

The Weekly British Colonist, Wednesday March 8th 1871

Representatives and Represented.

During the past week or two public attention has been prominently directed to the consideration of two questions, viz. What shall qualify a man to vote for representatives to sit in the Local Legislature? and what shall qualify a man to sit in that Legislature? These questions, important under ordinary circumstances, derive accumulative importance from the exceptional conditions prevailing at the present time. The fact that British Columbia is passing, in one giant stride, from the condition of a Crown Colony to that of a self-governing Colony must impart special importance to questions involving the very foundation upon which the superstructure of responsible government must rest. It especially concerns the colonists to take heed how they build, and to be particularly careful as to the foundation upon which they build. The question as to who shall vote may probably be regarded as settled for the present at least, and we will only pause to remark on this point that British Columbia will enter the Dominion of Canada with a lower, a more Democratic franchise than is possessed by any one of the Provinces of which that Dominion is at present composed. The electoral franchise which has just been established in British Columbia is the very verge of open franchise. The other question—that as to who shall be qualified to sit in the Local Legislature—is still in a sense an open one; but we will frankly admit that the result of the action of the Council thereon, is anticipated with some degree of misgiving. The head of the Executive, unfortunately, as we think is understood to be intended, Democratic notions; and he appears determined, wrongly as we venture to think, to leave the impress of these notions upon the political institutions of a Colony with which his official connection is in all probability, so soon to terminate. It is, by no means impossible, therefore, that a Council singularly composed of those whose wills and votes must be conformable to the will of the head of the Executive may be induced to resist an attempt to establish what we are disposed to regard as a very proper and necessary safeguard in the early endeavors of a young colony to work out a responsible government. There was one feature of the debate which arose upon these questions, especially the latter, which is deserving of remark. The demagogues by whom the Democratic word "party" was used, and who sought to denounce in unmeasured terms of course, the abstract theory of improving a property qualification upon voters and representatives. Those who listened to the policy of starting adjectives and opprobrious epithets so unmercifully hurled against the principle of a property qualification for either the voter, or the representative, and who did not know any better, would be led to conclude that the outrage of a most foul and unheard-of nature was being perpetrated in British Columbia. In a matter of this kind, what could be more natural and reasonable than to examine into the political system which obtain in those Provinces with which we are about to unite; for one common federated brotherhood? And strange as it may seem, the identical principle is gradually and in a "quietly unobtrusive" manner, being introduced into the Legislature in our neighborly States. In a matter of this kind, it is not only natural and reasonable, but it is also a duty, to examine into the political system which obtain in those Provinces with which we are about to unite; for one common federated brotherhood? And strange as it may seem, the identical principle is gradually and in a "quietly unobtrusive" manner, being introduced into the Legislature in our neighborly States. In a matter of this kind, it is not only natural and reasonable, but it is also a duty, to examine into the political system which obtain in those Provinces with which we are about to unite; for one common federated brotherhood? And strange as it may seem, the identical principle is gradually and in a "quietly unobtrusive" manner, being introduced into the Legislature in our neighborly States.

of real or personal property, or both, at the time of registration, to the value of \$100. Registered on the electoral roll of the District. That any male alien who can read and write or speak the English language, and who has been five years in the colony and is possessed of real estate to the value of \$100, and appears on the electoral roll, shall be entitled to vote. Praelo! Where is Cato now? O tempora! O mores!

Postal Rates.

The member for Lillooet appears to have been lamentably in the dark in moving his resolution in the Council, on Thursday, for the free transmission of newspapers published in the colony through the post office. He appears to have been entirely ignorant of the fact that newspapers published in Canada do not pass free of postage; and he would seem to have entirely overlooked the equally important fact that whatever rates are in force in Canada will be extended to this colony under Confederation, so that if that member had been corrected in asserting that newspapers pass free there that fact would have proved that there was no necessity whatever for the resolution. In fact it was sheer nonsense, in any case, to legislate upon the subject at the very moment when the colony is about to accept the Canadian postal system for better or for worse. It will be interesting to the reader, it may be useful to certain ill-informed so-called legislators, to know what the Canadian postal rates really are: On letters to all parts of the Dominion the rate is, if pre-paid, 3 cents per half ounce, if unpaid 5 cents. Of course letters having to pass through any foreign country are subject to whatever convention rates may exist. The registration fee on a letter passing from any one part of the Dominion to another part thereof is 2 cents. The rates charged on newspapers published in the Dominion and mailed to any part thereof are as follows, and are payable in advance: On a weekly paper 5 cents per annum, on a bi-weekly paper 10 cents, on a tri-weekly paper 15 cents; on a daily paper 30 cents. Exchange papers pass free between publishers in Canada and also to and from those in the United States. Books and pamphlets are charged 1 cent per half ounce. Parcels are subject to the following rates: Not exceeding 8 ounces 12 1/2 cents; above 8 ounces and not exceeding one pound 25 cents; above one pound and not exceeding 1 1/2 lbs 37 1/2 cents; 1 1/2 lbs and not exceeding 2 lbs 50 cents. Registration fee on a parcel 5 cents. Parcels exceeding 4 lbs weight cannot be sent. Patterns or samples of merchandise may be transmitted at the rate of one cent per ounce, no package, however, to exceed 24 ounces or to be more than 24 inches by 12 inches in size. In short almost any article not of a dangerous or offensive nature can be sent at similar rates. Such is a hasty glance at Canadian postal rates, and it will be admitted that they are most reasonable, an immense improvement upon our present system. In fact the extension of the Canadian postal system will be felt as a great boon in British Columbia. Just think of 3 cents postage to Cariboo, instead of 25 cents, as at present. The value of the boon will be enhanced by the fact that the whole expense of the postal system will be borne by the Dominion.

Sunday March 5.

Mr. Lee.—Such is the title of a neat little volume of 150 pages, of execrable diction, written by William Haynes, Bandmaster of H. M. S. Phoenix. The volume, as its title will indicate, is an account of the various incidents which presented themselves during the cruise of the Flying Squadron around the world last year; and we regret that due regard to candor forbids our complimenting the author upon the manner in which he tells his yarn. We will only trouble the reader with a couple of stanzas, which will serve as a sample of the whole. After giving an account of the visit of the Flying Squadron to our harbor, and of the Queen's Birthday celebration regatta, he alludes to Victoria thusly: "Before leaving this pleasant port, I would say that we were very dear had to pay, and of amusements on shore it was useless to think. But plentiful were tofouery and drink!" To the Colonist's paper a paragraph did appear, about the diction of the first from them that met here: Their resources were low and trade it was bad. Their community so small, which made things so sad.

Captain Relief Fund.

Lieut Innes, R.M., of H.M.S. Scylla, Secretary of the Naval Amateur Club, has received the following acknowledgment from the Secretary of the "Captain" Relief Fund. The amount subscribed to this noble charity, as far as heard from, is £22 5/11. "CAPTAIN" RELIEF FUND, Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, January 9th, 1871. Sir—I beg leave herewith to enclose you a receipt for £22 5/11, the amount you have kindly forwarded to me for the benefit of this charity, and I am requested by the Managing Committee to express to you and the other gentlemen who took part in the Amateur performance at Victoria their thanks for the liberal support you and they have given. I am, Sir, very truly, yours, M. PELLE, Lieut Edward Selby Innes, R.M., H. M. S. Scylla, Esq., Portsmouth Island, E. I. O.

THE DUNSMUIR MINE.

We mentioned a few days ago that Mr. Dunsmuir of Nanaimo had struck an excellent seam of coal in the condition within half a mile of good anchorage in Departure Bay. We understand that Mr. Dunsmuir has been joined by a capitalist and that arrangements will be made for developing the mine. There can be no doubt that Mr. Dunsmuir has got a good thing, and there are few men in the colony more deserving of it. His perseverance in search of a workable seam of coal extends over a long period, and he has overcome difficulties before which very many would have succumbed.

STEAK COULDER.

The steamer Prince Alfred, a British bottom, but sailing we believe, under a Central American flag, has been purchased by Rosenfeld & Birmingham of San Francisco, a firm extensively engaged in the Nanaimo coal business there and will be put on the route between Victoria and San Francisco and Nanaimo, bringing mails, passengers and freight on the upward trip, returning with the mails and passengers, and a cargo of coal. The scheme has been vigorously advanced through these columns, and we are glad to observe that it has at last been acted upon. By this arrangement we shall receive a wholesome opposition on the coast.

