to history which constitutes its chief charm. In the hands of Mrs Bates the role of the Queen will be well sustained and we should not be surprised were the piece to have a run.

Very Ill.—A Cariboo letter was received in this city yesterday wherein it is stated that Commissioner Brew was almost hopelessly ill. It was proposed to make an effort to transfer him to Quesnelmouth with the hope that a change of air might afford some relief. Mr Brew is an old, faithful, and universally respected public officer, and this news will cause a widespread feeling of regret.  
Tax following statistics of the trade of San Francisco with British Columbia for the three months ending March 31st, compared with a like period of 1869, have been carefully compiled and are as follows:  
Imports of goods, \$1,000,000; exports, \$1,000,000; total, \$2,000,000.  
Imports of coal, \$1,000,000; exports, \$1,000,000; total, \$2,000,000.  
Imports of lumber, \$1,000,000; exports, \$1,000,000; total, \$2,000,000.  
Imports of other goods, \$1,000,000; exports, \$1,000,000; total, \$2,000,000.  
Imports of other goods, \$1,000,000; exports, \$1,000,000; total, \$2,000,000.

Wholesale Insurance Company.—The Wholesale Insurance Company, Special Agents of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, Directors' Office, Boston, Massachusetts, are upon a visit to our city for the purpose of introducing the company which they represent. With the superior inducements offered by this company under the Massachusetts Law, whereby, if the party insuring, or the beneficiary, should die, the policy combines both Life Insurance and Investment, to draw his money in a term of years—becomes payable or discontinues his payments, even after but one has been made, he continues his policy in force as a term policy for seven years. With these and other inducements offered by this company, the agents must be successful. These gentlemen are stopping for a short time at the Colonial, where they will be pleased to meet parties interested in the subject.

B. C. & V. I. LUMBER COMPANY.—On the application of Messrs Lovelock and Irwin, the official Liquidators, Vice-Chancellor James, on Feb 24th, made a call of \$4 per share on the contributors of the British Columbia and Vancouver Island Spaul, Lumber and Sawmill Company (Limited).  
There was a snow balling riot on the Liverpool Exchange recently. The police subdued the mercurial rioters and the Magistrate fined them from \$1 to \$10, according to their social position.  
The Annual Regatta will take place on the 25th May. The names of the Committee and other details will appear to-morrow.  
The U. S. Mohican sailed yesterday for San Juan Island; and then she will go to Puget Sound, remaining absent one month.

W. H. Woodcock, one of the leaders of the first rush to Peace River via the Skeena, has by great good fortune been able to get back to Victoria. *Mountain Guardian*.  
Colorado Sawmills in lively are now the 'correct thing' at San Francisco. Republicanism stands against it.  
The Zealous Club were beaten in the contest with the California cricketers.

Reciprocity.

