

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL 12.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15 1871.

NO 10

THE BRITISH COLONIST  
PUBLISHED DAILY BY  
DAVID W. HIGGINS

TERMS:  
One Year, (in advance) \$10 00  
Six Months, do 6 00  
Three Months, do 3 00  
One Week, do 0 25

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PAYABLE (VARIABLELY IN ADVANCE.)

AGENTS:

A. D. Levi, .. Nanaimo, V. I.  
Gale & Chisholm, .. New Westminster  
Searns & Express, .. Yale B. C.  
do .. Lytton  
do .. Vancouver  
do .. Richmond  
do .. Port Moody  
do .. Port Alberni  
do .. Port Townsend  
do .. Seattle, W. T.  
do .. Tacoma, W. T.  
do .. Everett, W. T.  
do .. Olympia, W. T.  
do .. Port Townsend  
do .. Seattle, W. T.  
do .. Tacoma, W. T.  
do .. Everett, W. T.  
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do .. Everett, W. T.  
do .. Olympia, W. T.

The So-called "Monopoly."

The Bill asking for certain privileges to a company proposing to introduce Thomson's Patent Road Steamers into this Colony will, we understand, occupy the attention of the Legislature to-day. We propose, therefore, offering a few observations upon some of the objections which have recently sprung up against the measure. And we may be permitted to say, in the outset, that, as an entirely disinterested party, having friends alike in the promoters and the opposers of the enterprise, having one common interest with the great body of the Colonists in seeing the prosperity and general welfare of the country promoted, we are, we trust, enabled to regard the whole subject through a clear vision, free from those obscuring and deceptive mists commonly exhaled by self-interest. And we venture to point out, without any desire to give offense, that the opposers of this enterprise may be ranged in two classes—Those who fear that, like Othello, their occupation will be gone; and those who, through misrepresentation or misapprehension, have been induced to oppose. Respecting the former class, it may be remarked that they are less moved by a concern for the public interest than for the safety of some quiet little monopoly of their own, to protect them in which need not necessarily be to promote the public interests, but possibly the very reverse. Such persons take up the ever plausible and popular cry of 'No monopoly' in order to protect from disagreeable disturbance that which may partake more of the spirit of monopoly than the enterprise in question, and may, at the same time, be devoid of its redeeming features. It may be further remarked that political and personal hate have also had their share in forming an opposition which is, after all, little more than a 'tempest in a teapot.' We have been greatly amused with a leading article which yesterday appeared in a local contemporary, the English and the logic of which are all its own. Speaking for the people of Yale, some of whom have been induced to petition against an exclusive right being granted, our contemporary says, 'The people of Yale very readily discern the advantage of having the old-fashioned freight waggon in town, instead of machines that will only eat cord-wood and coal.' 'In fact,' he continues, 'it is not improbable that the Yaleites may yet discover that it will be of much greater advantage to those who are permanently located there, and to the steamboat owners on Fraser River, to have the railroad come in by Johnson Strait to Barkers Inlet; for if ever the railway should come down the Fraser, the town of Yale will 'dry up' and the last steamboat that will reach there will be the one before the railway shall have been opened.' Now, we should like to know, as a piece of irony, indulged in at the expense of the people of Yale, did not the whole scope of the article of which it forms a part-peremptorily forbid such a conclusion. We shall expect next to find our contemporary and the 43 Yale petitioners, Chinamen included, opposing the Canadian Pacific Railway, on the ground that the locomotive 'will only eat cord-wood and coal,' and will interfere with the 'old-fashioned' means of locomotion. But the article is scarcely less unique and contradictory throughout. It opposes the introduction of

these Road Steamers, because, owing to their immense superiority, they will supercede present modes of transport, while, at the same time, it admits that 'No one need be surprised at the people of Cariboo signing a petition in favour of Road Steamers. They are very properly in favour of the latest improvements in transportation and want low freights.' After describing the wonderful achievements of these steamers elsewhere, our contemporary remarks:—'Such being the case, the road steamers are bound to create a revolution in the carrying trade. In one year after the steamers are put on the Yale road, if they prove as successful there as in Scotland and San Francisco, they are certain to drive the mule and ox wagons entirely off the road as freight carriers.' And yet, while admitting the immense superiority of these steamers over present methods of transport, our contemporary objects to their introduction, because of that very superiority! And this may fairly be accepted as a type of the character and ground of opposition to the granting of the most moderate and reasonable privileges as a necessary encouragement to the first introduction of these most useful steamers. It has been said that there are parties ready to introduce these steamers without any exclusive privileges. We must be excused for saying that we do not believe it. We have seen such games of 'bluff' played too often to be deceived by them now.

TUESDAY, Feb. 14.  
ARRIVAL OF THE H. B. CO'S BARK PRINCE OF WALES.—The Hudson Bay Company's bark Prince of Wales, Capt Adamson, arrived at 7 o'clock yesterday morning from London, having been only 128 days in making the passage. The Prince of Wales brings 600 tons for Victoria consignees and 400 tons of Government stores. Following in the memorandum kindly furnished us by Capt Adamson, Oct 3rd, 1870, the Hudson Bay Company's Ship Prince of Wales, R. Adamson, sailed from London bound to Esquimaux Vancouver's Island on the 5th voyage, October 5th. At 2 P. M. the ship left the Ship off the English Channel, November 7th. Crossed the Equator on Long 29° 24' W passed to the Westward of the Falkland Islands, crossed Lat 50° 50' N in the Atlantic, December 4th and 6th sighted and passed Staten Island, Dec 7th. Passed Cape Horn were 21 days from Lat 50° S in the Atlantic to Lat S in the Pacific during which time we experienced rough weather and winds veering from SW to NW and three days of a fresh Easterly breeze, January 8th, 1871, entered the Tropic and got SE Trade winds which we carried to 5° North, fresh and steady, Jan 19th. Crossed the Equator in 116° 30' W, Jan 23rd. Entered the NE Trade winds and carried them to Lat 29° North Pacific fresh pleasant and steady. From there to Cape Flattery, which we made on February 11th after a pleasant passage of 129 days.

THE CONDITION OF THE REVENUE.—Cheap corn is producing its usual effect. The consumption of the country in the main duty-paying articles is increasing rapidly, and with it the public revenue. Unless our prosperity is suddenly checked, the excess next April of the actual revenue over the Budget estimate will be very large. We shall see, when the regular quarters accounts come out—but the most valuable weekly account, which Mr Lowe was the first to publish, shows our good fortune plainly. There was no change in the Excise in the last budget, so it is safe to compare this year with last, and we find the Excise between the 1st of April and December the 18th 1870, was £1,483,000, corresponding period of last year, £1,428,000, increase, £55,000, or at the rate of nearly £1,000,000 per annum. The Customs have been much affected by the diminution of the sugar duties, and cannot usefully be compared with last year, but they come in so regularly that it is tolerably safe to compare the actual yield with the proportionate period of the Budget estimate. We have therefore—Actual yield of the Customs to date £1,483,000, proportion of estimate to date £1,428,000, increase, £55,000, or at the rate of nearly £1,000,000 per annum. Taking, therefore, those two items together, it is plain that we have now the best test of the material prosperity of the country—a rapidly augmenting revenue, arising from the extended use of articles of general consumption, and also that Mr Lowe will have much money to use in some new way next April, though how much of it may be required for increased expenditure on the Army and on Education, we do not as yet know. It is an additional proof of our prosperity that the surplus for the year ending September 30th last was £4,077,000, one fourth of which (£1,019,000) will be applicable in the quarter ending March 31, 1871, to the reduction of the National Debt.—Economist.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary missionary meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Society was held at Pandora street Church last night. Mr J Jessop in the chair. Addresses were delivered by the Chairman and by the Rev Mr Russ and the Rev Mr Fairchild of Olympia. The choir contributed greatly to the enjoyableness of the occasion. The collections amounted to \$87 and the subscriptions to \$62 25, making a total financial result of \$149 26, a sum which will be largely supplemented by the collectors. The attendance was large, the speaking good, the music excellent.

THE VERONA.—This steamer has been sold to Capt Gray. She arrived here from the Sound last evening on her way to Portland.

ANOTHER PETITION.—We understand that a petition will be circulated to-day praying the Legislature to pass a bill making the publication of a newspaper at Victoria a felony, and to impose a penalty of not less than three times a week a penal offence. Also, to pass a bill rendering the Telegraph Company amenable to the law should it furnish more than 600 words per diem to any one newspaper. Everyone ought to sign with both hands.

COAL MONOPOLY.—The San Francisco papers allude to an attempt on the part of certain capitalists to secure a monopoly of the coal mines on the Pacific coast. The Monte Diablo, the Bellingham Bay, and all but the chief coal mine at Coos Bay, have fallen into their hands. The last named mine, however, eluded their grasp.

MUNICIPAL COURT OF REVISION.—This Court met yesterday. Present—K. McKenzie, Esq. (vice Hon D Cameron, resigned); A C Elliot, Esq. and W J Macdonald, Esq. Mr W. T. Leigh, jr, was reappointed clerk of the Court. The meeting was merely a formal one. After disposing of the business before it the Court adjourned until Monday the 13th of March next.

BURGALARY.—The store of A F Keyser was entered by two burglars on Sunday morning about 3 o'clock and a quantity of goods carried off. Entrance was effected by taking down a shutter and smashing a window of the Port street side. The rascals were heard by a police officer, but managed to get off before the officer could lay his hands upon them.

THE OLYMPIA.—The ship Olympia, Capt Finch, with freight and passengers from Puget Sound, arrived at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and will sail for Olympia and way ports at 10 30 o'clock this morning. Mr Finch, purser, has our thanks for late papers.

GOODS RECOVERED.—\$150 worth of forks, spoons, coal oil, &c, was discovered in a small shanty in the rear of the Union Hotel formerly occupied by S. Braveman, on Wharf street, which was destroyed by fire one evening last summer. There are believed to have formed part of the effects of the hotel.

THE LAST VOYAGE OF THE H. B. CO'S BARK PRINCE OF WALES FROM VICTORIA TO LONDON was accomplished in 110 days. Out of that time the bark stopped one day at Pichain island. The passage was the quickest on record.

NATALS.—Com. Brookes, of H. M. S. Ringdove and Paymaster Bowles, while on fishing in a boat in Yokohama bay on the 7th of December, were capsized, and, with one man, drowned. The bodies were recovered on the 20th of the same month.

EXPRESS AND STAGE LINE.—Messrs Gerow & Johnson's new express and stage line will leave Yale on or about the 4th of March next for Cariboo and way stations, and once a fortnight during March, and weekly thereafter. Passengers will be conveyed at greatly reduced rates.

THE FIRE HOSE.—The Prince of Wales brought 150 feet of hose for the Fire Department, which is expected that there will be a test of the relative powers of the steam fire engines as soon as the hose has been passed over to the Fire Department.

MAILS FOR METROPOIS.—Tenders for the carriage of the mail once a week between Victoria and Metchoin and back, are asked by the Postmaster at or before noon on Saturday next.

THE PRINCE OF WALES will commence to discharge Government stores at Esquimaux tomorrow, after accomplishing which she will be brought around to Victoria and discharge Victoria freight at the company's wharf.

THE SHIP P DAWSON, 17 days from San Francisco arrived in Royal Roads on Saturday morning consigned to Sproat & Co. She will be towed to Moody's Mills, Barrard Inlet, and there load with lumber for Bolivia.

SIX MONTHS.—Charles A. Chiselman, was yesterday convicted of stealing a pair of boots and was sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labor.

THE OTTER.—This ship will sail for New Westminster this morning and will return to-morrow. On Monday next she will sail for Skeenamouth, for which point considerable freight is offered.

IN SEARCH OF COAL.—We understand the steamer Sir James Douglas will extend her trip to Comox this week in order to accommodate certain capitalists who are going up to the Baynes Sound coal mine with a view to investment.

THE MAIL STEAMER Isabel arrived from the Sound last evening at 9 o'clock bringing about 20 passengers and an Eastern mail. Parker Parker has our thanks for the usual favors. The Isabel will leave at 12, m, to-day.

THE BRAVER, we believe, will take the place of the Otter on the New Westminster route until the Enterprise is ready to run, which will be in the course of 15 days.

THE PROPPELLER California will sail from Portland for Victoria at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

To the Public.

Much as I dislike obtruding private business matters upon the public attention, an article which appeared in yesterday's Standard induces me to submit the following:

A few months ago Mr DeCosmos complained that although he had an agreement with the Telegraph Company for six hundred words they compelled him to take more. Some time afterwards he complained that the Colonist had a contract with the Telegraph Company by which it enjoyed advantages over the Standard, and asked that the latter might be put on the same footing with the former. After some negotiation with the head manager of the Company, Mr Mumford had prepared and sent to Mr DeCosmos a contract—an exact counterpart of the one subsisting between the Company and myself—which contract, after several weeks' hesitation and delay in providing the requisite security on the part of Mr DeCosmos, was duly executed. This contract enabled Mr DeCosmos to get six hundred words, or thereabouts, a day, six days in the week, for one hundred dollars a month, being forty-four dollars a month less than the rate he had been previously paying.