MERCHANTS' LINE.

Messrs Wm Pickett & Co have placed the fine barkentine Lulu on the berth to sail from San Francisco for Victoria on the 30th inst, to accommodate parties ordering by the mail steamer. The Lulu will be assigned to R. H. Pickett & Co, Victoria agents.

GEORGE AND JOHNSON'S B. O. EXPRESS.

The office of this company, on Government street between the Customs House and Postoffice, will be opened for business on Tuesday next. The first Express and mail will be dispatched on Wednesday.

ENTERTAINMENT.

The next entertainment by the Mechanics Institute will take place on Tuesday evening, 14th inst, at the Institute rooms.

THE PACIFIC.

This steamship sailed from San Francisco at 11 o'clock yesterday morning for Victoria.

THE EMILY HARRIS.

With coal from Nanaimo, arrived yesterday afternoon.

THE STEAMER "LADY" WILL GO TO Skeena.

mouth next month.

Caution.

The Fashionable World and all purchasers of Florida Water, should be careful to see that they get the true "Murray's & Leman's" Florida Water. All other preparations under the name of Florida Water are comparatively worthless, and possess none of the virtues of the genuine article which is prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York, sole proprietors. 533

Malaria.

Chills and fever, fever and ague, and every kind of intermittent and remittent fever, spring from the cause, viz: Impaction of malarial, or miasmata, which vitiate and depress the biliary secretions, and derange the natural action of the stomach and liver, and produces the above diseases. Murray's Sarsaparilla and Pills are the surest and safest of all remedies, and invigorates the liver and stomach. They are a certain cure for malarial diseases. 573.

RELIEF AT LAST!

"I have suffered much from dizziness or vertigo. The bottles of Dr. Walker's Sarsaparilla and two phials of Pills entirely cured me." R. T. Conner, Idaho City.

A CLEAN, SMOOTH SKIN.

"My blood and humors were in a very bad state. Painful sores broke out all over my body and limbs. Seven weeks' use of Dr. Walker's Sarsaparilla and Pills made me a new man, with a clean and smooth skin as any one could have." J. M. Smith, 30 Straits, Massville, Va. 478.

IT IS A GREAT MISTAKE TO SUPPOSE THAT THE CAUSE OF THE COLIC IS THE COLIC.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the cause of the colic is the colic. The source of the disease is generally in the blood, and it is one of the special properties of Dr. Walker's Vegetable Wine to neutralize the deposits, while it renovates the relaxed kidneys, and thus prevents them from permitting a portion of their secretion to escape through improper channels. Torpidity of the stomach has also much to do with the violation of the blood, and upon this again the Bitters act directly as a stimulant and invigorant. 43.

FOR VICTORIA DIRECT.

THE FAST SAILING BARK "LOLE" CAPTAIN KNOWLES will positively sail from San Francisco for Victoria on March 20th. Her latest arrival was on the 10th. Freight taken at lowest rates. For particulars apply to W. PICKETT & CO., San Francisco, N. Y. PICKETT & CO., Victoria.

A CARD.

DR. WALKER'S BOWEN'S—THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF THE COLIC I WAS TO SUFFER VERY GREAT DURESS THAT HAS BEEN DONE BY YOU. One year ago I was unfortunate enough to use my palate. I tried many persons without beneficial effect until I was told, when I was supplied with an artificial palate which gave entire satisfaction. I recommend any person similarly afflicted, or requiring any artificial palate, to call upon you for the same. C. HERREL.

Victoria Nursery & Seed Establishment.

MITCHELL & JOHNSTON have just completed their STOCKS OF FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS

And which this year are UNUSUALLY FINE—their ANNUAL CATALOGUE of which is now ready for Distribution.

They wish to notice as being extra fine—Orchard Grass, Pacey's Ry Grass, Timothy Grass, Red Clover, Lucerne, Swede and other Turnips, Danvers's Yellow Onion, Mangold, Beet, Early Rose Potatoes, Top Onions.

At their NURSERY they have FINE STOCKS OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, &c, GREEN HOUSE AND HARDY FLOWERS, &c., to which they would invite the Attention of Buyers.

They have on hand several Works on Practical Farming and Gardening, by well known Practical Men.

Occidental Buildings, Fort Street, Victoria.

THE SEED STORE,

YATES STREET, VICTORIA.

JAY & BALES

Are now prepared to supply their Customers with Fresh and Good Agricultural, Garden AND FLOWER SEEDS

OF EVERY KIND, PRINCIPALLY OF THEIR OWN GROWING. FRUIT TREES, &c., At their Nursery, Cook Street, Victoria.

CATALOGUES may be had at the Store.

The "GARDNER'S CHRONICLE & AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE" on file.

EX PRINCE OF WALES

FROM LONDON

FINDLAY, DUNHAM & BRODIE

Are now Landing from the above Vessel the under-mentioned Goods which they offer to the Trade at LOW RATES:

BLANKETS—White, Scarles, Indigo, Black, Green, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 5 1/2, 6, 6 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 8, 8 1/2, 9, 9 1/2, 10, 10 1/2, 11, 11 1/2, 12, 12 1/2, 13, 13 1/2, 14, 14 1/2, 15, 15 1/2, 16, 16 1/2, 17, 17 1/2, 18, 18 1/2, 19, 19 1/2, 20, 20 1/2, 21, 21 1/2, 22, 22 1/2, 23, 23 1/2, 24, 24 1/2, 25, 25 1/2, 26, 26 1/2, 27, 27 1/2, 28, 28 1/2, 29, 29 1/2, 30, 30 1/2, 31, 31 1/2, 32, 32 1/2, 33, 33 1/2, 34, 34 1/2, 35, 35 1/2, 36, 36 1/2, 37, 37 1/2, 38, 38 1/2, 39, 39 1/2, 40, 40 1/2, 41, 41 1/2, 42, 42 1/2, 43, 43 1/2, 44, 44 1/2, 45, 45 1/2, 46, 46 1/2, 47, 47 1/2, 48, 48 1/2, 49, 49 1/2, 50, 50 1/2, 51, 51 1/2, 52, 52 1/2, 53, 53 1/2, 54, 54 1/2, 55, 55 1/2, 56, 56 1/2, 57, 57 1/2, 58, 58 1/2, 59, 59 1/2, 60, 60 1/2, 61, 61 1/2, 62, 62 1/2, 63, 63 1/2, 64, 64 1/2, 65, 65 1/2, 66, 66 1/2, 67, 67 1/2, 68, 68 1/2, 69, 69 1/2, 70, 70 1/2, 71, 71 1/2, 72, 72 1/2, 73, 73 1/2, 74, 74 1/2, 75, 75 1/2, 76, 76 1/2, 77, 77 1/2, 78, 78 1/2, 79, 79 1/2, 80, 80 1/2, 81, 81 1/2, 82, 82 1/2, 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Establishment.

INSTON SEEDS

their ANNUAL CATALOGUE

hard Grass, Pacey's Rye

have FINE STOCKS of

and Gardening, by well known

reet, Victoria.

TORRE, LES

their Customers

od

Garden

HEADS

OWN GROWING

reet, Victoria.

the Store.

TURAL GAZETTE

WALE

ON

above Vessel

which they offer

ES:

Green

White and Colored

and Woolen

White, Brown, Turkish, Muskabak

and other kinds

in great variety.

SEIL

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

ARNITURE,

to this colony of the LATEST STYLES

PIR & MANTLE MIRRORS

to be made by any body.

Government & Brougham Street,

By Electric Telegraph,

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

PARIS, Feb 26 via London, Feb 26.—The con-

London, Feb 26.—A special from Amiens

London, Feb 27.—Five thousand troops

London, Feb 26.—Passenger trains have

VERSAILLES, Feb 26.—The Monitor on

PARIS, Feb 26.—The preliminaries of

The Greek minister at Athens has

Spain's reply to the ultimatum

BRUSSELS, Feb 26.—The Queen of

BRUSSELS, Feb 24.—The decree

VERSAILLES, Feb 27.—The Emperor

LONDON, Feb 27.—Thiers has

France cedes Alsace and Metz

London, Feb 27.—It is now

PARIS, Feb 26.—The Republican

WASHINGTON, Feb 26.—The Secretary

The following have been appointed

JACKSONVILLE, Feb 26.—A shooting

WASHINGTON, Feb 27.—The Joint

PIR & MANTLE MIRRORS

to be made by any body.