Downfall of St. Paul, Feb 2, 1870.  
Sir—I am desired by Earl Granville to inform you that he has had under his consideration your letter of the 2d Dec, signed on behalf of certain colonists, and of all the Companies and Firms in the country connected with British Columbia, and relating to the advisability of procuring the admission of that colony into any treaty for commercial reciprocity between the British North American Possessions and the United States. The attitude taken by the United States in respect to this subject appears to render any present negotiations useless, but Her Majesty's government is fully alive to its importance, and a copy of your letter will be forwarded to the Governor of British Columbia and a consideration in case the question should be reviewed.  
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) W. H. Woodcock, Esq.  
A. Waddington, Esq.  
CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.—A statement prepared in the United States shows their trade with Canada in their fiscal year ending June 30, 1869. The exports to the United States from the Dominion of Canada were of the value of \$30,358,010; and the domestic exports from the United States to Canada were of the value of \$18,188,613, to which may be added \$2,858,782, the value of foreign commodities re-exported (chiefly from warehouses) from the United States to Canada, their whole exports to Canada in the year being stated as \$21,037,395. The United States also imported in the year from other British North American possessions on the Atlantic to the value of \$1,735,145, and sent to other domestic exports of the value of \$2,703,173, and foreign re-exports \$448,564, making the value of the whole imports into the United States from the Atlantic portion of British North America \$2,088,155, and of the exports thither from the United States \$24,187,232. The exports from Canada to the United States are described as being conveyed to the value of \$12,557,455 in American vessels, and \$1,735,655 in foreign vessels. The largest items are animals, \$3,410,978; barley, \$4,624,007; wheat and wheat flour, \$1,225,307; wool and manufactures thereof, \$7,038,835; wool \$714,929; hides and skins, \$411,248; furs, \$111,967. The exports from the United States to Canada in the year were conveyed to the value of \$9,170,449 in American vessels, and vehicles: Among these exports are: Indian corn and meal, \$1,371,762; wheat and wheat flour, \$7,314,091; cotton manufactures, \$260,354; tobacco, \$740,201; gold coin, \$609,339; pork, \$307,729; machinery, \$228,138; hardware, \$203,412; and other goods, \$1,000,000.  
Odds and Ends.—The French Government has decided that to levy any taxes upon the estate of the late unfortunate Kink family, which amounts to five hundred thousand francs, and the tax upon which would have been eighteen thousand francs.  
A schoolmaster asked his scholars if any of them could quote a passage of Scripture which forbade a man having two wives, whereupon nearly the whole school cried out, 'No man can have two wives.'  
The disposition of the colored population to protest itself is exhibited by the census of the State of South Carolina, which, though taken in 1869, has not recently been made public. The total population is 706,029—an increase in nine years of only 2,373. The colored population is comparatively depopulated, while the white population has an increase of 69,069. The white males of all ages number 538,838 and in 1860 the negro males 113,124. Females have increased—there being 9,300 more white, 3,460 more black than in '60. The colored men have a majority over white males of 21 years and upward amounting to 30,351. Charleston city has 24,570 negroes, 20,343 whites—a total 44,923. The negroes continue to move toward the sea coast, and to seek the larger towns.  
A Map of the Pacific River Waters, prepared from the best information at hand by the Lands and Works Office, and copied by permission of the Hon Chief Commissioner, may be obtained of Fred'k Dally, photographer, Fort street.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

London, April 11.—The memorial diplomatic note received says it is the intention of the Economic Council to adopt the dogma of infallibility by acclamation on Easter Monday, and that representatives of foreign powers in Rome have resolved to be present at the public session on that day.

Five hundred nonconformist ministers called on Gladstone lately to protest against the sectarian clause in the Educational Bill.

Capt. Falcon publishes a communication in the Pall Mall Gazette wherein he defends the officers of the American steamer Osida.

Dublin, April 12.—A gross outrage was perpetrated last night. A man named Kirkman, overseer at Holy Cross, was assassinated. There is no clue to the murderer.

Madrid, April 12.—Fighting in the suburbs of Barcelona was heavier than at first reported. Nineteen insurgents are known to be killed and ten wounded, besides which many were removed by their friends. The troops lost two killed and 15 wounded. The official report says the outbreak was not prompted by hostility to the conscription alone, but that socialistic and partisan agitator had also been at work.

Paris, April 12.—Yesterday during a review of troops an unknown man created considerable excitement by shouting vengeance against the Emperor. The man was taken into custody, but no arms were found on his person.

Rome, April 12.—The last chapter of the first scheme of the infallibility dogma will be voted upon to-day. Opponents of the dogma will be required to vote in writing.

London, April 11.—The House of Commons had a special sitting to-day, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer submitted his Annual Budget. He makes a most satisfactory exhibit of the condition of the government, and shows the total amount of specie received from all sources during the fiscal year ending March 1870 to be £75,334,000, exceeding the estimate by £1,819,000. Customs produced £21,589,000 against £21,650,000; excise, £21,763,000 against £21,900,000. The total amount received from incomes was £10,650,000 against £9,036,000 estimated. The new methods of collecting yield £1,134,000 more than was anticipated. The total expenses of the fiscal year were £67,064,000, against an estimate of £68,408,000; for the payment of interest on the debt the estimate fell £385,000 short of the amount required. The expenses of the army and the surplus required was £787,000, of which £480,000 had been expended in paying the debt of the Abyssinian war.

The expenses, therefore, for the current fiscal year, which was estimated by Lowe at £71,190,000, footed £11,780,000 below the total amount of grants for the past year.

Paris, April 15.—The Rappet publishes a dispatch from LaCressote announcing that the strike is ended for the time being.

