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Nearly eight years ago, when the excitement caused by the commencement of hostilities between the Northern and Southern States was at its height, and when both sections were arming and sending great bodies of men forth to engage in fratricidal strife, there appeared one day at the office of the Governor of the loyal State of Illinois an unassuming little man, poorly clad in a suit of homespun, who solicited from the State an appointment as adjutant of one of the many regiments then forming. The little man's business was that of a tanner. He was unknown to anyone about the Governor's office and he had to sit some days in the ante-room among a crowd of applicants before an audience could be obtained; and when, after several days of anxious waiting a negative answer was returned to his application, he was on the point of returning to his home and avocations, when

who was a friend of the Executive of the State. This gentleman conversed with the stranger and found him intelligent, and learned that notwithstanding his then humble pursuit he was a graduate of the National Military College at West Point, that he had "done the State some service" in Mexico and Oregon; and that seven years before the outbreak of the Southern rebellion he had retired from the army under a cloud of censure from his superior officer. All the influence the tanner's new found friend could bring to bear in favor of his protégé was exerted, the coveted commission was handed him, and he was assigned the task of drilling raw recruits. A few weeks spent in drilling convinced the officers with whom he was constantly brought in contact that the little adjutant possessed a knowledge of military affairs that eclipsed their own attainments, and soon an order came assigning him to the command of a regiment. From that period his career was a series of brilliant successes over an enemy against whom the most experienced officers of the Republic had in vain been sent. The first great victories of the North were gained where he commanded. Wherever the little tanner went a defeat for the Southerners was sure to ensue. Forts and cities capitulated, and great armies in open field were overthrown and routed. Everywhere opposition was overcome, and finally the hero, called to the command of all the forces of the United States, crushed the rebellion with a few well-timed blows and the war was ended. Grateful for his eminent services in restoring peace to a distracted land, his fellow countrymen have raised him to the highest position within their gift, and to-day the man who eight years ago was refused an appointment as adjutant takes his seat as First Citizen of the Republic. The rise of Napoleon I. was not more remarkable or rapid than that of Gen. Grant. Neither man owed anything to birth or family. Utterly unknown before great national exigencies demanded a leader, by the sheer weight of intellect and ability they reached at a bound an eminence that ordinary men under the most favorable concatenation of circumstances would have required a lifetime to attain. Like Bonaparte, Grant is ambitious; but his ambition appears to be of a more laudable

character than that which impelled his great compeer to strangle the liberties of a nation and place her bound and bleeding at his feet. Grant's avowed purpose in accepting the office of President is to tranquillize the country and harmonize the conflicting elements of its population, and far as his acts speak for him, the world is bound to accept this avowal. There is just one danger, however, that thoughtful Americans profess to see in elevating a military chieftain to be the political head of the nation: They fear that, carried away by the lust of power—which all military men experience to a greater or lesser degree—he may be reluctant to relinquish the reins of office to a successor, and, relying upon his immense popularity, and the support of the army, he will attempt to establish a military despotism upon the ruins of the Republic. These fears appear to us chimerical. In our opinion there is much greater reason to fear that he will attempt to inaugurate a vigorous foreign policy which would involve the United States in an expensive contest with a country from which it has received some real or fancied injury. The Alabama claims would furnish a good pretext for a "little unpleasantness" with Great Britain, and the people, drawn from the consideration of their internal affairs by the greater danger threatening them from without, might again unite, not only in name, but in fact. The only obstacle that really exists to a foreign war is the immense debt with which the Americans are saddled, and which is increasing at the rate of \$11,000,000 per month; but even were there no deficit to warn the Americans against incurring increased expenditure, in the event of a war with a nation so powerful and compact as Great Britain, the fall of the little tanner would be as rapid as his rise has been brilliant.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL YESTERDAY.—Dr Helmecken gave notice that he would present a petition signed by Messrs. Hayward & Co. that the duty be taken off glass; also that he would move that the report of the Committee appointed on the Drawbacks Bill be sent to the Governor in order that its provisions may be carried out. The Supplemental Supply Bill, 1856-7, the St. Andrew's Church Incorporation Bill, and the Companies Bill were each read a third time and passed. Dr. Helmecken moved, That the interest of the Colony demands, and it would be wise on the part of the Government to ordain, that the Customs Duties upon articles in which a trade can be carried on with foreign parts, should be very materially reduced at the earliest possible period. A lengthy debate ensued, resulting in the resolution being carried, 9 to 3. The Attorney General introduced a Bill to amend certain portions of the County Court Ordinance, 1857; the Bill was read a first time. Dr. Helmecken introduced a Bill to regulate the custody and disposition of fees paid into the Courts of the Colony; after some little discussion of the subject the Attorney General and Colonial Secretary explained the position, and the Bill was withdrawn. Dr. Helmecken moved, That in the opinion of this Council it would be advantageous to transfer by a proper Deed of Trust, Beacon Hill Park to the Municipal Corporation of the city of Victoria for the use of the Public. The question was debated for some time, and on a vote being taken the resolution was lost; ayes 3, noes 9. The Council then adjourned till 1 p. m. to-day.

THE GOOD TEMPLAR'S SOIREE.—In our hurried notice of the Good Templars' Soiree, on Tuesday evening, several omissions occurred. During the evening a very able and impressive address upon the beauties and benefits of temperance was delivered by Rev. Mr. Ross. A trio, by Mr. J. E. McMillan of the News, and his accomplished young daughters, was beautifully and effectively rendered and received an enthusiastic encore. A song by Mr. D. McFadden was admirably done, and was honored with an encore. Mr. A. F. Keyser sang a sweet ballad in good taste, and when called out gave "Over the Hills, Mary." A duet on the flute by the Messrs. Leigh, was also encored. The remainder of the evening was occupied with recitations, songs and dialogues, most of which possessed merit. During the intermission, a P. W. C. T. jewel was presented to D. McFadden, L. D., who is about to take his departure from the Colony.

AGAIN REMANDED.—Allred Waterhouse has been again remanded for three days at the Police Court. All efforts of the Police to ascertain the antecedents of this mysterious man have failed.

THE WHALING ADVENTURERS' EXPEDITION.—The steamer Emma, with Capt. Hoy's party of whale fishers, left yesterday afternoon for Barclay Sound, there to commence operations. The expedition is provided with two whale-boats, six guns, and a plentiful supply of bombs and hooks of the most approved style. A rendezvous will be established at the West Coast, reports several schocky of whales spouting in the vicinity, and we expect soon to learn that Capt. Hoy's party has succeeded in striking oil worth 50 cents per gallon.

SANITARY.—We would direct the attention of the Municipal authorities to the filthy condition of several cabins on the line of the ravine, and to the festering masses of corruption that underlie their floors. These places have not been cleaned since their late occupants were carried off by the pestilence last fall, and regard for the public health demands that the greatest care should be taken to prevent its return by purifying the breeding-places of the disease in the locality we have named.

BEACON HILL PARK.—The Mayor and Council, accompanied by Messrs. Macdonald, Brodric, Burnaby, Bishop and Green, of the Citizens' Committee, proceeded to Government House yesterday, as per appointment, where they were pleased to learn that his Excellency the Governor was too indisposed to receive them. The interview was postponed until to-day at 12, m. Governor Seymour's indisposition is not, we are glad to learn, of a serious character.

It is reported that Mr. Gladstone, by way of reprisal, for the appointment of Fenian Head Centre, Savage, as American consul at Leeds, has appointed Judah P. Benjamin, Ex-Secretary of War to the Confederate States, to some sort of diplomatic agency at Washington. The United States would have no reason to complain if such an appointment were made; but we do not think that Mr. Gladstone will follow the bad example of Mr. Seward in this respect.

COUNTERFEIT GREENBACKS.—Greenbacks of the denomination of fifty dollars have been imitated by skillful forgeries in such a successful manner that the U. S. Government have called them all in. Persons having fifty dollar greenbacks in their possession can obtain the value of them in smaller bills by applying at the sub-Treasurer's office in San Francisco.

EXECUTIONS.—His Excellency the Governor has declined to interfere in the case of Kakoo and Harry, convicted of murder at the last Assizes, and the law will be allowed to take its course. Warrants have been issued for the execution of both men. Kakoo will be hanged at Nanaimo next Friday, and Harry at Victoria to-morrow at 7 a. m.

THE POST SOUND STEAMER.—The Eliza Anderson got off at 12 o'clock yesterday with 44 passengers and of moderate freight. The Wilson G. Hunt sailed two hours later, having on board 65 passengers and a small freight. The rates of passage were low, almost any sum in coin securing accommodations on either boat.

THE ACTIVE returned from the Sound and Nanaimo yesterday afternoon at 4 1/2 o'clock, bringing two passengers and 553 tons of coal from Nanaimo. She will await the arrival of the Gussie Telfair from San Francisco before taking her departure for San Francisco.

NAVAL.—H. M. S. Sparrowhawk, with Admiral Hastings on board, sailed for Bute Inlet on Tuesday. H. M. S. Chanticleer, sailed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for the Coast of Mexico.

A SQUAW dropped dead on Johnson street yesterday morning. That she was tripped and fell and then lay until she was suffocated. The old, old story—whiskey.

THREE or four ships are expected to arrive here hourly from San Francisco, to load with lumber at Barrard Inlet.

FULLY DUE.—The fine British bark Ocerops, from Liverpool.

A FRENCH lady, Mlle. Marie de Gentilles, having recently published a book containing the history of women and the extravagance of their dress, has been rewarded by a letter from the Pope highly approving of the work, wishing the author the utmost success in the mission she has undertaken, and bestowing upon her his paternal blessing as a gauge of that success. In his 11th Pius IX. recalls the fact that in October last he felt compelled to say a few words on the same subject to the people of Rome. The substance of his present remarks is that women who spend too much thought upon dress have none left for religion or family duties. In conclusion he says that if wives wish to gain the esteem and affection of their husbands they do not need costly and splendid toilettes, but have only to cultivate their hearts and minds.

Proposed Bridge over the Channel. Many vast engineering feats have occupied attention during the last fifteen years; one of the most daring is that now projected for the purpose of overcoming the obstacles that nature has placed in the way of direct railway communication between the two most important cities of Western Europe, viz., London and Paris. The proposed bridge is to be a suspension bridge, and will be supported by two principal piers of the Channel, one near the principal cities of the Channel, and the other near the principal cities of the English coast, near to the Shakespeare Cliff, Dover, at an altitude of 360 feet above the sea, and will terminate on the French coast at an equally lofty hill, known as Cap Blanc Nez, at a short distance from Calais. M. Boute, who has the honor of the project, has avoided the enormous expense and artificial islets in the middle of the Channel, by carrying his bridge across nine piers of cast iron of unusual dimensions, the bases of which are put together and bolted on the shore, and floated to the positions they are intended to occupy by means of large sheet iron buoys, one of which, situated directly in the centre of the structure, is to be acted upon by a powerful screw, by means of which the huge base can be gradually lowered until the screw pier, upon which it is to stand, touches the bottom or bed of the sea, which has been ascertained to consist of solid chalk, into which the pier-screws are then turned. This method of binding the pier firmly to the bottom so serves as a means of rectifying the levels if necessary.

The soundings in line of the proposed bridge show a maximum depth of 157 feet. The top of the base will be just above the level of the sea when the feet are screwed to the bottom, and upon this the upper portions are to be erected, above water, piece by piece, in the usual manner. Except the centre pier, all the piers at their foundations measure 130 yards in width and 57 in length, diminishing upwards, and forming at the summit a square of 66 yards on each side. The centre pier will be half as large again as the others. In addition to their own weight of 2500 tons each, these piers will have to support an arch of 3,282 yards in length, weighing about 14,000 tons. To guard against the destructive action of the sea water, the submerged parts and those likely to be affected will be covered with a solution of gutta-percha or some other covering, suitable for their protection. Between the abutment on the shore and the first large pier, five temporary piers are placed at equal distances in six lengths, of 550 yards each. This done, there are stretched in parallel lines 31 wire cables, two metres (i. e. two yards six inches) apart. They are connected and bound together by ties made of smaller cables which interlace the large ones, and hold each in its place. The whole fabric of cables is covered by a wooden flooring, a guard is fixed on each side, and there at once obtained a service bridge, upon which scaffolding is erected to support the beams of the bridge during their construction, the scaffolding being always of sufficient height above the sea to allow the largest vessel to pass under it. The beam of the bridge itself (in which the originality of the project mainly consists) is composed of a series of 120 cables of iron wire two inches in diameter, of which the number gradually diminishes to the middle, where there are but thirty stretched horizontally along the line of the bridge at a distance of 20 inches, one above the other, connected every 22 yards, first by perpendicular cables fixed vertically, and then by strong iron trusses also placed vertically. Each truss seen laterally presents the appearance of a vast net, the rectangular meshes of which are 20 inches square.

Upon the vertical transoms rise small metal arches intended to support the planking of roadway of the bridge. Thus, M. Boute obtains rigidity, making the meshes of the truss a complete web. The interlacing longitudinal cables by others less bulky, woven in the form of a jessing, and the use of vertical transoms, augment the rigidity of each, and consequently that of the beam itself. On the other hand, this divides indefinitely the effect of weight upon it, and weakens, to a certain extent, its effect before the lower parts of the beam are bent under the influence of a passing pressure. Five trusses of this sort, each 3,282 yards in length, fixed at a distance of 11 yards apart transversely to the bridge, are now propped strongly against each other, and constituting together the body of the work. The width of the roadway is thus brought to 57 yards. At the piers the longitudinal trusses measure 66 yards in height, but 17 yards only in the middle of the length, without reckoning the height of the parapet, which would be 14 feet. The beams thus have the form of an elliptical arch of 3,282 yards in span; but, to augment the stability of the work, the author raises the central point of each truss by giving an inclination of 6 in 1,000 to the two sides. The beams or open trusses of M. Boute are stated to offer a considerable resistance, possess a perfect rigidity, and are of very light weight as compared with their enormous length and bearing power. It is stated that they are estimated to support 24 trains fully loaded, meeting together in the middle between any two piers, and that the weight of the erection

is 36 times greater than the maximum force of tempestuous winds, which would therefore be powerless to shake its ponderous mass. M. Boute estimates the cost of the undertaking at less than eight millions sterling, and expects that it would be finished in three years. A company has been formed in France (half the capital of which is being subscribed in Holland) for the purpose of

Low Wages and Cheap Living in Germany. (Berlin Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.) One problem in the state of things here puzzles me completely. It is this: How do the working classes live at all on the wages they get? Take, into account the German talent for economy, and the undoubted fact that the foreigners pay more for the same articles than the natives do, and it still remains a great mystery. Look at the wages they get. There is the chambermaid who takes care of my room; she is hard at work in this house, from early to late; gets, with food and room, but not with washing, a sum equal to \$1.70 in gold a month! Up and down these long flights of stone stairs she goes continually; she says "I keep all the time one pair of shoes on my feet and at the shoemakers." Every pith of water must be brought from a pump on the other side of the square. She has the afternoon of every third Sunday for a holiday. And clothes, shoes, and every necessity of life beyond mere food and shelter, must come out of twenty-one dollars a year! And she dresses tidily, wears a cheerful face, and has as merry a laugh as ever I heard. Or take this case of a waiter at a good restaurant; his wages are his meals at the saloon and \$4.20 (in gold) a month, two-thirds of which he must pay for lodgings. Seventeen dollars a year to keep a man in clothing, and all personal expenses! As for gratuities from customers, they are a mere trifle, and most probably go into a common stock with those of the other waiter, so that special acquiescence avail him almost nothing. Leaving all results aside, is it likely he can afford the luxury of a family? You ask, how does he live himself? That is just the problem I cannot solve. But he does live and stands ready to serve you, civil, baddy, week days and Sunday, month after month.

Take the case of musicians. I go often to a concert given every evening at a restaurant. These concerts are well worthy of a full description, and I hope sometime to describe them, for to an American they are unique. But, for the present, as to the musician's pay, there is a band of more than twenty pieces, and their music, to describe it no further, is equal to the best orchestral music one hears from the best large band of Boston and New York at a first-class concert. The performers receive all the admission fees, and the proprietor of the saloon makes his profit from his own sales. The average attendance during a whole evening is perhaps sixty; the admission fee about seven cents. Perhaps twenty cents a night at the outside, are the wages of a first-class musician! The orchestra at the theatre and opera here (they form one establishment) is a very large and very fine one. This theatre, by the way, has a reputation throughout Europe; it is maintained by the Government, which pays it an annual subsidy, in addition to the receipts from entrance fees at a high rate, of 150,000 thalers—about equal to as many dollars in our paper currency. The leader of the orchestra in this grand establishment gets about six hundred thalers a year. Evidently the rank and file of the performers under him receive at most but small wages. Yet among them are men who perform for nothing, and regularly all the time for nothing, year after year, that they may at last succeed to a starling place when their turn comes and a vacancy occurs.

THE BOURBONS.—All the living members of this family are descended from Louis XIII. of France, who had two sons—Louis XIV. and Philip, Duke of Orleans (the latter is now represented by Louis Philippe, Count of Paris, who claims the crown of France.) Louis XIV. married the eldest sister and heiress of Charles II. of Spain, and had an only son, who died before him, leaving three sons—the first was Louis, Duke of Dargundy, who was the father of Louis XV., and is now represented by Count de Chambord, who claims the crown of France as Henry V.; the second, Philip V. of Spain, in right of his grandmother, married twice; his second wife being heiress to the Duchy of Parma, and left five sons—the three eldest, Louis, Ferdinand VI. and Charles III., were successively Kings of Spain, and the fourth was, in right of his mother, Duke of Parma, and is now represented by Robert of Parma. Charles III. left five sons, viz.: Charles IV. of Spain, Ferdinand I. of Naples, Gabriel, Anthony, and Francis. Ferdinand of Naples is now represented by Francis II. Charles IV. of Spain married Louise of Parma, his cousin, and left three sons, viz.: Ferdinand VII., the father of Isabella II.; Don Carlos, who claimed the throne as heir male of his brother Ferdinand, and Francisco, Don Carlos left three sons—1st, Carlos, Count of Montemolfe, who died three or four years ago without issue; 2nd, Don John, the father of the present claimant, and two other sons; and 3rd, Don Ferdinand. The third son of Charles IV., Don Francisco, left a large family, and his eldest son is the husband of Isabella II. It will be thus seen that the eldest, or French branch, is represented by the Counts de Chambord; the second, or Spanish, by the Count de Montemolfe; the third, or Neapolitan, by Francis II.; the fourth, or Parmesan, by Robert, Duke of Parma; and the fifth, or junior French, by the Count of Paris.