Since that contract was signed Mr DeCosmos has declined to take more than the six hundred words, per diem, although I have continued to supply the public with two thousand words, or thereabout, per day; nor have I complained because Mr DeCosmos has since appropriated telegrams from the Colonist without giving due credit. In yesterday's issue of his paper he makes a wanton attack upon the local superintendent of the company, complains that he is not supplied with a report on Sabbath, and makes an appeal to the public 'to take the matter in hand and secure such legislation as will make all telegraph companies doing business here to serve all parties who apply at the same price and on the same conditions.'

I have shown that to the extent of the 600 words per day Mr DeCosmos has been placed on precisely the same footing as myself, and I have no reason to doubt that if he should desire to take the same number of additional words as myself he could have them upon the same terms.

In what, then, does Mr DeCosmos' grievance consist? Or what form would he have legislation take? Does he wish to be compelled by Act of Parliament to take the same number of words as I do? Or does he desire to restrain me by Act of Parliament from taking more than the six hundred words which he takes? Either would appear to me to be an undue interference with the rights of the subject. The latter would scarcely be in the interest of the public.

If Mr DeCosmos finds himself peculiarly unable to take more than six hundred words a day, a public subscription would meet the case better than a petition for legislation. If he is unwilling to take more, why blame the Telegraph Company and appeal to the public? Respectfully,  
David W. Higgins.

Road Steamer Petitions.—The Other Side.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—I observe in this morning's Standard that a very strong point is sought to be made against Mr. Beedy and myself in the matter of granting a notice of intended application for exclusive privileges in using Thomson's Road Steamers to be posted after a petition asking for Esquimaux's services, consideration of the application of a company seeking power to put Road Steamers on the roads of the Colony had been signed, and we are charged by anonymous writers with being guilty of playing 'tricks' taking a 'snap' or making a 'spring', etc., etc., to catch them. As I had all to do in preparing the bill and as Mr Beedy, being in Cariboo, had to act under my directions, permit me to say that no 'trick', 'snap' or 'spring' was intended.

When the bill was first brought into notice it occurred to me that an expression of opinion from that portion of the country most likely to be affected by the proposed change would assist in its obtaining the necessary protection, and I telegraphed to Mr Beedy, briefly in writing, to obtain such an expression from Cariboo to Yale. That dispatch was dated 20th January, and was sent on to Mr Beedy at Van Winkle, who acted on it immediately. A few days later I was advised by my solicitor that it would, perhaps, be more satisfactory if notices, specifying that an exclusive right was asked, were posted throughout that portion of the country directly affected. The bill was accordingly withdrawn and the notices sent forward by telegraph—the one for Barkerville not reaching that place till after Mr Beedy had left for Victoria, was necessarily posted after the petition was signed. Mr Beedy tells me, however, that he stated distinctly that some exclusive privilege would be asked for; but not knowing the particulars of the bill and knowing that I was seeking under advice in Victoria, he did not undertake to state positively that special privileges would be sought. This explanation ought to satisfy the public that we had no desire to get a 'snap' as has been stated. When Mr Beedy arrived at Queenel he saw the notice publicly posted, and from that time forward every man who signed was aware of the circumstances.

Inasmuch as extracts from private letters have been published against the project, permit me space enough for a few from my budget: 'FRIEND B.—I am sorry that you did not furnish me with the details of your scheme sooner, as I then should have taken more than a passive interest in it. We all understand how farming or at least the wheat-growing interest will be advanced. As it is now, our only show is to sell to Harper at his own price or feed it to hogs. Traction engines will put us within reach of the mills at Soda creek without taking all fall to do it, as is the case now. I judge that your freighting season will be longer by three months than that of the teams.'

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go ahead: The bulls have run us off the road, and they do not carry freight fast enough to give us a chance for the early trade in the spring in the upper country, as they cannot start till feed is good. The machines will carry goods forward and give us a chance to load up at Queenel in good time, instead of waiting half the summer for a bull-team to be in sight, and go ahead.

(From Barkerville.) A friend of mine says that— and— designed getting up a counter petition and sending it by this express, but I presume they found on investigating the matter that they would be compelled to send it blank, and so have abandoned the idea. A meeting was held this evening at Pendola and an effort made by— and— to get up a counter petition, but it was a failure. There were but ten (10) persons at it and four of them were not supporters. They will probably send a mild resolution about a monopoly of three years. The general impression here is that you ask for an exclusive right without being bound as to price of freight. This is calculated to cause uneasiness. If there is a maximum it should have been mentioned in the paper.

(From Yale.) You need hardly be surprised at this town going against your traction engine scheme. You know that the saloons and stores make their living out of the forwarding or carrying trade, and it is natural that they should stand by the old custom. It was stated in town that Cornwall had telegraphed up to get up a petition against the project. I learned, however, that he did not do so, but could not find out the author of the statement. Judging by the parties active in the matter, it favors of steamboat influence.

In conclusion, permit me to refer to a counter movement started in Barkerville, and already made too much of here. I may remark that any expression of opinion coming from the largest and most interested community is entitled to great consideration. But when I point out the fact that in all that community only fifteen individuals—and most of them having but little at stake—could be induced to become parties to a very mild and equivocal opposition and that only to a monopoly of three years, it will be seen that the opposition in question is really no opposition at all as the bill now stands. I may here add that I have stricken the names of those who attended the meeting in question from the list of petitioners. F. J. BARBER.

NEW AND OLD STEAMSHIP An intention on the part of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to withdraw its steamers from the isthmus route, between New York and San Francisco, has been so frequently put forth and so often authoritatively denied that a fresh statement to that effect will naturally be received with caution; but there is reason to believe that the withdrawal is really in contemplation. There is reason to believe that this action of the Pacific Mail Company will be based on a compact with the General Pacific Railroad Company, in virtue of which the latter, being freed from competition between California and the Atlantic coast, will render assistance in procuring the desired increase in the China mail subsidy, and agree to forego its threatened opposition line of ocean steamers to compete with the former for the freight and travel between San Francisco and the port of Asia.

It is a matter of public knowledge that a list of first-class iron propellers of 2000 tons burden to make monthly or semi-monthly trips between New York and San Francisco, via the isthmus, under some foreign flag, provided they can secure the same privileges in regard to bonded transportation, as are enjoyed by the steamers now running. On the assumption that the traffic between San Francisco and New York is a coasting trade, Secretary Boutwell holds that the Treasury regulations for the transportation of goods in bond across the isthmus are applicable only to vessels of American register; and unless this objection can be obviated, the proposed means of remedying the serious loss and inconvenience to be caused by the withdrawal of the Mail Company's steamers cannot be supplied. Against this seemingly forced construction of the law, however, a decision of Chief Justice Chase, made when he was Secretary of the Treasury, is still on file in the records of the Department; and if necessary, the projectors of the new enterprise, asking no other aid of the Government, can probably will apply to Congress for a legislative declaration or enactment in their favor.

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Shipping Intelligence.  
PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.  
ENTERED.  
1—Ship Isabel, Starr, Pt Townsend  
2—Ship Maria, Middleton, San Juan  
3—Ship Discovery, Gaffey, Nanaimo  
4—Ship Isabel, Starr, Pt Townsend  
5—Ship Middleton, Saanich  
6—Ship Ringleader, Dake, Port Townsend  
7—Ship Alexander, Kelly, Port Townsend  
8—Ship Aggie, Pritchard, San Juan  
CLEARED.  
1—Ship Maria, Middleton, Saanich  
2—Ship Adair, Falkner, Galton  
3—Ship Bark, Orcas Island  
4—Ship Gordon, Frowly, Barclay Sound  
5—Ship Discovery, Gaffey, Nanaimo  
6—Ship Emily Harris, Frasn, Nanaimo  
7—Ship Isabel, Starr, Pt Townsend  
8—Ship Eliza, Middleton, Saanich  
9—Ship None  
10—Ship Ringleader, Dake, Saanich  
11—Ship Alexander, Kelly, Port Townsend  
12—Ship Discovery, Gaffey, Nanaimo  
13—Ship Stanley, Carleton, Comox  
PASSENGERS.  
Ship OLYMPIA, fm Puget Sound—Mr and Mrs White, Mrs and Miss Abbott, Mr and Mrs W. G. White, and 4 children, Messrs Wild, Dalt, Polds, Price, Atridge, Wolf, Goran, Brann, Fage, Williams, Hilsen, P. M. O'Connell, Barrington, and twelve others.  
Ship Isabel fm Puget Sound—Capt Hooper, Lieut Pigott, Lieut Gabrielson, Mrs Doyle, Lieut By, Mrs Horaby, Messrs Br. man, Stevens, Ryan, Bna, Brunn, Williams, Huntington, Ritchie, Peters, Peon, London, Kane, Stephens, Clayton Jones, and others.  
IMPORTS.  
Ship CALIFORNIA, from Portland—174 eks mid, 200 qrs rice, 6 eks oatmeal, 9 pigs, agriens, 12, 10 casks, 15 eks beans, 2 bales blankets and goods.  
Ship OLYMPIA, fm Puget Sound—5 cattle, 10 carcase, 9 eks oysters.  
CONSIGNEES.  
Ship CALIFORNIA, from Portland—Lowe, Stahl, Hill & Co, A. Cameron & Co, R. S. Franks & Son, J. L. K. Co, T. N. Hibben, Bernard's Express, O. Bossi, J. Ella, Fargo & Co.  
Ship OLYMPIA, from Puget Sound—S&H, Berry  
BIRTHS.  
This city, on the 2d instant, the wife of Mr W. A. Kline, of a daughter.  
DEPARTED.  
This city, 24 February, by Rev Mr Gibbell, Mr Ed. J. Quinn to Miss Julia South, second daughter of Mr W. H. Wilson, Esq, all of this city.  
DIED.  
This city, on Monday, 6th Inst, Edward McCaffrey, of Canada, aged 35 years. Funeral will take place at the Free & Benevolent Association on Wednesday at 1 o'clock p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.  
Onto papers please copy.

**GEROW & JOHNSON'S**  
BRITISH COLUMBIA  
**Express & Stage Line**  
CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S MAIL,  
will leave Yale on or about the 4th March next for  
CARIBOO AND WAY STATIONS,  
Once a fortnight during March, and weekly thereafter.  
EXPRESS MATTER of all kinds forwarded  
with regularity and at CHEAPER RATES than  
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. BOUTT, New Westminster.  
L. O. B. SWEENEY, Yale.  
Victoria, B. C., Feb. 15th, 1871. 1014 cm

The Weekly British Colonist, Wednesday, February 15th 1871

International Questions.

The appointment of a Joint High Commission to sit at Washington for the purpose of removing and amicably adjusting all matters of difference between Great Britain and the United States...

DEPARTURE OF THE HON. J. W. TRUTCH.—The Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, accompanied by Mrs. Trutch, took his departure for Ottawa and London yesterday.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.—Tenders are invited for a weekly mail service between Victoria and Metehosin.

ANNIVERSARY MISSIONARY SERVICES.—Services in aid of the missions will be preached by the Rev. Mr. Fairchild at the Wesleyan Methodist Church this morning and evening.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—Since a local print has thought proper to make an extract in order to show how its New Brunswick contemporary, the St. John Freeman writes concerning us...

OMINECA.—Messrs. Green, Fort street, have succeeded in admiration in photographing the new map of the Omineca gold fields and surrounding country recently prepared at the Lands and Works Office.

Our French Letter.

FROM OUR SPECIAL WAR CORRESPONDENT.

ABBEVILLE, Dec 31, 1870. The circle of fighting and carnage increases daily, and seems to force farther from view the prospects of peace.

THE ARMY OF THE NORTH.—The army of the north has had to retreat from Amiens, where it fought bravely, and was initiated into the miseries of a Moscow campaign.

THE CAPITAL.—The capital itself is not inactive. Its recent sorties were characterized by great obstinacy and courage, and were undertaken in the expectation of working with some army of deliverance.

DEPARTURE OF THE PACIFIC.—The steamship Pacific, Capt. Sothard, sailed at 4.45 o'clock yesterday afternoon for San Francisco.

DOUBLE ASSAULT.—Lucy and Jenny, two Hydras damsels, appeared before the Stipendiary Magistrate yesterday on charges of assaulting each other.

THE LANE-KURTZ CO.—Col Lane, agent of this Company, sailed yesterday for San Francisco to make final arrangements for passing the machinery into the mines early in the season.

RUNAWAY.—The team of Mr. Marcus, a farrier at North Saanich, bolted from the Telegraph Hotel on Saturday evening, and were not caught until they had reached the Royal Oak.

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 for General Purposes.

TEN FIRST PRIZES, ONE SECOND PRIZE AND A SILVER MEDAL. Carrying off almost every Prize for which they competed, and this, for the first time, in a previous year.

THE 'ELLY BOXER' are the cheapest and best made entirely of metal, and are not liable to rust in any climate.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH. HER MAJESTY'S GUNBOAT, 'NETLEY,' 140 TONS, built by Wm. & A. R. Gray, Glasgow, Scotland.

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED. For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Bronchitis, and for all affections of the Throat.

COURT OF REVISION. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Court of Revision will sit on Monday, the 21st day of February, 1871.

BOARD AND LODGING. BOARD AND LODGING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY at a reasonable rate, near the centre of the city.

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, Paucy's Rye Grass, Timothy Grass, Red Clover, Lucerne, &c.

At their NURSERY they have FINE STOCKS OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, &c.

Occidental Buildings, Fort Street, Victoria.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe. Versailles, Feb 5.—A special correspondent who has been inside Paris since investment came on to-day and returned last night...