Government & Brougham Street,

Triumphal March of the Germans

into Paris!

THE POPULACE OFFER NO RESISTANCE!

INTERESTING PARTICULARS

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE GRAND ENTRY!

THE PRUSSIAN BILLETED UPON THE INHABITANTS

Peace!

French Assembly, by a Vote of 546 Ayes to 107 Nays Accepts Peace!

NAPOLEON REPUDIATED UNANIMOUSLY!

Europe.

PARIS, Feb 28.—Night.—The French

Paris, March 1.—The head of the

Washington, Feb 28.—In the

San Francisco, Feb 28.—Sixty-five

San Francisco, Feb 28.—Arrived—Ship

San Francisco, Feb 28.—Arrived—Ship

San Francisco, Feb 28.—Arrived—Ship

EXCLUSIVE To the British Colonist

Europe.

VERSAILLES, Feb 26.—The Monitor

PARIS, Feb 29.—The Sicile, referring

WASHINGTON, Feb 26.—The British

NEW YORK, Feb 28.—The bark

WASHINGTON, Feb 26.—The Secretary

JACKSONVILLE, Feb 26.—A shooting

WASHINGTON, Feb 27.—The Joint

PIR & MANTLE MIRRORS

to be made by any body.

Government & Brougham Street,

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF ENGLAND.

LEICESTER MEETING, 1868.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE REWARDED TO

J. & F. HOWARD,

Britannia Iron Works, Bedford,

The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough

The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land

The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for Light Land

The First Prize for the Best Subsoil Plough.

The First Prize for the Best Harrows for Horse Power.

The First Prize for the Best Steam Cultivator

The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Cultivator

The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Harrow.

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The Silver Medal for their Patent Safety Boiler

J. & F. HOWARD thus received

TEN FIRST PRIZES, ONE SECOND PRIZE

AND A SILVER MEDAL!

Carrying off almost every Prize for which they were

and this fact is the most convincing proof

of the superiority of their machinery

and the excellence of their management

and the high quality of their materials

and the skill of their workmen

and the care of their agents

and the success of their business

and the satisfaction of their customers

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ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OF ENGLAND.

LEICESTER MEETING, 1868.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE REWARDED TO

J. & F. HOWARD,

Britannia Iron Works, Bedford,

The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough

The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land

The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for Light Land

The First Prize for the Best Subsoil Plough.

The First Prize for the Best Harrows for Horse Power.

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LEICESTER MEETING, 1868.

The Weekly British Colonist, Wednesday March 1871

The Electoral Franchise

It cannot be denied that the subject of an electoral franchise for British Columbia is one of the most important to demand the serious attention and careful thought of all who have a bona fide interest in the permanent welfare of the country. In Tuesday's edition of this journal we gave a hasty sketch of the lamentable results of the adoption of a franchise in the colony of Victoria. The miserable working of that democratic principle in other communities might have been added to that of Victoria; but in this matter the experience of one of the finest colonies subject to the British Crown will suffice. It may be said that Victoria does not present a case parallel to our own—that because the fruits of Democracy have been bitter in the Southern Pacific they need not necessarily be so in the Northern Pacific. It is true that the fruits of Democracy are not by any means a perfect one, and we will frankly confess that were the whole subject to be decided in the light of present conditions as it stands, there might not be much occasion for alarm so far as this colony is concerned. But the reader must not look at this question in the light of the great changes which are thought to be in the immediate future. The idea of the right to vote must not be confined to the few hundred now in the colony who commonly exercise that right, but it must be associated with the teeming thousands which are to flow in as the immediate result of Confederation. While, therefore, one might feel safe in placing the franchise within reach of every male British subject now in the colony, good and liberal minded men might hesitate about placing it indiscriminately in the hands of the thousands who are presumably about to come in. There is another and very important point wherein the parallel is defective. In Victoria a highly conservative Upper House of Legislature intervened to impose a check upon rash and extreme legislation. In this colony no such safeguard will exist. The fact that there will be but one House constitutes an additional reason why that House should be somewhat more conservative than might otherwise be necessary. It will thus be seen that the chief points wherein the parallel fails are strong points on our side of the argument. The desirability of things as we find them, leaving the future to take care of itself, will be fully met by the reflection that it is much easier to relax than to contract an electoral franchise. Once conceded universal suffrage, and he would be a bold statesman, it would need to be a strong Ministry that would venture to take it away. British Columbia is about to take a great stride, even from the condition of a self-governing community, and it would be both imprudent and highly improper that a Legislature which has been brought into existence by what has not inaptly been designated a "six-by-nine" constitution, should at once hand the colony over to Responsible Government and Democracy. Let the colony rather enter with care and caution into its "new estate," and the electoral franchise adopted in the first instance, should be found to be too liberal, it will be an agreeable, as well as a legitimate, duty for a larger and more fully representative and responsible Legislature to ease it off. The Democratic faction in the Legislature, led by the member for Lillooet, for the member for Victoria District has fallen from the status of leader of a respectable faction to that of a rapid follower—a quite consistent result with itself when it threatened the Government with a wide-spread election, and bloodshed as the result of the passage of the present Bill. But it will be well to remember that dissimulation at the franchise will be entirely and wholly confined to the political demagogue who will seek to ride into place, power and plunder on the back of his favorite horse, commonly called Democracy. It is to be expected that this class of politicians will endeavor to vamp up public opinion to convince men that a real injustice has been done them; but it remains to be seen how far they will be successful. In truth the franchise is so liberally excluded so very few that the prospect for the professional agitator and fomenter of discontent is not very encouraging. It is scarcely conceivable that the extremely limited class of British subjects who cannot qualify under the present Act will be greatly concerned about taking any active part in the management of the affairs of the country; for it is clear that the man who cannot qualify under that Act will not be excluded much at all, as he will not be the excluded class who will be excluded, but it will be the agitator and bloodshed who will be the professional political demagogue who has some covert selfish purpose to serve who seeks under the blood of the patriot and lover of liberty to trade in the so-called rights of the people, so much zeal in defending what he deems Tuesday's debate on the Bill was before the Legislature British Columbia possess more liberal electoral franchise than any one of

all the British North American Provinces, the assertions made on Tuesday to the contrary notwithstanding; so that when the Maritime Provinces were held up as a model of political liberty in this respect, in contrast with the franchise about to be conferred upon British Columbia, the member who had recourse to that argument only exhibited his accustomed carelessness in dealing with facts.

Thursday, March 2nd. ANCHORAGE HOUNDS.—Mr Cornwall's well-known horse "Blue Jack," met with a serious accident a short time since when, with these hounds. He was being led over a precipitous hill side when he slipped his footing and fell some 200 feet. He was much cut up and lost so much blood that with great difficulty he was brought to the nearest house, some nine miles away, and has since been kept on well. Now that these hounds have increased in numbers they have been showing excellent sport. In November and December last they hunted at Kamloops and at Okanagan lake and had some capital runs, generally ending with skill. Since then they have had two or three notable days. On one occasion the coyote they were hunting was on the Thompson river in sight of all the pack which killed him just the other side. One of the horemen pluckily swam after them. On the 4th of January after killing one coyote in the morning they found a second about 1 o'clock, and had a run of over 34 miles as the crows flew, and yet did not account for the varmint. About three weeks ago they had a very quick run, without a check, and covered 14 miles of country, killing in the river; and on the day when the above mentioned accident occurred they ran for 35 miles, exclusive of bends and turns, and killed 1. The only drawback to the whole thing is that the settlers and neighbors take not enough interest in the sport; but we can only hope that the taste for it will grow upon them.