Saturday, March 6, 1869

The miners in Cariboo entertain a dislike to companies; they regard these bodies as boys regard policemen, as something to be abused and tripped up as often as opportunity offers. Why this should be, defies our most careful observation to find out. If these companies absolutely impoverished the country by abstracting its wealth, and that at a smaller expense than the miners themselves, it would certainly give some show of reason for such aversion; but the reverse is the case; it has been notoriously the fate of companies to sink large sums of money, which have generally resulted in a partial or entire loss. What was the result of the Antler Creek Flume Com. ny? The loss of \$150,000 for the pleasure of making so many yards of flume and of discovering, for the miners that came after them, a great number of surface claims. What became of the Artesian Company? they expended \$100,000, which will only benefit those who succeeded them, in pointing out the proper mode of prospecting the meadows. The fate of other companies in Cariboo is too well known to need any details from us; suffice it to say that these companies have expended enormous sums of money on their several schemes, which the most successful of them will never repay. And why is this? It is simply because companies can never prospect as economically as individual miners, and that the name 'Company' conveys something to the miner's ears equivalent to 'public property,' and the more he gets of its good things to his side of the dish the better. In fact, there seems to be something about a company that arouses in the miner that spirit of mischief that makes ordinary well-intentioned people shout and clap their hands on the appearance of an excited dog, with a tin can tied to its caudal appendage. Now, this is bad philosophy; they should rather hail the advent to Cariboo of Companies so long as they are possessed of a good round sum as a capital, for the miners may be perfectly sure that the lion's share of that capital will fall to themselves. The foregoing occurred to us in reading the report of a public meeting at William Creek, where opinions were expressed in opposition to "such monopolies," when discussing the subject of a grant to some well meaning gentlemen who propose to spend their money in prospecting the Meadows for our miners. It appears that the Company, whoever they are, desire to secure a grant of five miles of swamp at the foot of William Creek, under the impression that they have an awful big thing. This may or may not be the case, but if they wanted twenty miles, and gave satisfactory proof that sufficient money would be forthcoming for properly exploring the ground, we should say, let them have it by all means. There is only one objection that floats across our mind, and that is more sentimental than otherwise; it is this: There are many poor fellows still in Cariboo who expended all they possessed at the time, many months of hard labor, and involved themselves in debt, from which some of them have not been able to free themselves to this day. These men we should like to see considered in such a grant; we would like to hear that the patient endurance and indomitable courage of these hardy fellows should at last be rewarded. But in any event—whether the grant be of the extent asked or smaller—the miners must benefit by the presence among them of a large amount of money devoted to the working of the Meadows. The profit of the enterprise is assured. The ground is known to be the richest in the Colony, yet it cannot be worked without the outlay of capital which can only be obtained from Victoria. To draw out this capital, solid, substantial inducements must be held out to its holders, and the action of the miners in disapproving of the grant, smacks strongly of a dog-in-the-manger policy. Unable or unwilling to enter upon and enjoy the field themselves, they recommend the government to offer terms to the Company which we greatly fear the Company will decline, and thus another great beneficial scheme will be knocked on the head. To the liberal character of her mining laws and the encouragement given to foreign capital is California indebted for her prosperity to day; and British Columbia can never be other than she is until the narrow, contracted ideas that have too long swayed her counsels are swept away, and a fresh start has been made upon a new and more liberal basis.

Monday, March 1
AMATEUR NAVAL THEATRICALS.—"Laugh and grow fat," is an axiom that has passed into very general use and observance of late; and if it be true that the excitement of one's cabinatory organs adds to the obesity, the audience at the Theatre on Saturday evening must shortly experience a considerable addition to their weight avoirdupois. The performance—which was under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, Admiral and Mrs Hastings, and the Captains and Officers of H. M. Ships—was numerously attended. Two farces and the ever-favorite burlesque opera of "Bombastes Furioso," were carried through in a style that reflects the highest credit upon the amateurs. The curtain rose upon the farce of "A Suit of Tweeds." The parts were sustained by Lieut. Wright, Mr. Janney, Mr. Wright, Mr. Parrie, Mr. Logan, Mr. White and Mr. Stock. Lieut. Wright as Lionel Loafall was rather too demonstrative. His elocution, however, is excellent, and he was perfectly self-possessed. Mr. Logan's Dick Wursal, at times, was really splendid—the provincial idioms and the hearty, generous manner of a rollicking countryman, being well portrayed; but once or twice, he seemed to forget his assumed character and became too natural both in manner and tone. Dr. Bonasses Barter was represented by Mr. Walker, who, though rather too fussy, in his conception of the role, was quite successful. Mr. Janney as Dolphus, and Mr. Parrie as Balliff and Porter, gave immense satisfaction; while the bewitching appearance of Mr. White as Caroline, and Mr. Stock as Susan, was generally acknowledged. They were the "belles of the evening," and had they been the genuine instead of the spurious article, could scarcely have escaped from the Theatre with less than half-a-dozen offers. When the curtain fell, a vigorous encore was acknowledged by the actors. "Bombastes Furioso," (edition of 1869) followed and proved most successful. The character of King Artaxomachus was taken by Mr. Brodie, a gentleman who has so frequently drawn forth public opinions for his excellent personations that anything we might say in his praise would be superfluous. Mr. Dickens appeared as Destiffina and succeeded without an apparent effort in producing a sensation. Both Mr. Brodie and Mr. Dickens are original and infimitable in their styles; and are at all times eminently successful in producing a favorable effect upon their audience. Lt. Wright as Furbos did remarkably well, and so did Mr. White in the role of Bombastes. The local "hite" were delivered with telling effect, and yet there was no allusion that could be deemed offensive to the most sensitive mind. The songs were admirably done. The farce of "The Steeple Chase" concluded the performance. During the progress of this piece the audience were kept in a continuous roar of laughter by the eccentricities of Messrs. Dickens, Brodie, Walker, Stock, Ashington, Berkeley, Janney and Logan, who at the close received a flattering mark of popular appreciation in the tremendous applause that burst forth. The orchestra, under Herr Gunther, Bandmaster of H.M.S. Zealous, discoursed exquisite strains during the evening and came in for their share of applause. The entertainment concluded with the National Anthem, the assemblage rising to their feet and remaining uncovered during its performance.

SHEEP FOR ALASKA.—The extinction of fur-bearing animals at Alaska has impressed the United States government so strongly with the fear that that worthless territory may lose the only recommendation that it ever possessed, that they are now enacting laws as stringent as the game laws in England, to preserve the few remaining creatures whose pelts are worth the trouble of looking after. As there is some doubt, however, that the few unfortunate quadrupeds that foolishly continue to expose themselves to the danger of being caught or killed in so inhospitable a climate, may give out, they are sending some sheep by the bark Cyane in order, if possible, to catch the eyes of the few exiles that inhabit that horrible country with the view of some fourfooted beast. What a pity they did not apply to the Legislative Council here, as they might have arranged for a supply of panthers and wolves, the most fitting animals for such a "jumping-off place" as Alaska.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—A small shipment of potter from Victoria was seized on board the Active in Columbia River, on her last trip over, the complaint being that it was not contained in packages of not less than six dozen bottles. Preparations were also made to seize the ship, which had nearly been accomplished, when the wisecracks attached to the Custom house discovered that the section of the law regarding quantity was repealed last year, and that potter and ale may be imported into the United States in any quantity. The potter was released and the Active was not seized.

THE ROAD ACT.—In amending the Road Bill, on Friday, Victoria City was included in its provisions. Each adult householder will be required to pay \$2 each year towards the improvement of the streets, the amount thus raised being placed in the hands of the Municipal Council for expenditure.

THE SHANGHAI CASE.—John Costello, a rough diamond, put in an appearance before Mr Pemberton on Saturday, in answer to a charge of assaulting one Wm. Sterling. Costello proved that he intereared to prevent a seaman who was in a helpless state of intoxication, when a fight ensued and the case against him was dismissed. Sterling, the gentleman accused of Shanghaiing profligities, was then accused of assaulting Costello, convicted, and fined \$10.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—FRIDAY EVENING. The Council sat until 11 p.m. Thirty clauses of the Loan and Investment Bill were passed. The measure was vigorously attacked by the hon. Attorney General, who failed, however, to carry his motions. The Victoria Water Supply Bill, (which, strange to say, was not introduced by a city member,) was laid over, the hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works promising to make the question of water supply a government measure. It is understood that the new bill will place the supply in the hands of a company who will be guaranteed by the Colonial Government a certain per cent. profit on the investment.

Mining.—At present the water in the Fraser is at a lower stage than it has been for several years previous, and a number of parties, in consequence, are out prospecting. A good prospect was obtained last week on Saw-mill rifle, a short distance below Yale and several parties have commenced washing with rockers. We also hear of several companies making good wages at several points in the canon. About twenty Chinamen started out, about the middle of the week, to prospect along the river.—Yale Examiner.

THE CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—Alfred Waterhouse was brought before the Police Magistrate on Saturday upon a remand charging him with attempting to enter Mrs. Nias' house at Beacon Hill. A brother of the accused appeared as a witness in behalf of his relative, but his statements were far from satisfactory. All efforts of the police to obtain information as to the antecedents of Waterhouse, or how or where he realized his money, have proved unavailing. He stands remanded for three days.

THE NEW UPPER RIVER STEAMBOAT.—Mr. G. B. Wright has gone to the mainland for the purpose of removing the machinery from the steamer Prince of Wales and placing it in the new steamer Victoria, the hull of which was constructed last summer by the late Mr. J. W. Trahey of this city.

THE SIR JAMES DOUGLAS returned from Comox, Nanaimo, and way ports, on Saturday evening, with about 20 passengers, 13 head of live stock and a quantity of produce, 10,000 tons of coal lie ready for shipment at Nanaimo. The accumulation is owing to the scarcity of shipping.

THE BARK DELAWARE.—It turns out, upon close examination, that the injuries sustained by this bark are not of a serious character. The vessel will be towed to Burrard Inlet in the course of a few days, where she will be placed in a thorough state of repair.

THE STEAMER Enterprise arrived on Saturday evening, bringing Cariboo dates to the 26th ult. The number of passengers was 30. The news, which is not important, will be found in another column.

A TELEGRAM received on Saturday announced the arrival at San Francisco from New York of Capt. Thos. Wright.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—It is difficult to determine what is the more trying to health, intense cold or excessive heat, though everybody knows that sudden transitions from the one to the other, even with disease, which may in most instances be stayed off by an early resort to those purifying, regulating, and strengthening Pills. This well known and highly esteemed medicine affords a safe and easy remedy for almost every constitutional wrong which climate, changes, or dietetic errors can engender, and effectually removes any weakness self-indulgent habits may have induced. In all conditions of the system bordering on dis-ease, and in all cases of indigestion, and rheumatism, Holloway's Pills will prove especially serviceable in begueting a vivacity appreciated by both sound and sick.

Victoria Nursery & Seed Establishment.
MITCHELL & JOHNSTON
Offer for sale a full assortment of
New Seeds for the Farm and Garden,
The bulk grown by themselves and harvested in prime condition.
The stock of Grasses, Clovers, Lucerne, Trefoil, Turnips, Rape, Mangolds, Carrots, &c., is the most complete, choice and extensive ever offered in this Colony.
Of Garden and Vegetable Seeds, the selection [including all the best kinds in cultivation] is unrivalled, and of
FLOWER SEEDS
Only the most beautiful kinds have been grown.
Just received per "Prince of Wales,"
Garden Ironmongery, Saynor's Cutlery, Iron Hand-Lights, Flower Pots, &c.
Printed Catalogues to be had at the SEED STORE, Occidental Buildings, Fort street, or at NURSERY GROUNDS, Fort street. ja28 3md&w



Many years ago, the writer of these lines and an invalid physician, while visiting the Island of St. Croix for their health, experienced and witnessed many surprising and beneficial effects of the Bunn there produced upon many of the invalids who were (like ourselves) seeking health; and, upon inquiry and investigation, obtained a full history of its medicinal virtues. He was delighted and surprised, and after his own recovery, which soon occurred, determined, if possible, to procure the sole right to manufacture and sell it in the United States.

The result of his labors was a glorious success for himself and suffering humanity, for the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS was thus made known to the world. PLANTATION BITTERS being an article of real merit, founded upon new principles, and relying wholly upon the vegetable world for its medicinal effects, worked a rapid revolution in the history of medicine, and became as a household word all over the civilized world. The celebrated S. T.—1860—X. was a talisman of health, and the demand for the PLANTATION BITTERS soon far exceeded the abilities of the proprietors to supply. Notwithstanding the large importation of St. Croix Bunn, made expressly for the compounding of these Bitters, the quantity was inadequate. It therefore became necessary that arrangements upon an extensive scale abroad should at once be made, and an agent was dispatched to St. Thomas for that purpose. He was fortunate in securing and leasing several plantations on some of the largest and most productive estates on the island. Houses, stills and presses were erected as if by magic, which utterly astonished the natives. The services of experienced men and natives of the island were procured, and very soon the proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS were in a position to supply their laboratory with all the perfectly pure St. Croix Bunn needed in manufacturing the GREAT DYSEPTIC TONIC AND INVIGORATOR. The above cut represents the natives crushing the sugar-cane and otherwise preparing it for the stills and presses. As an antidote to Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Malarious Fevers, Dyspepsia, and all other kindred diseases, the use of the PLANTATION BITTERS is unsurpassed in the history of the world. Over five million bottles are disposed of annually. They are adapted to old and young, male and female. They are agreeable in taste, and always produce an immediate beneficial result.

INSURANCE AGENCY.
MARINE—Pacific Insurance Company, San Francisco.
FIRE—Imperial Insurance Company, London.
LIFE—City of Glasgow Assurance Company, Glasgow.
For Rates of Premium, apply to
J. ROBERTSON STEWART, Agent.
Wharf street, Victoria, B. C., 1868. ocl3 d&w ly

BY ROYAL COMMAND
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEELE PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

THE SEED STORE, YATES STREET.
Springfield Nursery,
James' Bay Nursery,
VICTORIA, V.I.
JAY & BALES
In consequence of the increasing demand for their Seeds, and in order to retain the confidence of their customers, have grown expressly for this Market and have now on hand
THE LARGEST, MOST RELIABLE AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF
Colonial-raised Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds
Ever offered on this Coast.
Special attention is called to their various GRASS AND OTHER FARM SEEDS, which are now, and for the first time in this Colony, Guaranteed of Home Growth.
A SPECIAL PRIZE was awarded them at Yale, and Honorary Certificate at Victoria Agricultural Shows of 1868 for samples of the above.
J. & B. have on the way from Europe, overland, many Useful and Ornamental Novelties for amateur and professional Gardeners.
FRUIT TREES AND BUSHES, Garden and House Plants, Bulbs and other Nursery Stock securely packed for travel.
Catalogues at the Store and Nurseries, as usual.

Legislative
Wednesday,
Present Hons. Helme-
on, Bushby, Crease, W.
Drake, Robson, Ha-
Trutch, Walkem, H.
O'Reilly, (arral), Da-
iding).
NOTICE OF
Hon. Helmecken—To
the Governor recomen-
on articles of export lik-
to foreign parts be-
Hon. Holbrook—To
to a labor ex-
Hon. Robson—To in-
Water Works Bill.
Hon. Helmecken—To
the discovery of the best
Cowhain.
The School Bill was re-
passed.
FOREIGN CERY
Hon. Helmecken move
address be presented to
Governor praying that
present system of de-
from Foreign Customs B-
passed. He brought in
that, should the Drawbe-
and, the resolution would
be passed with the
After some little discus-
that the resolution be po-
CONSOLIDATION OF
Hon. Ring moved that
respectfully requested to
to revise and consolidate
Colony. He anticipates
the Laws were very con-
were an inchoate mass,
needed for such reform
circumstances it was too
such an important m-
Hon. Wood—There v-
of the Laws that require
the consolidation would
a measure on the poss-
Judiciary.
Hon. Robson supporte-
The resolution was ca-
court v-
Hon. Helmecken make
the correspondence relat-
of the Chief Justice of
to certain portions
Bankruptcy Court. He
that the information on
resolution was not in a
the Government. The
to the returns, and the
had taken place, in order
conclusion on the subject
the demand had been in-
paid; when the Council
they would be able to d-
proceedings were neces-
The motion was agree-
Hon. Walkem intro-
Ordinances :—
An Ordinance as to th-
in this Colony.
An Ordinance resp-
Bellwin.
Leave was granted.
REPORT ON SUPRE-
Hon. Robson.—The r-
known to hon member
recital of facts which c-
all who had is'eed
interminable debates w-
involved, nothing be-
going over them aga-
appointed to investig-
devoted a great deal
framing of the report
reason for any opposi-
ment, since it was ad-
indeed it was painful
that a speedy solution
be found. The report
by an imaginary bill
fact—a concatenation
adopted.
A discussion ensued
taking the report in
Supreme Court Bill,
Committee, which mo-
subsequently adopted.
SUPREMACY CO-
Hon. Wood in the ch-
Helmecken bel-
in Committee, was th-
and that here, the cla-
lien of which new opin-
by the Select Committ-
aided.
Hon. Trutch insisted
quently so altered in
tely changed in princi-
Hon. Carral—The p-
sent up by the Se-
truths, and truths wou-
Hon. Young maint-
was merely the bill
before them was not a
ly read a first time, an-
from the Select Comm-
report, without altera-
amendments taken on
Hon. Helmecken—A
determined to do as
leave them to do what
bill.
(Here hon. Robe
Helmecken and Hunp-
their seats. Hon. Rin-
time to address the Ho-
reached his seat, the
finned to read the rem-
bill, which were carri-
ed complete. Hon. B-
Hon. Helmecken (to
moved that the report
the Select Committee,
be embodied in the ad-
Hon. Crease propos-
which the report was
the Select Committee.
The following Mess-
were then read : No.
Savings Bill; No.
Health Bill; No. 13,
Bill, 1869; No. 14, a-
Iote Coal Company
No. 15, assent to A

Legislative Council.

Wednesday, Feb. 24th, 1869.

Present Hons. Helmecken, Holbrook, Alston, Bushby, Crease, Wood, Ball, Sanders, Drake, Robson, Hamley, Pemberton, Trutch, Walkem, Humphreys, Ring, O'Reilly, Carral, Davie, Young (presiding).

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Hon. Helmecken—To move an address to the Governor recommending that the duties on articles of export likely to increase the trade to foreign parts be materially reduced.

Hon. Holbrook—To move for the establishment of a labor exchange.

Hon. Robson—To introduce the Victoria Water Works Bill.

Hon. Helmecken—To offer a reward for the discovery of the best route for a road to Cowichan.

The School Bill was read a third time and passed.

FOREIGN CERTIFICATES.

Hon. Helmecken moved that a humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor praying that he will order the present system of demanding certificates from Foreign Customs Houses to be discontinued.

Hon. Ring moved that the Governor be respectfully requested to issue a commission to revise and consolidate the Laws of the Colony.

Hon. Crease thought the time had not arrived for such reforms, and under any circumstances it was too late in the session for such an important measure.

Hon. Wood—There were certainly some of the Laws that required revision, although the consolidation would doubtless depend in measure on the possible change in the judiciary.

Hon. Robson supported the motion. The resolution was carried.

COURT FEES.

Hon. Helmecken asked for the copies of the correspondence relative to the demand of the Chief Justice of Vancouver Island, to retain certain portions of the fees of the Superior Court of Civil Justice, and of the Bankruptcy Court.

Hon. Robson supported the bill. The Municipal Council was fully justified in coming before the Legislative Council to ask for increased power in view of the wretched condition of the streets and lanes in the city, through many of which they could hardly drag a wagon.

Hon. Crease thought they might be satisfied with 1/2 per cent.

Hon. Wood said it was very fine for these gentlemen from a city on the lower Fraser to talk in such a way. He remembered when he was at New Westminster of asking at whose expense the wooden wharf in front of the city was built, and he found it was constructed at the expense of the lot owners at the back of the city, who could have but very remote interest in the construction.

Hon. Holbrook recommended that all possible power should be placed in the hands of the Corporation, as being the proper persons to wield such power, they would lay out the money to the best advantage.

Hon. Carral said the hon. gentleman who had just taken his seat had pronounced the soundest views he had ever heard him utter. The lot owners were the only opponents to the measure; Victoria was the worst paved city on the Pacific.

Hon. Young was sure that the statement as to Victoria being the worst paved city on the Pacific, was not correct; it was, on the contrary, far in advance of some of them. The bill under consideration was essentially a private bill, and he had not heard a single word to show that it was the desire of the people. To put the tax on property was suicidal—it would be swamping the place with taxation.

The committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

REPORT ON SUPREME COURTS BILL.