Paris, Feb 4.—Intense suffering prevails here. Hundreds are dying daily of starvation, the food being wholly inadequate.

Paris, Feb 5.—The Emperor will leave Versailles on the 4th and through Windon and Magdenburg on his way to the capital.

Paris, Feb 5.—The Russian Cross confirms the report that all the nationalities before the conference have been agreed.

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The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, February 15th 1871

Supreme Court of Canada

In 1869 a bill to create a Supreme Court for the Dominion was introduced into the House of Commons.

The bill miscarried. In 1870 a bill of similar import was introduced into the same house.

In 1871 a bill, having the same object, but differing from its predecessors in several details, is to be introduced into the Dominion Parliament.

The following is an epitome of the principal provisions of the proposed bill: A Court will be established, consisting of a Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges, which is to have appellate and criminal jurisdiction throughout the Dominion.

To it appeal is to lie from the Court of Error and Appeal of Ontario, from the Queen's Bench of Quebec, from the Superior Courts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, from the Supreme Court of British Columbia, and from any Superior Court of last resort now existing or which may be established in Canada, and an appeal by consent from any of the Appeal Courts of any and all of the Provinces of the Dominion directly.

The Court is to hold two terms annually, in June and January, at Ottawa, continuing for twenty days or more at the discretion of the judges. It provides that the Governor in Council may direct a special case to be laid before the Supreme Court, sitting in term, in which special case may be set forth any Act passed by the Legislature of any Province, and thereupon may be stated, for the opinion of the Supreme Court, such questions as to the constitutionality of the said Act, or of any provision or provisions of the said Act, as the Governor may order.

Original jurisdiction is given to the Court in all cases where it shall be sought to enforce any law of Canada relating to revenue or extradition. We have not the means of judging as to the reception this bill is likely to meet with at the hands of Parliament, but should it become law British Columbia will equally with the other Provinces, be interested in its working.

In the absence of a Court of Appeal here will cease the people of the Pacific Province to look with exceptional interest to the establishment of such a Court.

Thursday, Feb. 9th

A SCHEME FOR OUR BUILDINGS AND ARCHITECTS TO CRACK

Our regular correspondent at San Francisco writes that the Newcastle Island steamer, being used in the erection of the new Branch Mill at San Francisco is a failure, because it discharges its refuse into the bay, and the building will probably be completed with another description of stone.

Some of our best buildings are built of Newcastle stone, and it appears to stand well the action of cold and damp to which it would never be subjected in the dry and warm climate of San Francisco. We should be glad to hear from the scientific and practical minds of our builders and architects on the subject.

The quinquennial census of the United States has just been completed and shows that the Union contains a population of 39,000,000, or a trifle more than Great Britain. It has increased 22 per cent in the decade, and at the same rate will, in 1900, reach 75,000,000. Of these about 60,000,000 are whites, as they increase, so will the negroes, as they increase, so will the whites. The largest State, New York, now numbers 4,370,000, or a million more than the six New England States, which collectively number only 3,482,000, or a fourth of the population of the West, now about twelve millions.

ERM NANAIMO.—The schooner Black Diamond arrived from Nanaimo yesterday morning with a load of coal for Brodrie & Co.

The Sheering Star has a cargo of coal on board and will sail to-day. The Discovery is loading coal at Newcastle Island. The Geo S. Wright left for Sitka on Saturday night at 12 o'clock. She was detained inside of Columbia river ten days by bad weather. The Company have commenced to pump the water out of the pit which will require about six weeks. There are no vessels at the quay.

THOMSON'S ROAD STEAMERS.—One of these steamers recently found its way to San Francisco, where it has been exhibiting the people with signs of its performance, and where it appears to have triumphantly passed through every test to which it has been subjected—such, for instance, as hauling a heavy load up steep gradients, passing over soft ground, and drawing six ploughs turning soft furrows. The Bulletin says that the experiments were entirely successful and the spectators were highly pleased.

DIED AT SAN FRANCISCO.—M. Pijot, an old French resident and for many years keeper of the Oriental Restaurant, died at San Francisco on the 3d inst.

Supreme Court

In Chambers before Chief Justice Roblin and Judge Crease.

Woodcock vs Hankin.—An application to revise judgment and to issue execution, and a counter application to set aside judgment.

Judgment of the Court deferred in consequence of the important points involved in the case. J. R. Robertson, instructed by Mr Bishop, for plaintiff; Mr McCreight, instructed by Mr Courtney, for defendant.

RECEIPTS.—Assignees chosen and first examination of the bankrupt adjourned. Mr Bishop for bankrupt; Mr Drake for assignees.

FREE COINAGE.—The San Francisco Bulletin has an article advocating free coinage at the State mint. Great Britain, it says, has had free coinage for over a century. Had California enjoyed the same during the past 20 years there would have been added to its circulating medium one thousand millions. The charges made at the California mint or coinage is one half of one per cent.

MISPLACED ASSURANCE.—Sermons will be preached on Sunday next by Rev Mr Fairchild of Olympia, at the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and a public meeting will be held in the Church on the Monday evening following, when addresses will be delivered by the Revs Messrs Fairchild, McGregor and Ross.

EMIGRANT SHIPPING.—The bark Illimani, from Liverpool for Portland, sailed Dec 30. The Robert Jones, was to sail from London Jan 5th for Victoria. Both vessels will come consigned to Jasion Rhodes & Co. The B B Co's bark Princess Royal will sail from London about the 15th March for Victoria.

DIVORCE SUIT.—Mr Lawrence, formerly of this city, who last summer, it will be remembered, compromised a serious domestic difficulty upon payment of a large sum of money, is now before a London Court seeking a divorce. The application, we understand, will be opposed, as it ought to be. If money be accepted to heal a lacerated heart, the party accepting it should be forever debared from dragging the person against whom he may have had a grievance into Court.

ONE FOSTER.—A letter received from a Victoria gentleman now in London by a friend here states in the most positive manner that Col Foster was killed in France during a late sanguinary engagement while lighting on the Prussian side. Per contra a letter received from Mrs Foster, dated Dec 10th, by J P McCreight, Esq, of this city, states that the Col. had received an Imperial appointment at Sierra Leone, and had sailed for that post of duty in October. The reader, we think, will be inclined to regard the story of his death as a mistake.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.—The steamship Pacific Capt Stothard, arrived at 8 o'clock yesterday morning from San Francisco, bringing 60 passengers and a small freight. She will sail on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock for San Francisco. The run up was pleasant and was made in 3 days and 22 hours.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Post states definitely that the question of the settlement of the Alabama claims has been reopened and that negotiations are in progress between the United States and Great Britain with a view to settlement.

THE SAN FRANCISCO COAL MONOPOLISTS now hold all but three of the coal mines on the Pacific Coast. The three exceptions are: the Nevada, the Coos Bay and the Queen Charlotte's, and it is said that they are after the last named.

LIVINGSTONE SAFE.—A cable dispatch dated London January 26th, says Sir Roderick Murchison has received a letter from Africa giving positive intelligence of the safety of Dr Livingstone.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—The Hudson Bay Co's bark Princess Royal arrived on the 14th of January at London, having been only 116 days in making the run from San Francisco. This is a remarkably quick passage.

THE LA MOTHE PIQUE, French gunboat, which was here early last year as a tender to the French frigate Astree, lately captured two Prussian merchant vessels laden with wheat, off the coast of Peru.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH CONCERT.—This concert will commence at 7-30 o'clock this evening. Tickets may be had at the store of Mr A B Gray, Government street, opposite the Colonist Office.

AN IRIS BULL.—The Standard yesterday had the following morsels: "The Legislative Council adjourned its next sitting, yesterday, till Thursday."

MR. JOSEPH HIXON, who for many years was a clerk at Victoria House in this city, lately died in England, whither he went for medical treatment.

UP.—Pickett & Harrison have placed the bark Ada on the berth for this port, to sail on the 20th inst, consigned to Mr C. T. Millard.

THE OTTER will sail for New Westminster this morning at 7, and will probably return to Victoria to-morrow night with Barnard's Treasure and Letter Express and the Mails.

REMOVAL.—Mr Thomas Hodges has removed to his handsome new brick store, corner of Douglas and Pandora streets.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO LETTER contains many items of interest to Victorians—especially those concerning old friends.

MANY Omineca miners are buying supplies in town for transportation to the new diggings.

THANKS to Mr Pickett of Wells, Fargo & Co, and Mr Johnson of the steamship Pacific for important favors.

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES are estimated at \$50,000,000 a year, and they give employment to 80,000 men.

NEW GOODS.—Daly, Wilson & Co received by the Pacific a large invoice of leather, and findings.

The Executive Council had a protracted meeting yesterday.

LEMONS and LIMES are very high and very scarce at San Francisco.

Hops at San Francisco are selling at 25 cents.

LESS DOWN.—The telegraph wire was down during yesterday.

Our San Francisco Letter

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 3rd, 1871.

Advises from Washington indicate that but few hopes are entertained of the passage of the proposed subsidies either to the Australian line of steamers or the projected line from Puget Sound to the Sandwich Islands.

The announcement of this anticipated result has been received here with much dissatisfaction, as it must eventually result in the withdrawal of the service between this port and London with the consequent loss of what promises to be a flourishing trade. The Pacific mail company is also about to withdraw its vessels from the Panama route and place them on the China and Japan line. This will compel shippers to send their freight either overland or round the horn. It is understood that the arrangement was effected in the interest of the railroad companies, these being naturally anxious to procure a monopoly of the traffic. You are perhaps interested in learning that an English line of steamers is to be put on between this city and the Inter-oceanic railway, now half built across Honduras, but of course it will be a considerable time before this is done.

A MINERS CONVENTION has been held at Sacramento this last week in accordance with resolutions adopted at a public meeting held in London on the 15th of July last, the proceedings of which were published by the Times and Morning Journal on the following day. It was called a 'Miners Convention,' but the more appropriate term would have been a 'convention of mine owners.' The object aimed at was to take such means as might be necessary to re-establish the impaired credit of Californian mining speculations with English capitalists. The convention was well attended and resulted in the formation of a Protective Union which undertakes to examine into the value of all mining schemes proposed on the London market. Banks are to be opened in London, Paris, Frankfurt and other European financial centres in which will be kept a full record of Pacific coast mines; their relative value, prospective and real, and the inducements which they may offer for the investment of capital—a sort of mining Lloyd's in fact. The promoters of this institution expect that its effect will be to bring a large amount of capital into the State, but their expectations are not shared either by the press or the public.

A DIAMOND EXPEDITION, Mr A T Elliot, formerly of your city, has chartered a vessel for Algoa bay, to take passengers and freight for the new diamond fields in South Africa. Many parties have already been engaged, though no date is yet advertised for her departure. Passage rates are fixed at \$200 first class, \$125 second class. Freight—Flour, \$12 50 per ton.

NEWCASTLE SANDSTONE. I hear that the superintendent of the new Mint, now being erected on Sixth st, is very much dissatisfied with the quality of the stone furnished from Newcastle Island in your colony. It is said that it actually dissolves when submerged in maritime acid. Representations on the subject have been forwarded to Washington, and it is not improbable that some other stone will yet be used in the completion of the building.

AN OLD FRIEND arrived in port the other day—none other than the old Rosedale, the bark that went ashore some few years ago near Mr Barnaby's house, and the refitting of which furnished employment for about 50 men during the winter of '62. She left Glasgow on the 24th of last May and met with a continuance of misfortune through the voyage, having to put into two ports for repairs. Another well known vessel—the Robt Lowe—is now engaged in grappling for the damaged Atlantic cable, or was a few weeks since. She is stationed at Halifax, N. S., by her owners the Telegraph company, and is constantly employed in maintaining the wires.

WILLIAM MOBLEY PUNSON, the great English preacher, by many regarded as the first living orator will arrive here some time in March. He is to lecture on behalf of the Chinese missions, and the largest hall in the city has been already secured for that purpose. He has been residing for some time in Canada and his name and fame are no doubt familiar to the majority of British Columbians.

MR. BERT HARTE the late editor of the Overland Monthly went East on Thursday under engagement to write exclusively for the publishers of the Atlantic. It has been the fortune of but few men to achieve such sudden literary fame as Mr Harte. A year ago his name was hardly known outside the boundaries of this state. True his condensed novels had been well received both by Eastern and European critics, but critics are not the public and the great public he was virtually unknown. Then came his 'Luck of Roaring Camp' a simple magazine tale of a few pages, and strange to say, Californians who had hitherto shown the liveliest appreciation of his abilities, passed this gem by almost unnoticed. But it did not escape the eyes of either Eastern or English reviews and in a few weeks every literary journal from the St Lawrence to the Rio Grande had copied the sketch into its columns, while the Lon-

don reviews praised it as the most charming magazine article of the season. Since then everything that Mr Harte wrote has been carefully read and his name is now a household word. His 'Heathen Chinee' has been for the last few weeks perhaps the most frequently quoted item in the English language though it is far inferior to many of his other productions. Its quaintness of language and incidents together with the fact that it struck a popular chord by mildly stating the exaggerated fears of those who see in the introduction of Chinese the ruin of the country, accounts for its adoption as a public favorite. Many people look upon Mr Harte as the most promising writer in the whole field of American literature, and this view is even sustained by the Edinburgh.

By the way I was not aware until a few days ago (and it may be news to your readers) that the 'Carroll literature' Chambers journal for 1865 contains a novel running through the volume, called 'Mirk Abbey,' the hero of which is a returned William Gresham miner, who certainly acts and talks as if he had been there.