AN OUTRAGIOUS BULK.—For two or three days past the dead-walls have been placarded with bills announcing a performance for the benefit of one James Ibbotson at the Theatre last evening. A grand performance was promised—and so it proved to be, but it came off before and not behind the curtain. About 7 o'clock a brass band commenced to play in front of the theatre and continued for half an hour to discourse delicious strains. When the band withdrew the handsome sum of three dollars and a half had been received by the man in the box office; and about 35 persons, representing some \$1750, were inside. The beneficiary—or some one for him—after surveying the beggarly account of empty boxes, announced that there would be no performance and that ticketholders would receive back their money at the box office. A rush was at once made for the \$3 50; but it appeared that meanwhile \$3 on account of a printing bill of \$9, had been paid out, leaving only 50 cents in the till, with which one ticket was redeemed, and the wicket closed. Most of the 35 persons present had bought their tickets at saloons, where they will probably be redeemed to-day. It came out afterwards that the actors had declined to go on the stage until their salaries had been paid, and that the beneficiary intended to apply the first monies to their benefit and retain the balance for his own. His intention, no doubt, was good; but the public not appreciating him the affair ended disastrously. We hope that we have heard and seen the last of such ridiculous farces at our theatre.

PATENT STEAM OMNIBUS.—One of Naim's patent steam omnibuses, to carry 30 passengers, is on the way to this colony under contract to Messrs Janion, Rhodes & Co., of this city, agents for the patent. The weight of the omnibus when complete is about five tons; the engines and boiler are capable of working up to 20-horse power, which is only necessary when ascending steep gradients. When on a level or nearly level road, a speed of 15 miles an hour is easily attained, and everything is under the perfect control of the driver. Running at that speed the omnibus can be stopped in much less time and space than the ordinary horse bus. Consumption of fuel varies with the nature of the road, but with a fair, average road it is about 1/2 cwt. per hour. The boiler in that time will evaporate about 70 gallons of water. The tank is made to contain 140 gallons, and the tankers 5 cwt of fuel, but these could be made larger or smaller as required. Every part is constructed out of the very best materials and the vehicle of derangement is reduced to a very minimum.

NOT OUR CHILD.—The Standard of Saturday last said: "We announced that there was a captive white girl among the Indians on the West Coast sixteen days before the Colonist did." Yesterday, having reason to believe that captive girl is a myth, the Standard says: "Disgust.—Navy people express a huge contempt for our sensation (sic) contemporary in the matter of the captive maiden." Now, this is what we call the game of meanness. So long as he believed the girl to be a reality our contemporary claimed it as his. When it vanishes into thin air he says it was ours!

BURGLARY.—The house of Mr Bryant, who lives on Amelia street near Cormorant, has been entered twice within ten days by burglars, who are supposed to have been frightened off by the crying of a child. In the first instance the lock of the kitchen door was forced, and on the second occasion the kitchen window was raised. Nothing was carried away.

PUT BACK.—The propeller California after "bucking" at the gale in the Straits all day Tuesday and Wednesday night, returned at 4 o'clock yesterday morning and anchored off Esquid Light. The sea ran mountains high. She will sail again at 4 this morning.

FIREMEN'S AID BILL.—This measure, which imposes, in addition to the rates already levied, a tax of \$300 per annum on all companies insuring fire insurance policies within the corporate limits of Victoria city, was passed through committee yesterday. The tax is payable quarterly and will be applied to the maintenance of the local fire department.

Legislative Council.

Wednesday, March 1st. Council met at 1:30 p.m. Present.—The hon Speaker, Hon Attorney-General, hon hon Dr Helmecken, Mr Humphreys, Mr Alston, Mr Skinner, Mr Nathan, Mr Pemberton, Mr Nelson, Mr Cornwall, Mr DeCosmos, hon Collector of Customs, Mr O'Reilly, Mr Banister and hon Dr Carrall.

Mr Humphreys objected to the confirmation of the minutes with respect to the report of the Committee of the Whole on the Franchise Bill, on the ground of there being no quorum present at the time. The hon Speaker held, no exemption being taken at the time the objection would not hold good. Hon Attorney-General supported the ruling of the hon Speaker.

The Bill to repeal the Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1870, was committed, on motion of the hon Attorney-General, Mr Skinner in the chair. The Bill repeals the Ordinance imposing a special customs duty of 50 cents per gallon on spirits for the support of the Mainland Telegraph; but will not come into operation until Her Majesty's assent has been obtained.

Mr Banister said it might take a year to get Her Majesty's assent and the Colony would be injured by the use of the bill during the Dominion. He asked how long a time would be required to obtain Her Majesty's assent? Hon Attorney-General said that the Governor would strongly recommend the signing of the Act, and that the recommendation would be laid before Her Majesty by hon Mr Trutch. The Bill was passed by the Committee, reported complete, standing orders suspended and passed by the House.

FIRE COMPANIES' AID BILL.—This Bill was committed, Mr Skinner in the chair. The Bill provides for the payment by all Agents of Fire Insurance Companies carrying on business at Victoria, in addition to the rate now levied, a tax of \$250 per annum to be paid quarterly. The amount so collected to be applied to the maintenance of the fire establishments.

Mr Nathan moved two amendments, viz: "Instead of carrying on business, to insert the words, 'issuing policies of insurance against fire.'" Mr Nathan moved that the proposed tax of \$250 be increased to \$300, and that each quarterly payment be \$75. Carried. The bill passed the Committee, and was reported to the House, complete. Third reading fixed for to-morrow.

FRANCHISE BILL.—Hon Attorney-General moved that the bill be committed to a select committee. The bill was taken up a clause 4, which, with clauses 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, was passed without discussion. At clause 10 Mr DeCosmos asked if persons registering were compelled to pay for such registration. Hon Attorney-General, Not unless they procure the printed forms to fill up. To clause 10 the hon Attorney-General moved that the words, "and of the table of fees," be omitted. Carried.

Some discussion arose as to the advisability of allowing more time for selectors to prepare their qualifications. Hon Attorney-General said the registration must be completed by September in order to hold elections. Mr Skinner said Kootenay district would have no opportunity to hear of the passage of the Act until the time for qualification had long expired.

Hon Dr Carrall explained that claims only must be sent in on or before the 10th of June. The verbal amendments to clause 10 were adopted and the clause passed. At section 11 hon Attorney-General moved several verbal alterations, which were adopted. To the same section the hon Attorney-General moved that persons offering to register for 1871 shall not require to be possessed of the specified qualification except at the time of registration, instead of three months before, as required by the bill when originally sent down. Carried.

Hon Dr Helmecken said this would destroy the value of the whole bill. A man could agree to-day to pay \$200 a year for board and lodging and register to-morrow. The amended clause would open the door to all sorts of fraud. Hon Attorney-General said that there would be no hardship in requiring persons to send in their claims to vote on the 10th day of June, on the day of revision, and notified the committee that he should move at the proper clause. Clause 11, as amended, was passed.

The subsequent clauses of the bill to the schedules passed with the following additions moved by the hon Attorney-General: "To clause 19.—Provided nothing herein shall prevent said collector from employing an agent." After clause 30 a new clause was inserted: "That during the year 1871 any person whose name may appear on the list of voters may be required by any other such person or the Registrar to prove that he is in possession of the qualification for which he has claimed to be registered at the time of holding the Reviewer's Court."

To clause 53.—"And until such register is completed the qualification of members and voters shall be the same as if the bill had not passed." The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again. Report adopted and committee ordered to sit again on Wednesday.

Council adjourned to meet on Wednesday next at 1 p.m. Reid's Big Bend Express, carrying Her Majesty's mails, will leave Esquid Light at 8 o'clock for Big Bend, via Tranquille, Fort Kamooch, back to Esquid Light, head of Okanagan and Spillium River.

WINDBOUND.—The ship Aragon, from Port Discovery for Callao, put into Esquid Light last evening, windbound, and will be

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise sailed for the Fraser yesterday morning at 10 o'clock carrying a large freight and about 20 passengers, among whom were Messrs John Trutch, G B Wright, A O Sowers, Mr Haines, Capt O Parsons, Mr Johnston, Kootenay Express, and Mr F Reid, Big Bend Express.

ODD FELLOW'S FUNERAL.—The funeral of the late Mr Hollow will take place from Omicron Hall this afternoon. The hall will be thrown open to the public.

THE SAW CASE.—The examination of J. Rabson on a charge of stealing a saw, preferred by J T Howard, occupied the Police Court yesterday for some hours. The evidence for the Crown was concluded and the case was adjourned until Friday next.