The Journal Officiel contains a decree of nomination of M. Bogin as Minister of Finance, replacing Buffet, charging M. Emile Olivier as Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and others in place of Daru and Maurice Reichardt with that of public distinction advertisement.

Rome, April 15.—Yesterday a number of fathers obtained from assisting at the Economic Council when the vote on the scheme against heterodoxy was taken up. Others accompanied their votes with declarations of disapproval at the manner in which the scheme had been discussed.

Rome, April 14.—Nearly 600 bishops voted for constitutive decree.

Madrid, April 14.—Riot broke out in Seville partly on account of an attempted enforcement of the conscription act. They were suppressed without difficulty. The authorities are greatly elated by the news from Cuba. The latest official bulletin from Captain General Dakotas announces that the insurrection is morally though not totally ended. Many priests refuse to take the oath of the Constitution, but advise the government to avoid all appearance of persecution. Severe measures have been taken against those who forcibly opposed conscription. The sentences of men under trial will be unusually heavy.

Eastern States.

Washington, April 11.—Williams offered a resolution relative to the survey and improvement of the Upper Columbia.

The consideration of the North Pacific Railroad was resumed without disposing of the bill.

New York, April 14.—The Sun's editorial to-day says the Cabinet is to be reconstructed as a reasonably early day. Fish will leave the State Department to succeed Motley as Minister to England. Hear will resign as Attorney-General. Fish will not be succeeded by Gen. Butler.

It was stated last evening that five hundred men belonging to the Fenians had left this city for the Canadian frontier in squads of twenty-five or thirty to prevent arousing suspicion. Arms, ammunition and provisions were taken in shape of baggage. It is said that other bands followed. The point of rendezvous is kept a secret, but it is supposed to be west of Buffalo. It is thought that the expedition has been formed for the purpose of entering Canada by crossing the lake, and that a blow will be struck and a general insurrection in the West. It is certain that some Fenian movement is on foot.

New York, April 15.—The Tribune says it is leaving the city in large numbers. Some say they have gone to attend the Chicago Congress, while others say they are concentrating on the Canadian frontier with a view of another raid. Arms and ammunition that were stored in Fenian armories in this city are said to have been removed. Nobody seems to know where they have been taken to.

The testimony for the defence in the McFarland case will in all probability close on Thursday. Greely Sinclair and wife and Mrs. Calhoun will be called by the prosecution to prove McFarland's brutality towards his wife before the acquaintance with Richardson. Interest in the trial is steadily increasing.

A Washington special says that the Anti-Slavery Society have decided to send a delegation to the Chicago Congress.

Polygamy bill reported yesterday retains all the amendments. The officers of the Mormon Church are not only prohibited from solemnizing, but it is made a misdemeanor punishable with fine and imprisonment to solemnize. Marriages in violation of the terms of the Bill are declared incestuous and void, and all persons aiding or consenting to them are to be punished for misdemeanor. Spiritual marriages, sealing consecrations, and all other devices, whereby men get services of women are prohibited, and so called spiritual wives may sue and receive payment for labor. Mormon demonstrations adopted at Salt Lake about a fortnight since, applicable to this bill and all other anti-Mormon legislation was to-day presented.

It is evident that there is a strong feeling in the Supreme Court by no means pleasant relative to the re-opening of the legal tender cases. More cases will be presented in which arguments will be offered in any event. The Attorney-General asks that legal tender argument may also be made.

The House Committee on Territories to-day agreed to report an amendment admitting New Mexico as a State. The same dispatch says the evidence of the Governor of Tennessee as well as other leading Tennesseans show that there have been fewer outrages perpetrated in the last two years than during any year proceeding.

CORNING, Utah, April 14.—Advices from Sidney, Nebraska, say Indians out on the prairie on a bridge 3 miles east of Antelope Station and threw four cars of an east-bound train off the track. The trainmen, except a brakeman, got on the engine and ran to the next station. After they left the Indians broke open a number of cars, when the remaining brakeman fired upon them a few times and they left.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—It is believed that a protest against the passage of the polygamy bill in the Senate will have no effect and that the Senate Committee amendments will be adopted in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the Tariff Bill, commencing with the paragraph taxing gunny cloth 3 cents per pound when valued at 10 cents or less the square yard, and 4 cents when valued over 10 cents. On motion of Mr. Sargent, of California, a paragraph was added making the duty on burleys 25 per cent ad valorem.