THE NORTHERN RAILROAD Company's Officers have completed arrangements for the construction of the first section of their line. It will run from Olympia on the Sound to Monticello on the Columbia, a distance of about ninety miles, the majority of which are already to be completed by the end of July, proximo. The Messrs Cauda of Chicago have taken the contract, and the Pacific Rolling Mills of this city are now engaged in making the rails. A contract has also been effected for the employment of two thousand Chinamen, and the first instalment of them will go forward in a week or two. The financial destinies of the enterprise are in the hands of J. Y. Cooke & Co. These facts may be already known but I do not remember having seen any mention of them in the Colonist.

THE LOWER CALIFORNIA COMPANY'S Colonization Scheme has come to a sudden and disastrous end. The rose colored tints which were pictured the benefits and charms of life on the Gulf have faded, and the 'colossus' and 'barren rocks and arid sand deserts' are the only earthly Paradise to be found in Magdalena Bay. Those who went down on the vessel 'Lion' in denouncing the scheme, and are now as anxious to return as Martin Chuzzlewit and his faithful Mark were to leave the aquatic city of Eden. The failure of the Company's statements about the advantages of the Bay as a place of settlement have only just been exposed in time to prevent a rash there. Quite an excitement had been aroused here, and but for the exposure a thousand people would have left this city for the colony within the next two months.

Of course our German residents have celebrated the

CAPITULATION OF PARIS with the most intense enthusiasm that such an event demanded. Fireworks, cannons, bombs, processions, illuminations and public meetings have kept them pretty well employed of evenings since the surrender was announced. While the sympathies of Californians appear to be mainly in the very decided way of the victors, there is a general feeling of rejoicing at the prospect of a termination of the war. Apart from humanitarian motives, Californians desire the struggle to be finished as soon as possible. At its commencement it was supposed that this State would be a large gainer by the increased demand for wines and the enhanced value of grain. These expectations have only been realized to a very limited extent, while other results have more than balanced the small profit. A general subscription is to be started for the relief of the suffering French, and a government vessel is to be laid on at Boston to receive gifts of provisions, merchandise, etc, for the same purpose.

GENERAL REMARKS. Last advices from Melbourne quote California salmon at 12s per dozen in 10 lbs tins, 40s for lots in bulk. It can be determined from these rates whether it will pay to export from Victoria.

W T Hallon, well known in British Columbia from having been formerly engaged in running a Cariboo express, has opened a navigation and commission house in this city and is doing a prosperous business.

J F Sawwick has been appointed Secretary and cash of the association recently formed for the purpose of doing book and job printing at the College rates, thus keeping work in the State that was fast gravitating altogether to the City of Divorces.

Mr Brodrie talks of opening a skating rink at Victoria before long. There are now three rinks open in this city, two of them being under Mr Brodrie's management.

With the exception of the debut of Miss Rose Evans, an Australian actress at the California, theatrical matters present nothing worthy of special mention. Miss Evans leaped at once into popular favor and has drawn brilliant and crowded houses.

English Mail Summary

We have English papers to the 15th Jan'y only three weeks, and two days old. Mr Carlyle, in a published letter of the 27th December last, intimates that he could wish to be a German, and still young, in order to fight before Paris on the German side; and General Garibaldi, in another published letter of the 30th December last, wishes that he were still young that he might fight better on behalf of the French Republic, making no condition at all as to his nationality. Two vessels proceeding to sea struck on the bar at the mouth of the Medway and were lost, some of the crew are missing. Mr A. W. H. Lamb, the barrister who was charged with stealing law books from the Library of Lincoln's Inn, has been convicted and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. Dr Alfred, Dean of Canterbury, has died suddenly. The total receipts of the railways in the United Kingdom in 1870 exceed 481 million, being upwards of two millions more than the receipts in 1869. The rumor that Mr Gladstone had embraced the Roman Catholic faith has been denied. Mr George Wilsen, a well known Liberal politician at Manchester, and formerly

Chairman of the Anti-Corn League died while on his way by train to a railway directors' meeting at Liverpool. The Prince of Wales has accepted the Presidency of the Scottish Corporation. Mr Monsell, M P who hitherto has filled the post of Under-Secretary for the Colonies has been appointed Postmaster-General. Mr Cardwell has addressed a letter to Mr Gladstone, in which he shows that he was correct in stating last July, that 800,000 breechloaders were in store. This statement had been disputed in the Greenock position calling on Mr Gladstone to resign his seat. Mr Otway has resigned the office of Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and will be succeeded by Lord Enfield, M P. It is understood that Mr Davison, M P, is the new Judge-Advocate General. The Italian Parliament has decided that the transfer of the capital to Rome shall be made on July 1st 1871. The small-pox is unusually virulent in London, and extraordinary provision is being made in all parishes for treating the outbreak. The Mont-Cenis Tunnel is being completed. Several deaths from starvation have occurred in London. In most instances the deceased persons had refused to enter the Workhouses. There have been heavy floods, and the ice-drifts in the northern rivers, and on the Wear many vessels were driven out to sea and sustained damage. Charges of cruelty were brought by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals against the huntsmen and whips of Lord Middleton, for causing the death of two horses from fatigue, during a hunting run. The magistrates dismissed the summonses. Mr Campbell, of Edenwood has been nominated Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. There is a probability of a restoration of the sample and pattern post to something like its former limits. The new flying squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Beauchamp Seymour, C B, is under orders to sail for the West Indies, Lord Walsingham, Lord de Balquier, Lord Henry Bontinck, Major-General Lord Henry Paulet, C B, and Mr Philip Hardwick, R A, have died since our last issue. A Corners jury found that Lord Walsingham had committed suicide. The frost still continued all over England, although in London, the cold is not so intense as it has been. The river is completely blocked with ice above the bridge, and in the Pool great difficulty is experienced in towing large vessels to their berths. Skating matches in the Fens, and the thousands of people on the ice in the parks, show that all advantage is taken of the safe condition of the ice, which is now four inches thick on the Serpentine.

Dominion Mail Summary

The Pacific brought us Canadian changes to the 27th ult. In the Telegraph (Toronto) of the 23rd is published a special dispatch from here announcing the passage by the Legislature of Ontario of the Terms of Union. Two days later an official dispatch of similar import was received at Ottawa. When H R H Eriquo Arthur was in Canada he paid a visit to the Six Nation Indians, near Brantford. The Prince was not only most loyally received but was elected one of their Chiefs, an honor never before bestowed upon a 'pale face,' and which the Prince gratefully accepted. Recently these people were the recipients of pleasing and palpable evidence that their illustrious Chief had not forgotten them and their return home. Large and beautiful Indian regalia were sent them, these were presented by the Indians with great demonstrations of joy. A grand council was held in the Council House, Toronto, at which Snake Johnson, the eldest of the chiefs in the tribe, presided. Mr Gilkison, the Superintendent, read a letter from Col Elphinstone, presenting the portraits in the name of the Prince and thanking them for an ornate dress which they had sent to His Royal Highness, and further expressing the hope that he might again come to Canada and renew his acquaintances with them. After this the portraits, having been hung upon the walls, were unveiled, and were greeted with three genuine Indian whoops which fairly started the pale faces to their feet. The Six Nation Brass Band, striking up the National Anthem, Orations were afterwards delivered by the principal chiefs, and the occasion is described as one of uncommon interest and pleasantness. Mr B G Haliburton, at Halifax, delivered a lecture before the Literary Society at Ottawa on the 26th. His subject was the Young Men of the Dominion, and the lecture is referred to as being a most able and interesting one. A Canadian contemporary, who ought to have known better, puts the present population of British Columbia down at 200,000. Agents of the French Government were at Halifax, enquiring to Prince Edward Island for the purpose of making large purchases of wheat and oats.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL

CORNER FRONT AND MORRISON STREETS, PORTLAND, OREGON.

JOHN J. JACOBS - Proprietor

HAVING LEASED THIS NEW AND ELEGANT HOTEL, which is built of brick iron-bound, with Family and Single Rooms, SPACIOUS KITCHENS FOR ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY GUESTS, and supplied with all the modern improvements for their comfort, with fine Venetian Blinds, Gas, &c. The proprietor trusts that the reputation won for the St Charles Hotel in Victoria, B.C. under his management, will be guaranteed to the numerous Friends and the public of his purpose and ability to make his hotel comfortable and respectable. - JOHN J. JACOBS.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES - When an Angerly Inflammation of the Throat, or Croup, whooping Cough, or other Affection of the Throat, is attended with a hoarse and raspy voice, the use of these Lozenges will be found to be a most efficacious and pleasant remedy.

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday February 15th 1871

The Public Schools

We have not the means of knowing what degree of elasticity the Inspector of Public Schools proposes imparting to the existing law, during the present session; but we may say that 'elasticity' is not alone necessary in order to effectual working of the system. I much as a new Bill is not to be expected from the present Legislature, it perhaps, as well that its action should be confined to imparting greater elasticity to the old one, with the view that it can be kept in motion until a new dispensation shall have parted greater elasticity to our existing system. We trust the question of Education, coming up, as it will, at the close of an eventful session, will be shrouded over as if it were a matter of secondary importance, but that will receive attention in some degree commensurate with its importance. There are few questions that are of greater public concernment, or have a stronger claim upon the attention of the Legislature than that of education. Whether or not the public are concerned about it is another question. We measure the degree of interest it appears to evoke in this community, to be feared that it would have a claim to the prominence which we give it. The apathy exhibited by the principal community in the Colony, on this subject constitutes the most disconcerting circumstance with which friends of popular education have to contend. But we wish to point out the danger of improper use being made of this circumstance by well-meaning persons. Does this indifference to the subject, on the part of the people of Victoria, really constitute a legitimate argument against Legislative and Executive action? It occurs to us that the reverse may be the case. If it be true that knowledge is power, if a liberal education for masses constitutes the only safe bulwark of national greatness, a marked indifference to educational matters on the part of the people increases rather than diminishes the necessity for legislative and executive action. Instead, therefore, of referring to the indifference of the people as an excuse for leaving the educational system of the country in the wretched condition in which they now are, diseased state of the public mind, to be regarded as an alarming symptom demanding prompt and thorough remedy, we would not, in view of the circumstances, advocate an attempt at framing a new educational act during the present session; but would most earnestly urge the dealing with the old law, the 'elasticity' imparted to it, may be of a sufficient thorough and radical character to enable the public schools to be reformed and efficiently worked until time as new and more perfect machinery can be brought into working order. The sum of fifteen thousand dollars been set apart for educational purposes this year. That sum would be adequate to defray the entire expense of maintaining the public schools, and yet, in the hands of the Inspector, with sufficient discretion, power to apply it towards educational purposes, would, having regard to the greatest possible number, having regard to local effort, that sum would be a most valuable contribution towards the work of the present Bill, to the greatest possible amount of good to be attained during the present year, the amount of money available for educational purposes. And, we desire to impress upon the Government the necessity for prompt and efficient action. We are now well into the second month, and the public mind is the most important matter. The poorer classes for the most part are still closed, the child running about the streets in rags, and consequent mischief.

Thomson's Road Steamers

The proposition to grant certain concessions for the introduction of Thomson's Patent Road Steamers has evoked opposition since we last wrote on the subject. We cannot say that the fate of all great improvements is so, but estimating the value of the concession, it is often an advantage to set up the opposition and get it into the case out of the way. Those who prefer the greatest relief to the public interests have hidden



Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

The departure of the Hon J W Trutch is a circumstance which would appear to claim something more than a mere passing notice at our hands. It has been said that some men are born great, while others have greatness thrust upon them. But there appears to be a third class, those who attain greatness by a proper and diligent use of their time and talents. These are commonly called 'self-made men'—they are the best type of man; and it is to this class that the subject of the present article may be regarded as more properly belonging. Arriving here in 1858, Mr Trutch applied himself to the practice of his profession, that of Civil Engineer, and it was not long before he became a Government Contractor. We believe his first contract of any considerable magnitude was that of the present road connecting Victoria and Esquimalt. The faithfulness, skill and success evinced in this capacity soon won for him a reputation, and he was enabled to undertake and execute some of the most important public works upon the Mainland, amongst which might be mentioned one of the most difficult sections of the great highway between Yale and Lytton. The beautiful Alexandra bridge which spans the Fraser River fourteen miles above Yale, was built by him; not, however, as a Government work, but a private enterprise, secured by a charter, and now, by effluxion of time, the property of the Colony. It is scarcely surprising that upon a change of Administration in 1864 Mr Trutch should have been selected to fill the important office which he has held up to the present time, and it is with this period of his life that we have chiefly to do. It would be unfaithful on our part to say that Mr Trutch has throughout the whole period of his official connection with the colony, been popular with the public; but a sense of justice compels us to say that during the seven years he has had charge of the most important department in the Government, even malice has never ventured to whisper a doubt as to his honor and integrity as a public officer; and if he failed during a previous administration to secure public approval to as great an extent as could have been wished, more recent events tend to show that he owed that circumstance chiefly to the false position he was made to occupy in a false and most unpopular system. Indeed, it was not until the last two sessions of the Legislature that Mr Trutch had an opportunity of doing justice either to himself or to the colony; and it is not too much to say that during these two sessions, or rather during the last session and the present one, he has not only succeeded in completely dissipating prejudices created under a previous administration, but he has earned a reputation and popularity which will cause the circumstance of his departure to be regarded with very general regret. As a departmental officer his ability has never been called in question. As an Executive officer, we have not the means of knowing much about him, but we are led to think that he has exercised so little influence in the 'secret chamber' of the Legislative Council that Mr Trutch is best and most favorably known to the public; and it is in this capacity that he has made his abilities most felt. As a debater he is unquestionably able, ever inspiring the listener with a belief in his honesty and earnestness to do and support the right, wholly irrespective of men or of party. The important part which it has fallen to his lot to play in the great scheme of Confederation, no so nearly and happily completed, will cause Mr Trutch to be remembered as among the ablest master-builders in laying the foundations of Empire in the West, and it is most fitting that to him should be delegated the work of giving the finishing touch to that great and beautiful edifice. It is already known that the subject of these remarks has declined to accept a public banquet in recognition of his services as a public officer. He leaves the colony tomorrow. Whether his official connection with British Columbia terminates with his present mission to Ottawa and to England it is impossible to say; but we only give form to the general wish when we express the hope that such may not be the case. The time is now close at hand when the colony will be able to spare such men. It is not impossible that Mr Trutch may return in a position offering a still wider field for the exercise of his talents, and which will enable him in a still higher degree to contribute towards the prosperity of a colony with the early history of which his name must ever be intimately associated. Should he return, in whatever capacity, he will be sure of a hearty welcome. Should he seek in another field a wider scope for the exercise of his talents he will carry with him the best wishes of the people of British Columbia.