EARLY REHURB.—The first of the season. We noticed yesterday in the store of Messrs Mitchell & Johnston some very fine rhubarb—the color and size being enough to make one's mouth water for a taste! We are informed that this particular variety is the best in cultivation.

N. P. RAILROAD.—A new 7-80 loan is applied for by the North Pacific Railroad Co., Jay Cooke & Co. agents. The latest map issued by the company represents the line of road as terminating at Bellingham Bay.

METROBEN MAIL.—The contract for carrying the mail weekly to Metobeen has been awarded to Mr. John Parker for the sum of \$300 per annum, for one year.

PEACE.—Our exclusive dispatch announces the signing of the preliminaries of peace and the terms.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.—An important item respecting this Commission will be found in our Fourth Dispatch.

The settlers of South Cowichan are making an effort to erect two school houses to accommodate the rising generation.

The schooner Lovel Peacock sailed from San Francisco for Victoria on the 23rd ult.

The steamer Pacific will sail on Saturday for Victoria direct.

March came in like a lion. Let us hope it will go out like a lamb.

HOME-MADE AND WELL-MADE SHIRTS & UNDERCLOTH Suitable for Miners, or any other.

W. J. Jeffree's, 74 BAY STREET.

GEROW & JOHNSON'S BRITISH COLUMBIA

Express & Stage Line. CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S MAIL. An Express will be despatched from Victoria, on the 5th March next, for CARIBOO, AND WAY STATIONS. Once a fortnight, during March, and weekly thereafter. EXPRESS MATTERS of all kinds forwarded with regularity and in CHEAPEST MANNER by any other line. Passengers Carried at Greatly Reduced Rates. AGENTS: G. C. GEROW, Victoria, Office Government Street, between the Post Office and Custom House. J. T. GOULD, New Westminster. GEORGE WILSON, Vancouver. Victoria, B. C., Feb. 28th, 1871.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL

CORNER FRONT AND MORRISON STREETS, PORTLAND, OREGON. JOHN J. JACOBS, Proprietor.

Cosmopolitan Hotel, SEATTLE, W. T.

Leary & Wheeler, Proprietors.

THEO. H. DAVIES,

Importer and Commission Merchant.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

Worcestershire Sauce.

THE ONLY GOOD ARTICLE

LEA & PERRINS'

Worcestershire Sauce.

THEIR STOCK

At Private Sale

AT REDUCED PRICES!

FARM FOR SALE.

REID'S BIG BEND EXPRESS.

C. Strauss

DRY GOODS and General Merchandise

CAMOMILE PILLS

CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED AS A...

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday March 1871

The Legislative Council. The whole of the discussion of the section of the qualification of voters help remarking that help some three or four so finally has already loys. The opposition from the hands of the kind to convince ever that the qualification members must have past. The most strenuous Friday appeared to own individually the against the principle. telling the Council in to half-an-hour, from would suit every body.

Taking the debate as of February our vote was not a very roughly convinced now, to work out responsibility from the condition of of full self-government composed as the present be justified in precipitate the depth. Such a reckless sea out the designing, sea magogue; but it would interests of the country of being a was made yesterday, the colony in the had class met with right.

The Road Ste

The Bill granting and Barnard the Thompson's Patent trunk road of the Columbia has passed stages and only a Excellence the Gov have the force of law ing in later years, it now, to look backe by a proposition power—bull-teams outlying trade of Had the extraordi

days to move freight on the principal market in age cost is from 125 and the work must four months with abundant. The management to intro propose passing in Hanco Barkerville than eight cents a or ten months in the proposition has been virtuous opposition. Though it was a destruction in the ramps created by was nothing compa by the propos bull-teams, by road tow that the clearing away the ed in a calm and and we are prone at least feel heartily in which they met portant and public in the history of the various sections of ally from the section terested, and diso sentiment on the p were deluded in o. prise, is constantly cannot help remark the opposition to the mittee of the Whole, ness with which the message fell in with more all restriction a for freight and pass of reducing by a few be covered. It will the Bill proposed a spend for freight and passengers, as he m trick, who had be along, both in the as a monopoly dang once accepted the restrictions, leaving what they listed; as just to the member that they stood alone, the removal of these not make these res the result of the re as to prices for w liberty thus confer These steamer, we here, will be run up used basis, such as and interest with the to observe the glaric of the Colonist.

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Wednesday March 8th 1871

The Franchise Bill.

The Legislative Council was occupied nearly the whole of its sitting yesterday in discussing the section of the Bill which fixes the qualification of voters, and one cannot help remarking that "manhood suffrage," for which some three or four members contended so lately, has already born fruit in this colony. The opposition to the Bill, as it came from the hands of the Executive was of a nature to convince every right-thinking person that the qualification for both voters and members must have been too low in the past. The most strenuous advocates for democracy appeared to us to present in their own individuality the most damning evidence against the principles "Think of one member sitting the Council that he could himself, in half an hour, frame a franchise bill, that would suit everybody. How true it is that would suit everybody. How true it is that would suit everybody. How true it is that would suit everybody."

Taking the debate as a whole, the advocates of democracy cut a miserable figure, and if we were not convinced before, we are thoroughly convinced now that in commencing to work out responsible government British Columbia will find her true safety in a conservative franchise. It is a grand stride from the condition of a Crown Colony to that of a self-governing colony. The Legislature composed as the present one is would scarcely be justified in precipitating a reluctant community into the depths of universal suffrage. Such a reckless leap in the dark might suit the designing, self-seeking political demagogue; but it would not promote the best interests of the country. It is, therefore, with regret that we see the attempt which was made yesterday to place the franchise in the hands of the demagogue class met with signal defeat.

The Road Steamer Rumpus.

The Bill granting to Messrs Beedy and Barnard the exclusive right to run Thompson's Patent Steamers upon the trunk road of the Mainland of British Columbia has passed through all its stages and only awaits the assent of His Excellency the Governor in order to have the force of law. It will be amusing in after years, it is amusing even now, to look back at the rumpus created by a proposition to supersede animal power—bull teams—by steam in the carrying trade of British Columbia. Had the extraordinary opposition which

the sixteenth century there would be less of the rumpus about it. With present modes of transport it takes from day to day, and occasionally extraordinary days to move freight from the head of navigation on the Lower Fraser to the principal market in Cariboo; the average cost is from 12 to 15 cents a pound, and the work must be done during the four months when way-side feed is abundant. The party seeking an encouragement to introduce road steamers propose passing freight through from Hazelton to Barkerville in ten days, for less than eight cents a pound during three or ten months in the year; and yet the proposition has been met by the most virulent opposition—treated, in fact, as though it were a cargo-steering die destruction in the path. In truth the rumpus created by the "spinning-jenny" was nothing compared with that caused by the proposal to supersede bullocks by road steamers. But now that the smoke of battle is clearing away the matter is being viewed in a calm and more rational spirit, and we are prone to suspect that some at least feel heartily ashamed of the way in which they met one of the most important and public spirited enterprises in the history of the Colony. From the various sections of the Colony, especially from the sections most directly interested, we have received the following sentiment on the part of the few who were deluded in opposing the enterprise as constantly "reaching us. One cannot help remarking the very odd tone of the opposition to the Bill, look in Committee of the Whole. We allude to the readiness with which the principal opponents of the measure fell in with the proposition, to renounce all restrictions as to rates to be charged for freight and passengers, in consideration of reducing by a few months this period to be covered. It will be remembered that the Bill proposed a maximum of 60 cents a pound for freight and a very low rate for passengers. The member for Victoria District, who had been fighting the Bill all along, both in the Council and in his organ, as a monopoly dangerous to the public, at once accepted the proposition to remove all restrictions, leaving the projectors to charge what they listed; and it is no more than just to the member for Cariboo to remark that he stood aloof, or nearly so, in opposition to the removal of these restrictions. We do not make these remarks because we fear the result of the removal of all restrictions, as to prices for freight, would be abused, the liberty thus conferred will not be abused. These steamers, we have every reason to believe, will be run upon a liberal and enlightened basis, and as will win public opinion and interest with them. But it is amusing to observe the glaring inconsistency which characterized the opposition to the measure.