OTTAWA, April 15.—David Reksner, of Cincinnati, is confirmed as Consul to Vancouver Island.

The report sent that the House Committee had agreed to report adversely on Washburn's postal-telegraph scheme in uterine. The talk of members indicate a disposition to do something in the way of union of post-office and telegraph, but no bill whatever has been adopted.

CHICAGO, April 15.—A New York special says it is reported that Prince Pierre Bonaparte arrived this afternoon on the steamer Idaho, en route. He met two friends on the pier and went to New Haven depot immediately and left for Boston.

Canada.

MONTREAL, April 11.—The 1st regiment of cavalry received orders on Saturday to hold themselves in readiness for active service. Volunteers have been called out all along the Eastern frontier and have been under arms since Saturday. Probably all the city corps will be ordered out immediately. The government has received information that Thursday and Friday are the days appointed for a raid.

OTTAWA, April 12.—In addition to troops already called out and billeted for the frontier, it was decided yesterday to call out 4000 more active militia in the Province of Quebec. These have been holding themselves in readiness, probably to be concentrated at Montreal. Considerable excitement prevails along the frontier, and if the raid takes place it is conjectured that it will be at some point, in 1866, between St. Albans and Esseyburg. As a measure of precaution the government called out the town volunteer company to do duty as mounted infantry along the Detroit river below Sarles.

MONTREAL, April 14.—Great activity continues in military movements. A battery of Royal Artillery is ordered to be ready for service. Other commands are also under orders to turn out at a moment's notice.

KANSAS, April 15.—Volunteers from the country continue to arrive. Everything quiet on the frontier.

California.

San Francisco, April 12.—The schooner Idaho from Kading reports that on Dec. 5th a piece of a vessel's bottom drifted into the harbor of Orange at Alaska and was captured by the natives. One piece of pine plank was covered with 18 cents copper and iron fastenings. It is supposed to be part of the schooner Potter, as she was the only one of the fishing vessels that was in the port previous to the discovery of the wreck. The Potter was given up for lost some months since.

The Hong Kong steamer America via Yokohama, 20 days bringing 5 cabin passengers including the surviving officers and 49 sailors and marines of the Osida, and 1181 Chinamen, has arrived.

The steamer Colorado also arrived from Panama this morning.

San Francisco, April 15.—Sailed—Ship Commodore, Port Ludlow, bark Sampson, Port Blakely.

The County Clerk yesterday commenced the registration of all colored men who could prove that they were born in the United States, as required by the laws of registration. During the day one hundred negroes applied for registry; 99 were placed on the great register; one man was 99 years old.

San Francisco, April 18.—The steamship Active, from Victoria, arrived at 6 o'clock this morning.

San Juan Island.

CAMP STEELE, April 15.—At half-past ten this morning, Andrew Cobby, a soldier belonging to the American garrison, committed suicide by placing the muzzle of his gun in his mouth and firing; he died instantly. No cause can be found for the act. Capt. Haskell states that he was a most expert soldier.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, April 18.—The steamer California arrived on the 16th inst from Victoria.

PORTLAND, April 15.—The steamer Montana sails for San Francisco to-morrow at 4 p.m.

The steamer Ajax sails from San Francisco for Portland on Monday the 18th.

PORTLAND, April 18.—Star California sails on Thursday next at 4 p.m.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.

April 11.—Steamship Active, Lyons, San Francisco  
April 12.—Steamship California, Rogers, Portland  
Star & Anderson, Finch, Pt Townsend  
April 13.—Soc Ocean Fair, Kennedy, San Francisco  
Soc Eliza, Middleton, Seaside  
Soc Mary, Gilman, Whidby Island  
Soc Melville, Watson, Burrard Inlet  
Soc Yuma, Tucker, Pt Townsend  
April 18.—Soc Robert Gowan, West, Honolulu  
Soc Favorite, McKay, Burrard Inlet

CLEARED.

April 12.—Star Enterprise, Swanson, N Westchester  
Star & Anderson, Finch, Pt Townsend  
Star Varuna, Tucker, Pt Townsend  
April 16.—Soc Eliza, Middleton, Seaside  
Soc A. P. Jordan, Perry, Honolulu, B I  
April 18.—Soc Ocean Fair, Kennedy, Port Townsend

PASSENGERS.