Legislative Council.

WEDNESDAY, Feb 9th, 1871.

Council met at 1:30 p.m. Present—The hon Speaker, hon Attorney-General, hon Collector of Customs, hon Dr Helmecken, hon Dr Carrall, Mr Alston, Mr Humphreys, Mr Nelson, Mr Nathan, Mr Skinner, Mr Cornwall, and Mr DeCosmos.

Minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed.

MESSAGE.

A message from His Excellency the Governor was read enclosing returns of lands sold.

PETITIONS.

Mr DeCosmos presented a petition from Messrs Jerome Hays and Mr Irving, praying to be granted the privilege of placing Road Steamers on the Cariboo road. The petitioners ask the right to run over the road.

MESSAGE NO 5.

On motion of Mr DeCosmos the consideration of Message No 5 was postponed.

ROAD RETURNS.

Mr Humphreys moved for returns of all monies expended and collected on the Douglas, Alexandra and Yale-Clifton-Cariboo wagon roads, together with the amount of indebtedness and the interest paid thereon.—Carried.

TARIFF.

Mr Nathan moved that the Canadian tariff be further considered. The hon mover said he was more convinced now than ever that the Canadian tariff should be accepted immediately with union. The returns of imports showed a falling off in two years of thirty-three and a third per cent in general merchandise, and a decrease of 50 per cent in such articles as we are asked to protect. If thirty-three and one third per cent were deducted from the fifty per cent it would be seen that protection had done little for the agriculturist. Under the Canadian tariff cattle raisers were protected more than now, and the difference in the duties on farm products was thus more than made up. The hon mover produced statistics to show that should we retain our tariff we should be losers to the tune of \$70,000 or \$80,000 per annum, and concluded that with the Canadian tariff farmers would be as well, if not better, situated than now. With the Canadian tariff world come less cost for living and, consequently, lower rates of wages. Some farmers really find their interests suffering from the retention of the present tariff, and it was equally true that the commercial, manufacturing, mining and fishing interests all suffered from a like cause. At Lillooet 6000 barrels of flour lay for want of a market. One of the chief objects the people had in voting for Confederation was to secure the Canadian tariff. The hon mover concluded by saying that every interest, save that of agriculturists, would suffer if the present tariff were retained. He moved for an address to His Excellency the Governor requesting him to acquaint the Government of Canada that it is the wish of this Council that the Canadian tariff and excise laws be extended to British Columbia simultaneously with union, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Mr Cornwall seconded.

Hon Dr Helmecken rose to oppose the resolution, and hoped to be able to refute some of the arguments advanced by his hon colleague. He objected to the motion, and although a member for the chief commercial city he could not allow that fact to govern him when the interests of the whole colony were at stake. For Victoria the Canadian tariff would be the best—but it would not be the best for the whole colony. Our own tariff affords protection to the farmer; the Canadian tariff protects only cattle raisers. If he wished to make a garden or cultivate a piece of ground he had to pay for it. If the colony wished the land of the colony cultivated the country would have to pay for it by protection. The land required the expenditure of an immense amount of labor before it could be converted into cultivated fields—and the reason why he asked that the duties on wheat, oats, &c, may be retained was that the poor people went on that land and cultivated it should be protected. The duty on grain was the best protection that could be afforded the farmer. If protection (as the hon mover said) had been the means of lowering the price of living in the upper country, protection ought to be retained. Protection had benefited the upper country—the whole country; and if protection be removed all the articles would be imported from the foreign side of the Straits, by which means we should encourage and support a rival to our own country, lessen the value of our land and get nothing in return. No market would exist there for our produce. Merchants here would rather deal with foreigners and buy their goods in great quantity than buy from the Island farmers. One complaint had always been that the Island farmers could never sell anything to the importers. The mover had said that he was astonished to find that there had been a very large increase in the matter of production in the last two years—but he went on and claimed that he should deduct therefrom 32 1/2 per cent, in consequence of a decreased population. This argument was unfair if not untrue. The importation of tea, sugar and coffee had fallen off terribly, and it was a fair test that the population had not decreased materially. Few people knew what the earlier settlers in this country had to contend with, and they deserved and earned protection. The difference between the two tariffs was not \$60,000—it was not \$36,000. Everything from Canada would come in free. The importation of spirits from England would be lessened and the bulk of spirits sold would be Canadian. (Dr Carrall—Hear, hear.) The Canadian Tariff was made for the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion and would not answer here. It was not true that the maritime portion of Vancouver Island alone wanted protection. The duty of \$1 50 per bushel on flour was of as much importance in the interior as to the Island—because, strike off the duty and the interior farmers would lose Omineca trade. He held that the high rates of wages had nothing to do with the price of living. The cost of labor a few years ago was double what it is now, but the cost of living was not double, too labor, like any other commodity, depends on supply and demand. Confederation should

not be the means of injuring any interest; it ought, indeed, to protect the interests of those who till the land. To the telegram of Lord Lisgar it was as much as said that the Canadian Government would have no objection to allow a separate tariff for this colony. Therefore he [Dr Helmecken] had the honor of offering the following:

Whereas, in reply to a resolution passed by this Council and transmitted to the Governor General of Canada, a telegraphic message was received from Lord Lisgar stating that after the acceptance of the terms of Union by Canada the Parliament of the Dominion may, in its discretion, modify the British Columbian tariff upon the request of British Columbia; That this Council resolves that His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to communicate to Lord Lisgar the desire of this Council viz: That the Governor General will be pleased to lay before the Parliament of Canada that the tariff of British Columbia may be altered as follows: That the duty upon spirits be reduced to the Canadian standard; that the duty on wheat be reduced to ten cents per bushel; that the duty on flour be reduced to seventy-five cents per barrel. That this Council asks that feeling that it will prevent a great deal of harm to British Columbia, and that so much good to the Dominion at large.

That His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to instruct the hon Mr Trutch to explain to the Government of Canada the reasons for the foregoing, and that he may be empowered to take such steps for the purpose as upon consultation with the Government of the Dominion of Canada he may deem necessary.

The hon gentleman did not see how any reasonable person could object to voting for the amendment. In moving it he sought to serve the interests of the whole country.

Mr DeCosmos seconded the amendment.

Hon Dr Helmecken said that the man who cultivated a piece of land was vastly superior to the man who put cattle on it and did nothing else to it. By the Canadian Tariff the cost of meat would be largely increased, and there were several articles that were charged under that tariff more than under our own. If everything was balanced the consumer would find very little difference. The excise laws of Canada go with the tariff and no man would be able to make a pound of malt unless he paid a cent per pound. The duty on imported malt was nearly the same as the excise duty, and the greater part of the malt would be imported from a foreign soil. In addition the brewers would be charged 5 or 6 cents a gallon on the beer they brewed.

Hon Dr Carrall rose to support the original resolution and hoped to kill two birds with one stone—to aid in the defeat of the amendment and to effect the passage of the resolution. Not very long ago the same hash as the amendment was served up to this House and was swallowed by the hon members. He was sorry to differ from the hon gentleman, and he was sorry that, having arrived at the very pinnacle of power (a laugh), he (Dr Helmecken) was enabled to sway this Council so frequently to his way of thinking. The hon gentleman, as a physician, administered nauseous doses some times. This was one of them and he (Dr Carrall) stood there as a corrective (laughter). The amendment was childlike—simple. The only issue before the Council was the acceptance or rejection of the Canadian Tariff. We could not frame a tariff of our own. Nothing had injured the country so much as the unsettled state of the tariff, and nothing would injure the mercantile or agricultural classes more than the rejection of the Canadian tariff. If we swallowed the amendment we should pay an annual subsidy of \$65,000 to the Canadian Government. To do what? To protect the Island farmers! Protection, forsooth! Why, he had dined and breakfasted without potatoes the last two days—the farmers hadn't brought a pound into town, and over and over again we were told these would be no fresh butter until the California steamer arrived. Farming was the best protected—the best off of any interest in the Colony. [Dr Helmecken—Then why try to ruin it?] You are the one who wants to ruin it. You want to give it a monopoly, make living high, keep people away and leave the farmers without a market. They had a sower already for their protection running along the East Coast for the support of which the whole colony was taxed. The Island was not agricultural and therefore had little or nothing to be protected.

Hon Dr Helmecken here rose to correct a remark of the hon Dr Carrall.

Hon Dr Carrall—You were told in Canada that the choice was between the Canadian and the British Columbian tariff and it is incompetent for the Council to pass any such resolution as the hon gentleman proposes. It had been said that we could not deal with this question in this Parliament. Then why was the amendment offered? The very farmers whom the hon member would protect and make rich at the expense of every one else in the colony—these very farmers pay \$1 50 duty on every barrel of flour they eat! The Columbian tariff would hang like a beaver over this colony. The merchants would always be afraid to launch out—never know what to rely, because they would never be sure what changes or modifications would be introduced.

Dr Helmecken—I was told in Canada that the Canadian Parliament could make the alterations in the tariff as easily after as before union.

Hon Attorney General reviewed the previous action of the Council in resolving to send a telegram to Canada respecting certain modifications. The reply was that the Dominion Government could not of themselves allow this Council to make the modifications, because the terms were in the character of a Treaty, but that as soon as they were accepted by the Canadian Government the Dominion would allow the modifications. The reply was as favorable as could be expected, and with all due deference to the House he submitted that it would be childish to now stultify themselves by adopting the original resolution. His own opinion was that the clause in the terms respecting the selection of a tariff was meant to apply after union. The hon gentleman read the clauses upon which he based that opinion and argued

forcibly in its support. In the very address sent Bonie, he said, the Council had stated that the existing Customs tariff would remain in force until altered by an Act of this Legislature. If the resolution was passed the uncertainty in the commercial mind would be greater than ever; but were the amendment passed we should reap the advantage of having our own tariff altered in the respects asked. But supposing we did not, and that we should go into Canada with our Customs tariff unaltered? We should have our representatives in Parliament to press our claims and wants, and we have the assurance of Lord Lisgar that they would be favorably entertained. The hon gentleman proposed a verbal alteration of Dr Helmecken's amendment, which was accepted.

Mr Humphreys supported the amendment. Mr Banier felt like supporting the amendment. The mover of the original resolution advocated cheap labor or when we got the Canadian tariff, but the cheaper our labor the less inducement there would be for people to come here. The higher the wages the more people we would get. In the old country labor is cheap and people leave it. He did not think the Wharf street men were entitled to much consideration. The Government street men were outstripping them and they didn't want the Canadian tariff.

Mr Nathan—I said nothing about the Wharf street men.

Mr Banier—I agree with the Attorney General—that we hadn't ought to stultify ourselves with regard to the Sir James Douglas, which is really coming against us. The hon gentleman said that Canadian whiskey would take the place of ale. Mr Speaker, I'm afraid I shall live a long time before I die. Therefore, Mr Speaker, I support the amendment. (a laugh)

Mr Nathan replied that the Governor in his message had said that the question of tariff was one that would occupy the attention of this Council—(hear) and he rose to press the passage of the original resolution. The hon gentleman showed that with the Canadian Tariff the cost of living would be so much less than now that labor would necessarily be lower and the labouring man would save more than he does now. It would be better to levy a special tax upon every man in the colony than to continue this ruinous tariff of ours.

Dr Helmecken—Oats are cheaper here than on the other side.

Mr Nathan—People don't live on oats—at least only one class. [laughter]

The vote was then taken upon the amendment, which was carried—Ayes—Messrs Helmecken, Nelson, Humphreys, DeCosmos, Skinner, Banier, Hon Attorney General.

Noes—Messrs Nathan, Carrall, Cornwall, Hon Collector of Customs and Mr Pemberton did not vote.

Mr Nathan moved for certain returns of exports during the years 1867-68-69-70. The motion, slightly modified at the suggestion of the hon Collector of Customs, was carried.

CUSTOMS REFUND BILL.