On Tuesday, March 8th, 1871, the Bill was read a second time at the next sitting of the Council. Mr. DeCosmos moved that this Bill be recommitted in order to make certain amendments. Mr. DeCosmos moved that the Bill be recommitted in order to make certain amendments. Mr. DeCosmos moved that the Bill be recommitted in order to make certain amendments. Mr. DeCosmos moved that the Bill be recommitted in order to make certain amendments.

Legislative Council.

Tuesday, Feb 28, 1871. COMMUNICATIONS.

From His Excellency the Governor, Message No. 21, assenting to the Literary Institute Bill, No. 22, the Supplementary Supply Bill, No. 23, a Bill to repeal the Customs duty on liquors. His Excellency explained that the Bill passed by the Council this session was somewhat inexplicit and the Bill now sent down would meet pretty much the case. No. 4, enclosing a letter from the Municipal Council in regard to the resumption of duties on the fire hose, His Excellency said it was not in his power to act, and he thereupon submitted the case to the House.

CUSTOMS REPEAL BILL.

Hon Attorney General moved the first reading of the Customs Repeal Bill; carried and the Bill was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the Council.

ROAD STEAMERS BILL.

Mr. Humphreys moved that this Bill be recommitted in order to make certain amendments. Mr. DeCosmos seconded.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS BILL.

The House went into Committee on this Bill. Mr. Hamley in the chair. Clause 1. Mr. DeCosmos moved that the portion of the clause disqualifying ministers of religion be struck out.

INTERESTING TO MALTSTERS.

More than a year ago the U. S. Revenue authorities at Chicago took exception to an entry made by Aldwell & Co of Toronto of a large quantity of malt shipped from Toronto to Chicago. The malt was entered at its full value, in bond, it was contended that it should have been entered at its full value with Canadian excise added.

LETTER FROM NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Feb 20, 1871. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—There is a remark or two in a letter of "An Outsider," published in the Standard last week, having reference to the miners' strike which, in justice to Nanaimo, I hope you will please allow me to notice.

LOCAL TRACTION ENGINE.

The steam and caloric engine of Messrs Hendry & Lockhart is well under way at the Albion Foundry, and will probably be in working order in the course of two months. The inventor and proprietors are confident of immediate success, and are confirmed in that confidence by the opinion of scientific and practical friends who have examined the model.

LAST TRIP WITH THE MAIL.

Barnard's Cariboo Express will make its last trip, with the Mainland mail today. Mr. Barnard has performed the service for nine consecutive years, and has given entire satisfaction to the Government and the public. The new contractors—Messrs Getow and Johnson—will dispatch their express with the first mail under their contract on the 9th inst.

IT IS OPEN.

Yesterday, in a paragraph about anthracite coal, we suggested that the Golden Gate of San Francisco should be thrown open to the free admission of our coal. It escaped the recollection of the writer at the moment that the Golden Gate was thrown open last year to the free admission of anthracite coal.

PASSING BY EGGS.

The most ready and effective way to preserve eggs has been found to consist in rubbing them over with vegetable oil, lard or butter, especially recommended for that purpose.

THE CALIFORNIA.

This steamer sailed yesterday morning at 7 1/2 o'clock for Portland. She carried a few passengers, a mail and \$2000 in gold for Wells, Fargo & Co.

STRAMER DEPARTURES.

The Sir James Douglas for Nadeimo; the Olympia and Isabel for Puget Sound, and the California for Portland, Oregon, sailed yesterday.

THE CALIFORNIA WAS SEEN.

The California was seen in the Straits yesterday by the Sparrowhawk. As the wind was blowing freshly at the time it is believed she passed the night at Neah Bay.

UNION MARKET.

This market, which was opened by Mr. John Blackbourne, has been purchased by Mr. John Winger, who will in future conduct the establishment and pledge himself to maintain its good reputation. Mr. Blackbourne, we believe, will embark in stockraising in the interior.

The Captive Girl!

RETURN OF THE SPARROWHAWK.

The Sparrowhawk, Capt Mist, returned from Neah Bay yesterday afternoon at 3 1/2 o'clock. She reached Neah Bay on Sunday morning found the U.S.S. Lincoln, N.P.T. Co's steamer G.S. Wright and the opional schooner Cambria at anchor there. Capt Mist immediately sent for and had a talk with the Indian who gave ex-Consul Francis the report of the presence of a white girl among the Mitsuahs. The woman stated that the girl is a half-breed and was sold four years ago (two years before the wreck of the bark John Bright) to the Mitsuahs by a neighboring tribe. Capt Mist was desirous of investigating the matter further, but all Sunday the weather continued boisterous and it was impossible to communicate with the West Coast in consequence of the heavy sea running.

PAPER FROM WOOD, SHAVINGS OR SAW-DUST.

Messrs Jambon, Rhodes & Co have recently received from England samples of pulp and paper made, by a process just invented from shavings, wood or sawdust. The pulp is strong and fibrous, and the paper as white and with as smooth a surface as that made from cotton rags. Shortly after the outbreak of the American war and the closing of the Southern ports cotton became very scarce and paper made from rags was so high that the principal English and American newspapers were printed at a loss for some years. At that time the London Times, we believe, offered a reward of £10,000 to any person who would discover a process that would produce perfectly white paper from wood. Several years went by, the reward was withdrawn. During last year the fortunate inventor of this new paper bill upon the process and has created quite a revolution amongst the paper makers in England and elsewhere. One mill in Berwickshire is making his paper entirely by this process and six other mills are putting down one or more of the patent boilers. Soft wood is the best for it. Forty-two cwt of wood will make a ton of pulp or paper. To make the same quantity of paper from Esparto grass will take two tons at 29 per ton, and the wood requires less caustic soda and chemicals. By the new process the wood only requires 5 hours' boiling. A boiler costing in England about \$2000, will boil 36 cwt in 24 hours, yielding 18 cwt of pulp or paper. Cotton rags now cost in England £24 per ton, while sawdust and shavings can be had at most of the shops and mills for hauling them away. In this colony where timber is so plentiful, we can readily understand how cheaply, with proper appliances, sawpaper might be produced.

A WILLY Sudden Death.

A MAN HAD A HEARTY DINNER, SMOKED A PIPE OF TOBACCO AND DIED INSTANTLY.

Yesterday afternoon, about 2 1/2 o'clock, Mr. Mathew Hollow, residing in a small cottage on Gordon street, opposite the Presbyterian Church, sat down to dinner with his sister, Mrs. Herring, and after eating heartily removed his chair to the stove and lighted a pipe of tobacco. He appeared to be in unusually good spirits, and conversed cheerfully with his sister. Presently Mrs. Herring, who was washing the dishes, heard the pipe fall and turning, saw that her brother's hands were hanging at his side, his legs were straightened out, and his head hanging over the back of the chair. Supposing him to be in a fit, she sent for Mr. Hamber and Mr. Rubenfort, her neighbors, who saw that the unfortunate man was beyond hope—that while conversing with his sister, with a sentence yet unfinished, he had been struck dead! The deceased had been ailing for some weeks, but latterly was improving. The death was caused by neuralgia of the head. Mr. Hollow was a stonemason by trade and had resided in the colony since 1856. He was a native of Cornwall, England, and was aged about 38 years. He was a member in good standing of Victoria Lodge and of the Kilmacomb of 10 of O. F. of this city, by whom the remains will be followed to the grave to-morrow.

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FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTTEN ALLAN, a Printer, convicted at the Supreme Court, Otago, of counterfeiting bank notes.

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, 1866, a ring labeled in imitation of Messrs. CROSS & BLACKWELL'S, SHAK BACON was sentenced to the same punishment, and will be rigorously imprisoned for two years.

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES.

A ring labeled in imitation of Messrs. CROSS & BLACKWELL'S, SHAK BACON was sentenced to the same punishment, and will be rigorously imprisoned for two years.

THE ROYAL CARTRIDGE.

The above Cartridge cases (many of all sizes and for the different systems of breech loading rifles) can be had with or without the suitable suitable and loading, and the Cartridges and all sizes of all of the different systems of breech loading rifles, and all sizes of all of the different systems of breech loading rifles, and all sizes of all of the different systems of breech loading rifles.

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ELY BROTHERS.

GRAVEY LN ROAD, LONDON.

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED.

For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Bronchitis, and for all affections of the Lungs, the old established remedy will be found invaluable.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH.