Hon. Robson—The report was familiarly known to hon. members, it was merely a recital of facts which caused much pain to all who had listened to them. After the interminable debates which these facts had involved, nothing could be gained by going over them again. The Committee appointed to investigate the matter had devoted a great deal of attention to the framing of the report and there was no valid reason for any opposition from the Government, since it was admitted on all hands, indeed it was painfully patent to every one, that a speedy solution of the difficulty must be found. The report was not hitched on to any imaginary bill or thing, it was simply a concatenation of facts—melancholy facts—and he trusted the report would be adopted.

A discussion ensued as to the propriety of taking the report in conjunction with the Supreme Courts Bill, and amendments in Committee, which mode of procedure was subsequently adopted. Committee on the SUPREME COURTS BILL.

Hon. Wood in the chair. Hon. Helmecken bill that the bill, in the Committee, was the reconstructed bill and that hence, the clauses in the old bill in lieu of which new ones were now sent up by the Select Committee, could not be considered.

Hon. Trutch insisted that bills were frequently so altered in Committee as to be entirely changed in principle.

Hon. Carral—The principles in the bill as sent up by the Select Committee, were truths, and truths would live.

Hon. Young maintained that the bill was merely the bill which had been previously before them, and had come to them from the Select Committee attached to the report, without alteration, and with certain amendments tacked on to it.

Hon. Helmecken—As hon. members were determined to do as they liked, he would leave them to do what they pleased with the bill.

(Here Hons. Robson, Drake, Carral, Helmecken and Humphreys, rose and left their seats. Hon. Ring continued for some time to address the House, and when he had resumed his seat, the hon. chairman continued to read the remaining clauses of the bill, which were carried, and the bill reported complete. Hon. Ring only objected.)

Hon. Helmecken (on resuming his seat) moved that the report be referred back to the Select Committee in order that it might be embodied in the address.

Hon. Crease proposed an amendment by which the report was simply referred back to the Select Committee.

The previous motion was then withdrawn. The following Messages from the Governor were then read: No. 11, assent to Bank of Savings Bill; No. 12, assent to Public Health Bill; No. 13, assent to Appropriation Bill, 1869; No. 14, assent to Queen Charlotte Coal Company Registered Office Bill; No. 15, assent to Appointment of Commis-

sioners to take affidavits; No. 16, Comparative Statements of Revenue and Expenditure for 1867, with Bill authorizing supplementary expenditure for 1866-7, which was read a first time.

THE MINERAL LANDS BILL.

was taken up in Committee, hon. Bushby in the Chair. Hon. Robson proposed that Mineral Lands grants (not being coal) should have a defined breadth of 1000 feet or 500 feet on each side of the lode or vein.

Hon. Humphreys objected, as there might be parallel veins within the prescribed breadth.

Hon. Trutch thought that as metes and bounds must be defined in a government grant, acreage would be the best superficial mode of estimating such a claim.

The question was ultimately postponed for further consideration, but the probability is that 200 feet, suggested by the hon. Crease, will be finally fixed as the breadth.

Hon. Helmecken moved that instead of \$10,000 the sum required to be expended in order to entitle explorers of Coal Lands to a free grant of 1000 acres, \$2500 should be substituted, the first sum being far too large.

An irregular and confused debate followed principally connected with the point of order as to the competency of the Committee to amend clauses passed at a previous sitting; during the discussion, the presiding member took the Chair, the propriety of which proceeding was questioned by hon. Robson; it was at last decided to submit the original question to issue to the President, who, after some discussion, reverted to the order of the day.

The Municipal Amendment Ordinance was then taken up in committee, hon. Walkem in the Chair. Hon. Wood said the Corporation had stolen a march on them; the revenue of the city was at present \$6450, and they desired to treble it by the imposition of additional taxes that would give them an enormous revenue. The Municipal Council did not come to them with the consent of their constituents; and he held they had no right to come there without such consent. He was quite sure that that bill could not pass the Legislative Council without considerable alteration; what he would recommend would be to send it down to a select committee, before whom a number of persons might be examined as to the advisability of imposing the additional taxes.

Hon. Robson supported the bill. The Municipal Council was fully justified in coming before the Legislative Council to ask for increased power in view of the wretched condition of the streets and lanes in the city, through many of which they could hardly drag a wagon.

Hon. Crease thought they might be satisfied with 1/2 per cent.

Hon. Wood said it was very fine for these gentlemen from a city on the lower Fraser to talk in such a way. He remembered when he was at New Westminster of asking at whose expense the wooden wharf in front of the city was built, and he found it was constructed at the expense of the lot owners at the back of the city, who could have but very remote interest in the construction.

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Hon. Young was sure that the statement as to Victoria being the worst paved city on the Pacific, was not correct; it was, on the contrary, far in advance of some of them. The bill under consideration was essentially a private bill, and he had not heard a single word to show that it was the desire of the people. To put the tax on property was suicidal—it would be swamping the place with taxation.

The committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The Council then adjourned until 7 p.m.

EVENING SESSION. Wednesday, 7 P.M.

THE CIVIL CASES BILL was read a second time, committed, and reported complete; third reading for Monday.

THE PARTNERSHIP BILL was read a second time, committed, and reported complete.

THE COMPANIES' BILL was postponed till Friday.

THE STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE'S BILL. Read a second time, committed, and reported complete.

THE CATTLE BILL passed through committee and was reported. The Council then adjourned until 1 p.m., on Thursday.

Thursday, Feb. 25th, 1869.

Present—Hons. Ball, Bushby, Crease, Holbrook, Davie, Robson, Helmecken, Humphreys, Carral, Wood, Hamley, O'Reilly, Alston, Ring, Drake, Trutch, Walkem, Pemberton, Sanders, Young (presiding).

Hon. Robson on behalf of the Select Committee on the Supreme Courts Bill, laid the draft of an address to Her Majesty before the Council. Of course it was open to such alteration as the Council might think fit.

Hon. Crease felt much disappointed in the character of the document, he expected much more from a Committee so capable as that in which it had been framed.

It was then agreed to refer the address to a Committee of the Whole for revision.

Hon. Holbrook moved a resolution recommending the Government to make provision for the establishment of a Labor Exchange with an office at New Westminster and another at Victoria. Such an exchange had been established at San Francisco, and he believed if such an establishment was created here it would help those arriving in the Colony, as it would help those arriving here to find employment which would be the best thing to increase our population. If it was under Government supervision it would

very soon be self-supporting. Parties arriving would be informed at such an institution not only of employment, but of the land vacant where they would be glad that that information might be obtained at the Lands and Works Office, but he conceived that if such information could be obtained at an institution, such as he proposed, it would be more readily sought after. There would be some expenses attached to the carrying on of such an office at first, but it would ultimately pay for itself. The fees charged at San Francisco were \$5 or \$2 50 on application, and \$2 50 when the situation was found.

Hon. Robson seconded the resolution, and was glad to support any measure that would assist in settling up the land.

Hon. Trutch—The difficulty unfortunately was, not to find employment, but to find labor; he found it most difficult to procure it even at enormous wages. If there was surplus labor such an office would be well enough, but the reverse was the case.

Hon. Alston thought the arguments offered by the hon. Chief Commissioner in opposing the resolution, were the best arguments in his favor; it would prevent men walking about the streets; if they could go to some place and learn where employment could be obtained.

Hon. Trutch did not believe there was one man in the city who desired employment that could not obtain it within an hour.

Hon. Drake—Such an establishment would interfere with private enterprise; instead of having applicants for labor people had to hunt all over the city for labor.

Hon. Wood thought such an institution good in bringing employer and employed together with more facility; it only extended to Chinamen the good.

Hon. Holbrook—Such an establishment would be in communication with San Francisco, and surplus labor, there would find its way up here in consequence of such information being offered.

The resolution was carried.

VICTORIA WATER BILL.

Hon. Robson introduced the Victoria City Water Works Bill. Hon. Drake seconded. Leave granted and the bill read a first time, second reading ordered for Wednesday next.

ROAD TO COWICHAN.

Hon. Helmecken moved that a sum of money (say \$250) be granted to any one who discovers the best line of road to Cowichan. He approached the subject in much trepidation, as he expected a broad-wisdom from the hon. gentlemen at the head of the table, as the subject had been under consideration many times within the walls, but no practical line of road had been discovered so far. There was a line better than any on the maps, which starts near Peat's house and goes thence by Sooke for a short distance. It was a practicable road throughout and would be a great saving to the Government. The trail already laid out was a mistake.

Hon. Davie had listened earnestly to the remarks of the member from Victoria City, and while the importance of a road from Victoria to Cowichan could not be too strongly pressed on the consideration of the Government, he trusted no money would be voted towards the object until the required road at Cowichan, from the settlement to the steamboat landing, and also the roads from Matchosin and Saanich to Victoria be made, so as to enable the settlers in those districts to bring their produce to market.

Hon. Trutch—If such a reward was to be paid for the best line of road yet discovered it would certainly be claimed by a gentleman in the Land and Works Office. A section had been taken of a line blazed by Mr. Peat's, and subsequently traced by Mr. Patterson, much better than that followed by the present trail. He conceived that a line by Peat's house would carry them too much to the westward, and in returning to the eastward, he did not see how they could avoid a very high mountain which must be crossed in going in that direction. Plenty of people preceded them who knew better routes than those had not been selected they might be. He did not think the reward would be any inducement to parties to discover such a route. When the Government was in a position to make a road the line would be carefully surveyed, and the best route, wherever that might be chosen.

The resolution was withdrawn.

THE STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES BILL.

was read a third time and passed.

THE PARTNERSHIP BILL.

was read a third time and passed.

THE CIVIL CASES BILL.

read a third time and passed.

THE SUPREME COURTS BILL.

was then brought up for third reading. Hon. Drake moved that the bill be read a third time this day six months.

Hon. Ring seconded the amendment; the bill was defective, and it was necessary that hon. members should be able to give a good account of their stewardship to their constituents, and show them that their interests were protected. That honorable body was the mouthpiece of the Colony.

Hon. Helmecken supported the amendment—and in doing so he was perfectly well aware that the bill would be passed nevertheless; the committee had no right to alter the bill, as the Orders of the House was distinct as to the bill being intended to enact such and such things, while the committee had no power to alter; it was beyond the power of the committee to swerve from the fiat of the House. His object in opposing the third reading was simply to have the votes of the House recorded, in order that it might be seen who had voted for the bill. It only perpetuated the existing anomalous state of affairs, and the Government members must take the responsibility. He believed they were actuated by honest motives, and supposed they were doing the best for the country; it should therefore rest with the Government to see that the best was done, and he hoped they would not meet here this time twelve months and find the same difficulties unchanged.

Hon. Carral wished to state one reason why he opposed the third reading. He had the honor to be one of the Committee who were appointed to draw up a report, which

was brought into that House, and it was not consistent with the expectations of the country that the bill should be thrust upon them now. He should be allowed to see the bill, and he should repeat such observations as he thought proper to the committee. The suggestions made by the committee were rendered necessary by the anomalous state of the Judiciary, for the common good. He believed with the senior member for Victoria district that the Government members were actuated by a desire to do the best they could for the country.

Hon. Holbrook opposed the amendment. He believed the opposition was got up to centralise all the law courts at Victoria and force people to come down from the main land and probably wait six months for the settlement of their cases. He was surprised at the members for the mainland supporting the amendment. He should support the Government in their efforts to serve all the people; and he believed it was the wish of the people of the mainland that their representatives should do the same.

Hon. Trutch—The bill was not, as hon. members had stated, the bill the colony required, and all the gentlemen at his end of the table were quite aware of that; but the passing of this bill, he thought, would be the most expedient and practicable way of arriving at what was desired. As a matter of expediency, he had always advised the passing of this bill, and had that been done last year it was very probable that the present difficulties would not have existed. The experiment tried last year had signally failed. The Government in a weak moment had given way to the desires of the House, and they were all aware of the result. He firmly believed that this bill would have the effect of removing all existing causes of complaint before the next session.

Hon. Robson—The Government should not give in to exigencies. They were told that if they believed in Government all would be serene; such a statement to have any weight should be backed up by some information. They were bound to look at the matter from their—the popular members—point of view, and hence could not accept that assurance. He conceived that their section of the House had not been fairly or properly used. The Committee had been tripped up on some so-called question of order; the sentiments of the House could be judged from the fact that the votes stood 9 to 10, and the one vote in favor of the Government was obtained by sending a man on horseback for the Stipendiary Magistrate. The Government should be very delicate in moving in such a matter. He was aware of the position of the Government believing with us and acting against us; but unless some Government member could show some reason for acting otherwise they must believe that they were only acting honestly in doing their duty by voting against the measure, and if defeated, by placing a respectful protest on the books.

Hon. Crease would remind hon. members that there was no advantage taken or discourtesy shown; the second reading of the Bill was quite in order, as it was also necessary that the report should not be considered until the address was brought up. They might take issue, if they thought proper, with regard to the disobedience of the Committee in relation to the desires of the House, by protest. The suggestion of the hon. member for Cariboo, to give the Bill a six months' delay, would only complicate matters. The Bill was the shortest way out of our present difficulties.

Hon. Young—The hon. member for New Westminster had made such an attack on the Government that he felt bound, as the principal member of the Government in this House, to rise to defend the position. He was happy, however, to think that the hon. member, after his attack, did take it all back by saying that he did not blame the Government, and that he appreciated their position. He (hon. Young) had listened to all the arguments against the Bill, and they were just a repetition of what we had last year. Last year what did the Government do? Why they conceded their line of policy to hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House; and all those evils which have been so eloquently presented to us as existing at the present day, are not the result of the policy of the Government, but of those gentlemen who are now again opposed to the policy of the Government. The Government are acting in the public interests, and with the earnest desire of bringing about at the earliest moment what is really wanted by the Colony in regard to the Courts of Justice. The hon. gentlemen who are now opposing the Government have, he firmly believed, already prolonged the state of things which they so loudly denounce, and he warned them that if by any act of theirs, if by any brot as they may make, they impede the operation of this Bill then will the responsibility of the continuance of existing evils rest with them, and not with the Government.

Hon. Robson was not aware of the feeling of the government on the subject, or that their sympathies were with the people, though apparently acting against them; but he thought the Government had not acted right by the House; he blamed the Government in withholding light upon the subject. He did not, however, mean any disrespect to the Government.

The House then divided on the amendment, which was lost. On a subsequent division the third reading was carried and the Bill passed.

The number and members voting were the same in each case; but on the first division, by some misunderstanding the vote of hon. Davie was recorded against the amendment although the hon member explained the nature of his vote. The names were as follows:—In favor of passing the Bill: Hons. Crease, Hamley, Bushby, Pemberton, Holbrook, Trutch, Sanders, Ball, O'Reilly, Alston. Against the passing of the Bill: Hons. Ring, Wood, Davie, Humphreys, Carral, Helmecken, Drake, Robson, Walkem.

DRAWBACKS BILL.

Hon. Drake moved that the Drawbacks Bill be re-committed in order that certain defects might be corrected.

Hon. Robson seconded the re-commitment, as, if by doing so some defects can be removed that might render the Bill inoperative, no factions opposition should be offered. It was not a becoming act on the part of the Government members to destroy the Bill, as

it was so much required for the benefit of commerce.

Hon. Crease objected to any such course being taken with the Bill and he based his opposition on the evidence taken before the Committee. He claimed a right to express his opinion and to object to be thought was improper without being taxed with factious opposition. It was highly improper of any member to tax another with factious opposition who speaks from conviction for the purpose of protecting our own traders.

The bill was then re-committed and the first clause struck out, so that the size of vessels allowed to take goods out of bond will be limited in accordance with the Customs Consolidation Act to fifty tons. After some other inaccuracies had been corrected the bill was reported complete. Standing orders being suspended the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Governor's message No. 17 informed the Council that His Excellency had assented, in Her Majesty's name, to the Vancouver Island Reconvoyance Ordinance, the Volunteer Bill and Bylaw Bill were postponed.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH BILL.

The clauses in this bill were all passed except 8 and 9. A lengthy debate took place, but having no public interest. The committee then rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The Municipal Amendment Ordinance was then taken up in Committee of the Whole and some progress made, when hon. Robson moved an adjournment during pleasure. On resuming, some further progress was made, among other things it was decided on motion of hon. Trutch that the Beacon Hill Park should be excluded from the city limits. A Select Committee was appointed to arrange the mode of procedure in future, in relation to private bills. The following gentlemen were named—Hons. Holbrook, Helmecken, Alston, Wood, Havelock.

The Council then adjourned until 11 a.m., on Friday.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. — Yesterday Dr. Helmecken gave notice that he would introduce the Petition of J. C. Nicholson at the next meeting of the Council. Mr. Robson moved an address to the Governor recommending that the article of Boiler Tubes having evidently been inadvertently omitted from the Free List, may be included therein, and that the proper officer be instructed to that effect. Dr. Helmecken desired to talk on iron, gas and water pipes, but was overruled. The resolution was lost. The Pre-emption Bill was introduced for second reading. The object of the Bill is to enable the Government to force the payment for lands specially surveyed by request of the grantees. By the existing law provision is made for the purchase of land by pre-emptors, but none for the payment. Numbers of cases had occurred involving a considerable sum of money, in which the holders of such lands had contented themselves with the survey, all they required, and the Government had no power to enforce payment. The land cannot be jumped after it is surveyed. The Bill was read a second time and then passed through Committee; the third reading was fixed for to-morrow. The Road Bill then came under consideration in Committee and elicited some discussion; the formation of a Road district depends on two thirds of the residents petitioning for it; Dr. Davie would rather the law was obligatory, but this was objected to as involving a principle. He subsequently proposed to impose a tax of 25 cents per acre on unoccupied lands that were fit for stock raising or cultivation. He stated that from careful investigation he had discovered that there were 15,000 acres of land near Victoria that would produce sufficient to the Colony to save all the outlay in foreign productions. The suggestion was opposed as impracticable. The bill was ultimately reported complete, third reading for Monday next. Following in order, the Companies Bill was read a second time, and some progress made in committee, which ultimately rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again. The Volunteer Bill was read a second time and reported complete by the committee. The St. Andrew's Church Incorporation Bill passed through committee—complete; third reading fixed for Monday next. The Mineral Lands Bill was reported complete by the committee; third reading on Monday. Mr. Trutch gave notice that he would, at the next sitting of the Council, introduce a bill to supply Victoria with water. The Attorney General gave notice of a bill relating to religious and charitable institutions. The Council then adjourned during

the absence of Dr. Helmecken.

This Rev. J. C. Fletcher gave us last evening a brilliant lecture on the religion, customs and people of Brazil. Seldom have we witnessed anything more than the picture he laid before his audience of that exuberant garden of the tropics laden with its strange variety of fruits and flowers, teeming with perpetual harvest for the hand of man. Surely that country must be the garden of the world, and if its people had the enterprise which moves this Yankee nation, imagination could not set a bound to the results they would produce there. As relevant to this comparison the Reverend gentleman stated that the best Remedies employed there for the diseases to which they are subject, are invented and supplied to them by our own well-known countryman, Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, Mass., and that not the people only but the priests and the court of the Emperor down, have constant recourse in sickness to the Remedies of this widely celebrated American Chemist. — [Lodge, Boston.]