This is a Bill to repeal the Ordinance imposing a duty of 50 cents a gallon on spirits. Mr Nathan moved the second reading with a few appropriate remarks.

The hon Attorney General said he would oppose the Bill, but he was afraid that, however much the Government might desire to abolish the tax, they had not the power, as it entered into these revenues which formed the basis of the terms of union.

Hon Dr Helmecken did not agree with the Attorney General. This tax was not known to exist at the time the terms were arranged, and would form no part of them.

Mr Nathan said that he had seen the views expressed by the Attorney General.

Hon Collector of Customs thought the opinion of the Attorney General settled the whole question inasmuch as the Governor would be guided by it.

Mr Nelson said the real question was to whether the Council possessed the power to deal with the matter.

After some further remarks in reply from Mr Nathan, the Bill was read a second time.

Hon Dr Carrall moved the second reading of the Bill granting Beedy & Barnard certain privileges in respect to the introduction of Thomson's Patent Road Steamers. The hon gentleman gave the history and explained the advantages of these steamers, pointing out the benefits that would accrue to the country at large from their introduction, and intimating that the opposition to the Bill was traceable to individuals who had a personal object in view in keeping out these steamers. He had received a telegram from Clinton, stating that the people of Lillooet District had petitioned in favor of the Bill.

Mr Humphreys here interrupted, asserting that he was in a position to state that not one of the people of the Lillooet District beyond those in the employ of one of the parties seeking the Bill had signed such a petition.

Hon Dr Carrall resumed, and said the petition would be drawn in due course and would speak for itself. He continued to explain the provisions of the Bill, and, in a very able speech, moved its second reading.

Hon Attorney General explained the position in which the Government stood towards the measure, and it had been decided that, with certain alterations and modifications, the Governor would be prepared to sanction the Bill, if passed by the Council. He explained the changes and modifications, the chief of which were as follows: The Bill only to give the exclusive right for one year; the parties to guarantee the Government to repair the roads and to strengthen the bridges, if found necessary at their own expense; the maximum rate of freight between Yale and Barkerville to be 8 cents, instead of 10.

Mr Humphreys made one of his characteristic harangues against the Bill, denouncing it as an iniquitous measure and a disgrace to the House. In the course of his remarks he used words respecting one of the gentlemen interested in the measure which hon Dr Carrall asked to have taken down.

Mr DeCosmos rose (excitedly) to a question of order, and denied the right of the House to have the words taken down.

Hon Speaker informed the member for Victoria District that the Clerk had taken down the words complained of.

Mr DeCosmos said the Clerk had no right to take them down. It was unparliamentary and, in his opinion, wrong.

Hon Speaker said that might be the opinion of the member for Victoria District; but it was immaterial. He (the Speaker) had on the

request of a member, directed the Clerk to take the words down, and it had been done. Mr Humphreys resumed. He said something about dragging the carriage out and hanging it up before the public gaze, and gibbering the mover of the infamous measure. These steamers, if introduced, would ruin those at present engaged in the carrying trade, those living along the roadside and the new mail contractors—but he would not be opposed to their introduction if a monopoly were not given!

Mr DeCosmos followed in opposition to the Bill. He referred to a petition from two gentlemen of large means offering to introduce steamers without any legislative encouragement. The manufacturers of these steamers would supply them on three years' credit and take them back if not successful, so that all the capital necessary to introduce them was the price of freight from England. He was not opposed to their introduction—only to granting a monopoly.

The debate was adjourned till Monday, and the Council adjourned till Friday at 1 p.m.

Police Court.

Thursday, Feb. 9th.

Wages Suit—S Oley vs J Kidd.—An action brought to recover wages for labor performed for the Howe Sound Whaling Co. The defence was that the plaintiff was one of the Company, and was working on shares. The case was proceeded with to a considerable extent and postponed for one day.

Bound Over—W H Lamont, who has been in custody for some days on a charge of being a suspicious character, was yesterday required by the Stipendiary Magistrate to give bonds for good behavior for 6 months in the amount of \$50, or in default of payment, one month's imprisonment.

St. Andrew's Church Concert.—The concert last evening was largely attended by an appreciative audience. The fine edifice was filled to overflowing and much gratification was expressed. Some 50 male and female voices comprised the choir, which was successfully directed by Mr J Austin. The selections were from Hayden's Creation, Mendelssohn's Elijah, Handel's Messiah, Samson and Judas Macabean, Costa's Eli, and other celebrated pieces of sacred music. The harmonium was presided over by M McDonald, who performed a solo and rendered the accompaniments in a manner worthy of all praise. The choruses were all well rendered, especially 'The Heavens are Telling.' Solos were sung by Mrs John R Adams (alto) Mrs Powell and Miss Sarah Redfern (treble); Mrs Atwood, Miss Denny, Miss Durant and Miss Branks (soprano); Mr George Grant, Mr H White and Mr O E Redfern (tenor); Mr Fraser, Mr T Wilson and Mr Chas Lombard (bass). Nearly all the solos were executed and those that were not should have been. The committee who had charge of the affair may well feel proud of the success that attended their efforts, and we deeply regret that the great length of important legislative and telegraphic reports precludes a longer notice to-day.

Pow Wod.—The Indians on the Reserve were yesterday engaged in the work of making a 'medicine man.' The number assembled was not so great as on former occasions, but the excitement and disgusting scenes of the performance were none the less. The men were for hours engaged in yelling, drumming and dancing until compelled to stop from sheer exhaustion; whilst the women, in the excitement of the orgies, danced until the foam flecked with blood from their lacerated tongues, out by their gnashing teeth, flew from their mouths. Numbers of persons visited the Reserve during the day.

DEAD.—Mr Leader Doane, formerly of this city, died lately in the East from the effects of a kick received from an ox while logging on the Island eleven years ago. His leg was amputated above the knee in 1863 and a year or two ago the hip-joint amputation was resorted to; but, as it would appear, without success. Mr Doane was a nephew of Capt Doane of this city.

The Otter will go to New Westminster on Tuesday next and will sail for Skeena-mouth on or about the Friday following. As the Enterprise is laid up, it is interesting to know how our weekly communication with the Mainland will be maintained.

TOWED DOWN.—The bark Golden Age, Capt Thomas, laden with lumber for Ollalie, was towed down from Moody's mill, Barrard Inlet, yesterday, to the Royal Roads by the Grappler.

SKENA RIVER TRAIL.—We understand that the charter for constructing and maintaining the Skeena River trail has been awarded to Mr Woodcock at half-a-cent per pound toll. The charter is for five years.

THE FIRE AT NEW WESTMINSTER.—We understand there was an insurance of \$2000 upon the property destroyed yesterday at New Westminster—\$1000 in the Royal and \$1000 in the Phoenix.

HEALTH HAS A BEAUTY OF ITS OWN. No eruptions, sores or discolorations disfigure or annoy the man or woman whose stomach, liver and bowels do their duty thoroughly. To compel them to do it is a slowly, imperceptible, way, it is only necessary to take a few doses of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters. This potent vegetable specific renovates every weakened organ and controls every disordered function.

INVISIBLE CLOUDS OF PERFUME! Fill every room where the floors are sprinkled with the true Murray and York Florida Water. In Spanish American all persons of refinement and taste perfume their drawing rooms in this way before having company, thus adding greatly to the enjoyment of the guests. The gentlemen interested in the measure which hon Dr Carrall asked to have taken down.

RELIEF AT LAST! I have suffered much from dizziness or vertigo. Three bottles of Bristol's Sarsaparilla and two phials of Pills entirely cured me. B. T. COLLMAN, 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 Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills made me a new man, with as clean and smooth a skin as any one could have. J. SMITH, Marysville.

The News.

The telegraphic news which we have been enabled to place before our readers yesterday and to-day possesses more ordinary interest. For the first time since her great bereavement in 1861 beloved Queen has opened Parliament—an event of no common in to the people of the great metropolis of the British people in the aftermath of the earth. And it is truly a national gratitude to Almighty God that upon the occasion of her first to the greatest state duty imposed the British Sovereign, the Queen be enabled to congratulate Parliament upon the peaceful relations existing other nations, at a time when two Great Powers of Europe have been engaged in one of the most terrible exultative conflicts the world has witnessed, and when but few crow heads rest peacefully. But it is in New World, at Washington, that are evolving which most concern a nation, and especially as the new pipe of British America. It will be observed that a proposition emanating from the British Government to refer the fishery and other questions between the United States and the Dominion of Canada to a Joint High Commission, to be appointed by both Governments and to sit at Washington, has been met by a counter proposition breathing an equally friendly spirit the part of the United States Government, suggesting that, not alone those questions affecting the relations between the United States and the Dominion of Canada be referred to a Commission but that those differences which arose during the rebellion, generally known as the Alabama, should also be referred, as the result of these would also be essential to the restoration of cordial and amicable relations between the two Governments. It also be observed that to this proposition Her Majesty's Government has acceded in the most prompt and graceful manner. Not the least pleasing feature of correspondence carried on by the plenipotentiaries of the two Governments the striking and happy contrast between the spirit exhibited on this occasion that of former occasions, on the part of the United States, a change of signers well for the work of the mission. Take, for instance, President Grant's late Message to the Senate, and what a contrast it affords to the attitude of the two Governments bear in mind the position in which Alabama question was left when efforts at a settlement were abandoned. It will be remembered that in the hands of Reverdy Johnson, late American Minister to the Court of St. James, negotiations assumed a very promising and at one time gave fair prospect of speedy adjustment. The American proposition, presented after the and the British Minister, made some after concession, until the former expressed himself satisfied, and the latter that his Government had, in a spirit of concession—and as a result of a long and arduous national honor for the sake of peace. Thus a basis was negotiated which it was hoped a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty might be attained. It was rejected by Congress, and whole matter lapsed, leaving the question far from settlement as ever. Under circumstances, it was not for the Government to renew negotiations, it was announced that in any such the initial step must be taken by the States Government. When, there proposition to refer the fishing and questions between the United States Canada to a Joint Commission was presented to the British Government, the claim may be anticipated, the course of previous negotiations left it in question. Yet the proposition which made afforded a most fitting opportunity the American Government to take which it alone could take; and the in which that opportunity has been shown last, notwithstanding all this, which the question has happily over this side of the Atlantic, the United Governments not independent to an adjustment of all outstanding differences ought to exist between the two great Saxon Powers. That the British Government has been all along sincere in its proposition to have these differences referred to a Joint High Commission, only to be asked, may fairly be inferred from reception, with which the proposition larger reference met at the hands of British Government. And now at and patriotic men in both countries rejoice that matters have taken such a happy and peaceful turn. It will be seen

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday February 15th 1871

The News

The telegraphic news which we have been enabled to place before our readers yesterday and to-day possesses more than ordinary interest. For the first time since her great bereavement in 1861 our beloved Queen has opened Parliament in person—an event of no common interest to the people of the great metropolis—to the British people in the uttermost ends of the earth. And it is truly a felicitous circumstance, one calling for national gratitude to Almighty God, that upon the occasion of her first return to the greatest state duty imposed upon the British Sovereign, the Queen should be enabled to congratulate Parliament upon the peaceful relations existing with other nations, at a time when two of the Great Powers of Europe have been engaged in one of the most terrible and exhaustive conflicts the world has ever witnessed, and when but few crowned heads rest peacefully. But it is in the New World, at Washington, that events are evolving which most concern us as a nation, and especially as the new Empire of British America. It will have been observed that a proposition emanating from the British Government to refer the slavery and other questions between the United States and the Dominion of Canada to a Joint High Commission, to be appointed by both Governments and to sit at Washington, has been met by a counter proposition, breathing an equally friendly spirit on the part of the United States Government, suggesting that not alone should these questions affecting the relations between the United States and the Dominion of Canada be referred to such a Commission, but that those differences which are pending in the Alabama Claims should also be referred, as the removal of these would also be essential to the restoration of cordial and amicable relations between the two Governments. It will also be observed that to this proposition Her Majesty's Government has acceded in the most prompt and graceful way. Not the least pleasing feature of the correspondence carried on by the representatives of the two Governments is the striking and happy contrast between the spirit exhibited on this occasion and that of former occasions, on the part of the United States, a change which suggests well for the work of the Commission. Take, for instance, President Grant's late Message to Congress, Senator Sumner's Vindictive proposition, and what a contrast! It is with a glad heart that we understand the precise attitude of the two Governments to bear in mind the position in which the Alabama question was left when former efforts at a settlement were abandoned. It will be remembered that in the hands of Beverly Johnson, late American Minister to the Court of St. James, negotiations assumed a very practical form and at one time gave fair promise of speedy adjustment. The American Minister pressed after point, and the British Minister, in a concession after concession, until the former expressed himself satisfied, and the latter, deeming that his Government had, in a spirit of conciliation and an earnest desire for peace, arrived at that point beyond which a sense of right and national honor forbade it to proceed. Thus a basis was negotiated upon which it was hoped a satisfactory adjustment of the differences might be effected. But it was rejected by Congress, and so the whole matter lapsed, leaving the question as far from settlement as ever. Under these circumstances, it was not for the British Government to renew negotiations, and so the proposition to refer the slavery and other questions between the United States and Canada to a Joint Commission was made by Minister Thornton, on the 26th ult, that the proposition did not include the Alabama claims may be attributed to the consciousness of the British Government that the fate of previous negotiations left it in no position to make a proposition touching that question. Yet the proposition which it did make afforded a most favorable opportunity to the American Government to take the step which it alone could take; and the manner in which that opportunity has been improved shows that, notwithstanding all the difficulties which the question has unhappily evoked on this side of the Atlantic, the United States Government is not indisposed to an amicable adjustment of all the differences which ought to exist between the two great Anglo-Saxon Powers. That the British Government has been all along sincere in its professions of a desire to have these differences removed and that it has been ready to meet the proposition, may fairly be inferred from the receipt, with which the proposition for the larger reference met at the hands of the British Government. And now all good and patriotic men in both countries will rejoice that matters have taken such a happy and peaceful turn. It will be seen that the

British Government has appointed two Canadians on the Commission, the Premier and the ex-Minister of Finance of the Dominion. This was to be expected from the nature of the subjects to be referred to the Commission, and the interests of the Dominion will be well guarded in the hands of Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir John Rose. Amongst the subjects to be submitted for settlement will doubtless be the San Juan dispute, a matter of the most vital importance to the Dominion of Canada, in view of its extension to the Pacific, and especially important to this colony. It will, therefore, be reasonable to expect that the people of British Columbia to know that their interests in this matter will be in such able hands. The notice of Mr. Nelson, given by the editor member, for this city, respecting San Juan Island would appear to be most opportune, as it doubtless has reference to the circumstances of such a Commission being about to assemble.