HER MAJESTY'S GUNBOAT "METEOR," built at the Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth, England, was afflicted with a severe and dangerous cough, which was cured by the use of Powell's Balm of Aniseed.

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NOTICE.

MORSON'S Harmless and Effective Remedies.

INDIGESTION.

The popular and professional remedy for Indigestion is MORSON'S, the active principle of the gastric fluid.

CONSUMPTION.

Of the greatest results of the chemical process, the adaptation of the active principle obtained from the "Purified" and "Purified" MORSON'S, the active principle of the gastric fluid.

WEAK CHILDREN.

In all cases where the elements for the formation of bone are imperfect MORSON'S WHEAT PHOSPHATE has never been known to fail.

CHLORODYNE.

MORSON'S celebrated Chlorodyne is the most powerful and reliable remedy for all cases of Cholera, Diarrhoea, and other affections of the bowels.

THOMAS MORSON & SON.

Medicines and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions, London, 1862, 1867, 1873, 1876, 1883, 1884, 1889, 1894, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000.

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AGENTS

CHARLES HOTEL

AGENTS

The Weekly British Colonist, Wednesday March 8th, 1871

Paris and Peace.

In our last night's dispatches will be found a circumstantial and most interesting account of the triumphant entry of the Prussian army into Paris...

Who is "Inverted Littleless?"

The member for Victoria District, devotes a leading article in his personal organ to self-laudation, and to a mean and most unjustifiable attempt to place the senior member for the city in a false position before the public...

pared to abandon her headland theory in respect to the Canadian fisheries, and that there is no intention on her part to present any claims against the United States Government in respect of Fenian raids made upon Canada...

Legislative Council.

THURSDAY, March 2. Council met at 1:30 p.m. Present—The hon. Speaker, hon. Attorney-General, hon. Dr. Helmecken, Mr. Humphreys, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Cornwall, Mr. DeCosmos, hon. Collector of Customs, Mr. O'Reilly, Mr. Skinner, Mr. Nathan, Mr. Pemberton, Mr. Banister and hon. Dr. Carrall.

Mr. Banister rose to a question of privilege. He complained that he had been reported by the Colonist newspaper to have seconded Mr. DeCosmos' motion to amend clause 3 of the registration of voters bill. He had not done so.

Mr. Humphreys moved for a bill for the free passage through the postoffice of newspapers published in the colony. Mr. Humphreys said the system of free postage on newspapers obtained in Canada and he thought it should here.

Mr. DeCosmos thought it best not to deal with this subject at present, as under the Canadian system the charge was very low. Mr. Banister supported the motion. He said the farmers complained of the irregularity of the papers, and many more would take the papers could they receive them regularly.

Hon. Collector of Customs said if the customs of free postage obtained in Canada it would also obtain here after union. The motion was withdrawn.

From His Excellency. No 25, assenting to the Tax Sale Ordinance, and No 26, enclosing a bill entitled 'An Act to enlarge the time fixed by the Road Amendment Ordinance, 1870, for the sitting of Court of Appeal constituted under the said Ordinance during the present year, were received.

On motion of hon. Attorney General, the bill was read a first time, and on further motion the bill was committed and reported complete. The report was accepted and the bill read a third time and passed.

COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

Mr. Humphreys moved his resolution relating to the appointment of County Court Judges. He said there was a great deal of dissatisfaction among the people on the Mainland. He did not wish to disparage in any way the magistracy, but he thought persons having legal knowledge should fill such positions.

Mr. Banister opposed the resolution. He said the magistracy acting as County Court Judges gave good satisfaction. Hon. Attorney General said he thought the matter should be left for the action of a subsequent House. The present County Court Judges would most certainly go into the Dominion as such and would have to be provided for by the Dominion Government, either as County Court Judges or in some other position.

Hon. Collector of Customs said under Confederation the County Court Judges would be the public servants of the Dominion, and if the Dominion Government saw fit to retain them in their positions it might do so, or it might displace them and appoint others in their places. The Governor knew the necessity that County Court Judges should possess legal knowledge, and this resolution was altogether needless.

Hon. Attorney General suggested that the resolution might be worded so as to be less objectionable, whereupon Mr. Humphreys withdrew the original resolution and submitted the following: That His Excellency be respectfully acquainted that in the opinion of this Council gentlemen experienced and skilled in the knowledge of the law should be appointed as County Court Judges as soon as possible after Confederation with Canada. Carried.

PETITION OF INHABITANTS OF LILLOOET.

Mr. Humphreys rose to ask that this petition be applied to members, when he was told by the hon. Speaker that it was not printed nor had it been ordered printed. The question was deferred.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS BILL.

Council went into Committee of the Whole on this bill. Mr. Hamley in the Chair. Hon. Attorney General obtained leave to make a few verbal amendments to the clause passed yesterday. Mr. Banister obtained leave to reconsider clause 3, to which he offered an amendment, reducing the leasehold qualification of voters from \$40 to \$200.

Motion lost. Ayes—Nelson, Humphreys, DeCosmos, Banister, Skinner, Nays—Carrall, O'Reilly, Helmecken, Phillips, Hankin, Pemberton, Mr. Nathan, not voting, was counted with the ayes, and the Chairman gave the casting vote against the motion. Sobelides A and B were then passed with a few alterations rendered necessary by those made in the bill.

On motion being made to rise and report progress. Hon. Dr. Carrall moved that clause 1 be reconsidered. Mr. DeCosmos asked the hon. mover why he wished the reconsideration. Hon. Dr. Carrall said he proposed to alter the qualification of members—fixing it at \$1500 real or \$2000 personal property. Mr. DeCosmos opposed the principle of imposing a property qualification upon members. It was never done in Scotland, and it had been abolished in England and Ireland. It limited and interfered with the free choice of the electors and was wrong.

Mr. Humphreys opposed the proposition in very vehement language, characterizing it as infamous, disgraceful and wicked. He could tell the hon. gentlemen, however, that the constitution he represented would provide him with ten times the amount if necessary, and he would stay in the House in a position to compel hon. members to listen to him. He said British Columbia was too near the Great Republic to try such a game. No such thing had ever been brought before any legislative body, and it was a shame, a stigma, a foul disgrace to the colony. Hon. Dr. Carrall, in a few mild and gentlemanly remarks, replied. He assured the House that he was actuated by no personal motives in the matter. The member for Lillooet had made one of his usual personal attacks, but he could assure that gentleman

that his enmity and his friendship were alike a matter of indifference to him. Allusion had been made to several countries, and the principle had been stigmatised in rather harsh language, but it was not necessary to go farther than the country of which we were about to form a part to find the principle not only recognised but working satisfactorily. The bitter invectives of the member for Lillooet were, therefore, quite unavailing.

The question was raised as to whether the committee could reconsider without first reporting to the House. Pursuant to the decision arrived at, the committee rose and reported the Bill complete, whereupon the hon. Dr. Carrall moved for a recommission of the Bill for the purpose of inserting his amendment as new and supplemental matter. A long and extremely disorderly discussion ensued as to whether the proposed amendment was really new and supplemental matter in the meaning of the Rule of Order, in the course of which the member for Lillooet squared himself off for a 'talk against time', but was suddenly interrupted and apparently grievously disappointed by the decision of the hon. Speaker that the motion to recommission was not debatable.

The motion to recommission the Bill for the purpose of introducing hon. Dr. Carrall's amendment was carried and the House accordingly went into Committee of the Whole. The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again at the next meeting of the Council. The Council adjourned till Tuesday next at 1 o'clock.

The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster yesterday afternoon at 4 1/2 o'clock. She brought six passengers and a number of live hogs, but no mail or express from the upper country.

The steam locomotive, described yesterday, is not coming as announced. None has yet been ordered through the agents in this city.

COMING BACK—Capt Stamp and Mr. J. J. Southgate are expected to return shortly to this colony from England.

A Card.

TO MY FRIENDS AND CITIZENS OF VICTORIA: For five years I have been an invalid, during which time I have entirely exhausted all my means, and now my physician tells me it is impossible to effect any relief in my case except I have a change of climate. Much against my inclination I have to call on my friends, and I trust to the liberality of the public to assist me in this last resort. J. B. BRADLEY.

The Legislative Council.

(BY A CARIBOO MINER)

Victoria, Tuesday, Feb 28. To-day at 2 o'clock I arrived in the House and occupied a seat in the stranger's gallery. The Speaker, without a wig, seated under the lions and harp, looked like the Colonel of a regiment presiding at court martial. On his right O'Reilly, Helmecken, Carrall, Nathan, Nelson and Cornwall; on his left the Attorney General, Hamley, Pemberton, Skinner, Banister, DeCosmos and Humphreys.

The position members occupy when seated in the House is supposed to be an indication of their political principles. Nathan, a nice young man kept close to his colleagues; and could not for a moment stir and listen to any of the three or four who claim to be 'popular representatives.' Dr. Carrall was equally impatient. I know it is hard work to sit and listen to a windmill, but in retiring you exhibit impatience, bad taste and no feet. The Colonial Secretary is the best listener in the House. Lord Palmerston could sit and listen to Humphreys and DeCosmos for six hours and show no signs of impatience, Nelson, a plain sensible looking little man appeared ill at ease on the Government bench. Cornwall's position seemed to whisper 'an independent member.'

On the left of the Speaker the Attorney General occupied a seat and proved by his appearance that law is wholesome diet; he did not exhibit any signs of superior ability but there was no opportunity. He may be a great lawyer, Pemberton, a cool, military-looking man, always voted with the Government party. Banister, DeCosmos and Humphreys sat close together. Skinner looked like one of their party preparing to desert. He kept a little at a distance, evidently wishing to be regarded as 'the respectable young man on the other side.'

Banister seems to be a jolly, good humored kind hearted old fellow, but he is out of place in the House. He should resign and enjoy the pleasure of drinking his own beer. DeCosmos, a cool customer, but remembering that he is a newspaper editor you feel rather disappointed by his attempted eloquence. He entertains a very good opinion of himself. Humphreys is a nuisance. He talks too much. He is one of those men who can rattle away for a six hours speech-making and say nothing at all. Sibcock was the only sign of eloquence in the House to-day.

Holding up the hand instead of saying 'yes' or 'no' is an improvement. Banister made a mistake just in time. Every one was tired of bad comedy when he proposed to exclude from voting persons of all religious persuasions. He intended to say 'Parsons.' The laugh was universal, and a great relief. Remembering the material of which the Assembly is composed, I cannot help thinking it is necessary to have a Banister on the benches. I read Dr. Helmecken's great speech and was not surprised when I saw him in the House. I wished to hear O'Reilly but he did not speak; there is room enough for common sense in his well rounded massive head.

I heard our representative Dr. Carrall is a very good speaker. I hoped to hear him on the Franchise Bill to-day; but he had only a few words to say in reply to Humphreys who happens to be the very worst sample of a popular representative. I hoped to give my friends in Ontario a sketch of their representatives, but I missed my opportunity and cannot lose another day in that dreary hall.

TO PHYSICIANS.

New York August 16th 1868. Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU, the component parts are, BUCHU, LOSE LILA, CURBERS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

None of PARACETAMOL—Buchu, in racem. Juniper berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. It is extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper berries; very little sugar is used and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any new use.

Buchu as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color, it is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a steam destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredate. The Buchu in my preparation predominates the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection it will be found not to be a mixture of acids in Pharmacopoeia, nor is it a Symplicial extract. In this you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hope that you will favor it with a trial, and that you thinking it will meet with your approbation. With a feeling of profound confidence. I am, very respectfully, H. T. HELMBOLD.

Chemist and Druggist of 19 year's experience. I have been Manufacturing Chemists in the world. I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupies the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so, before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WRIGHTMAN, Firm of Powers and Welsh man, Manufacturing Chemist, Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU!

For weakness arising from indigestion, the exhausted powers of Nature which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found, Indigestion to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Facts, or Fainting of Mind; in fact, Unrenewed Lassitude, Prostration and inability to enter into the enjoyments of society.

THE CONSTITUTION

Once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the use of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU variably does. If the treatment is submitted to, the patient is cured.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

USE

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

The Weekly British Colonist, Wednesday March 8th, 1871

End of The

The great war has an apparent termination. It has been a six weeks war five times six. The France was to have met Napoleon III, was marching through France a triumphal entry into Paris. Napoleon left the gay headquarters of the army to re-enter Paris a corpse. The former to accept the temper now in session at Bordeaux the national mind never again sit on the Having failed to find of his army, it is doubt will ever be permitted a corpse. What a weeks to Napoleon's world. Think of Napoleon years ago, the proud great Sovereigns, him ruler of the first of his him now, a moping hands of one who was Think of Napoleon of even of one year whose very look was which the price of rest world over; and think one almost forgotten, now provokes scorn and from those same lips which walk ting with enth 'Vive Napoleon'. And from France, bowed 'Marsellaise' heard now witness, the invading in proud triumph through and women turning away of themselves abandoned and fondly cherished. He compelled to retire alone outstripping some of the strongest military power think of all this and not Surely France has been very dreary the bite by an ambitious man fully been an event into a dark page. Put even in some bright specks are ended, and it is presumed be re-established upon. The war has happily be the arena in which if other Great Powers were was at one time three mere dire and widespread the consequences. It is thankfulness to us, as a British has happily the consequences of the war, enabled to maintain an untrifled neutrality through struggle and that her off distinction have not been good results, while her been recognized as the of nations recently still closing war has not on one, but it has overturned defied human augury previous extent than any previous beginning of the war Russian advance on this journal, the id ben the probable fall both ridicule and ab day all these things have ceased to w pain to hope that F I well under such an cess and augmented it may be the last vilization and Christe

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

ODD FELLOWS' FUNERAL.—The funeral of M Hollow, yesterday, was attended by about two hundred members of the Order of O. F. and a number of friends. The procession proceeded to St Andrew's Church, where the funeral service was performed by Rev Mr McGregor. The body was then conveyed to the Cemetery, where the service of the Order was read by Chief Patriarch James S Drummond, assisted by N G, J D Robinson, of Victoria Lodge, the members joining in singing the funeral Ode. After the ceremony the members returned to their Hall where they were dismissed.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A colored woman, named Rachel Mabens, a native of New York, while out gathering wood near the Springs, a few days ago, slipped and fell over a log, injuring herself internally. She managed to reach home and after lingering in agony until yesterday, died. The funeral will take place to-day.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas and Emily Harris arrived yesterday. The Douglas brought the East Coast mails, Lieut Digles, Mr Dugsmuir, Mr Perkins and 20 other passengers, a quantity of live stock and pork. The Emily Harris had a cargo of coal for J Frain. There were no ships at Nanaimo or the quarry.

DELUGE ENGINE COMPANY.—At a regular monthly meeting of this company held last evening, the following officers were elected: John Crowther Foreman, Frank Saunders 1st Assistant, Wm Harrison 2nd Assistant, Wm Owens Treasurer. Theo Davis Secretary.

CANNED SALMON.—Extensive preparations are being made for putting up canned salmon on Fraser river during the coming season, and an order for 35,000 2lb cans is now being executed by a manufacturing firm in this city.

RETURN OF THE SOYLA.—H M S Soylla, Capt Herbert, returned from Honolulu, S.I, last evening, having made the run in 13 days under sail, which is the fastest time made between the two ports. The Soylla was absent nearly two months. The brig Robt Cowan, with a cargo for Janion, Rhodes & Co, had sailed for Victoria.

SELF EXPATRIATED CANADIANS.—In the course of a lecture delivered in Quebec, on the 1st Feb, Mr Langelier said that there are over half a million of French Canadians in the United States, nearly all of whom went there before Confederation, and the great bulk of whom long to return.

FOR OMINICA.—The Sir James Douglas brought down a number of men from the Newcastle quarry, who are bound for the Ominica mines. They are a hardy looking set of fellows.

H.M.S. SPARROWHAWK will go to San Juan Island to-day, returning to-morrow afternoon. During her absence the crew will be summoned to 'night quarters.'

THAT interminable Chinese cutting effray was yesterday again before the Magistrate, who must possess the patience of Job—and was further remanded until Monday next.

THE CALIFORNIA sailed at daylight yesterday for Portland, Ore.

Fish and Penlans.

The intimation contained in the dispatches which we published yesterday, to the effect that Great Britain is pre-