In the late English Ministry there were no less than five dukes, in the new one there is only one—the Duke of Argyll.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, March 6, 1869

In discussing the terms of the proposed lease of the Meadows to a company, the Cariboo miners appear to have based their opinion entirely upon false premises. They seem to think that the company propose to hold and work the ground for their own benefit to the exclusion of the general mining community from any participation in the profits accruing therefrom. They labor under a serious error. The parties making the application have the welfare of the Colony at heart as well as the advancement of their own private interests. All efforts made to work this section have failed for want of a sufficiently powerful pumping apparatus to overcome and expel the water that invaded the shafts sunk. To overcome this serious obstacle so as to admit of the successful working of the flats or meadows, the company propose to invest their means in steam-engines and other apparatus which can only be procured at a heavy outlay of ready money. To procure the necessary capital it is required that more than ordinary inducements should be held out, and something like a certainty of profit guaranteed, for what capitalist would be found willing to invest his means in any undertaking except a reasonable prospect of success was assured? Again, there has not been, nor will there be, any attempt made to aggregate the shares in a few hands to the exclusion of the many. The idea is absurd and preposterous. The immense outlay of capital required to open out the mine, or even to prospect it, furnishes the best guarantee that the shares will be thrown on the market, and that all who wish may enjoy an opportunity of investing either labor or money in the enterprise, for let it be ever borne in mind that the projectors of this scheme are already deeply interested in the prosperity of the Colony—that apart from the furtherance of their individual interests they have cogent reason to urge them to seek the general prosperity of every man or set of men in the country, and that it will be both their aim and interest to increase among the shareholders every class comprised therein. The arguments advanced in the report of the Committee appointed at the meeting are quite as absurd as those contained in the speeches. They belong to an age that has happily passed away. They are akin to the spirit that actuated the silly people who mobbed and drove the inventor of the spinning-jenny out of England, that sneered at Watt's efforts to perfect the steam-engine; that threw obstacles in the way of steam-navigation; and that has opposed the consummation of nearly every great and beneficial scheme yet mooted in this Colony. The line of argument is as unworthy the men who have adopted it as it is unworthy the age in which they move. The object of the company is a catholic one. It is intended that all shall share in the advantages and good fortune that may attend the working of the scheme; and the application should not be refused by the Government until it shall have been satisfactorily shown that a majority of the Cariboo miners understand the question thoroughly, and that their disapprobation is based upon something more worthy than an ill-defined prejudice or a want of knowledge of the true facts of the case.

The vigorous protest of the public on Monday night against the alienation of Beacon Hill Park, cannot fail to exert a salutary effect upon the Government majority in the Legislative Council. That the park is the property of the public is not denied; and that the public are competent to take good care of their own property has been established by the excellent care they are taking of the streets and the admirable uses to which they are putting the unsightly masses of rock that disfigure the northwest corner of the Park. Under all the circumstances, as explained by the Mayor and other speakers at the meeting, we entertain not the slightest doubt that a satisfactory understanding will be arrived at, and that the obnoxious clause which has drawn forth so energetic an expression of public opinion will be stricken from the Municipal Bill.

Wednesday, March 3

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL YESTERDAY.—The Governor's Message, No. 18, laid before the Council the returns of revenue derived from Kootenay; No. 19, the assent to the Harwood Company's Extension Bill; No. 20, the assent to the Supreme Courts Bill; No. 21, the assent to the Fence Bill; No. 22, comparative returns of revenue and expenditure on the Sir James Douglas and on the Assay Office, with the comparative cost of dieting the prisoners, &c. The Attorney General gave notice of his intention to bring in a Bill to amend the County Court Ordinance. Dr. Helmcken gave notice that he would move for the transfer of Beacon Hill Park to the Corporation, for the use of the public. Dr. Helmcken gave notice that he would bring in an Ordinance in relation to the custody and fees paid into the Courts of the Colony. The Road Bill and Fire Companies Aid Ordinance were read a third time and passed. The Religious Institutions Bill was read a second time; committal ordered for to-morrow. The Supplementary Supply Bill, 1866-7, passed through Committee and was reported complete; third reading for to-morrow. The Volunteer Bill was brought up for third reading, when Dr. Helmcken objected that there was a great omission in the Bill, inasmuch as it did not provide for teaching the "young idea how to shoot" at the various schools. He did not see why the boys as well as older people, should not play at soldiering. The Bill was read a third time and passed. The Loan Bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole and after some few amendments, was reported complete. The House considered the memorial to the Queen on the state of the Supreme Courts, with closed doors. We publish the address below. When open session was resumed Dr. Helmcken moved, "That this Council think it advisable that iron-pipes for the conveyance of gas or water, should be admitted free of Customs Duties. And, also, that Mosel Wine and Sauterne should be considered as being included in the term Claret." The latter portion of the resolution relating to wines was carried; the former portion was withdrawn; but it was suggested that in the case of water pipes a provision might be made in the Victoria Water Bill for their importation free of duty. The Council then adjourned till 11 p. m. to-day.

MEMORIAL

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY:

We, Your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, members of the Legislative Council of British Columbia, beg to refer to Your Majesty's gracious consideration the anomalous, mischievous and inconvenient condition of the Courts of Judicature in this Colony.

The Colony now possesses two Supreme Courts of Civil Justice, one Court has Jurisdiction only on and over the Mainland of British Columbia and its Dependencies as it existed prior to the British Columbia Act of 1858; the other has Jurisdiction only over Vancouver Island and its Dependencies.

The result of the two Courts retaining their separate and limited Jurisdiction has acted most injuriously to the material interests of the Colony, because, although being now under the rule and subject to the General Laws of the Colony of British Columbia, the Courts have no concurrent and equal Jurisdiction. The Merchants and Traders are unable, without great loss of time and expense, to obtain at the hands of the Courts that speedy redress without which the Commercial Interests must suffer. If a Merchant residing in Victoria desires to enforce his rights against a person residing on the Mainland of British Columbia, he is compelled to proceed to the Mainland for that purpose. He there sues his debtor in the Supreme Court of the Mainland, and if he obtains a Judgment, the debtor immediately removes his property to Vancouver Island, and by this means compels his creditor to sue again in the Court of the Island, on the Judgment so obtained on the Mainland, as the judgments of that Court do not extend beyond the limits of the original jurisdiction.

This practically gives the Debtor the means of evading payment of his just debts. The remedy desired is one which is simple in the extreme; it is only necessary to give both the Courts a joint, equal and concurrent jurisdiction; without it, it is impossible in many instances to obtain justice.

There has already arisen in the Colony several cases in which the two Courts have been brought into conflict, and the consequence is, that the high position which the Courts of Justice ought to maintain has been materially affected.

We respectfully beg respectfully to suggest that a Court of Appeal for Civil and Criminal cases, with a third Judge of Appeal, should be established, in order that cases of comparatively minor importance might be decided in the Colony, without the necessity of referring the same to Your Majesty's Privy Council. Such a Court would be a great boon to the community, and we feel assured that the subject has only to be mentioned to Your Majesty, to meet with the fullest consideration.

We further most respectfully beg to enclose a Report from a Select Committee of this Council on the same subject, together with a Resolution passed by this Council on the 9th February, 1869.

We further most respectfully beg to state that the Ordinance sent down by Your Majesty's Government to this Council, on this subject, simply confirms the present Status of the Courts, without granting the relief we urgently ask for.

The Mayor and Council, accompanied by the Citizens' Committee appointed at the public meeting, will wait upon His Excellency to-day at noon.

A REMARKABLE CASE of considerable interest to commercial men recently transpired at Cape Town, South Africa, which is thus described by the Advertiser and Mail:—

"Messrs. Pocock & Co., or rather their managing partner, in the absence of the senior partner in England, made a stupid blunder in the entering of certain goods at the Customs, by which a certain quantity of corks dutiable for about £10 was omitted. The thing was so perversely stupid that no man in Cape Town, save the Governor and the Attorney General, could come to the conclusion that it was anything more than a preposterous blunder. For that blunder, however, the firm admitted that they were liable; and the Supreme Court gave judgment to that effect for confiscation of all the goods in the same parcel with the corks; but refused the further prayer of the Government for the confiscation of all the goods in the shipment, with treble penalties and accumulated costs. The firm soon afterwards became insolvent and assigned their estate. The Governor and the Attorney General, however, notwithstanding the insolvency, determined, in the face of the strongest remonstrances from the Chamber of Commerce and the public generally, to appeal to the Privy Council in England; and, accordingly, the Attorney General moved the Supreme Court for leave. We have an Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Bell—whom like the Governor and the Attorney General—is a gentleman of marked ability and unimpeachable integrity, but who is equal if not superior to both of them in erratic perverseness of action. We are not going to rake up any previous instances in illustration of this. But his conduct on Monday was such as has stounded the whole community. While this application of the Attorney General for leave to appeal was under consideration, his Lordship volunteered the extraordinary statement that he did not feel himself bound by the decision he had previously given against the Government as a precedent, because on the day when he heard the case he suffered so much from the ear-ache, and was so unusually deaf, and "in such pain, that he could sometimes hardly hear what was said. Under these circumstances, he did not hold himself bound by his previous decision, but wished to hold himself as a clean sheet of paper if such a case came before him again!" * * * Things have come to a strange pass indeed, when our Chief Judge coolly assures us that the judgments he gives or the principles he lays down on one day may be reversed on the next, and that the administration of justice is to be contingent on the condition of the judge's bodily health! It was an ear-ache in the Pocock-Customs case; in the forthcoming great trial, in which the Standard Bank is so deeply interested, it might be prudent to obtain a preliminary medical certificate, lest a tooth-ache, or a touch of liver, or a fit of indigestion, might come inconveniently in the way."

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.—Mr. Drake, Secretary of the Victoria Cricket Club, has received a challenge from the California Cricket Association, for a match at our national game, to come off in May at San Francisco, the return match to be played at Victoria in August. Mr. Holland, the owner of the steamship line, will convey the Victoria Eleven to San Francisco and home again free of charge, and the Cosmopolitan Hotel at San Francisco offers most liberal terms during their stay there. The match, if decided upon, will attract much attention and interest. A meeting of our Cricketers will be held at the Garrick's Head, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, to consider the proposition.

The inauguration of General Grant as President of the United States will take place to-morrow at Washington city. The custom has been for the retiring President to introduce the incoming President to the assemblage; but in consequence of the bad blood existing between General Grant and Mr. Johnson, that portion of the ceremony will be dispensed with. Grant assumes the reins of office under much more favorable circumstances than those which attended the accession to office of Johnson, whose art, we believe, will be judged by history in a more generous spirit than the present generation appears disposed to regard them.

SUPREME COURTS BILL.—This bill received His Excellency's assent yesterday. One of its clauses requires that either of the Chief Justices shall sit with the other when requested to do so by him. This will enable the now celebrated case of Mr. Nicholson to come before a court in which Judge Begbie—who by the provisions of the bill is created a Chief Justice—will occupy a seat on the Bench.

ACTORS ROBBERED.—The Portland Herald says that a mysterious robbery occurred on the Active on her last trip to this city, after she had passed the Custom House at Astoria. Pierpont Thayer lost all his stage wardrobe, and Miss M. Fields \$150 worth of jewelry. The thief broke into several baskets and trunks, taking out such things as the eye fancied, or thought suggested valuable.

SHAKER GARDEN SEEDS.—Moore & Co., druggists, are the consignees of a choice assortment of garden seeds selected at the Shaker Settlement of New Lebanon. Shaker seeds are world-renowned; and are held high in the estimation of agriculturists and horticulturists in the Eastern States and Canada.

KOOTENAY NEWS.—Mr. R. T. Smith has a letter from Ft. Shepherd dated 27th January, in which the writer speaks highly of the diggings in Parrie Creek, and advises Mr. Smith to come over.

County Court.

(Before Hon. A. F. Pemberton.)

Tuesday, 2nd March, 1869. J. Clayton v. T. B. Shaw—To recover \$22 55. Plaintiff nonsuited. C. H. Williams v. T. Harris—To recover \$9 77. Order for \$5 32 1/2, without costs. C. H. Charley v. T. Babson—To recover \$3 40. Judgment by consent, for plaintiff. Congregation Emanuel-El v. A. Phillips—Postponed till next Court, to be holden on April 6th.

That excellent society, the Good Templars, gave their entertainment last evening at the Alhambra Hall, which was tastefully decorated with flags and banners. The Tea was a great success, and seemed to be duly appreciated by the guests. The W. O. T. addressed the meeting in an excellent speech, and was followed in due course by the Rev. T. Somerville, who has a happy way of pleasing everybody, and while conveying instruction, keeps the audience in a good humor. The rest of the evening was pleasantly filled with songs, recitations and dialogues by various members of the Society who acquitted themselves remarkably well. A large number of the fair sex graced the Hall with their presence and assisted materially in making the affair one of the most delightful of the season.

We had the pleasure to "assist" at one of those charming entertainments at the Mechanics' Literary Institute, last evening. The Oxyhydrogen Lantern threw out a number of beautiful pictures with such distinctness of outline that one could almost imagine himself in the immediate vicinity of the place under description. C. Good, Esq., explained the various localities in a most eloquent manner, and drew forth the applause of a very respectable audience. The room was well filled, a most creditable fact for our city, as marking the increasing taste for such refined amusement. The band, during intervals, performed with great taste a number of popular airs.

THE SOUND STEAMERS.—The Eliza Anderson arrived at 10 o'clock yesterday morning from Puget Sound, bringing 40 passengers and a fine freight. The opposition bids fair to be energetic and determined on both sides. Rates of passage and charges for freight have been materially reduced. The purveyors of both boats have placed us under obligations for files of latest papers. The Anderson sails at 12 to-day and the Wilson G. Hunt at 2 p. m.

The New Kootenay Diggings.

The following private letter from Parrie Creek has been handed us by the gentleman who received it:

PARRIE CREEK, Jan. 7th, 1869. DEAR — I take this opportunity of going down to Walla Walla to let you know I am here, where I have been since last September. I have got a claim here along with three boys from Walla Walla, and it prospects well since we got through the blue clay, and it will pay splendidly. — and the boys in the "Jewellers' Shop" have got a big thing. So has — and — and most of the boys from the old creek. If you intend to come, come at once, as we expect a big rush from Blackfoot. J. G. — has started a ferry on Flathead Lake in preparation for the Blackfoot rush. Most of the Walla Walla men are coming this way. I have taken up ground for you, so lose no time and bring some grub with you as everything is very high here, and will be very scarce. Flour is selling at 45 cents. Gum boots are selling at \$50 per pair. There are no mining tools to be had, and no whiskey. If you see any of the old Kootenay boys tell them to come over, as we are going to have a better camp here than any of the old ones.

A NEGRO CLAIMS 800 ACRES OF SAN FRANCISCO.—A negro man, aged about eighty years, recently arrived in San Francisco from New York, visiting the former city for the purpose of reclaiming and taking possession of some eight hundred acres thereof which he claims to own. He says that he lived where San Francisco now stands some thirty-five years ago, at which time he received a grant from the Mexican Government for eight hundred acres of the peninsula, but the sandy and barren character of the soil was such that he did not value it very highly. Then after several years residence he went into Southern Mexico and thence to the Atlantic States, where he joined Fremont's exploring expedition and returned to California. After the cession of this State to our Government he claims to have located a land warrant on the present site of San Francisco. It is understood that he is well pleased with his land during his absence, and that he is disposed to be liberal with his tenants. A swarm of real estate "sharps" are on his trail disposed to cultivate him. If this sable shadow is as dark as represented, it will considerably cloud San Francisco real estate.

A PETITION is in circulation asking the Council to pass a bill for the supply of the city with water. It is numerously signed.

The brig Byzantium will be sold by order of the Vice Admiralty Court on Tuesday, 23rd inst.

A woman lately left a train at the Hartford depot, says a Connecticut paper, to get a cup of coffee, and while she was absent the train started, carrying off her baby. The mother was greatly excited, and the railroad official telegraphed to Berlin to have the baby "switched" there, which was done, and soon the separated family was collected together.

Naturalization Treaty.

WASHINGTON, January 23d.—The following is the naturalization protocol showing the principles agreed upon by the United States and British Governments on the question of naturalization:

The undersigned, Beverly Johnson, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, and Edward Henry, Lord Stanley of Bickerstaff, her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, being respectively authorized and empowered to place on record the desire of the President of the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to regulate the citizenship of citizens of the United States of America who have emigrated or may emigrate from the United States of America to British Dominions, and of British subjects who have emigrated or may emigrate from the British Dominions to the United States of America, have agreed upon the following protocol:

First—Such citizens as aforesaid of the United States who have become or shall become, and are naturalized according to law within the British dominions as British subjects, shall, subject to the provisions of articles two and four, be held by the United States to be, in all respects and for all purposes, British subjects, and shall be treated as such by the United States. Reciprocally, such British subjects as aforesaid who have become or shall become and are naturalized according to law within the United States of America as citizens thereof, shall, subject to the provisions of articles two and four, be held by Great Britain to be, in all respects and for all purposes, American citizens, and shall be treated as such by Great Britain.

Second—Such United States citizens as aforesaid who have become and are naturalized within the British dominions as British subjects, and such British subjects as aforesaid who have become and are naturalized as citizens within the United States, shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and to resume their respective nationalities, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after this protocol shall have been carried into effect, as provided by article four. The manner in which this renunciation may be made and publicly declared shall be hereafter agreed upon by the respective Governments.

Third—If such American citizen as aforesaid, naturalized within the British dominions, should renew his residence in the United States, the United States Government may, on his own application, and on such conditions as that Government may think fit to impose, readmit him to the character and privileges of an American citizen, and Great Britain shall not in that case claim him as a British subject on account of his former naturalization. And in the same manner, if such British subject as aforesaid, naturalized in the United States, should renew his residence within the British dominions, the British Government may, on his own application, and on such conditions as that Government may think fit to impose, readmit him to the character and privileges of a British subject, and the United States shall not in that case claim him as a citizen of the United States on account of his former naturalization.

Fourth—As it will not be practicable for Great Britain to carry into operation on the principal laid down in this protocol until provision has been made by the Imperial Parliament for such a revision of the existing laws as the adoption of those principles involves, it is agreed that this protocol shall not take effect until such legislation can be accomplished. The British Government will introduce measures into Parliament for this purpose as speedily as may be possible, having regard to the variety of public and private interests which may be affected by a change in the laws of naturalization and allegiance now under consideration of the Royal Commission, whose report is expected shortly to be made. The same provision not being necessary by the Constitution and laws of the United States, this article is not made reciprocal.

BEVERLY JOHNSON, STANLEY.

A MOST unpleasant man to meet must have been the executioner of Thomas Jones, who was hanged in London, Ontario, a few weeks ago. The pic ure of him is as weird as that of the headman in Cooper's novel. A description of the procession to the gallows contains the following: The melancholy procession moved slowly and in silence, Jones being pale, and speaking only a word in a low tone now and then to some of those near him. On reaching the room in the southern wing another delay took place, when the hangman, for the first time, appeared on the scene. He was a dreadful looking character, his features being masked and further disguised with a large, flowing white beard falling down on his breast. His form was enveloped in a huge black cloak. The disguise was most complete, and was weird and terrible. In fact, the aspect of this dread official was simply horrible, and never was a headman more fearfully dressed. He appeared suddenly on the scene, and a shudder ran through the culprit's frame as his eyes fell on the fearful apparition. He at once confronted Jones, and proceeded with the first part of his horrible duty by placing the rope around his neck.

A CLERGYMAN and one of the elderly parishioners were walking home from meeting one frosty day, when the old gentleman slipped and fell upon his back. The minister, on being assured that he was not hurt, said to him, "My friend, sinners stand on slippery places." The old gentleman looked up, as if to assure himself of the fact, and replied: "Yes, I see they do; but I can't."