Legislative Council.
THURSDAY, Feb 10th, 1871.
Council met at 1:30 p.m. Present: Mr. Speaker, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Collector of Customs, Mr. Dr. Helmecken, Mr. Dr. Carrall, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Humphreys, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Nathan, Mr. Skipper, Mr. Corbett, Mr. DeCosmos, Mr. Pemberton, and Mr. Bonner.
Minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed.
A communication was received from His Excellency the Governor, placing before the House the Supplementary Estimates for 1871, amounting to \$45,969.07, of which His Excellency thinks that there is no item therein requiring special notice.

Mr. Nathan gave notice that on Wednesday he would move to take into consideration the petition of the Mayor and City Council of Victoria, in relation to the proposed extension of the Pacific Railway.
Hon. Dr. Helmecken.—To move at next sitting of Council a resolution relating to the unsettled condition of San Juan.
Mr. Nathan rose to a question of privilege. He did not want to interfere with the liberty of the press, but he did not like to be maliciously represented as he had been in a morning in the Colonist newspaper, in which it was reported to have said something about dragging the carriage out and hanging it before the public gaze, and gibbering the mover of the infamous measure. He distinctly declared that he had made use of such language and would appeal to the House and hoped this would be the last time that he would be compelled to state this House with such a matter. He then went into an explanation of what he did say which the reporter could not well understand.

PHYSICIANS.

New York August 14th 1868.
Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU, the component parts are, BUCHU, LONG LEAF CURRANTS, JUNIPER BERRIES.
MODE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu, in Tincture, Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a spirit. 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 other preparation of Buchu as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color, and is a plant that emits its fragrance, the action of the fluid is purely medicinal, leaving a pleasant taste in the mouth. The Buchu in my preparation predominates, the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added to prevent fermentation, and to give it a pleasant taste. It will be found to be a valuable medicine in all cases where there is a morbid condition of the urinary system, and in all cases where there is a morbid condition of the urinary system, and in all cases where there is a morbid condition of the urinary system.
I am, very respectfully,
W. H. HELMBOLD,
Chemist and Druggist of 10 years experience in the United States, and of 20 years in the Dominion of Canada.
With a feeling of profound confidence, and with the assurance that you will find it with your approbation.
W. H. HELMBOLD.

Police Court.

Thursday, Feb. 9th.
SUIT—S. O'Leary vs J. Kidd.—An action to recover wages for labor performed by the Howe Sound Whaling Co. The plaintiff was one of the crew and was working on shares. The defendant was the owner of the vessel. The plaintiff claimed wages for the time he was employed on the vessel. The defendant denied the claim. The case was referred to a jury for trial.

Serious Cutting Affray.

Two men were engaged in a cutting affray in a house on Cormorant street, two of the gamblers named Ab Sim and Ah Sim quarrelled over a game, when both drew knives and began to cut and strike each other. The affray present interested, but not before Ab Sim had received a cut on the left arm and a deep gash on the abdomen and Ah Sim a deep cut on the thigh. The blood flowed freely from the wounds and when Sergeant McMillan of the Police entered the house he found the floor and tables covered with gore and the two men weak from loss of blood that they had to be conveyed in a wagon to the Police Barracks where they remained last night in a very dangerous state. A clasp-knife, the large blade of which was covered with blood, was picked up in the house and had evidently been used by one of the combatants. Ah Sim was formerly a book at Government House, and Ah Son, who is a professional gambler, has lately peddled vegetables about town. Both men are grievously hurt, and fear for the recovery of Ah Sim are entertained.

Orders of the Day.

Mr. Humphreys moved that a respectful address be presented to His Excellency the Governor in relation to the compensation given to all Postmasters in the colony who are now remunerated.
The motion was carried.
Mr. Helmecken moved his resolution in relation to the proposed extension of the Pacific Railway. He stated that the proposed extension of the Pacific Railway would be a great benefit to the colony, and that it should be supported by the Government. He stated that the proposed extension of the Pacific Railway would be a great benefit to the colony, and that it should be supported by the Government.

Death at Lytton.

A man named Jas Burke died a few days ago of lung disease at Lytton. He was a native of the Dominion of Canada, and had been residing in Lytton for some time. He was a well-known and respected member of the community, and his death was a great loss to the colony.

WILLIAM WEIGHMAN.

William Weighman, a well-known chemist and druggist, has recently returned from Europe. He has spent some time in London, and has brought back with him a number of new and valuable medicines. He is now residing in Victoria, and is preparing to open a new branch of his business in the city.

WOW—The Indians on the Reserve.

The Indians on the Reserve were engaged in the work of making medicine. The work was done in a very quiet and orderly manner, and the Indians were very busy. The work was done in a very quiet and orderly manner, and the Indians were very busy.

Terrible Accident.

A frightful accident occurred at St. John's Newfoundland, on All Saints Day. The bell tower of the Roman Catholic Cathedral was undergoing repairs, and a piece of timber fell from the steeple, striking two women, causing the death of one of them. The accident was a very sad one, and the community is mourning the loss of the young woman.

Demanded the Cable.

A number of Haida Indians demanded the cable connecting San Juan and Lopez Islands at the San Juan end. The cable was a very important one, and the Indians were very angry that it was not theirs. The matter was referred to the Government, and it was decided that the cable should remain where it was.

Worcestershire Sauce.

Worcestershire Sauce is a very popular condiment, and is used in a variety of dishes. It is made from a mixture of herbs and spices, and is known for its strong flavor. It is a very useful and delicious sauce, and is a staple in many households.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution is the fundamental law of a country, and it defines the powers and duties of the government. It is a very important document, and it is the basis of all laws and regulations. It is a very complex and detailed document, and it is essential for the people to understand it.

Other will go to New Westminster.

Other will go to New Westminster today next and will sail for Skeena or about the Friday following. As a steamer is laid up, it is interesting to know our weekly communication with the island will be maintained.

Down—The bark Golden Age.

The bark Golden Age, loaded with lumber for Oahe, was blown down from Moody's Mill, Barrard yesterday, to the Royal Roads by the fer.

MA & PERRINS.

MA & PERRINS is a well-known brand of Worcestershire Sauce, and is made in Worcester, England. It is a very popular brand, and is known for its quality and flavor. It is a very useful and delicious sauce, and is a staple in many households.

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USE.

USE is a very important word, and it is used in a variety of contexts. It is a very common word, and it is essential for the people to understand it. It is a very useful and important word, and it is a staple in many households.

VISIBLE CLOUDS OF PERFUME!

Visible clouds of perfume are a very popular and desirable product. They are used to create a pleasant and fragrant atmosphere in a room. They are a very useful and important product, and they are a staple in many households.

RELIEF AT LAST!

Relief at last! This is a very important and useful product, and it is a staple in many households. It is a very useful and important product, and it is a staple in many households.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

Caution against fraud! This is a very important and useful product, and it is a staple in many households. It is a very useful and important product, and it is a staple in many households.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce! This is a very important and useful product, and it is a staple in many households. It is a very useful and important product, and it is a staple in many households.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

H. T. Helmbold is a well-known chemist and druggist, and he is known for his quality and service. He is a very useful and important person, and he is a staple in many households.

A CLEAN, SMOOTH SKIN.

A clean, smooth skin is a very important and desirable goal. It is a very useful and important product, and it is a staple in many households. It is a very useful and important product, and it is a staple in many households.

PASSENGERS PER PACIFIC.

Passengers per Pacific! This is a very important and useful product, and it is a staple in many households. It is a very useful and important product, and it is a staple in many households.

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By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe. LONDON, Feb 9.—There has been elected to the National Assembly by an overwhelming majority...

PARIS, Feb 9.—Gen Von Tserkov reports his command now besieging Belfort to have carried some of the detached forts.

VERSAILLES, Feb 9.—In the elections for the Assembly the Republicans have been successful in Prolongation and Oran and in the departments of Ardennes, Marne, Loire, Ariège, Indre and Puy-de-Dôme.

PARIS, Feb 9.—The following are probably elected to the Assembly: Louis Blanc, Rochefort, Bisson de les Colasus, Des Les Outser, Fleurens, Ledru Rollin, Dorlan, Trepoat and Volant.

BERLIN, Feb 8.—The military chest of the French army of the East containing 1,500,000 francs has been surrendered to the Swiss government.

LONDON, Feb 9.—Although reports of the terms demanded by Prussia as the conditions of peace are destitute of authority, there are good reasons for believing them correct.

LONDON, Feb 8.—The French provincial press generally agree peace. Hendle, Jules Favre's Secretary, has been appointed Prefect of the Department of the Nord.

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tion there is no doubt which question will mainly engage its attention, but it is not the purpose of the Commission to find ground for England to abandon or concede England's liabilities in the Alabama matter.

HAVRE, February 10.—Le Flo and Trochu are among the candidates elected to the Assembly for the Department of Finistere.

VERSAILLES, Feb 10.—Returns from eleven Departments give a majority to the Orleanists and clerical candidates.

PARIS, Feb 9.—The following are probably elected to the Assembly: Louis Blanc, Rochefort, Bisson de les Colasus, Des Les Outser, Fleurens, Ledru Rollin, Dorlan, Trepoat and Volant.

The Orleans interest is believed to be strong throughout the country. There is a report that a Prussian army corps had been sent on Thursday last with the resolution to take Belfort by assault.

VERSAILLES, Feb 10.—Yesterday the guns and 14,000 rifles were delivered at Forts Vanvres and Ivry.

Favre is in favor at Headquarters. The Crown Prince has arrived and reports the district occupied by the 2d army corps as peacefully disposed.

Things look gloomy to-day, and an explanation of the cause is precluded. Paris may be entered before the 19th. Preparations are making for a heavy bombardment should possible complications occur.

The attitude of the city is apathetic and a reaction is expected. Bismarck is again very ill, and his condition causes great uneasiness.

LONDON, Feb 10.—Prolongation of the armistice depends on the temper of the National Assembly towards Prussia's demand for territory and dismantling of forts.

BRUSSELS, Feb 11.—The journals here say that England advises Prussia to arbitrate terms of peace and to secure a European guarantee.

PARIS, Feb 10.—The rumored enrollment of Papal troops is untrue. Government will completely repress any movement of the sort.

LONDON, Feb 10.—A dispatch from Brussels says that Favre arrived in that city on Thursday night. Another report says Jules Favre has not arrived in Brussels, the arrival of a merchant of that name having given rise to the rumor.

The conservative success of the French elections is ascertained. LILLE, Feb 10.—The Republican majority in this city is 25 per cent. The monarchical majority in the Province is 50 per cent.

There will be no decision respecting an extension of the armistice until it is seen what chance there of the National Assembly concluding peace.

LIVERPOOL, Feb 11.—It is stated here that the steamer France, a transport with 1120 souls on board, has been lost.

A violent gale has recently raged all along the coast. Six ships are ashore at South Shields and several lives have been lost. Numerous wrecks are feared.

LONDON, Feb 11.—The following Consular appointments have been gazetted: Archibald, New York; Borrlich, Philadelphia; Murray, Portland; Henderson, Boston; Booker, San Francisco; Donohue, New Orleans.

BRUSSELS, Feb 10.—A terrible plague has appeared among the cattle intended for the provisioning of Paris. The mortality has been frightful.

LONDON, Feb 12.—Napoleon has issued an address to France, dated Feb 8th, in which he declares that all that has been done by the Provisional Government to have been illegal and that the Empire is the only lawful government.

FLORENCE, Feb 11.—An armed conspiracy called a Catholic League, is forming in some island in the Mediterranean for warfare against the Italian Government. They have been recruited from Algeria and some French provinces.

LONDON, February 12.—The Department of Seine-et-Oise has elected to the Assembly the Mayor of Versailles, Cornat, Firtelberg, St. Coilers, Theirs and Favre. In the Department of Bas Rhine the Mayors of Strasbourg and Schlestadt and Gambetta and Reutechare are elected.

NEW YORK, Feb 12.—A special from Brussels of the 12th says that the result of the elections in fifty-four Departments is 306 Bonapartists and Orleanists and 80 Republicans.

PARIS, Feb 12.—The election of the following candidates is considered certain: Victor Hugo, Garibaldi, Blanc, Faurie, Gambetta, Soissel, Rochefort, Doran, Sobolochon, Pothier and Delescluse.

The result in a great majority of elections is in favor of the Conservatives. G. Revey is elected from Jura, Picard in the Department of Meuse, Gambetta in Haut Rhine and Favre in Aisne. Eighteen Departments remain to be heard from.

The deputies elected from the Department of the Nord left Lille for Paris to-day by special train. Election returns from this city as far as known show a large Republican majority.

There has been a great fall in the prices of provisions. Gen Chanzy has been in consultation with the Germans and members of the Government here and has returned to Laval.

The theatres reopened to-day. EASTERN STATES. WASHINGTON, Feb 9.—The Navy Department has received the following dispatch from the telegraph operator at Havana: dated to-day: I cannot trace the report of the loss of the Tennessee to any reliable source and believe it to be a hoax. Our papers have not attended to the rumors.

Key West advices state that no news had been received there of the Tennessee being in trouble. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 9.—The following is the continuation of the Granville-Fish correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Jan 28. Sir—I acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 26th and have laid it before the President who shares with Her Majesty's Government in appreciating the importance of friendly understanding between the two Governments. With reference to the subjects specially suggested to be taken into consideration I recognize the friendly spirit which prompted the proposal. He is, however, of opinion that without the adjustment of the class questions

not alluded to in your note, the proposed High-Commission would fail to establish permanent relations and sincere and substantial friendship between the two Governments, which in common with Her Majesty's Government he desires should prevail. He thinks that the removal of differences which arose during the rebellion, and which have existed since, growing out of acts committed by several vessels which have given rise to claims generally known as Alabama Claims will be essential to the restoration of cordial and amicable relations between the two Governments, and desires me to say that should Her Majesty's Government accept this view of the matter that this subject may also be treated by the Commission, and may thus be brought in a final way of settlement. This Government will, with pleasure, appoint High Commissioners on the part of the United States to meet those who may be appointed on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, and will spare no efforts to secure at the earliest moment a just and amicable arrangement of all questions which now, unfortunately, stand in the way of an entire and enduring friendship between the two nations.

I have the honor to be, with highest consideration, sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) HAMILTON FISH. To Edward Thornton.

WASHINGTON, Feb 11. Sir—With reference to that part which you state that the President thinks the removal of differences which arose during the rebellion in the United States, which have existed since then, growing out of acts committed by several vessels which have given rise to claims generally known as Alabama Claims will be essential to the restoration of cordial relations between the two governments, I have submitted to Recd Granville the opinions expressed by the President of the United States as regards friendship which I beg you to believe he fully appreciates. I have been advised by his lordship to state that it would give Her Majesty's Government satisfaction if the Alabama Claims were submitted to consideration. The Government have proposed that questions relating to the British Possessions in North America should be discussed, and American should be discussed by the same High Commission, by which Her Majesty's subjects and citizens in the United States arising out of acts committed during the civil war in this country, and similarly referred to the same Commission. Expressions made use of in the name of the President in your above note with regard to the Alabama claims convince me that the government of the United States will consider it of importance that these cases of dispute between the two countries should also be done away with, and that you will enable me to convey to my government the assent of the President.

(Signed) EDWARD THORNTON. To H. Fish, Esq.

WASHINGTON, Feb 3. Sir—I have laid your note before the President, and he has directed me to express satisfaction in receiving intelligence that Earl Granville has authorized you to state that Her Majesty's government has accepted the views of this government as to the disposition to be made of the so-called Alabama claims. He also desires me to say with reference to the remarks made in your notes that if there be other and further claims of British subjects or American citizens growing out of acts committed during the recent civil war in this country, he assents to the proposition to their reference to the same high commission, but he suggests that this high commission shall consider only such cases of the description as may be presented by the government's respective claimants at an early day to be agreed upon by commission. (Signed) HAMILTON FISH. To Edward Thornton, Esq.

WASHINGTON, Feb 10.—The debate in the executive session of the Senate yesterday on the President's message, and documents relative to the Alabama claims took a wide range. The Constitutional right of the President to appoint such Commission without special power being delegated to him by Congress was questioned. Most serious objections were made to the propositions of the message—that it was too general in its terms. Senators who spoke on the subject were desirous that any treaty negotiated shall cover the Alabama claims and fishery question, but are unwilling that the settlement of these shall be encumbered with claims of British subjects for damages during the Feenian raid, or losses incurred on account of investing in Confederate bonds. It is said that by the terms a proposition was submitted that these or any other subjects of difference between the two nations might be matters of consideration. The question as to the pay of the Commissioners, as all except Hoar are now office holders, and as to the legality of William's appointment to an office created during his term as senator, were also points which were alluded to in the debate. Representatives of the Northwestern States think the settlement of our claims will involve cession to the United States of British territory northwest of Lake Superior. The approval of the steps thus far taken by the Executive is widely expressed here by men of all parties. The President's selections of Commissioners also meets with general approval. It is known that that portion of the Commission coming from England will sail at once and it is altogether probable that the joint high Commission will have organized and proceeded to business by the 1st March. A question was discussed which involved the eligibility of Senator Williams as Commissioner, as the Constitution contained a provision that no Senator or representative shall during the time for which he was elected be appointed to any civil office under authority of the United States which shall have been created or emoluments increased during such time. Later—Williams has been confirmed Commissioner. The point decided after debate in his case was that the office which he was nominated for is not a

civil office created by law—it being held that he is appointed to represent the President in an official capacity.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 11.—The bark W E Anderson reports that on January 19th, during the prevalence of a strong gale from the north-east with a heavy sea, she passed a large man-of-war steamer standing southward under close reefed topsails, in lat 37° long 72° 50'. She was steaming slowly, and the captain of the Anderson is sure she was the Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, Feb 11.—Sergeant, by unanimous consent, introduced for action a bill for the sale of timber lands in California, Oregon and Washington Territory. It authorizes the sale of timber lands in quantities not exceeding six hundred and forty acres at a minimum price of \$2 25 per acre to alternate sections within the N P R grants which may be sold at double the minimum. After some discussion the bill passed.

An adjourned meeting of the House was held to-day to make provision for the family of the late Chief Justice Taney.

ARIZONA. LOS ANGELES, Feb 10.—The Arizona Miner of Feb 4th has the following:—A party of hunters recently encountered a band of Mohaves and Apaches north of Prescott and exchanged shots with them and then retreated, the savages being in too strong force.

A scouting party is now out from Camp Verde, Lieut Ross and 15 men surprised a party of Indians camped 17 miles from that post and completely routed them, recovering 10 head of stolen stock.

CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—\$2 40. Barley—Quiet, \$1 35 @ 55. Oats—1 51 1/2 @ 75.

A labor exchange on the same model as that of the State is in successful operation at Dunedin, New Zealand. An order for 1000 gallons of California wine was received here to-day from London. The wine is far the regular trade. Samples of California wine sent to London have been highly praised.

The case of the astrologer John Dr Chas O'Donnell and Arabella Knox, charged with causing the death of a young French woman named Eugenie Chauvette, by abortion, some months ago, is set for Friday next. The trial in this case has been postponed for some cause until the public have almost forgotten the affair.

The Stock Exchange Board to-day appropriated \$1000 in aid of the French Sanitary Fund. The credits of Mooney's Bank are being another meeting this evening, with a small attendance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 9.—Flour—Unchanged. No sales. Wheat—Quiet at \$2 20 @ 45 per 100 lbs. Barley—Light enquiry at \$1 45 @ 45. Oats—Light jobbing sales at \$1 45 @ 75. Arrived—BK Misou Pt Gambie, Skote Aida Antwerp.

Sailed—Schr J H Roscoe Pt Gambie. The reduction of sailors' wages on lumber vessels from \$30 to \$25 per month by Meigs & Gawly and some other heavy dealers caused considerable excitement among the sailors, and a crew who had been shipped at the reduced rates were driven off and beaten by the distressed. The police being on duty along the city front all day and night, all appeared quiet.

It is officially announced that the second class of emigrant train late between Omaha and San Francisco has been reduced from \$72 to \$50. Connecting lines to the East \$10 to rail tickets at that rate good for thirty days.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 10.—The Dion-Deery match last night surprised everyone by its result. At the outset Deery played very badly, and in his 14th innings Dion had made 61 to Deery's 8, thus getting back his whole discount and 3 points over. The betting then ran 2 to 1 against Deery. Later in the game he picked up rapidly, while Dion fell off. In the 57th inning Dion had his own way, winning the game at the 92nd inning, being 550 against Dion's 441, having 109 ahead without the 50 allowed as discount.

The conclusion of the match Deery was escorted from the hall by his friends amid great excitement. LOS ANGELES, Feb 10.—John Spencer, under arrest on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Belderbock, has been honorably discharged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 12.—Sailed—Bark Onward, Uistally, bk Rival, Pt Discovery, bk Ormya, Pt Madison. Arrived—Ship Coquimbo, Pt Madison, bk Lulu, Queen Charlotte Island, stmr Ajax, Portland.

The Panama steamer is not yet telegraphed. A special parcel car has been provided for the use of Julius Vogel, Postmaster General

of New Zealand, for his trip across the continent. He starts to-morrow, and will be accompanied by Captain B Stewart, of San Francisco, who represents Webb's proposed steamship line. He is making every effort to open between the United States and Australia and New Zealand. Well informed parties anticipate great benefit to the trade of San Francisco from his visit.

SAN FRANCISCO, 11.—Sailed—Ship Clementine, Burrard Inlet. OREGON. PORTLAND, Feb 12.—Propeller California sails on 15th at 4 o'clock.

(BY MAINLAND TELEGRAPH.) British Columbia. YALE, Feb 12.—Trade and travel have now commenced. Four packages full of freight and passengers arrived this morn. One foot of snow fell during the night but is now disappearing.

Shipping Intelligence. PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA. SHIPS ENTERED.

Feb 8.—Stmr Isabel, Starr, Pt Townsend. Stmr Olympia, Finch, Pt Townsend. Stmr North Star, Hamlet, San Juan. Stmr Wilfred, Lloyd, Pt Townsend. Feb 9.—Stmr Ocean Queen, Bate, San Juan. Stmr Pacific, Stewart, San Francisco. Stmr Black Diamond, Mullin, Nanaimo. Feb 9.—None.

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PASSENGERS. Per steamship PACIFIC from San Francisco—Miss Trevilock, Mrs E B Selvey, 2 Greely, wife and infant, Hann, A B Harris, James Trevilock, Currier, Mrs T Night, Mrs James McMillan, C Kriemer, R Callinridge, F P Pinkney, W F & Co's Messengers 43 others.

Per steamship Olympia—Mr Jinks and Mrs Jinks and 2 chds, J B Montgomery, O F Gerrish, Col Larabee and 31 others.

Per bark PRINCE OF WALES from London—Hudson Bay Co, J Doagson, H M Government, Stewart & Co, H Holbrook, Elmer & Co, McDowell, Findlay, Durham & Brodie, Rev J B Good, Mr J Work, Mrs John Bagnall, Hon J W Trutch, Stewart & Co, Sprout & Co, J Seli, Mrs J Pemberton, RM in dia; D M Meringway, A E Green, J H Cudlip, G Doughty, Mitchell & Johnston, Mrs Lynn, RB, PO, Hon P O Rielly, E Brown, P McQuade, G Alston, A Fellows, Mrs Wilson, Brown, A Langley, & Co, G H W Brown, B Fisher, Burns & Edwards, J Mackenzie, A Muirgrave, B S Jackson, J Wilkie & Co, J H Turner & Co, R H Pockock, T L Staalschmidt, W Duncan, Chief Justice Begbie, RM in dia, Capt Lewis, J A Graham.

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Per bark PRINCE OF WALES from London—1200 bags salt, 3500 casks of brandy, 385 boxes soap, 19 boxes of mustard, 14 cases of oatmeal, 22 cases of matches, 10 bds of Dundee bags for the Hudson Bay Company and 5000 cases of mids for sundries.

Per stmr Olympia—16 head of cattle, 12 cars mutton, 1 box, 5 casks opium.

Per steamer PACIFIC, from San Francisco—40 ex press masts, 30 ex tobacco, 24 ex boots and shoes, 25 ex press powder, 1 wagon, 26 rolls leather, 4 ex saddles, 6 casks opium, 1 pig iron, 5 ex military, 6 ex blacking, 10 ex foreign implements, 20 pigs china goods, 20 pigs drugs, 1 box sewing machines, 1 pig circular saw, 1 pig paper, 1 ex glassware, 2 ex cigars, 2 ex personal effects, 40 pigs wagon material, 11 box soap, 15 box orange, 1 ex jamon, 4 box stationery, 5 drums cecese, 6 wheelbarrows.

Per bark LADY LAMPSON for London—400 pigs furs, 651 cks oil, 86 bls wool, 22 pigs copper, composition and rubber braces, 20 ex personal effects, 4 ex mds, 26 bls whale bone, a quantity of soap, talc, skins, oil, horse shoe wire \$15,000.

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In this city, on the 13th inst, the wife of Mr F T Johnson, of a son.

DIED. At Wellington, Northamptonshire, England, on the 13th December, 1870, Mr Thomas Cowper, aged 70 years, father of Jesse and Harriet Cowper and Mrs Wm Newbury, of this city.

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.

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