Per star Wilson G Hurt, from Pugal Sound—W W Wall & wife, J Woodward & wife, Mrs Edmunds, Mrs Johnson, Hanson, Brown, Douglas, Shoemaker, Hallatt, Proctor, Fuller, J Proctor, Cavanaugh, J Purson, Dr J J Minor, J Voller, Wapman Wittan, Buller, Flinn, Cooper, Williams, Mason, 20 natives and Chinamen.

COMMERCE.

Per ROBERT COWAN, from Honolulu—Janion, Rhodes & Co, Finlay & Barham, Hudson Bay Co, A Gannaway Co, Meir & Co.

Per Soc OCEAN PEARL, from San Francisco—Jacob Behl, Millard & Beady, TB, PA, J J Davis, NAL, H, J, W & Co, F, O, N, 1840, W Bro, K, W, P, USO, NAL.

IMPORTS.

Per ROBERT COWAN, from Honolulu—1200 lbs sugar  
254 lbs molasses, 19 lbs coffee, 5 lbs shorts, 5 bbls empty bags.

Per schooner OCEAN PEARL—115 of furniture, 4500 ft redwood, 1020 ft walnut, 7 pks glassware, 5 pks moulage, 50 doz brooms, 364 doz heavy, 11 bbls barley, 25 lbs seed, 100 nests buckets, 50 nests tubs, 18 bbls paper, 30 bbls clocks, 6 crates Demajons, 10 tin matches, 20 bbls blankets, 50 doz mats, 20 pks clothing, 1 pkl pictures, 30 bbls coffee, 20 tons iron, 20 pks flour, 10 pks sugar, 5 tons salt, 20 bbls apples, 20 kils salmon, 5 cns platedware, 15 window blinds, 9 pks lamps, 1 cns paper, 4 cns fancy goods, 9 cns tobacco, 200 mats rice, 10 pks salt, 1 bbl blankets, 30 pks fire crackers, 6 jars vegetables, 10 jars salt cabbage, 2 bbls account books, 104 pks tea, 800 bags rice, 20 bbls ant oil, 30 bbls preserved ginger, 15 bbls pine apples.

EXPORTS.

Per Schr A P JORDAN for Honolulu, S I—200 STP best lumber, 99 M shingles, 118 pks general misc—Value, \$15,000.

SHIPPERS.

Per Schr A P JORDAN—Henry Neilson, Jr & Co, W P Hayward.

DEED.

All 1/2 o'clock yesterday morning, at the residence of her uncle, Mr. Peter Tison, Johnson street, Mary, daughter of Mr. John Chavara, born in Paris, 21st February, 1850.

On Good Friday, after a long illness, Mary Abbott Ogden, sister of the Dean of Christ Church.

At San Francisco, March 15, Robert Vancouver, son of John and Agnes Wright, a native of Victoria, V.I., aged 5 years and 9 months.

To the Trade.

WE HAVE THIS DAY MATERIALLY REDUCED THE PRICE OF

BASS' ALE, No. 3 and India Pale.

H. NATHAN, JR., & CO., WHARF STREET.

Supreme Court of British Columbia.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

WHEREAS A PETITION FOR ADJUDICATION OF BANKRUPTCY, bearing date the 24th day of April, 1870, hath been duly filed against ERNEST WILKIE, of Victoria District, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Tanager, and he having been declared bankrupt, it is hereby required to surrender himself to the Hon. Justice of the Peace, Chief Justice of British Columbia, on the 20th day of April, instant, at 10 o'clock, noon, and on the 11th day of May next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, at the Court House, James Bay, Victoria, and make full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects, within and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts and at the first sitting to choose assignees, and at the last sitting the said Bankrupt to finish his examination.

All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any claims against him, are not to pay or deliver the same but to file their claims with the said Chief Justice, with copies to the Assignees, within the said Chief Justice's hall appointed, and give notice to Mr. Robert Justice, collector, Bastion street, Victoria, the Solicitor in Charge of this petition.

RICHARD WOODS, CHARLES E. POOLY, Official Assignees.

Registrar's Office, 5th April, 1870.

FOR QUALITY

WITH ECONOMY:

YARDLEY'S

PRIZE MEDAL

Are Unequaled.