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WHITE PINE is a per honest Californian's excuse for leaving snuffed; to the manufacturer, because in the else a large quantity compound will be cons way Company, because going into the market 000 for which they w big interest; and beca they induce thousands little savings to build the judicious expenditure sand dollars in the disciplined runners in "bl amongst credulous min believe what is stated v country? Does anyon able sources anything ab no one has a right to poverishing themselves; but as public journalis warn the public agai humbug; that are got of a few heartless spec been regaled with acco already made fabulous. there, when any one thing about the real morally certain that in ten such statements e That one or two cla be rich is quite possi number of claims have simply absurd, because least nine thousand fee of the sea, and people Cariboo, which is lit tion, know how little a season, and how very any mining operations ried on at White Pine of the mines there V that 800,000 people w the whole of which o presented by about 1 paying dividends, the ies on quiet, ineffici Francisco who were ru ment of their little s That some men will m money is very likely, from the development side claims. It will taking advantage of bility, which has in t properly inflated by for the purpose. Sup are a few rich silve becomes another Wa How many people a employment there? N 10,000, and what th of the balance, say who rush there from ifornia and the ne Can anyone doubt v ery of the most ag aggravated by sco and bloodshed, the of all "ru-hes," bec of worthless charact the qui vive for such for the practice of t A word of advice to to leave our own mi goose chase. The e last few years has g that our mineral v very partially devel of 1869 are a very d those of 1862. The boasting of their r were in the habit of named year, and al have heard from the have the very best that a large amou taken out in Carib men about Barker Bankers—know ve sufficient to point gold brought down year, which was on the sum recorded fore, and that in the ample drought whi great majority of the ing claims (partic Creek) being wor can be more self Cariboo will conti production yearly vance this with th persons who go to

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WHITE PINE is a perfect godsend to dishonest Californians who make that an excuse for leaving sundry claims unsatisfied; to the manufacturers of bad whiskey, because in the absence of anything else a large quantity of that horrible compound will be consumed; to the Railway Company, because it is better than going into the market to borrow \$150,000 for which they would have to pay a big interest; and because by this means they induce thousands to spend their little savings to build the Railway, for the judicious expenditure of a few thousand dollars in the services of unprincipled runners in "blowing" the affair amongst credulous miners. Can any one believe what is stated with regard to that country? Does anyone know from reliable sources anything about it? Of course no one has a right to object to men impoverishing themselves in their own way, but as public journalists it is our duty to warn the public against these periodical humbugs that are got up for the benefit of a few heartless speculators. We have been regaled with accounts of men having already made fabulous amounts of money there, when any one who knows anything about the real facts of the case is morally certain that in nine cases out of ten such statements are simply untrue. That one or two claims are known to be rich is quite possible, but that any number of claims have been prospected is simply absurd, because the country is at least nine thousand feet above the level of the sea, and people who have been to Cariboo, which is only at half that elevation, know how little can be done during a season, and how very unlikely it is that any mining operations can have been carried on at White Pine to test the value of the mines there. Why, it is supposed that 300,000 people went to Washoe, in the whole of which only five claims, represented by about 1,000 persons, are paying dividends, the balance being only used to perpetrate the most cruel robberies on quiet, inoffensive people in San Francisco who were ruined by the investment of their little savings in "feet."

That some men will make large sums of money is very likely, but it will not be from the development of real, bona fide claims. It will be simply from taking advantage of the public gullibility, which has in the meantime been properly inflated by reports got up for the purpose. Supposing that there are a few rich silver mines—that it becomes another Washoe, what then? How many people are likely to obtain employment there? Not certainly over 10,000, and what then is to become of the balance, say 150,000, of those who rush there from all parts of California and the neighboring States? Can anyone doubt the result? Misery of the most appalling character, aggravated by scenes of rowdiness and bloodshed, the usual consequences of all "rushes," because a large mass of worthless characters are always on the qui vive for such profitable fields for the practice of their nefarious arts. A word of advice to those who propose to leave our own mines on such a wild goose chase. The experience of the last few years has given ample proof that our mineral land has been but very partially developed. The miners of 1869 are a very different class from those of 1862. They don't run about boasting of their rich claims as they were in the habit of doing in the last-named year, and although very little is heard from the outside creeks, we have the very best reason to know that a large amount of gold is being taken out in Cariboo, of which the men about Barkerville—except the Bankers—know very little. It is sufficient to point to the amount of gold brought down for the Banks last year, which was only \$60,000, less than the sum recorded for the year before, and that in the face of the unexampled drought which prevented the great majority of the well known paying claims (particularly on William Creek) being worked. What, then, can be more self-evident than that Cariboo will continue to increase in production yearly? We do not advance this with the intention of restraining any of those adventurous persons who go to peril life and limb

in a country a great deal worse than Cariboo; we only speak to our own citizens in order that they may not receive a wrong impression from men who would relate the same stories of Kamsohatka if it answered their purpose. In relation to silver mines, we are firmly convinced that when the Mineral Lands Bill becomes law, we shall have similar rushes from California; only in that case it will arise from the development of actual mineral wealth which will make this country in a short time the place where the best remuneration for labor can be obtained on the Pacific.

Beacon Hill Park—The Municipality Sustained.

The meeting called last evening by order of the Mayor was largely attended by ratepayers and others interested in the preservation of Beacon Hill Park as city property, and to protest against the invasion of Municipal rights by the Legislative Council. Town Clerk Leigh acted as Secretary. His Worship the Mayor called the meeting to order about 8 o'clock, and stated the object of the call. He said the Park had been considered city property since '58, but in 1867 the Council passed an Act giving the Municipality of Victoria control of the Park. A bylaw was introduced this session to extend the city limits and include Mr Young's property, and hence the opposition on the part of the Government members. Mr Young's property had always been religiously excluded from the city limits, although property lying a mile and a half distant from the city centre was included. The city workmen were engaged in blasting rock at Beacon Hill to metal the streets; Mr Trutch demanded their authority for doing so, and was referred to the Mayor, who told him that the City had the power to control the Park by the Act of 1867, and that if he (the Mayor) saw Mr. Trutch cutting a tree down he would bring him before Mr. Pemberton. It was stated at the Legislative Council that the city was about leaving a part of the Park to Capt. Stamp to build a stable on. This was a falsehood. Capt. Stamp applied for permission to do so, but no report was ever made upon the application by the committee to whom it was referred. Don't let the Park go out of your fingers gentlemen, (continued the Mayor) if you do, it will be sold away from you. The pretext that they wish to beautify and improve it is nonsense. Why have they not done it before? You must raise your manly voices and tell the Government they shall not trample upon the public rights. Will you back up the Council (cries of "yes," "yes.")

W. J. Macdonald, Esq., (former Mayor) introduced the following Resolution, which he supported with a few able remarks: Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the course pursued by the Legislative Council with regard to the Bill to amend the Municipal Ordinance, 1867, in attempting to withdraw the control over Beacon Hill Park from the Municipal Council is extremely detrimental to the interests of the citizens of Victoria; and that such withdrawal would be a retrograde movement, throwing the management of the property of the people into the hands of the Lands and Works Department, the Chief being in no way responsible to the people. That the conduct of those members of the Legislative Council who voted in support of the Corporation in this matter is deserving of the thanks of this meeting and of the citizens of Victoria.

Mr. Macdonald said that he was in the Legislative Council when the Act of 1867 was passed, and got the Park put under Municipal control. He saw the Park while under Government control neglected and abused, and that was the reason why he wished the city to have the charge of it. Some of the gentlemen who now opposed the Corporation were then warmly in favor of it, if the Municipal Council had abused their trust, he would not be there to-night. He asked the people to put their trust in the Governor, who, he believed, would give the overzealous officials a rebuke and end the whole matter. (Appl.)

Mr. W. S. Green, rose to propose the second Resolution. He thought the matter called for the vigorous action of every citizen. Some years ago an attempt was made by Governor Kennedy to close the roads leading to Beacon Hill Park by placing barriers across them. Those barriers were removed if the act were repeated they would not be allowed to remain; the Municipal Council would never permit it. Governor Kennedy sent for him (Mr. Green) to consult with him as to the course he should pursue when the barriers were removed by the people, and he advised his Excellency to "grin and bear it," for the Government had no power to put them up again, and when the barriers were removed one evening, his Excellency took no further notice of them. He asked the assembly if it would be advisable for the city to allow the Lands and Works Department to take possession of the Park? (No) Whilst the city was out of its power he thought it ought to be kept out of it. [Hear.] The rock that had been removed had not disfigured the Park and had been used in making a better road than the Lands and Works Department had ever made. Mr. Green here read the second resolution, which is as follows: Resolved, That this meeting strongly urge on their City Representatives the desirability of strengthening the hands of the Mayor and Council and supporting them in their

laudable efforts to maintain the rights and privileges of the citizens in preventing the suggested withdrawal by the Legislative Council of the control of the Corporation over the Beacon Hill Park.

Mr. Richard Lewis (an ex-Councillor) seconded the resolution in a few well-timed remarks. He thought every citizen ought to stand up for his rights, and the possession of the Park was one of them. [Applause.] There were notices on the trees that emanated from the Lands and Works Department before the Park had been handed over to the city. They ought to have been removed long ago. He believed the title of the people to the Park was indisputable.

The resolution was carried, only three voices being raised in opposition. Robert Bishop, Esq., introduced the third resolution. The action of the Government in handing over the Park was like giving a loaf to a hungry man with a hungry family and saying, "don't let them eat it!" It was quite true the Corporation were blasting rock at Beacon Hill Park, but the Lands and Works were doing the same within a stone's throw of the Corporation workmen. He would say with Burns: "I would some power the gille gie us To see ourselves as others see us."

Would that some power would give the gift to the Lands and Works Department to see itself as others see it. He thought the Council ought to be supported by good men selected from the people. He regarded the whole thing as a *brutum fulmen*—thundering words. Mr. Bishop then put the following resolution: Resolved, That a Committee of Seven Citizens be deputed by this meeting to attend upon His Excellency the Governor, in conjunction with the Mayor and Council, for the purpose of urging His Excellency to refuse his sanction to any clause in the proposed amended Corporation Ordinance that may be subversive of the rights of the Mayor and Corporation of Victoria over Beacon Hill Park.

J. E. McMillan, Esq., seconded the resolution. He perfectly coincided with what had been said, and he thought quite enough had been said with regard to that part of the matter. Lord cried for Mr. Fell, but that gentleman declined to make his appearance. The resolution was unanimously carried with a tremendous "aye."

The Committee named by the meeting were: W. J. Macdonald, Robert Bishop, W. S. Green, Capt. E. Stamp, T. L. Stahlshmidt, Robert Burnaby.

Mr. McMillan here came forward and stated that he wished to say a few words upon a subject that had so connected with Beacon Hill Park, but in which the Municipality and the ratepayers had a direct interest. Mr. McMillan proceeded to make a few remarks upon the Road Bill now before the Council, and concluded by offering the following: Resolved, That this meeting desires to express its decided disapproval of the clause inserted in the Road Act, now before the Legislative Council, imposing a rate of \$2 a year upon each adult household for the improvement of the streets of the city—first, because it is an infringement upon the corporate rights of the Municipal Council who, by virtue of the Act of Incorporation, are alone authorized to impose rates for Municipal purposes; and secondly, because this meeting believes the Municipal Council quite competent to manage the affairs of the city, without the unassisted interference of the General Government.

The resolution was ably seconded by Councillor Gibos and carried unanimously. The meeting then adjourned with three hearty cheers for the Mayor and Council.

THE INDIAN NUISANCE AT SALT SPRING.—A correspondent writes us from Salt Spring Island to state that himself and family, while walking across their farm, a few days ago, observed a canoe short distance from shore, from which was presently fired a gun, the ball whizzing unpleasantly near their heads. In view of this outrage, and the bloody murders that have occurred recently on the Island, our correspondent thinks the locality must be abandoned, unless the strong arm of the Government is put forth and the savages made to feel its weight. These Coast Indians are about the worst on the Island. They have been a pestilent nuisance from its earliest settlement to the present time, and have destroyed more whites than all the other tribes on the coast put together—not excepting the Chilcatsen nuisance at Bute Inlet in 1864. They defied H. M. ships sent against them, and were only punished by a stubborn agreement with gunboat Forward, five years and a half ago. Since that lesson was administered their open courage has cooled, and they have resorted to cowardly assassinations to revenge themselves for fancied wrongs. A reservation for these rascals is needed to keep them in check.

THE MEADOWS GRANT.—It is worthy of remark that the chairman of the meeting at Cariboo, convened to consider the proposition to lease the Meadows to a company of capitalists, is an opponent to the scheme; and that in selecting a committee to report as to its advisability he chose four gentlemen who had expressed themselves in opposition, and only one who had favored the grant. This is fair play, with a vengeance. It is also a noteworthy fact that the opinion of the persons comprising the meeting was so divided that the chairman experienced great difficulty in deciding which side was represented in greatest force. We submit, therefore, that a fair expression of public sentiment upon this important proposition has not been had; and call on the Government to provide a more effectual mode of ascertaining the popular mind before accepting the committee's report as final.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Yesterday Dr. Helmcken gave notice that he would move that iron, gas and water pipes be admitted free of duty; and that Sauterne and Moselle wines be admitted the same as claret. The Cattle Bill, Pre-emption Bill, and Mineral Lands Bill, were each read a third time and passed. Leave was given to Mr. Trutch to bring in the Victoria Water Bill, which was subsequently read a third time. The Attorney General asked leave to introduce a bill to confirm—"A bill for the passage of an act respecting the property of Religious Institutions in the Colony of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies." The present instance of the departure from general practice in such cases arose from the fact that several of the existing institutions of the kind followed out the provisions of the original bill under the impression that they were perfectly correct in doing so, but by some mistake the bill, and not the Act, had been placed on the statute book; this bill therefore was intended to confirm the Act, and all acts done under it. Leave was given. The Supplemental Supply Bill 1867, was read a second time. The Fire Companies Aid Ordinance passed through the Committee and was reported complete. The Municipal Amendment Ordinance was taken in Committee, but subsequently postponed without any further progress having been made. Dr. Helmcken brought up the Petition of J. C. Nicholson. He stated that since the subject had been introduced into the House certain action had been taken by the Chief Justice, and the money was paid into the Treasury, and it could not be taken out without a new trial before the same Chief Justice. He thought the best way would be for the Governor to order that the money should be paid to Mr. Nicholson, to whom it rightfully belonged. It was an outrage that should be detained from him, or that it was placed at the disposal of claimants under bankruptcy when there were none. He moved that a Select Committee be appointed to investigate the circumstances connected with Mr. Nicholson's petition. Mr. Biog said the petition had now been before the House since the 18th December last, and after the expression in reference to it by the Chief Justice in chambers he thought the matter should be expedited in every possible way for the sake of both gentlemen interested. Mr. Walkem asked that the consideration of the petition be deferred for a few days in order to ascertain whether the Supreme Courts Bill would be sent to the Governor; for, if assent should be given, then, by clause 9 of the Act, the Chief Justice of the Island Court was empowered to ask the Chief Justice of the Mainland Court to assist him in finally disposing of the matter, and this would no doubt be satisfactory to all parties. The efficiency of the Supreme Courts Bill would at once be tested; and the public experience its good or ill effects. In the next place, the Council had no power whatever to compel the attendance of any gentleman to give evidence; and Mr. Needham might, without any discourtesy, decline to give an account of matters judicially brought before him. The Council should not, therefore, stultify itself by passing a resolution or order that could not be enforced. Again, even if they found Mr. Nicholson entitled to this money, they could not order its payment except by a special ordinance, a course never resorted to. Hon. Helmcken occurred so far in what had been said that he would consent to the suggestion as the most expedient under the circumstances, and defer the consideration of the petition until Wednesday. The Companies Bill was reported complete by the committee. The Council then adjourned at 11 p.m., today.

LABOR SCARCITY.—For the information of those who systematically depreciate every thing connected with the Colony, and are particularly eloquent in relation to the scarcity of employment, we can state that Mr. Spence, after the most persevering search for a year at two and a half dollars per diem, only succeeded in finding two in his search yesterday.

NAVAL.—H.M.S. Chanticleer will sail for the Coast of Mexico on Tuesday next. The flagship Zealous, with Admiral Hastings, will sail for the Sandwich Islands on or about the 5th of April.

THE bark Cyane sailed at 4 o'clock yesterday morning for Sitka. She was towed into the Straits by the steamer Fly, and will take the outside passage.

DIRECT.—The propeller Gustie Telfair sailed from San Francisco for Victoria direct, at 11 1/2 o'clock yesterday. She should bring a heavy mail and a full freight.

POLICE COURT.—Three or four drunk monopolized the attention of Judge Pemberton at his levee yesterday morning.

ACCIDENT.—A sailor was thrown from a horse on the Esquimalt road, on Sunday, and sustained severe bruises.

The steamer Wilson G. Hunt, from Puget Sound, arrived at 11 p.m. last night, with 61 passengers and a small freight.

The steamship Oriflame sailed from San Francisco for Portland on Saturday last.

How Confederation Stands in the Legislative Council.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—The recent debate in the Council has brought out the following facts:

There are eight of the nine elective or popular members sitting in the Council this session,—one elective member for Kootenay has not taken his seat. Of the eight elective members sitting in the Council five are for Confederation, on fair and equitable terms, and only wait for Canada to declare herself ready to negotiate. The names of the members are as follows: Hon. Dr. Carrall, Cariboo District; Hon. Mr. Humphreys, Clinton-Lillooet Det; Hon. Mr. Havelock, Yale District; Hon. Mr. Robson, N Westminster District; Hon. Mr. Ring, Nanaimo District.

The Hon. Mr. Ring has declared in the Council and out of it, although he signed neither of the protests respecting Confederation, that he was in favor of negotiations with Canada as soon as the North West Territory question was settled, or as soon as Canada was ready to deal finally with the question.

It has been asserted, on the authority of the Hon. Dr. Carrall, that Mr. Dewdney, the member for Kootenay, who has not taken his seat in the Council, is in favor of Confederation. Besides, Kootenay is well-known to be a thorough Confederate District.

Thus it will be clearly perceived that out of nine elective members of the Council, there are six members who are in favor of solving the question of Confederation as soon as Canada is ready to do so. These represent all the population of the Colony, except those in the district of country stretching from Victoria to Sooke, and from Sooke to Chemainus, which sends three members of the Council. These three members are: Hon. Dr. Davie, Victoria Det, No. 2; Hon. Dr. Helmcken, Victoria Dis, No. 1; Hon. Mr. Drake, Victoria Dis, No. 1. Thus three members are the only anti-Confederate members in the Council selected by the people, and the two last are returned by a majority of votes cast by foreign annexationists.

The Confederate question, so far as the elective members of the Council are concerned, stands thus: Confederates, 6; anti-Confederates, 3; majority of Confederates, 3. Confederation stands well, therefore, in the Council. As for the people, an overwhelming majority are ardently waiting for the time to arrive when the Confederation issue may be satisfactorily solved.

With respect to the official members of the Council who act the part of anti-Confederates, they are scarcely worth analysis; for when the time comes to finally adjust the issue, they will wheel into line and vote for Confederation—and they know it.

OBSERVER.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

Derangement of the Bowels, Liver and Stomach Complaints. This medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cure effected by its use are so wonderful as to astonish every one. Its pre-eminence as a remedy for bilious and liver complaints and derangements of the stomach and bowels, is no longer a matter of dispute or doubt. In these diseases the beneficial effects of Holloway's invaluable Pills are so permanent and extensive, that the whole system is renovated, the organs of digestion strengthened, and full and easy assimilation procured, so that both physical and moral energy are increased.

Determination of Blood to the Head. This is generally occasioned by some irregularity of the stomach and bowels, which, if not quickly attended to, frequently terminates fatally. A few doses of these fine purifying Pills never fail to give tone to the stomach, regulate the secretions, and purify the fluids. Vertigo, dimness of sight and other indications of approaching apoplexy, are as truly dispelled by a course of this admirable medicine.

The Female's Best Friend. For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the woman, every contingency heretofore to the woe of a female or aged, married or single, the mild but speedy remedy is recommended with friendly earnestness. It will correct all functional derangements to which they are subject.

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

Coughs, Colds and Asthma. No medicine will cure colds of long duration or such as are settled upon the chest, so quickly as these famous Pills. Even in cases where the first stage of asthma has appeared these Pills may be relied on as a certain and never-failing remedy, particularly if the Ointment be administered with them.

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

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

Table listing ailments such as Female Irregularities, Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Dropsy, etc., and corresponding treatments like Pills, Ointment, or both.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, Grand Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the world, at the following prices:—1s. 12d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 10s. each Box.

There is considerable saving by taking the Pills. Full directions for the guidance of patients in every case are affixed to each Box.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCURABLE CONSUMPTION ARE EFFICIENTLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. STATISTICS SHOW THAT 50,000 PERSONS ANNUALLY fall victims to Pulmonary Disorders, including Consumption, Diseases of the Chest, and the Respiratory Organs. Prevention is at all times better than cure; be therefore, prepared, during the wet and winter season, with a supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, which possess the virtue of averting as well as curing a Cough or Cold; they are good alike for the young as for the aged.

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Saturday, March 6, 1869

Like Byron, the Attorney General, "will awaken some morning and find himself famous." By dint of pressure and hard work, and a vigorous beating of the great drum through the official camp, he has mustered his followers and has borne down all opposition offered to the Supreme Courts' Bill; and now the public enjoy the exquisite satisfaction of learning that the pleasant little anomaly known as the Supreme Courts' Imbricatio is to continue for an indefinite period.

THE ANNUAL BANQUET of the French Benevolent Society came off at the Colonial Hotel on Wednesday evening, and proved one of the most pleasant reunions of the season. S. Driard, Esq., the President of the society, presided over a well-filled board, being ably supported by his efficient Vice, W. Cahn, Esq. About forty guests attended, and a cordial interchange of friendly feeling and sentiment took place.

FRIDAY, FEB 26 ASSISTED IMMIGRATION TO QUEENSLAND.—It is just announced that Mr. Wheeler, the acting agent for emigration for Queensland at London, has received instructions from the colonial government to re-establish the assisted and free emigration, the improving condition of the colony and the success of the gold fields having again created a demand for various kinds of labor.

ST. GEORGE'S HOTEL.—This first-class house has been renovated and newly furnished, and is now prepared for the reception of the summer travel. While families will find the St. George a retired and comfortable hotel, it is situated sufficiently near the centre of the city to render it a desirable place of residence for business men.

MR. ROBINSON'S REPLY. Fortieth Congress, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., Jan. 20. DEAR SIR,—I tried to get the floor this day to offer a resolution to allow you to address the House, McKee, of Kentucky, called for the regular order. This ent me off, although I had the consent of General Farnsworth, who was entitled to the floor in the regular order.

MR. TRAIN'S REPLY. 1334 Madison Avenue, New York, Jan. 21, 1869. DEAR W. E. ROBINSON,—No one, let the flag remain at half mast; let the Alabama claims remain unpaid; let Reverdy Johnson remain to represent the English colony.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN. These are the resolutions passed unanimously at the meeting, not before published by the press. Resolved, That Reverdy Johnson be retained as Minister, is the true representative of the Pro-English colony in America, so that when England throws him overboard he can return a good Fenian.

THE STEAMER Isabel arrived from Burrard Inlet yesterday afternoon, having in tow the ship Corsica, laden with 543,000 feet of lumber from the B. C. & V. I. Mills. Capt. Raymar came down on the Isabel.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—Charles McNab, Esq., Secretary of the Bank of British North America, arrived on the Stephens from San Francisco on a tour of inspection, and having completed his duties in this city will start this morning to inspect the Cariboo branch of the Bank.

SMUGGLING WHISKEY.—An American sloop ran into Burrard Inlet on Monday last, where the hands disposed of a quantity of spirits to the lumbermen. The liquor was brought from Puget Sound, and smuggled in. As no revenue or other public officer is stationed at the Inlet, steps could not be taken to arrest the smugglers.

THE SAILING OF THE STEAMER Enterprise for New Westminster will take place at 12 o'clock to-night. The Enterprise will be detained to await the arrival of the mails per Active.

NO TAUT.—Messrs. J. P. Davies & Co. announce that a report circulated to the effect that they intend closing out their business is without foundation. They will continue as heretofore at the old stand.

THE THREE-MASTED schooner Townsend sailed from San Francisco for Burrard Inlet on Wednesday.

The Fenian Brotherhood and Congress

HOMER, New York, Jan. 21, 1869. DEAR FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, 823 Broadway.—This correspondence shows that Congress will not open its doors to the Fenians, or do anything for our citizens in jail.

LETTER FROM THE HON. W. E. ROBINSON. Fortieth Congress, U.S. Washington, D.C., Jan. 10, 1869.

MR. DEAR SIR,—I returned this morning, and immediately on the assembly of the House to-day offered a resolution to grant the use of the hall of the House of Representatives to you. Mr. Schenck, calling for the regular order of business, cut off all such resolutions; but the answer of the speaker to my question refers to a very absolute rule of the House, which is impossible to have your request granted.

"The hall of the House shall not be used for any other purpose than the legitimate business of the House; nor shall the Speaker entertain any proposition to use it for any other purpose, or for the suspension of this rule."

The Speaker so ruling that he could not even entertain the proposition, it is no use to offer it again; the only way I could get the attention of the House was by asking the Parliamentary question, which I did.

I congratulate you on your return to your country from a long continued and very desirable persecution, which you met with such pluck and ability.

Very respectfully, W. E. ROBINSON, George Francis Train, Esq.

MR. TRAIN'S REPLY. [By Telegram] New York, Jan. 19.

HON. W. E. ROBINSON, Washington.—You misunderstood me. I wish to plead for our citizens on the floor of Congress while in session, as representative of one thousand Fenian circles, and one million of Irish voters speaking for ten millions of Celtic origin.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

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GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN. These are the resolutions passed unanimously at the meeting, not before published by the press.

Resolved, That Reverdy Johnson be retained as Minister, is the true representative of the Pro-English colony in America, so that when England throws him overboard he can return a good Fenian.

Resolved, That the appointment of John Savage as consul to a little one-horse English city is an insult to ten millions of Colis, who are entitled to the highest office in the gift of the people for their chief.

Resolved, That the appointment of Seward and Stanton for War and State Departments, in the interest of England, must be prevented at all hazards.

Resolved, That the system of buying Congressional, Senatorial, and official honors, has made our legislators the most corrupt of the face of the globe. Examples—Congress and Tammany.

Resolved, That the proposed plan of paying England twelve hundred millions in gold in ten years, for two hundred millions of paper advanced, is worthy of American statesmen.

Resolved, That the laborers and workmen to-night in mass meeting assembled, protest against the railway jobs that are robbing the whole people of the public lands, in the interest of a few English railway speculators.

Resolved, That the poor of America shall be made poorer, the rich, richer, as in England, so that the white niggers of the North may be ruined, to revolutionize capital, and throw off the country the "Free Trade," "Gold Payment" system of England, that sends our manhood and womanhood to starvation or prostitution.

Resolved, That war with England is the only way to restore American industry, settle Alabama claims, release citizens, and place our commerce again upon the ocean.

Resolved, That the 5,000,000 Irish in and around New York patrolize only The Sun, Star, and penny papers, instead of the five-centers, subsidized by England against the Fenians.

Having no faith in Congress doing anything outside the Alabama whiskey-ring, I decline to go to Washington to plead for our citizens, and return to you the great honor placed in my hands. I wrote Mr. Robinson that our only remedy is, to tear down the British Legation. To-morrow night the Fenians give me a public reception in Boston. You will want at least 5000 hostile bastille epigram pamphlets for the Boston circles.

Sincerely, GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

THE WAY TO STOP UNPOPULAR CANDIDATES.—In England, at the public meetings before the election, every one place in a speaker has a finger put on it. A story is told of a saddler, who could not be silenced until somebody shouted out "Sit down, belly-bud!" at which he was in his seat in a moment.

The London Star says:—South London bids fair to have a reputation for the number and variety of its religious sensations. On the Sunday before last, we learn, a band of religious enthusiasts paraded the streets of Rookham singing the hymn "Come to God" to the tune of "Tommy Dodd." In a letter to a contemporary on Saturday, an apologist for Mr. Hammond's services for children at the Tabernacle, states that the hammer and nails were not exhibited along with the crown of thorns, as alleged, but quite separately, and not for the purpose commonly supposed.

The hammer was, in fact, a magnet; the nails were of various sizes; and it was thought that by drawing children's attention to the ease with which the little nails were drawn to the surface of the hammer, and the difficulty with which the larger ones were attracted, the youthful congregation would be made to understand how much easier it was to effect their conversion than that of older people.

MR. ROBINSON'S REPLY. Fortieth Congress, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., Jan. 20. DEAR SIR,—I tried to get the floor this day to offer a resolution to allow you to address the House, McKee, of Kentucky, called for the regular order.

MR. TRAIN'S REPLY. 1334 Madison Avenue, New York, Jan. 21, 1869. DEAR W. E. ROBINSON,—No one, let the flag remain at half mast; let the Alabama claims remain unpaid; let Reverdy Johnson remain to represent the English colony.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN. These are the resolutions passed unanimously at the meeting, not before published by the press.

Resolved, That Reverdy Johnson be retained as Minister, is the true representative of the Pro-English colony in America, so that when England throws him overboard he can return a good Fenian.

The wickedest woman in Kankakee, Ill., became such a nuisance that the Common Council voted her a new dress, \$60, and her fare, if she would marry and emigrate. She agreed, and this was the ceremony as performed by a police justice.

"Jim, you do agree to take Mollie, and live with, and go to Cheyenne with her, and stay with her regardless of law and consequences?" "Yes."

"Mollie, you do agree to take Jim, and live with him, and go to Cheyenne with him regardless of law and consequences?" "Yes."

"Then I give you these two railroad tickets, and order you to stay there until the Vigilance Committee hang you both. Amen!"

A POLITICIAN.—Colonel Watson, a well-known politician of Virginia, enjoyed great personal popularity on account of his affable manners, and whenever he was a candidate for office ran ahead of the ticket. He generally spoke to everybody he met, professing to know them. On one occasion, during the last Presidential campaign, he met a countryman, whom he shook by the hand, and commenced:—"Why, how do you do, Sir? I am very glad to see you; a fine day, Sir; I see you thill ride your fine old grey, Sir?" "No, Sir; this horse is one I borrowed this morning." "Oh! Ah! well, Sir, how are the old lady and gentleman?" "My parents have been dead about three years, Sir." "But how it is your wife, Sir, and the children?" "I am an unmarried man, Sir." "True enough. Do you still live on the old farm?" "No, Sir; I have just arrived from Ohio, where I was born."

A MAY coming from the West stopped at the Hot Spring, just outside the city of Utah, and having heard much of their medicinal properties, was about to bathe in one of them. After he had disrobed, and just as he was about to plunge in, a stranger approached and told him he could not bathe in that spring. The western Gentle's ire became aroused at once, and thinking it was another instance of Mormon despotism, he immediately replied: "The deuce I can't. I'd like to see old Brigham or anybody stop me, and in he plunged, but he got out sooner than he got in, for it was a boiling spring."

THE late Archbishop of Canterbury once received a rude shock at Somerset House, whether his Grace had gone to execute a deed. "What name?" said the cockney clerk. "Longley," answered the Prelate. "Go to—" (a place unmentionable to ears polite) rejoined the clerk; and some explanation was necessary before it became evident that the official had merely aspired that L of the department (arranged alphabetically) to which he wished to direct Dr. Longley.

A FEW days ago business at Manchester, England, stock exchange was brought almost to a standstill, on account of the reception from London of forged telegraphic orders for the purchase of American bonds. The orders had been filled before the forgery was discovered. Many dispatches of a similarly character were sent from London to Liverpool; but the panic occasioned was not so great.

At a meeting at Stoke, Mr. Adelerly, M. P., told the following story of the Earl of Derby:—His Lordship had been admitted a member of the ancient guild of tailors, and seeing him shortly afterwards, he (Mr. Adelerly) said, "Do you know what you have been swearing, Lord Derby?" His lordship replied that he did not. "Well, then," said Mr. Adelerly, "I have read the oath, and you have sworn that you will take tailoring, and do nothing else all your life."

At a Conservative meeting held lately at Norwich, after the toast of "The House of Commons" had been drunk, a clergyman present, the Rev. Mr. Gilman, volunteered his opinion that the present Premier was "one of the most mischief-making scoundrels that ever stepped." Men like Mr. Gilman, who carry their party spirit to such extremes, are more deserving of the title of mischief-makers than Mr. Gladstone and his followers.

The irrepressible Father Ignatius has at last ceased to officiate in London, and, as some one has made him a present of a monetary, may now gratefully his last for celibacy and a conventional life to his heart's content.

The difficulty between Mr. Studd and the Episcopate authorities in relation to the lease of the race course remains almost in statu quo; for though Mr. S. has somewhat modified his terms, they have been agreed to by the other side.

MISSRS. DUNVILLE & Co., of Belfast, Ireland, are said to be the greatest holders of whiskey in the world.

It is understood that an office is to be created by the Gladstone Government, that of a War Lord of the Treasury.

An amalgamation of the War Office and the Horse Guards will probably take place under the new Administration.

A PAUPER, convicted of making grimoires in church, was sentenced by the Ramsgate magistrates to 21 days' hard labour.

MR. ROBERT LOWE, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, confesses his conversion to the ballot.

A PATENT has been taken out in London for the manufacture of "artificial champagne."

Cariboo Mining Intelligence.

[From the Spectator of Feb. 6.] WILLIAM CREEK. The Barker co. last week washed up 94 oz.; the Baldhead co., 66 oz.; the Canadian co., 41 oz.; the Cariboo co., 40 oz. Sheephead co. have been cutting down rock. Foster-Campbell co. have commenced work on the bed-rock drain, which will probably take about three months to bring up to their ground.

STOUT GULCH. The Floyd co. washed up last week 36 oz. (From the Spectator of Feb. 13.) WILLIAM CREEK. The Baldhead co. last week washed up 114 oz.; Barker co., 75 oz.; Canadian co., 61 oz.; Sheephead co., 22 oz.; Cariboo co., 22 oz.

There are some eight or ten companies taking out more or less pay on this creek. A small train had got in from the Forks of Quenel. Flour selling at 25 cents. There is a great deal of snow between Kethley and William Creek.

The application for the lease of the meadows is making a good deal of talk about mining projects. A company is, we learn, about to be formed, to consist of fifty or seventy-five members, with limited liability, to prospect Willow river, below Mosquito. The intention is to procure a steam engine, and it is to be hoped it will meet with success.

PUBLIC MEETING.—In pursuance with a notice issued by the Gold Commissioner, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Cariboo was held at Sirling & Barry's saloon, on Monday, 8th inst., for the purpose of expressing the sentiments of the community as to the contemplated lease of the Meadows—about two hundred persons were present. At two o'clock, Mr. Commissioner Brew entered, and after informing the meeting that he had been requested by the Government to ascertain the opinions of the miners on the subject, read the application, signed by Messrs. Barnard, Leneveu, Stamp, and Teacham, asking for a lease for 21 years, of the ground from hill to hill, running from the Ballarat claim to the mouth of Mosquito, together with a remission of duties and road tolls on any machinery imported for working the same.

The applicants stated that they intended to form a joint stock company, and procure requisite steam machinery for working the ground. Mr. Brew also read a letter from the Colonial Secretary, requesting advice as to the propriety of making so large a grant; he then said that he left the subject in the hands of the public, and if they chose to organize and report their opinions to him, he would communicate the result to the proper quarter. On motion, Mr. A. McPherson was called to the chair; Mr. W. W. Hill was appointed secretary.

Several gentlemen addressed the meeting—most of the speakers being opposed to the granting of a lease for such a large area of ground—the extent of which is about five miles long and one and a-half broad.

Before the meeting adjourned a committee was appointed to draw up a report of the advisability, or not, of granting the lease asked for. The committee have made the following report:

"The committee appointed by the meeting of miners, held at Barkerville, on the 8th of February, by order of the Gold Commissioner, to consider the advisability, or not, of granting to Messrs. Stamp, Leneveu, Adair, Barnard and others, five miles of mineral land, situated in the meadows of William Creek, on lease for 21 years, beg most respectfully to hand in their report. The committee, after carefully considering the subject, have come to the conclusion that it would be unwise and highly detrimental to the mining community of Cariboo, that this grant should be made, and would impress upon the government that in their opinion it would have a tendency to greatly excite the feelings of the miners of this district. Secondly, the committee are of opinion that grants of lands situated in districts already prospected, are not beneficial either to the miners or to the community at large; and that they believe the large question will be worked by individual miners before the end of two years. Thirdly, the committee are of opinion that a grant to the gentlemen in question, of a part of the ground asked for, say one and a-half mile, or two miles at the most, would be favorably received by a very large minority in this district. The committee, on behalf of the miners, beg to return their sincere thanks to the government, and to the Gold Commissioner particularly, for the kind and considerate manner in which they have been treated on this occasion."

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to ask for LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE. Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their rights may be infringed.

Wholesale and Export by the Proprietors, Messrs. Lea & Perrins, Ltd., London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. Agents for Victoria—Taiton, Green & Rhodes. 1869.

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. Ask for LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and see Name Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

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The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Saturday, March 6, 1869

We were started out yesterday on hearing of a power by the Legislature have presumed to interfere with the Municipal Council in matters of their position. We never supposed that the Legislature would attempt any such upon the rights of our civic functionaries, but such to be the intention in the introduced by Mr. Trutch Amendment Ordinance. to be the desire of the

cripple the Corporation in its power. After a incubation an Act of the City Council may be so hopping on one leg w Municipal B. Law Act, w out a few days ago, to straighten the rickety alluded to, but contained tion so many incongruities only have added to the cities. Another Ordinance Municipal Amendment, under the consideration of wisecracks, and after und mense amount of lopping has acquired an additional hands of Mr. Trutch, who citizens of the control of by placing it outside the presume every one is awa has been under the con Council since Victoria's ation; and our citizens to the fact that their ad been most creditable. away a part of the cor Are the citizens to be changed? This we stron our taxes be lightened. This we need hardly ansive. Is the Legislativ capable of watching ov the people than the Tow we deny. What, then, the Legislative Council, way to meddle with necessarily bring them the people? They sur themselves too popular are they so confident in the people that they rus fight in order to enjoy the must be remembered the Town Council is a part low citizens chosen from a mark of our respect them, and who are st govern all matters perta administration of our illegals. Any attack on for, is a direct insult to must be met in such a these official legislators power even greater their wisdom be equal they would have observ Council enjoyed a freeer the Council Chamber a the bay, and that the p more faithfully attende than in the latter es cash without exagger the best governed city and we doubt wheth the world a similar provement has been a like quantum of mean ever, is beside the que mpiration of our insist must and oug hands of the Mayor this city, and we sine Mr. Trutch to undo a sible what he has do the exclusion of the F imits. It is quite tru lative Councilors m led on the subject by ties, or some idea em Chief Commissioner Works may have le that were the Par hands he could do m good than is now are prepared to admit more; but at the s commend an immedi he doubts what w the opinion of the peo jet, let him attend Monday night and he of the ratepayers ad expressed. We ass away convinced of the counsel. We would long as the attent Councilors is confine nected with the gen the people are inclin good deal of latitude trench on the functio they will find the most uncomf they ever occupied. better do is to pass in order to arm the with powers suffic their bylaws with

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The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, March 6, 1869

We were startled out of our propriety yesterday on hearing of a rare usurpation of power by the Legislative Council, who have presumed to interfere with the Municipal Council in matters quite foreign to their position. We never for a moment supposed that the Legislative Council would attempt any such encroachment upon the rights of our citizens or our civic functionaries, but such would appear to be the intention in the amendment introduced by Mr Trutch to the Municipal Amendment Ordinance. It would seem to be the desire of the Government to cripple the Corporation by every means in its power. After a lengthy period of incubation an Act of Incorporation is hatched so notoriously defective that the City Council may be said to have been hopping on one leg ever since. The Municipal By-law Act, which was thrown out a few days ago, was intended to straighten the rickety measure we have alluded to, but contained in its construction so many incongruities that it would only have added to the Municipal difficulties. Another Ordinance, called the Municipal Amendment Act, has been introduced, and after undergoing an immense amount of lopping and amputations has acquired an addition from the facile hands of Mr Trutch, who has robbed the citizens of the control of their own park by placing it outside the city limits. We presume every one is aware that the park has been under the control of the City Council since Victoria boasted a Corporation; and our citizens are equally alive to the fact that their administration has been most creditable. Why, then, take away a part of the corporate functions? Are the citizens to be benefitted by the change? This we strongly doubt. Will our taxes be lightened by the transfer? This we need hardly answer in the negative. Is the Legislative Council more capable of watching over the interests of the people than the Town Council? This we deny. What, then, can have induced the Legislative Council to step out of its way to meddle with matters that must necessarily bring them into conflict with the people? They surely cannot imagine themselves too popular; or, worse still, are they so confident in their power over the people that they rush into direct conflict in order to enjoy their triumph? It must be remembered that the Mayor and Town Council is a part of ourselves—fellow citizens chosen from our own ranks as a mark of our respect and esteem for them, and who are specially chosen to govern all matters pertaining to the civic administration of our city and its privileges. Any attack on that body, therefore, is a direct insult to the people, and must be met in such a spirit as to teach these official legislators that there is a power even greater than theirs. Had their wisdom been equal to their arrogance, they would have observed that the City Council enjoyed a freer atmosphere than the Council Chamber at the other side of the bay, and that the public business was more faithfully attended to in the former than in the latter establishment. We can, without exaggeration, boast of the best governed city on the Pacific; and we doubt whether anywhere in the world a similar amount of improvement has been achieved with the like quantum of means. All this, however, is beside the question of the administration of our Park which we insist must and ought to be in the hands of the Mayor and Council of this city, and we sincerely recommend Mr Trutch to undo as quickly as possible what he has done in relation to the exclusion of the Park from the city limits. It is quite true that our Legislative Council may have been misled on the subject by interested parties, or some idea emanating from the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works may have led him to think that were the Park in his own hands he could do more for the public good than is now being done. We are prepared to admit this, and much more; but at the same time we recommend an immediate transfer, or if he doubts what we now advance as the opinion of the people on the subject, let him attend at the Theatre on Monday night and hear the opinions of the ratepayers as they will then be expressed. We assure him he will go away convinced of the wisdom of our counsel. We would suggest that so long as the attention of Legislative Councilors is confined to matters connected with the general Government, the people are inclined to give them a good deal of latitude; but when they trench on the functions of the people they will find themselves in the most uncomfortable position they ever occupied. What they had better do is to pass a good useful law in order to arm the Municipal Council with powers sufficient to carry out their bylaws with proper effect, and

having done so, let them leave the Corporation to take care of themselves. No body of the citizens are watched by the people with more zealous care than our City Fathers, who are our own offshoots, and related to us by so many ties of association and friendship that we would allow a stranger to interfere in our domestic affairs, as we would allow our civic dignitaries to be robbed of a single privilege they ever enjoyed.

City Council.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 26. The meeting was convened by his worship the Mayor to consider the propriety of calling a meeting to learn the sense of the public relative to the proposed withdrawal of Beacon Hill Park from the control of the Corporation. Mr McKay, seconded by Mr Allatt, introduced the following preamble and resolution: Whereas, Beacon Hill Park was placed under the control of the Corporation of the City of Victoria by virtue of an Ordinance entitled 'The Victoria Municipal Ordinance, 1867,' to incorporate the said city; And whereas the Legislative Council, without consulting the citizens of Victoria, attempted on Feb. 25, 1869, to withdraw the said park from the control of the said Corporation; And whereas it is the unanimous opinion of the Council that the withdrawal of the said park from the control of the said Corporation would be a great public wrong; And whereas this Council is unanimously of the opinion that steps should be taken to remonstrate against and prevent the withdrawal of the said park from the control of the said Corporation; Resolved, That his Worship the Mayor be, and he is, authorized to call a Public Meeting, to be held in the theatre on Monday evening next, the 1st March, at 8 o'clock, to ascertain the sense of the citizens with respect to the withdrawal of the said park, and to take such other steps to prevent the same as the citizens may determine. The Mayor stated that in proposing the resolution to the Council to withdraw the park from city control the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works had stated that the Corporation was destroying the beauty of the park by blasting the rocks, and that they had given permission to a gentleman to erect a stable in the park grounds. The Corporation workmen were blasting rock in the same place that the Government workmen were blasting; and as to the story of the stable, it was utterly without foundation, no such permission had been given. Mr Gibbs strongly supported the motion for a public meeting. The Corporation is a representative body, while two-thirds of the Council is not. The Corporation had proposed to make some improvements last spring at the Park, but were told that the Jockey Club (J) held supreme control. He trusted that such action would be taken as to confirm the city in the control of the Park. Mr Russell and Mr Allatt deemed the action of the Council an infringement upon the public rights. Mr Gerow said that if the Government took the Park from the people they would soon want something else. Let the Council not give way one inch. [Hear.] Mr Allatt could only repeat what Mr Gerow had said. He would go for the park through thick and thin. The Mayor remembered when the Educational Bill was before the Legislative Council, Dr Helmsken moved that the local board be the Mayor and Council, when one of the members exclaimed, 'What place the Schools in the hands of a set of fellows who can neither read or write?' If the Government attempted to take a single stone from the Park, they could be prevented by an injunction. If this right escaped through the people's fingers, the next thing would be that the whole affair would be placed under the Lands and Works Department, and we should be placed under the feet of despots. [Hear.] The resolution was carried unanimously and the meeting then adjourned. Ours vs Gars. About a year and a half ago a brig called the 'Roma,' laden with tropical fruit, arrived at this port from Tahiti. She was commanded by a Captain Hayes—an enormously stout man—who had fled from California and Australia to avoid answering to the law for the commission of acts of at least a questionable character—among others for stealing the Park Ellipsis, from San Francisco, in 1858. It was understood that Hayes' real following was that of kidnapping, native to the Tahiti Islands and conveying them to Australia, where they were apprenticed for long terms to stock-raisers. After leaving Victoria, the doughty captain—who appeared to have piles of gold—crossed among the Tahitian Islands in pursuit of his infamous calling, and upon an unlucky day fell out with his first mate and challenged him to fight a duel. The mate accepted the challenge, the brig was brought to an anchor, a boat was lowered and the two combatants, accompanied by the crew, went ashore. The weapons used were pistols, and Hayes was shot through the body and killed at the first fire. Upon his fall the natives, who had stood aloof and watched the proceedings, rushed forward and cut off Hayes' head, and drove the mate and the crew back to their vessel. Hayes was both feared and hated by the Tahitians. These facts are gathered from a private letter received by a resident of this city. DEATH AT THE HOSPITAL.—Jeron Bodet, aged 45, a native of France, died at the Royal Hospital, yesterday of dysentery. He went to the hospital suffering from small pox, which seems to have terminated in the malady that carried him off.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Mr. Robson laid before the Council the draft of the address to Her Majesty on the subject of the Supreme Courts. Referred to Committee of the Whole. Mr. Holbrook's motion recommending Labor Exchange was carried after a short discussion. The Victoria Water Bill was read a first time; second reading fixed for Wednesday next. Dr. Helmsken withdrew his motion relative to the route to Cowichan, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works promising to take care that the best line should be chosen when the Government was in a position to make a road. The Stipendiary Magistrates Bill, the Partnership Bill and the Civil Cases Bill were each read a third time and passed. The Supreme Courts Bill gave rise to a warm debate on the amendment of Mr. Drake, who moved that it be read three times. On division the Bill was carried; ayes 10, noes 9. The Drawbacks Bill was recommitted for amendment and reported complete, and standing orders being suspended the third reading was carried. Governor's message No. 17 informed the Council that he had assented to the Reconveyance Bill. The Volunteer Bill was postponed till Friday. The Victoria By-law Bill was also postponed. The St Andrew Church Bill was taken up in committee and the greater part of the clauses passed; it was agreed, however, to postpone the 8th and 9th clauses, and the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again. The Municipal Amendment Bill was then taken up in committee of the whole. After some progress had been made the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again. The Council then adjourned during pleasure to meet again at 7 o'clock p. m. last night.

FROM THE NORTHWEST COAST.—The Otter arrived from the North early on Friday morning; she reached Sitka on the 3d Feb. Two white men who were on a trading expedition in an open boat were killed near Sitka by the Kaike Indians to revenge the death of some of their friends who had been shot by the gentry at Sitka. The United States steamer Saginaw, with General Davis and still, was to leave for Kaike on the 10th. No other news. The Revenue Cutter Riffance was still at Sitka. The Otter left on 9th Feb., touched at Sitka and Tongass, and arrived at Fort Simpson on the 14th; saw a schooner, supposed to be the Favorite, abreast of Point Harrington; left Fort Simpson on the 19th, called at Metlakatla, Bella Bella, Oolich, Fort Rupert, Saanich, Comox and Nanaimo. The schooner Margaret was off Saanich on the 22d. The steamer Geo. S. Wright was coaling at Nanaimo on Thursday.

STAMPSHIP MOVEMENTS.—The Active will sail at 4 this morning for all the ports on Puget Sound. She will proceed thence to Nanaimo for coal and return here on Thursday to meet the steamer Gussie Telfair, which will sail from San Francisco for Victoria direct on Monday. The officers of the Active will then be exchanged into the Telfair for Portland, and the Active will run down direct to San Francisco. Such is the programme as at present decided on.

YESTERDAY was one of the finest days of the season. The air was soft and balmy as in June, and the sun shone out so brightly and warmly that woollen clothing became uncomfortable. The recent frosts have inflicted no damage upon vegetation, if we except a few flowers 'nipped' at the bud. Peas, asparagus and budding fruit trees continue to put forth their shoots and tendrils, and the indications of an early spring are quite favorable.

The mail steamer Active, Captain F. O. Sholl, arrived at 3 1/2 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Portland, bringing 43 passengers, a full freight of live stock and merchandise and a small mail and express. The Active sailed from Portland on the afternoon of Thursday. Captain Sholl reports a pleasant run up. Passer Goodhue has placed us under obligations for the customary favors.

ISLAND RAISED HOES.—Mr Rowland, of Burnside road, drove to town on Tuesday fifty large, fat porkers, raised on his farm. They were bought by Heywood. The man who thinks that hogs cannot thrive on this Island should go and look at these porcine specimens. Before the lapse of another twelvemonth the colony will produce all the stock required for home consumption.

CONFIRMATION.—The son of Mr Samuel Harris will be confirmed at the Jewish Synagogue at ten o'clock this morning. Persons who have never witnessed a ceremony of the kind will be interested by attending.

TO BE WITHDRAWN.—We learn that the steamer Active is to be withdrawn from the Portland and Victoria trade, and that the steamer Gussie Telfair will shortly arrive to take her place.

PROBATION.—The Council, it is expected, will be prorogued on Saturday next.

WHEN YOU FEEL a cough or bronchial affection creeping on the lungs, take AYER'S CURE, and cure it before it becomes incurable.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Europe. LONDON, Feb. 25.—In the House of Commons this afternoon an inquiry was made whether legal investigation had been made before the pardon in the case of the Fenians recently liberated. Fortescue replied that the investigation made was quite sufficient to show that the cases were quite different from ordinary commutations of sentences. In reply to a question, Lord Granville said that negotiations for a settlement between the Hudson Bay Company and the Dominion of Canada are still pending. It was unavoidable to make a statement of the prospects of building a telegraph line through the territories of the company, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, until the complete adjustment is reached. Gladstone stated in reply to an inquiry from Torrens, that the Government had received no authentic advice of the rejection of the Alabama Convention by the United States, nor any information of the naturalization protocol. John Bright, at a banquet, assured the Chamber of Commerce that he would urge the necessity of ocean penny postage. COPENHAGEN, Feb. 24.—General Kaasloff, Minister of War, urges the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. BERLIN, Feb. 24.—The North German Parliament meets on the 4th of March. The Prussian diet closes its session on the 6th. MADRID, Feb. 24.—The vote in the Cortes, thanking the Provisional Government, and authorizing Serrano to form a new Ministry, stood 81 in favor to 62 against. PARIS, Feb. 26.—The bulletin of the Bank of France has increased eleven millions. In the Corps Legislatif to-day Rouher, Minister of State, acknowledged that the loans to defray the expenses of immigrants in Paris had not been raised in strict accordance with the law. Satisfaction was generally expressed by the members with the answer and explanation of the Minister. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 26.—The Sublime Porte has issued a circular of thanks to foreign Powers for their attitude in the late difficulty. LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Cobden Club's gold medal is awarded to Dr. Joshua Leavitt, of New York. The Marquis of Huntingdon is elected to Parliament for Rodney. The War Office has received official dispatches from New Zealand announcing further success over the rebels. The troops carried by assault a stronghold. The matter made a desperate defence and lost two hundred killed and wounded. The British loss was 22. MADRID, Feb. 26.—The modification of the Spanish Cabinet is likely to introduce a radical element. Eastern States. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—It is said that General Grant, in conversation, has intimated that all the Southern military commanders removed by Johnson and Alabama were the best reconquered States of all. When the rest were safely restored ours would be the happiest country in the world. Grant said: "I am not myself a representative of any political party, although the Republican party elected me." A caucus of the Republican members of the forty-first Congress will be held on Tuesday evening, March 2nd, with the view of making nominations for officers of the House. A caucus of Democratic members will be held at the same time. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—In the Senate, Chandler reported, with amendments, a bill to preserve the harbors of the United States against encroachments. It provides for the appointment of a mixed board of officers and civilians to have general supervision of the subject and make recommendations to Congress. In the House a bill passed which provides for the coinage of nickel five cent pieces. Bentwell submitted a report from the Conference Committee on the Constitutional Amendment, as follows: The right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. The Conference report was adopted, 142 to 43. The amendment to the appropriation bill, giving female clerks in the Treasury Office the same pay as males when doing similar work, was adopted. The annual postal route bill passed. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The President's veto of the copper tariff bill was read and the bill passed over the veto—38 to 12. NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The Tribune's special thinks the bill strengthened the public credit and legalized gold contracts will probably not pass the Senate. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Conference Committee on the Constitutional Amendment have decided to adopt it about as it originally passed in the House, and not the clause conferring the right to negroes to hold office; and the report will probably be made to-day. FRANKFURT, Feb. 26.—The Senate Finance Committee in amendments to Schuck's bill declare the faith of the United States; it solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all obligations of the United States except where otherwise expressed. The section legalizing coin contracts is not changed. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the San Francisco Mint was rejected. The Military Committee's report recommends the creation of a supply department and of the quartermaster's subsistence and pay departments and the consolidation of the ordnance and artillery corps, and engineer and signal corps. They think the engineers can do the work of coast survey, and recommend the substitution of annual salary for commutation and allowances of officers. They condemn and urge the abolition of the present system of brevet rank. Callen, on leave, introduced a joint resolution declaring that Congress and the people of the United States are not indifferent to the struggle for national independence and emancipation in Cuba, so long delayed by

the monarchies of Europe, and now begun under American auspices in the interests of universal freedom. In the Senate, evening session, the Senators resumed the consideration of the Constitutional Amendment. Pomeroy raised a point of order that the Conference Committee had exceeded its powers in striking out that in regard to which there was no disagreement. The President overruled the point. The vote was finally had and the Amendment announced that two-thirds of the Senators present having voted affirmatively the joint resolution was adopted. Davis raised a point of order that the Constitution expressly required for the passage of a proposition to amend the Constitution a vote of two-thirds of the Senate, and not merely two-thirds of those present; and three-fourths of the States of the Union being represented in the Senate, there would be sixty-eight members, of whom two-thirds would be forty-five.

Cuba. HAVANA, Feb. 24.—The naval expedition to Lagunaga was completely successful. The insurgent fortifications were first bombarded by the fleet, then the troops landed and carried the place by assault. The rebels retreated. Two battalions have marched to the relief of Puerto Principe. Accounts from Santiago are unfavorable. The cholera is unabated. The insurgents are plundering and destroying plantations. The revolutionary General Figuera has issued strict orders to his associates to respect private property and the estates of French citizens. Cane grinding has commenced at a new plantation in Santiago district. It is not expected that more than half a crop will be realized.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—A newspaper calls attention to the law making all foreigners who have resided five years in Cuba, subjects of Spain. It says they must submit to the condition or leave the Island. The resignation of the American consul at Trinidad has been accepted. HAVANA, Feb. 23, via Key West, Feb. 26.—Orders have been given to the troops in the field to take no prisoners in arms, but to shoot all. The Government of Spain is much incensed at the conduct of the Cubans in refusing to accept its conciliatory proposals and will crush the rebellion if it takes 500,000 troops. The volunteers have become quiet.

California. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—New York quotations of Gold 132 1/2. Wheat dull and nominal, \$1.80 @ 1.90; flour, \$6 @ 6.10. Pacific Mills, 98 1/2; Liverpool wheat, 10 1/2; Legal Tenders, 76 @ 76 1/2; flour, Oregon extra, at \$4.75 @ 5.25; and City Mills as follows: superfine in sacks 196 lbs., \$4.62 1/2 @ 4.75; extra in sacks, \$5.82 1/2 @ 5.75; wheat, choice shipping grades, to arrive, \$1.75; fair shipping, \$1.70; choice, \$1.75; coast, \$1.60; choice, Santa Clara, \$1.75. We quote common good milling, \$1.60 @ 1.70; good to choice, \$1.40 @ 1.75 per 100 lbs. for a lot of choice small advances on the latter figure might be obtained. Barley, choice feed, \$2.20, quoted at \$2.10 @ 2.20; good brewing quotable at \$2.20 @ 2.30 per 100 lbs.; we quote California at \$1.75 @ 2.15; Oregon at \$2.10 @ 2.20.

Arrived, Feb. 24.—Bark Gem of the Ocean from Bellingham Bay, bark Leonore from Port Blakely, barkentine Accident from Umpqua. Sailed, Feb. 24.—Bark Jessie Pitts, Seabeck, bark Anglo-Saxon, Bellingham Bay. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—From a telegram received by Collector Miller from the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that all trade with the Islands of St. George and St. Paul is to be cut off until further orders, and that no merchandise or persons will be allowed to be landed at such points. The indiscriminate slaughter of seals will doubtless receive a check by this new regulation. It is currently reported that the Pacific Mail Company intend to run, but three steamers to Panama after March.

Flour.—City brands, superfine in sacks, per 196 pounds, \$4.62 @ 4.75; extra, in sacks, \$5.82 @ 5.75. Wheat.—Choice shipping, \$1.70; common, to good milling at \$1.60 @ 1.70; and good to choice milling at \$1.70 @ 1.75. Barley.—Market is quiet at \$2 @ 2.20, for feed, and \$2.20 @ 2.30 for brewing. Oats.—California, \$1.75 @ 1.85; and Oregon at \$2 @ 2.10. Legal Tenders 76 @ 76 1/2. Sailed, 26.—Ship Marion, Port Blakely, schooner Clara Light, Port Townsend.

GOLDSTREAM—AN ACCIDENT.—A party of gentlemen, comprising some naval officers and a civilian, were on their return from a prospecting trip to Goldstream on Thursday evening, when the back seat of an open buggy in which they were seated tipped over and landed two of the parties in the road. The occupants of the front seat proceeded about 500 yards before they were aware an accident had occurred. The gentlemen escaped with a few slight bruises. Previous to the accident the party prospected vigorously in the banks of Goldstream and secured a fine prospect, which was lost in the tumble. Some fine specimens of quartz from the old Parmer claim—which some of our citizens have reason to remember with sorrow—were brought in, and will be sent to New Westminster for assay.

FRANCIS JOHN, whose patronymic is Costello, but whose pet-name is Billy, the Bgg, yesterday observed a man in a state of intoxication in the act of being hurried into a boat at the foot of Johnson street. Believing the man to be abandoned, he interfered to rescue him from his custodians, when a fight ensued, which ended in Billy and one of the men being locked up. Both found bail, and to-day they will be arraigned for trial.

Advertisement for PERRIN'S SAUCE, featuring a bottle illustration and text describing its quality and availability.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Grant expresses himself very strongly in favor of recognizing Cuban independence. He says Spain did the United States serious injury during the war by protecting and harboring privateers and blockade runners.

Judd introduced a resolution in the House requiring the completion of the Pacific Railroad according to the standards fixed by the Special Commissioners who are now examining the Central Pacific Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—The new Commercial Exchange was dedicated at noon today. It cost \$250,000. Delegates from various Boards of Trade were present at the banquet this evening.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Supreme Court has decided that the Russell-Majors and Floyd acceptances issued during Buchanan's administration are illegal. The Court also decided the validity of gold contracts in the Maryland case on the same principles as in Brown v. Roden.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Sherman offered a resolution to authorize the recognition of Cuba, also authorizing the President, when in his opinion Cuba has established an independent government de facto, to recognize her independence, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A Joint Resolution was offered, declaring the grave concern with which the United States would regard any interference of the Great Powers favoring the perpetuation of Turkish supremacy in the Islands of Greece.

The Bill to strengthen the public credit passed by 30 to 16.

The House rejected the application of Menard, colored representative from Louisiana.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The Union Pacific Railroad will not be open for a week, there having been no through trains since the sixteenth.

Members of the House Foreign Committee expressed the belief that the present condition of affairs in Cuba and San Domingo will surely lead to annexation within the first four months of Grant's administration.

Europe.

LONDON, March 1.—The British forces made reprisals in New Zealand for the cruelties at Poverty Bay. Ninety natives were killed.

BERLIN, March 1.—Two million florins were granted to Frankfurt by the Diet.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, Rouher introduced a bill authorizing direct loans for the improvement of Paris.

Greece has announced officially the re-establishment of peace with Turkey.

MADRID, Feb. 27.—In the Cortes, yesterday, Serrano announced that the members of the Provisional Government would return their seats in the Cortes. The government would follow the programme established by the revolution, and endeavor to disarm the attacks of the republicans by the reduction of expenditures and a liberal policy generally.

The liberal reforms contemplated for Cuba have been retarded by the insurrection.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The Prussian Diet proposes to grant two million florins to the municipality of Frankfurt to which the King will add one million from his private purse, in the hope that such action will draw the hearts of the inhabitants in that city closer to the monarchy.

MADRID, Feb. 28.—The insurrection attempted at Barcelona last week was quickly suppressed; forty persons are implicated. The city is tranquil.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A report is current that the Spaniard Minister to England has received instructions from Madrid to proceed to Washington and settle any difficulties which may arise in consequence of the Cuban insurrection.

Cuba.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—More troops are going to the interior. Intelligence from Neuvas to Thursday last states that on the night of the 21st the doors of all residences in the city occupied by Cubans were marked with a black cross on placards with the words: "The time for clemency is ended. Vigilance." Great excitement was caused, and the strenuous efforts of prominent Spaniards alone prevented an outbreak. A foraging expedition into the besieged garrison of Queto Principe burned, some days since, the Andalusians. On their return they were attacked by the Cubans and compelled to retreat to Puerto Principe with the loss of forty killed and a large number wounded. Four thousand refugees from the country are reported at Gibra. There was a great dearth of provisions. An epidemic was feared.

Advices from Santiago de Cuba, received on Sunday, say the cholera is decreasing. Three steamers left that port to-day crowded with Cuban refugees for the United States.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—Legal Tenders, 77 to 77½. Gold closed in New York at 131½. Liverpool wheat, 11s; barley, 570 sbs good brewing sold at \$2.25. We quote feed at \$2 to \$2.20. Oats, choice California, \$2 12½; Oregon, \$2 10 to \$2.20. Rice, good, \$3 50.

Arrived—Steamer Continental, from Portland; ship David Hoadley, from Northern Coast; brig T. W. Lucas, from Port Ludlow. Sailed—brig Tanner, for Seabook; steamer Oriflamme, Astoria; bark Washington, Nazaino; bark Milan, Tekelet; bark Emma, Augusta; Gosie Telfair, Victoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The Courier de San Francisco will be printed on the new printing press just received from Paris. It will be driven by gas and electricity, a motive power that is said to have proved successful in France.

There are 61 Barons and 6 Knights in the new House of Commons.

DELATED DISPATCHES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—The war between the Chinese for possession of women which arrived by the steamer from Hong Kong yesterday morning grows more serious. A man named Ah Fook seems to have been more successful than his rivals, and obtained possession of 300 women who arrived the day before yesterday. His enemies threatened assassination, and offered a reward of \$1000 for his death. He has been surrounded by a guard-day and night ever since. Last night a man went to his room, called him out and shot him in the back, producing a severe but not necessarily fatal wound. Ah Fook, the assassin, escaped. It now is apparent that the attempt recently made by the Chinese company to break up the traffic in women was only a blind which enabled them to do the business with greater facility and less expense than before.

At half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, Capt. I. G. Scott, Custom House Inspector, committed suicide by opening veins in his wrists. It is supposed the act was committed while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens.

The six boot and shoe dealers who were arrested for violation of the gift enterprise and lottery law, pleaded guilty in the police court, and will pay \$500 each on the promise to cease carrying on the business.

The certificate of incorporation of the Eldorado Publishing Co., has been filed. They will publish a weekly newspaper in San Francisco, devoted particularly to the interests of the women of the Pacific coast. Capital stock, \$20,000. Trustees, Tyler Curtis, H. A. Stewart and H. A. Graves.

It is now generally believed that the bark Harvest Queen has been lost. The vessel sailed from Eureka for San Francisco on the 5th inst., with 600 bags of potatoes and a deck load of lumber.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—About noon yesterday the P. M. S. S. Co's steamer China was telegraphed twenty miles out. No sooner had the news been received than it spread with the rapidity of lightning among the Chinese population, who at once began to make their way to the wharf, and several hours before the arrival of the steamer the streets in that vicinity were crowded. Chief Crowley, learning that a large number of women were on board the steamer and that trouble was anticipated by the heads of the different companies, took precautionary measures. The custom house officers went aboard to search the baggage, etc., while all the police officers were stationed in convenient places. After the baggage had been examined 336 women that were on board were taken from the steamer and landed on the wharf. The excitement of the Chinamen now rose to its highest pitch, requiring the united strength of the whole police force to prevent them getting hold of the women. When the women were landed they were placed in rows at the southern end of the wharf where they were searched by inspectors, and quantities of opium, tobacco, liquor, etc., which they had smuggled, were taken from them. After the search all the hacks and wagons on the wharf were called into requisition and the women placed by the police officers in them, an officer seating himself on each wagon as it left the wharf and remaining with it until its load of human freight was delivered at the destination fixed by the companies.

Many attempts were made by Chinamen to take off women, while others were quarreling and making threats against each other. Several attempts to create fight were made and much noise and busting occurred among the many hundreds of them present, but it was stopped by the police. At seven o'clock p. m. the whole number of women had been safely taken to their quarters, notwithstanding numerous attempts made by the men to pull from the wagons not only women but the officers in charge of the wagons.

Lieut. John F. Small, U. S. A., committed suicide yesterday afternoon in a house on the corner of Second and Mission streets by saturating the counterpane of his bed with chloroform and covering his face with it. No reason is assigned for the act. He had plenty of means and held an honorable position. He left two letters, one to his brother and one to Dr. Belden, leaving him his watch and chain.

A movement is on foot among some of the leading men of Chicago, headed by Lieut. Governor Bros, who, it will be remembered, was a member of the Colfax party, which visited this coast in 1866, to invite the Governors of the several States and their staffs of officers to meet at Chicago on the 4th of July next at the formal opening of the Pacific Railroad. The invitations are to come in due form from the Governor of Illinois, and the freedom and hospitality of the city of Chicago to be extended in due form.

The Rev. J. C. Fletcher gave us last evening a brilliant lecture on the religion, customs and people of Brazil. Seldom have we witnessed anything more than the picture he laid before his audience of that exuberant garden of the tropics laden with its strange variety of fruits and flowers, teeming with perpetual harvest for the hand of man. Surely that country must be the garden of the world, and if its people had the enterprise which moves this Yankee nation, imagination could not set a bound to the results they would produce there. As relevant to this comparison the Reverend gentleman stated that the best Remedies employed there for the diseases to which they are subject, are invented and supplied to them by our own well-known countryman, Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, Mass., and that not the people only but the priesthood and the court of the Emperor down, have constant recourse in sickness to the Remedies of this widely celebrated American Chemist. [Lodge, Boston.]

Shipping Intelligence

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Feb. 26.—Stmr Active, Scholl, Portland; stmr Otter, Lewis, M. W. Coast; stmr Experiment, Fallow, Port Townsend; cleared.

Feb. 25.—Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, N. Westminster; cleared.

PORT OF PORT TOWNSEND, W. C.

Feb. 18.—Bark Powhattan, San Francisco; Feb. 24.—Stmr Wilson G Hunt, Victoria; stmr Elias Anderson, Victoria; Feb. 27.—Stmr Active, Victoria; cleared.

Feb. 18.—French bark Angella, Quilque; Feb. 27.—French ship Jeanie Alice, Hongkong; March 1.—Stmr Active, Victoria.

MEMORANDA

The stmr ACTIVE left Portland Feb. 24, at 6 p. m.; arrived at Astoria at 7 p. m.; Feb. 25th; left Astoria at 9 a. m.; crossed Columbia bar at 11:30 a. m.; passed Cape Flattery at 7 a. m., 26th inst; and arrived at Victoria at 3:15 p. m.; had fine weather and a smooth sea and bar.

PASSENGERS.

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—Miss Shotton, Mr Brown, Jones, Rollins, Parrett, Curdell, Parsons, Robertson, T. Love, High, Hawcutt, Fletcher, By, White, Gibson, Clark, J. Adams, W. Wood.

Per stmr OTTER from Sitka—Dr. Maloney, Treasury Agent, from Sitka—One steerman. From Tongass—One steerman. From Nainaim—Mr. Robertson, Mr. Glasser.

Per stmr ACTIVE from Portland—Miss J. Aron, Miss T. Brown, H. Waters, J. Copeland, J. Boland, B. Drew, H. A. Wilson, Joseph Curcio, J. D. Driver, J. Smith, Harvey J. J. W. Wood, G. S. Rogers and wife, J. Wood, Miss M. Sweet, Miss B. Rogers, Geo. Whittier, H. B. Morrill, Cass Frabum, J. W. Clayton, R. P. Knapp, Mrs. King and child, Geo. H. Miller, Dr. J. B. Cooper, J. B. Cooper, J. W. White, W. J. Martin, J. Chivara, J. O. Bonobone, J. Miller, O. Crowley, John Spenser, John Burns, C. Chinnaman. Total—43 passengers.

Per steamer WILSON G. HUNT, from Puget Sound—Messrs. Simon Aronson, John Higgins, J. Davis, Lawson, Berg, La Point, Carr, Frank Green, Carr, C. A. Smith, B. Whipple, W. H. Robertson, Miss Coleman, Mrs. Foster, Hows and wife, Lewis and wife, Mrs. Gov. Moore, Mrs. Warbos, Messrs. McHenry, Montgomery, Reinken, Edwards and wife, Miss Gidney, Miss Coleman, Mrs. Foster, Messrs. Barretto, Friseman, Huntington, Willoughby, Spaulding, Barker and wife, Berry, Seckett, Plummer, Terry, Ferris, C. Miller, Brown, Mooler, Draper, Mann, J. Jones, Hobbs, J. Bell, Morris, Mulkey, Burdick, F. Lawson, Constantus, Harrison, Clark, Parker, Cleveland, Fuller, Capt. Scammon, wife and child.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Stmr W. G. HUNT—Reynolds, Hayward & Jenkins.

Per Stmr ELIZA ANDERSON—J. R. Stewart, Jackson, J. Murray, Denny, R. B. & T.

IMPORTS.

Per stmr ACTIVE from Portland—8 cs cards, 4 pkgs ordinary, 450 lbs flour, 374 lbs bran, 4 cs stationery, 7 bds paper, 116 lbs malt, 245 lemons, 2 cs mus, 18 cs boots and shoes, 1 pkgs butter, 24 cs cattle, 20 cs hams, 23 cs bacon, 42 cs sardines, 25 cs soap, 7 bds spruce, 28 bds apples, 2 pkgs lead, 10 bds crackers, 24 cs oats, 38 cs wheat, 3 cs cheese, 24 lbs fruit.

Per stmr ACTIVE—J. G. Bro., J. D. J. O. Norris, J. O. R. S., N. Hibben, V. Co., V. W. M. W. S. Y. & W. F. Reynolds, Stafford & Hickox, A. C. O. S. O. B. O. M. D. McQuay, F. Bell & Co., S. B. J. Cooper, J. B. J. O. Per Stmr W. G. HUNT—12 bed cattle, 62½ cs cys, 8000 lbs.

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON—1 bb butter, 10 cs mus, 100 lb sheep, 12 cs onions, 10 lbs rais, 14 cs cattle, 22 bds spruce, 4 cs hams, 300 lbs hides.

The "P. S. Bartlett" movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, etc., in 2 cs. case, Gold Joints, \$37 coin. The same in 4 cs. case, \$80. In 6 cs. case, \$35 coin.

The "Waltham Watch Co." movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, etc., in 2 cs. case, with Gold Joints, \$30 coin. The same in 4 cs. case, \$38. In 6 cs. case, \$36 coin.

The "Appleton, Tracy & Co." movement, with extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Dust Cap, Patent Safety Pinion, etc., in 2 cs. case, Gold Joints, \$24 coin. The same in 4 cs. case, \$37. In 6 cs. case, \$40 coin.

P. S. Bartlett's Watch in 2½ cs. 18 Karat Gold Hunting Case, \$30 coin.

"Waltham Watch Co." Watch, in 2½ cs. 18 Karat Gold Hunting Case, \$34 coin.

"Appleton, Tracy & Co." Watch, in 2½ cs. 18 Karat Gold Hunting Case, \$37 coin.

Any additional weight at \$1 per pwt., or \$20 per oz. extra.

We will send any of the above by Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, with bill to collect on delivery, and give the purchaser the privilege to examine the watch before paying. All Express charges, however, to be paid by purchaser. But if the amount of the price of the watch is remitted to us with the order, we will prepay the Express charges to San Francisco consignor. In sending money, drafts on Wells, Fargo & Co. are preferred.

We wish to distinctly understand that these Watches are the very best, with all the latest improvements, and the most reliable ever running order (as guaranteed from the manufacturer accompanies each watch), and if any one does not perform well, we will exchange it, or refund the money. Please state that you saw this in the DAILY and WEEKLY BARRACON.

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

In order that all may address us with confidence, we refer, by permission, to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO. or to any of their agents on the Pacific Coast.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c. (Free from Adulteration.) Manufactured by GROSSE & BLACKWELL

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHOM SQUARE, LONDON

GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the world.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with G. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, bottled in Oak Vats, by means of WATERBURY'S SAUCE, and are Manufactured of very description of Olives' Store if the highest quality.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

G. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WATERBURY'S SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of very description of Olives' Store if the highest quality.

Notice of Removal.

VICTORIA NURSERY

AND SEED ESTABLISHMENT.

MITCHELL & JOHNSTON, PROPRIETORS.

The Seed Business of the Firm is REMOVED to the OCCIDENTAL BUILDING, Corner of Government and Fort Streets.

M. & J. would respectfully invite parties about to plant to inspect their large stock (5000)

FRUIT TREES, consisting of the most approved varieties of the Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, etc.

For health, vigour and growth the Trees are unequalled. Also a fine lot of English Holly, Hawthorn, Standard & Dwarf Roses, and a General Nursery Stock.

THESEED DEPARTMENT is complete with the finest varieties of Seeds for the Farm and Garden, grown by the firm and imported. Among their fine selection of SEEDS:

MILK'S LITTLE GEM, a wrinkled marrow, 1 bushel.

MILK'S ADVANCE, a wrinkled marrow, 1 bushel.

AND HENRIETTA, a smooth kind, 5½ bushels, are the best and earliest feeds in cultivation, are quite new and highly recommended.

NURSERY GROUNDS—Head of Fort St., 1867. SEED STORE—OCCIDENTAL BUILDINGS, Corner of Government and Fort Streets, December 19th, 1867.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH.

The following letter has been received from WILLIAM BOARDS, Esq., an extensive agriculturist and land agent, residing at Edmonton, Middlesex:

"Nightingale Hall, Edmonton.

"Dear Sir,—I have recently suffered much from a most violent cough, proceeding, from a tickling in my chest, which no remedy, out of many I resorted to, could allay. My head was constantly aching, and my whole frame entirely shaken. Having seen the good effects of your Balsam of Aniseed in several members of my family, I purchased a small bottle, and when going to bed at night, took a teaspoonful in two tablespoonfuls of water, just warm. The effect was immediate; it arrested the tickling in my chest, I slept well and arose perfectly restored in the morning, with the exception of debility, arising from fatigue by incessant coughing for some days previous. My cough entirely left me, and has never returned. Having since heard of a lady in the neighborhood who for a long time had laboured under a most distressing cough, and who had resorted to every remedy, I procured a bottle of your Balsam, and the remainder of the bottle to her; and that long-standing, obstinate, and (as she thought) incurable cough, was perfectly cured. You are at perfect liberty to make what use you may please of this communication, as the contents are strictly true. I shall take every opportunity of recommending your inestimable medicine, feeling as I do fully assured of its efficacy.

"I am, dear Sir, yours very truly, W. M. BOARDS.

"To Mr. Thos. Powell.

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

The large and increased demand for this excellent and elegant preparation, which has followed its introduction into Australia, New Zealand and nearly all the British Colonies, has induced the Proprietor to still further extend the beneficial results of its use; and he begs to announce that he is now introducing its sale into Victoria, B. C., and has appointed Messrs Millard and Beedy, Wharf Street, Victoria, Wholesale Agents, by whom Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain their supply.

The Price is within the means of all classes.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, Established 1824.

Prepared and Sold by THOMAS POWELL, 16, Blackfriars Road, London. Sold in large quantities, and by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Observe that the Words, "THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars Road, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp, affixed over the top of each Bottle, with which, none can be genuine.

Wholesale Agents, MILLARD & BEEDY, Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C. Oct 26th.

DINNEFORD'S SOLUTION OF THE GREAT QUESTION OF ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTIONS AND BILIOUS AFFECTIONS;

IT IS THE FRESHMAN'S CURE FOR GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and all other complaints of the Bladder.

And as a safe and gentle medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable.

Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Prepared by J. G. NORRIS, Agent, Victoria.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS

ARE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED AS A simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, and under any circumstances, are thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s 12½, 2s 6d and 11s each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the world. Orders to be made payable by London House.

Prepared by J. G. NORRIS, Agent, Victoria.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.

Under the patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

For promoting the growth, restoring nerve and beautifying the RUDY BARK—3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. and 12s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

Imparts a radiant bloom to the complexion, and a delicacy and softness to the Hands and Arms—4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO

Dr. FARRER'S DENTIFRICE, bestows on the Teeth a Pearl-like Whiteness, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. 2s. 6d. per box.

Sold at 300 Hatton Garden, London, and by their Agents in all parts of the world. Wholesale and Retail Chemists, &c., 300 St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining?

Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humor—purify the blood, and set the fluids moving in their natural channels. They stimulate the health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity.

What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous diseases, expressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again.

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