LANGLEY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DRUGGISTS

Agents for British Columbia

HENRY BRACE

WALLACE, STRANFORDS, GREAT BRITAIN.

Wholesale Saddlers' Ironmonger.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF Harness, Whips and Horse appointments for East and West India, and all kinds of Saddlery, Harness, Saddles and Coach Builders, Axletrees, Trunks, Springs, Bells, and all kinds of Goods, Furniture, &c. &c. The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above is prepared to execute orders on favorable terms to the trade.

THOMAS STEPHENSON, Wharf Street.

T. W. PIERRE, TAILOR AND DYER.

CLOTHING CLEANED AND REPAIRED.

Warranted not to rob of anything. No Striking caused by Dyeing or Cleaning. Second hand clothing bought and sold.

Gen's Garments Dyed without being taken to pieces. Silks and Velvets cleaned.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Next door below Vile, Page & Co.

KATES & CO., VICTORIA.

Next door below Vile, Page & Co.

Next door below Vile, Page & Co.

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Next door below Vile, Page & Co.

JULES RUEFF

HAS NOW IN STOCK

The following Goods

Which he offers to the Trade at the

Lowest Market Rates:

200 bbls No 1 S. I. SUGAR

10 Tons No 2 do do in Bags

200 bbls S. I. MOLASSES

100 Cases Heavy GOLDEN SYRUP

20 Cases P. & M.'s YEAST POWDER

50 chests U. S. TEA

COFFEE—Rio, Java and Kona

BUTTER—Oregon and Latham

CURRANTS—In tin, boxes and bbls

LIVERPOOL SALT—Fine and Coarse

CANDLES—Price's, Taylor's & German

SOAP—Castile, California and Victoria

LOBSTERS

OYSTERS

TOMATOES

PEACHES

PINE-APPLE

TUBEROY

CHICKEN, &c., &c.

200 cases SWEET OIL, Piagnoli & Poesel File

30 cases SARDINES, halves and quarters

MATCHES—Polak's, California and Wax Vests

FRENCH PRESERVES.

FRENCH VINEGAR

50 kgs Oregon and Eastern DRIED APPLES

California and Eastern Cheese

Pickles,

Pie Fruits,

Oatmeal,

Corameal,

Split Peas,

Pearl Barley

Lard,

And a general assortment of CASE GOODS.

LIQUOR IN BULK.

ALASKA GODFINN, very weak

10 TONS NO. 1 SEED WHEAT.

FLOUR—EXTRA & SUPERFINE.

&c. &c. &c.

JULES RUEFF, Wharf Street.

BEACON HILL HOTEL.

THIS BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED

Villa Hotel on the

BEACON HILL RACE COURSE

And SEA SHORES OF

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND,

is now OPEN as a First-Class Hotel for the reception of

Guests and the Travelling Public generally.

Attached to the Hotel is a large and elegantly furnished

HALL, with a First-Class Piano for the accommodation of

Parties, Balls, Picnics and General Amusements.

THE TABLE

Will be furnished with the best of Wines, and the BAR,

with the finest Wines, Liquor, Claret, &c.

Good Stabling and Carriage Houses are on the premises.

THE SUBROUNTING BOKERY is the most beautiful

on the Pacific Slope. As a Summer Resort for Families it

cannot be excelled.

Parties from abroad, particularly invalids desirous of

pure Air, Pleasant Society and Comfort combined, will

find everything prepared for their comfort and pleasure.

The Hotel has been leased for a term of years by the

undersigned.

JOHN J. MURPHY, Proprietor.

Victoria, B. C., April 13, 1870.

THE VALUE OF ADVERTISING.

A. H. FRANCIS

HAS REMOVED TO THE DOORS ABOVE

his old stand on Fort Street, two doors from Douglas

Street, where his friends and customers will find him at

all times ready to accommodate them with the necessary

Having made arrangements to keep a constant supply of

FLOUR, GRAIN, BEANS, LARD,

BACON, BUTTER, LARD, &c. &c.

GROCERIES, &c. &c. &c.

I flatter myself that purchasers will find it to their ad-

vantage to give me a call.

25. GRAIN YARD, B. C., at Wharf Prices.

APRIL

JOHN WEILER,

UPHOLSTERER AND PAPERHANGER,

FORT STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND O