

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

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VOL. 9.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1868

NO 24

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
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We took occasion on the 24th of last month to direct public attention to our commercial interests as they stand affected to-day by the imposition of an average duty of 20 per cent. upon all imported goods. The article we refer to was suggested by the action taken by one of our members (the Hon. DeCosmos) in the Legislative Council, in reference to the intention of the Government upon the question of granting drawbacks upon goods taken out of bond for exportation to foreign ports. The interests involved by the present policy of the Government are so important that we deem no apology necessary for returning to the matter this morning; and we do so in hope that the present session of the Legislature will not be permitted to close without some arrangement being made beneficial to our commercial community, which it is admitted on all sides the granting of drawbacks would afford. The merits of the question, no matter from what point it may be viewed, is simply one of revenue; and the closer we keep to that view the shorter and more decisive the argument becomes. If we can show, by figures and facts, admitting of no qualification, that the direct general revenue of the country would be increased, and an indirect prosperity diffused throughout the country by the adoption of the drawback system, we cannot be accused of hostility to the Government, or of any desire to harass the Executive in the accumulated difficulties they have had lately to encounter, and thus create a dislike to anything we may say where the Government is concerned. In so many words then we may put the case thus: On the Union of the Colonies the Free Port of Victoria was abolished. We accepted the condition, because, as we have already freely admitted, it was impossible to sustain two different systems of taxation with harmony or advantage. Although imbued with Free Trade principles, as illustrated in the policy of the late Sir Robert Peel, we even went farther, acknowledged the immense good accruing to our agricultural and productive interests by the abolition of our Free Port, and that really it was of little moment to Victoria if it were never revived. But there, in justice to other important interests, we must stop and take a decided stand. By the abolition of our Free Port, our commerce has been out down to mere insignificance, our domestic capital idly locked up, and foreign capital as surely kept away, our merchants crippled in their transactions, and a dreful stagnation in all the reciprocal branches of trade created throughout the whole country. Now, no Government, we presume, can be desirous of producing such a state of things, or of continuing such a state of things, on the mere ground of revenue, by refusing to adopt a more liberal policy for the general good over the one in practice, especially when it can be shown that the latter would increase the revenue nearly fivefold. That is all the Government can desire, as well as the people and ourselves, so that really we are all working together in our respective vocations for the same good—the increase of the general revenue. In looking into this matter yesterday, we confess our astonishment (though a bad sign in a man to be astonished with anything in the nineteenth century), at the figures and facts which came to our knowledge. In the first place, we find the total importation from Eng and for

eleven months previous to Union amounted to \$2,039,850; for eleven months subsequent to Union, somewhere about \$1,500,000, showing the enormous deficit of over half-a-million of dollars. This, it is true, was in a great measure caused by the overstock of goods imported in anticipation of a Tariff; but from the facts to follow, we fear there is little hope, under the present system, of an increase, for some time to come at least, of the stock on hand is far

more goods than they can be bought at San Francisco and elsewhere. Although we cannot get the precise figures at this moment for the period we want, the exportation to San Francisco may be set down certainly at less than one half of what it was before Union, with no hope of an increase under the present system. We can, however, give the figures for the last quarter, and that may serve the purpose as well as a longer period. The value of the imports from that city for the quarter was \$180,211; and our exports thence \$9,174. The Island exports outside Victoria to San Francisco for the same period were \$65,683, including 11,000 tons of Nansimo coal, which nearly covers the whole amount. The export trade to the Sandwich Islands shows more deplorable state of things, while that to Washington Territory and Oregon is still worse. We find that our shipments to Honolulu for the year previous to Union amounted to \$89,140; since Union to only \$14,235, showing the sad reduction of nearly \$80,000 a year. The importations from Washington Territory for the last quarter amounted to \$31,186; the exportations to the same place for the same period, \$4,509. Between this port and Oregon during the quarter there were only three vessels passed, they sending two and we one; the imports standing \$1,390 against exports at \$77. A similar reduction exists in our exportations to Sitka, the last quarter showing only \$11,000, an amount bearing no comparison with any given period before Union. From these figures it is evident a great falling off in commercial transactions has taken place from some cause or other, and consequently the Government loses, indirectly far more than the 20 per cent. which the tariff yields, and therefore for the difference of that loss the present system must be held responsible. The most experienced and moderate men in the Colony attribute this reduction to being shut out of the foreign markets, where they can no longer compete on equal terms, and maintain that the system of drawbacks will restore much if not all of our former prosperity. It seems to us a reasonable proposition that with renewed commercial activity the public revenue must proportionately increase in numerous ways, and that that activity can only be had by granting the application for drawbacks. The abolition of the Free Port has protected and is encouraging our farmers; we rejoice such is the case; but it is not wise to kill our commerce to do so. That it is in a drooping condition the figures we have given prove beyond doubt. The question then comes, could it be worse with the drawback system? Commerce is the great source of revenue; increase the one and you insure the other.

From army correspondents following the Abyssinian expedition it appears the natives are a most incurious people, a virtue not very remarkable in other countries. We would naturally think curiosity alone, if not private and political interests, would prompt attention to the novel sight of a large European army, the first ever seen in the country. But they treat the English force with the oddest indifference and self-sufficiency. This probably may arise from their being educated in the belief that nothing out of Abyssinia, except, perhaps, Jerusalem, is worth looking at or knowing. Thus it may be very well for barbarians to come and study them, but for them to study the barbarians is quite a waste of time and energy. Like some other people, they are likely to have a good chance to learn better. The Shoobos, a native tribe, are quick at looting baggage animals, especially if they happen to be laden with rice or grain. When it comes to a bargain extortion is their strong game. They

appear to have an antideluvian ignorance of the value of money, for they refuse to recognize any coin below the crown and dollar; but they have no objection to give a farthing's worth of produce for that sum. That may be a convenient ignorance for them but it does not look like accident to us. The horses and mules are attacked by a new and strange disease, which is likely to cost the English people a large amount of money if it cannot be cured. The deaths of mules are past calculation.

Friday, April 17.

The last twelve months seems to have been a period of extraordinary war amongst the elements in all parts of the world except British Columbia. Our telegraphic summaries have given account, as time passed along, of earthquakes in Central America, the West India Islands, San Francisco, and a number of other places; volcanic eruptions, hurricanes, pestilences, famine and sudden death on the Continent of Europe, Australia, and almost everywhere else. Our church commands its members to pray for exemption from all these evils, so that having been an exception to the general rule, we are, perhaps, without knowing it, a righteous people. In this connexion we have a few particulars about the gale in England on 18th January last. They are taken from the changes indicated by the anemometer, an instrument to measure the weight of the atmosphere, erected on Mr. Cator's house, at Greenwich, 190 feet above the mean level of the sea. It will be seen also that on the same day the barometer indicated the hurricane; and the connexion between the two instruments, as given in the table below, is well worthy of observation: Jan. 18—Up to 7 a. m. the pressure did not exceed 30.1; per square foot; at 9 a. m. it reached 30.4; at noon it rose to 30.6; at 1:30 p. m. to 30.8; at 2:30 to 31.1; and from that time till 3 p. m. several gales were between 30.8 and 31.1; and one at 2:55 p. m. reached 31.5; after this it gradually decreased nearly to a calm, until a few minutes after midnight (0 10 a. m. 19th) when a squall of 5 lb. with hail and rain, occurred, simultaneously with a sudden shift of wind from S. W. to N. W. It returned to S. W. in an hour, and so continued until the early hours of the 20th. I should add that throughout the gale of the 18th the direction was steadily from S. or S. W. One word as to the barometer here on the 18th; it had fallen steadily for a day or two, and at 9 a. m. on that day read 29.645; at 11:15 a. m. 29.611; at 1:25 p. m. it had fallen to 29.307; at 1:30 to 29.296; at 1:45 to 29.282; at 2 p. m. to 29.238; at 4 p. m. to 29.176. The remarkable feature in these readings is the rate of fall—viz. at 1:30 p. m. at the rate of 0.13 p. m. per hour; at 2:45 p. m. at the rate of 0.18 p. m. per hour. Well might Mr. Cator have a pressure of 25 lb. at 3 p. m. On the 22d of last month, the heaviest fall of snow for thirty years occurred in New York.

WONDERFUL FEAT OF AN ACROBAT.—A New York paper says. At the Theatre Comique, the Hanlon Brothers, George William, and Alfred, and their Trans-Atlantic Combination give their admirable entertainments to good, if not always large audiences. Several new features appeared on their bill last Monday. Mr. Alfred Hanlon performs a new and original act, in which he quite eclipses his previous efforts. At an extreme height in the auditorium are placed a series of rings equi-distant, and extending the entire length of the place. After one of his most thrilling acts on the trapeze, the daring gymnast commences, head downward, the wonderful pedestrian feat of traversing the building from the gallery to the top of the stage. Slowly but surely he proceeds; to the astonishment, perhaps to the terror, of the audience. His coolness and self-possession are remarkable. He walks (head downward) from ring to ring, apparently with the same ease that he had a moment before he crossed the stage. The last ring is finally reached, and the gymnast descends to the stage; and the audience breathes freely again. This is certainly the most difficult and dangerous feat of the kind ever performed.

PROFITABLE.—An Olympia paper says the Oriflamme will receive \$25,000 for taking U. S. soldiers and munitions of war from Puget Sound to Alaska, while Capt. Finch offered to perform the service in the steamer New World for \$10,000.

SAILED.—The ship Rickwood sailed yesterday for Sydney, Australia. She is laden with lumber from Stamp's mills. One of her passengers is Mr. Musgrave W. Anderson.

THEATRICAL TROUPE COMING.—Mr. Marsh expects the theatrical troupe lately engaged by him to arrive from Portland to-day. The company come well recommended by the California press. Miss Amy Stone appears to be a very great favorite with the theatre going public. A leading San Francisco paper says of her personation of "The Cricket":—"The play of 'Fanchon' had a successful run of three nights at the theatre, in this city, last week, something which, we consider, is not so much to be attributed to the intrinsic merit of the piece itself as to the natural and graceful sweetness of Miss Stone's impersonation of 'The Cricket'."

This lady certainly possesses accomplishments as an actress that justify entitle her to rank high in public favor. Altogether free from that fierce, pretentious, straining style of art, which is so often admired and fulsomely adulated by art critics whose standard of criticism is frequently very remote from the standard of common sense, there is a refined delicacy about Miss Stone's acting which not only commands the respect but wins the positive favor of her auditors at once. Evidently a lady of cultivated mind and aesthetic tastes, she appears wholly free from the slightest tincture of egotism or ostentatious vanity, such as frequently detract greatly from the merits of really talented artists on the stage. When she makes her first appearance in the play and captures her stray chicken, every movement is in wonderful harmony with nature, and irresistibly forces the spectator to lose sight of the actress almost entirely, and look upon the representation of "the Cricket" as the real "Fanchon" herself. This power we look upon as belonging to the very highest order of art—a power which Miss Stone evidently possesses of an eminent degree. Nothing could be more naturally rendered than the "shadow dance," or more strikingly true to nature than her appeal of her grandmother, "Mother Fadet, the witch of Loire," for decent clothes. Throughout the entire play, in fact, she gave evidence of not only being familiar with the character she impersonated, but of possessing the rare faculty of truly reflecting the sentiments and sympathies which she correctly and readily comprehended. A more beautiful piece of acting we have seldom seen than that of the final triumph of "Cricke's" meekness over the excitability of "Father Barbeaud," to overcome whose stolid objections to the marriage of his son, "Landry Barbeaud," with "Fanchon" was a task somewhat difficult to accomplish. As if from her charming personal appearance on the stage, Miss Stone

possesses a fine voice, speaks with admirable distinctness, and is in all respects one of those beautiful and gifted little women that are more frequently found about than that belonging to the theatrical profession. The object of an actress is to gain popularity; and Miss Stone has signally succeeded in this respect thus far in this city.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A meeting of this body was held yesterday. Remarks were made by the members indicative of their thorough dissatisfaction at the extraordinary and hostile attitude of the Government toward the Island Free Schools, and its evident aim to crush the institution by tacitly refusing to pay over the funds voted by the Council last year for educational purposes. A proposition to resign in a body and throw the responsibility where it belongs—upon the shoulders of the Government—was discussed, and the following resolution finally passed without a dissentient voice: "That in view of the hostility of the Government toward the Free School System, and the continued withholding of the funds voted for the support of the schools by the last Legislature, the Chairman be requested to call a meeting at an early day for the purpose of considering the propriety of resigning as members of the Board of Education, and that each member be notified specially as to the object of such meeting."

THE PATENT SLIP.—The City Council have passed the resolution asking for permission to create a debt of \$35,000 to build a patent slip in the harbor of Victoria. The step is a wise one. There can be no such thing as loss, whether the city decides ultimately to run it themselves or let it out to the shipbuilders. Perhaps the wisest course would be for the city to hold the slip and allow the shipbuilders the free use of it in repairing vessels—the city receiving a rent at so much per day per ton for the time the ship remains on the slip—the parties using the slip to defray all the expense connected with its working. It has been said that private interests will be affected by the construction of this slip by the city; but private interests will be affected beneficially, not prejudiced by it. There is no dock in the colony at the present. Private capitalists have had ten years in which to build one. They have declined; and the Corporation at last patriotically steps forward and offers to do the work. What "private interests" will be injured by the action of the Corporation?

COWICHAM.—The farmers of this district have gone busily to work and are putting in their crops. The prospects of a great yield are very flattering.

ADDITIONAL CARIBOO NEWS.—A letter from Cariboo, dated March 25th, says that the claims below the Baldhead were then nearly all working. The Barker Co. were to commence on their drain the following week. New strikes on Mosquito Gulch and vicinity were reported every day. The claims in Red Gulch had commenced to pay. One company took \$1,000 out of four sets of timbers. The claims on Mosquito were yielding good pay. The Minnehaha divided nearly 10 oz. to each share. Rich pay has been had on Wilson Gulch, about 8 miles from Barkerville, and a little west of Mosquito Gulch. Sixty good men have gone out there. A ball was to be given on the 26th March to procure funds to build a part of the bulkhead of the drain near Cameronton. A subscription list started for the same purpose yielded nearly \$1,000. A thaw had set in and the weather was fine and mild.

THE ESTIMATES are promised on Monday. To the non-arrival of the Active with despatches on the financial condition of the country, is attributed the delay. From the slow-and-easy way in which the business is being conducted at New Westminster, the session bids fair to last at least a month longer.

On Wednesday, while the Supreme Court was in session, one of the stovepipes suddenly fell, and the room became so filled with smoke and chimney-black as to force an adjournment. What a strange anomaly to find lawyers notoriously fond of suits, fleeing incontinently to avoid soot.

The ship Simoda, lumber laden from Burrard Inlet for China, arrived yesterday afternoon and reports the American bark Zephyr ashore off Point Roberts, near the mouth of Fraser River. The Zephyr was loaded at Burrard Inlet for San Francisco.

A PARADE is fixed for Saturday next at Craigflower Bridge. The bare will start at 2 o'clock, punctually. A large attendance is expected, as this will most probably be the last "meet" of the season.

Big Bend.—A trader from the Big Bend crossed Kamloops and Shuswap lakes on the ice. The winter at the Bend was severe; but a thaw had set in.

County Court.

Green vs Francis—Suit for damages for breaking a buggy standing outside the stable of plaintiff at Esquimalt. Plaintiff non-suited.

Dorman vs Miles—An action to recover \$50 damages occasioned to the plaintiff by an alleged illegal taking of a steer and converting the same to the use of the defendant. Jury found for plaintiff, \$50 and costs. Court adjourned till 5 h of May.

The *Moscow Gazette* contains the following from Belgrade:—"Everything here points to war. Within the last few days the Government have received from Hamburg some thousands of needle-guns in addition to those which were bought last year in considerable number. The equipment of the first class of the Landwehr is nearly completed. About 60,000 soldiers are to be put on a war footing. The people are enthusiastic, and several voluntary subscriptions have been made.

The *Tribune*, of Mobile, honest rebel, plainly advocates a Cromwellian treatment of Congress; and putting Grant and Stanton in chains; and refers exultingly to the 20,000 drilled troops of Maryland, and 2,000,000 of Northern Democrats, who can raise an army large enough to over-awe the regular army of the United States. "Marse Bob Lee," says the *Tribune*, "must take good care of his health. Before a twelve month is over he may be called upon to intercede for the rebel General Grant, now in arms against the Government of the United States, and in possession of Government property seized by force of arms."

The arrival of Dickens has demoralized the Bostonians. A respectable divine of that city recently appeared before his people at an evening entertainment, to read one of his peculiar productions, behind a little crimson-covered stand with a rose stuck in his buttonhole.

A TEACHER asked a bright little girl: "What country is opposite to us on the globe?" "Don't know, sir," was the answer. "Well, now," pursued the teacher, "if I were to bore a hole through the earth, and you were to go in at this end, where would you come out?" "Out of the hole, sir," replied the pupil with an air of triumph.

The last new thing in aeronautics is thus described in the patent columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"And John Kinnerley Smythies, of Paddington, barrister-at-law, has given notice in respect of the invention of 'carrying passengers through the air by a steam bird, or flying steam engine, fitted with wings flapped by the action of steam.'"

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the 27th, on Monday, the 13th day
of May, the 4th day of May next,
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to the said bankrupt, do not have
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has appointed.
CHAS. E. POOLEY, Official Assignee,
April 8, 1868.
ANK & CO.,
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Overland Coach Road.

MINUTE of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works on the subject of an Overland Coach Road through British Territory, between the Pacific Coast and Canada, comparing the merits of the various passes through the Rocky Mountains, and showing the extent of this road already built in British Columbia, and what remains to be done to complete it beyond the eastern boundary of the Colony to the head of steamboat navigation on the Saskatchewan.

Little has hitherto been done towards the construction of a trail or roads across the Rocky Mountains north of the 49th Parallel. The primitive paths through the various passes of this Mountain Range, originally tracked out by Indians and only kept open year by year by their travel along them, are still the sole means of communication between British Columbia and the North West Territory.

Some little work was indeed done, years ago, by the Hudson's Bay Company in opening trails through the Leather and Athabasca Passes, to facilitate the passage of their brigades, which at that time carried supplies from the depot east of the Rocky Mountains to Jasper's House, and thence westwards, by the Tete Jaune Cache, down the Fraser River to the various posts in the region of country now included in British Columbia; or southward, by the Athabasca Pass, to the Boat Encampment, and down the Columbia to the posts in Washington and Oregon. But soon after the Company established posts at Fort Vancouver and Victoria, supplied by ships direct from England, communication by these passes was discontinued, and the trails through them lapsed into disuse, and were soon in no better condition than before they were improved by the Hudson's Bay Company's employes. At present, except when travelled over by occasional parties of prospectors or scientific explorers, these, as well as all the other Rocky Mountain passes in British Territory, are made use of by Indians only.

Many of these passes are, however, even in their primitive condition, so easy of passage that horses carry heavy loads over them with facility; and through the Vermilion Pass loaded carts have been driven on the natural roadway unimproved by labor.

But, although the work of building a road over the Rocky Mountains has yet to be commenced, much has already been effected by this Colony towards the consummation of the much desired line of road communication, through British Territory, between the Sea Coast of British Columbia and Canada. In fact more than one-half (in cost) of this work within the limits of the Colony is now complete.

The Cascade Range of Mountains, the great barrier between the Sea Coast of this Colony and its interior districts, which presented a far more difficult engineering obstacle to road-making, and one more expensive to overcome than the Rocky Mountains themselves, has been pierced by two lines of coach road, which, commencing at Yale and Douglas respectively, the limits of steamboat navigation on the Lower Fraser River and its tributary, Harrison Lake, unite at Clinton, 136 miles from Yale, on the high rolling plateau in the interior of the Colony, from which junction point the road extends 242 miles further northwards to Cameron-town, in the heart of the Cariboo District, distant altogether 378 miles from Yale.

A branch road 25 miles long, has also been built from the main line; at a point on the Buonavante River, 110 miles from Yale, to Buonavante at the lower (western) end of Kamloops Lake, from which place uninterrupted steamboat navigation extends through Kamloops Lake, and up the South Thompson River, to the upper (eastern) end of Great Shuswap Lake, a distance of 115 miles, and also up the North Branch of Thompson River, which joins the South Thompson at Fort Kamloops, to a distance of 88 miles from the latter post.

These roads, constructed at a total cost of \$1,339,918 (about \$275,000) of which amount the section from Yale to Savona's costs \$880,000 (about \$165,000) are of a character very superior to that of public roads in most young countries. They are 18 feet wide, the surface being covered with broken stone, where (as in most parts along the Fraser, and Thompson Rivers) such material is at hand, or with gravel well cambered up in the centre, with ditches on one or both sides where required.

With the exception of some short pitches as steep as one foot in ten, the sharpest inclines throughout this road are of one foot in twelve, the curves being easy, and the bridges and culverts substantially built of timber.

Loads of seven and eight tons are hauled along them by mules or oxen, at an average draught load of 1,200 lbs. or 1,300 lbs. to each team animal; and the Mail Coaches drawn by six horses travel between Yale and Cariboo at the rate of nine miles an hour.

From the Cariboo terminus of this road, and from Savona's, as well as from intermediate points along the road, various routes may be traced to the different passes of the Rocky Mountains. But before a judicious selection can be made of the line for a wagon road to the territory east of the Rocky Mountains, it will be necessary to determine by more exact and detailed engineering explorations and surveys than those above described, which of these passes presents the least obstacles to the construction and maintenance of a road through it, as well as the greatest advantage in its approaches, not only as regards engineering facilities, but with respect also to the character of the country to be passed through on either side of the mountains, its soil, climate, freedom from inroads of hostile Indians, and general capabilities for settlement, and especially in relation to its accessibility from the existing lines of communication in this Colony and to the eastward.

The following remarks embody the most reliable information extant on this subject; and the accompanying opinions and estimates based thereon are advanced in anticipation of the results of such a detailed survey as has just been suggested.

The passes through the Rocky Mountains at present known from the reports of various explorers, commencing with the Leather Pass, the most northerly point by which it would be practicable for a road connecting

the Fraser River Valley with the navigable waters of the Saskatchewan to cross this range, and enumerating thence southward to the 49th Parallel, are as follows, with their respective altitudes as far as they have been reliably determined by actual observation:

- 1 Leather Pass..... Altitude 3,760 feet.
- 2 Athabasca..... " 7,000 "
- 3 Howse's..... " 4,500 "
- 4 Kicking Horse..... " 5,210 "
- 5 Vermilion..... " 4,933 "
- 6 Kananaski..... " 5,700 "
- 7 Crow's Nest..... " 6,300 "
- 8 Kootenay..... " 6,300 "
- 9 Boundary..... " 6,030 "

Of these the Athabasca Pass, although otherwise very favorably situated, is so elevated, steep and rugged as to be quite impracticable for a coach road. The six last enumerated passes, although generally easy of passage, and in other respects available for road communication, are too far south for the purpose of such a line of connection between the sea-coast of British Columbia and the Canadas as is now under consideration; it having been determined by actual survey that no practicable route exists for a road through the three parallel ranges of mountains lying between the Lower Fraser Valley and the Rocky Mountains, viz.: the Cascade immediately east of the Fraser; the Gold Range west of the Columbia; and the Selkirk Range in the Big Bend of the Columbia, and between that river and the Kootenay River, except that on which the road is now built from Yale up the Fraser and Thompson River Valleys to Savona's, thence by Kamloops, through the Eagle Pass, at the upper end of Great Shuswap Lake, to the Columbia River at the Great Eddy below the Little Dalles, and northward along the valley of that river, by the Boat Encampment, and round the Big Bend southward past the mouth of Howse's Pass, of which line a more detailed description will be given further on, in connection with the Howse's Pass Route.

The position of these southern passes is therefore, as regards their accessibility from the west coast, very disadvantageous when compared with that of Howse's Pass. But they are still more ineligibly placed in respect to the approaches to them from the eastward; for these passes all debouch to the east into valleys, the waters of which are tributary to the South Saskatchewan, passing through a region of country beset with predatory Indians, and sterile and unattractive in comparison with the rich belt of land further north, through which the North Saskatchewan flows.

Through this rich district along the North Saskatchewan, a line of communication between British Columbia and the Red River Settlement must pass, by whatever route it may cross the great watershed of the continent; indeed it may safely be taken as an established fact that such a line of communication must intersect the North Saskatchewan at Fort Edmonton, or some point higher up stream, so as to take advantage to the utmost of the long extent of navigable water of that river.

From such point, however, the southern passes are entirely cut off. They may therefore be dismissed from further consideration in relation to an overland route through British Territory, the choice for which is thus narrowed down, as to the point of crossing the Rocky Mountains, to an alternative between the Leather Pass and Howse's Pass.

LEATHER PASS ROUTE.—The summit of the Leather Pass is the least elevated of all the known passes of the Rocky Mountains north of the 49th Parallel, being only, according to Dr. Rae, 3760 feet above the sea. From Tete Jaune Cache at the western end of this pass of the Fraser River, in Latitude 52° 48' north, Longitude (about) 119° 50', to Henry's House nearly due east, the distance is about 95 miles, the watershed being situated 25 miles west of Henry's House.

From Henry's House the pass turns nearly due north, and follows this course along the Athabasca River 25 miles to Jasper's House, at the eastern outlet of the pass. The total length of this pass is thus about 120 miles, in which distance no great obstacles to the construction of a road are presented by the natural formation of the ground, the chief difficulties being the swampy nature of the soil in places, and the frequent crossings of mountain streams.

From Jasper's House to Fort Edmonton, the distance by the present line of travel is about 250 miles, through a rolling country gradually descending to the east, but in great part swampy, very deficient in grass or other feed for stock, and offering but little inducement for settlement. The distance from Jasper's House to the navigable water of the Saskatchewan may, however, be reduced to about 160 miles, by adopting a line intersecting that river at the junction with it of Brazeau River. This line would pass through a country materially the same as that between Jasper's House and Edmonton, and on which the chief road-making difficulties would be the great extent of swamps to be passed through.

The whole distance from Tete Jaune Cache to steamboat navigation on the Saskatchewan thus appears to be 280 miles, and the cost of constructing this length of road, of the character of those above described already built in this Colony, may be approximately estimated at \$650,000.

From Tete Jaune Cache the Fraser River is stated to be navigable for steamers with some three or four interruptions, where falls and rapids occur, necessitating portages at these points, to Quesnelmouth, 320 miles from Yale, on the coach road between Yale and Cameron-town.

The information obtained from persons who have travelled along this portion of the Fraser in canoes is too incomplete and wanting in detail to form the basis of any just estimate of its facilities for steamboat navigation; enough is known, however, to warrant the conclusion that the impediments to navigation will on practical investigation be found far more numerous and serious than they are now supposed to be by those who favour this line of route. At all events it is certain that this long line of water carriage, even if practicable at any time, can be made available only for a short period during the summer and autumn; and as the construction of a road along the Fraser from Quesnelmouth to Tete Jaune Cache is out of the question, not only on account of the distance between these points (330 miles), but especially

because of the numerous steep and rugged bluffs which oppose the passage of a road along the banks of the river, it is evident that the Upper Fraser cannot be depended on as a permanent route of communication across the continent.

The distance from Tete Jaune Cache to Cameron-town (nearly due west), the terminus of the coach road from Yale, is not more than 80 miles as the crow flies, and it would therefore appear at first glance a matter of course that an overland route through the Leather Pass should be built by this route. But the intervening space is a sea of high rugged mountains, so broken up into deep valleys and steep ridges that from present information it seems impossible to connect the two points by a road of practicable curves and gradients, and we have therefore to seek in some other direction for a line of road between Tete Jaune Cache and the Lower Fraser.

The most practicable route for such a road appears to be by a line running due south from the Cache, across the upper waters of Canoe River (which falls into the Columbia at the Boat Encampment), over the divide (about 2,800 feet above the sea level), between that stream and the North Thompson, and down the valley of the latter river by Fort Kamloops, to a junction with the present terminus of the coach road at Savona's.

The distance from Tete Jaune Cache to Savona's by this route is 235 miles, the last 130 miles of which run through an open or lightly timbered bunch grass country along the banks of the North Thompson River and Kamloops Lake, which are navigable for steamers throughout this distance, and on which waters in fact a substantial and powerful steamboat of 200 tons burden, built by the Hudson Bay Company, is now plying.

The upper portion of this road between the Cache and the open country on the Lower Thompson (a distance of 105 miles) would pass through a dense forest most of the way, but no high or steep summits have to be crossed, nor any serious engineering obstacles encountered.

The cost of a road between Tete Jaune Cache and Savona's may therefore be safely estimated at not more than \$400,000.

There may exist routes (as some persons have stated) branching from the line just described, by way of the Wentworth or Clearwater tributaries of the Thompson, and intersecting the present coach road somewhere about Lake LaHache (210 miles from Yale). But the advantages which either of such deviations would offer in any respect over the route just described to Savona's, are, to say the least, extremely doubtful, whilst on the other hand their disadvantages are obvious enough, of which it will be sufficient to specify one, namely: that, whilst these routes must cross over to Lake LaHache through a district generally rough and timbered, and much intersected by swamps, the line to Savona's passes almost entirely through a nearly level prairie country.

In reference to this route from Tete Jaune Cache to Savona's, it should also be mentioned that, besides the continuous navigation from Savona's, extending thence 120 miles up the North Thompson as before described, there are stretches of navigable water of some fifty miles in extent on the upper portion of this river, which would be found of great avail both in the construction of the road and in assisting traffic along it.

It may therefore be assumed that should a road from the North West Territory cross the Rocky Mountains by the Leather Pass, it would follow this route down the Thompson to Savona's to reach the Lower Fraser; and taking Yale as the western, and the junction of the Brazeau River with the North Saskatchewan as the eastern terminus, the distance by this line, and probable cost of constructing along it a coach road of a similar character to that already built in this Colony, may be thus recapitulated:

Distance	Of which navigable by Steamers	Cost of constructing a road
Yale to Savona's..... 123 miles	None	Altogether made at a cost of \$380,000
From the Columbia River to the mouth of the Brazeau River..... 166 miles	80 miles	412,000
From the mouth of the Brazeau River to the Rocky Mountain House, head of navigation on the Saskatchewan..... 75 miles	None	360,000
Total from Yale to Rocky Mountain House..... 364 miles	80 miles	\$1,152,000

Of this line 305 miles remain to be built within the limits of this Colony, at an estimated cost of \$610,000.

Howse's Pass Route.—Rocky Mountain House (3200 feet above the sea level) in Latitude 52° 20' north, Longitude 119° 10' west, and sixty miles up stream from the mouth of Brazeau River, may be taken as virtually the eastern terminus of the route by way of Howse's Pass, as from that point the Saskatchewan is navigable for stern wheel steamers of light draught throughout its entire course of the Great Rapids, 12 miles from its embouchure into Lake Winnipeg; and from thence also the country eastward is so open, and descends in so gradual and even a plain to Fort Garry, that a road may be led across it in any direction, with but little expense.

The line of this route would follow up the Saskatchewan to its source, and cross the watershed 145 miles from Rocky Mountain House, at an elevation of 4,500 feet (740 feet higher than the summit of the Leather Pass). In this distance the only material engineering difficulties occur in the last 20 miles, along parts of which the road would require to be protected from the force of the mountain torrents, which at certain seasons inundated the river valley.

The crossing of the divide by this pass, in Latitude 51° 00' north, is stated by Dr. Hector to be very easy, indeed almost imperceptible, and he had but little difficulty in taking his loaded pack-horses through to the Columbia, although no trail now exists through this pass, that formerly used by the North-West Fur Company having long since become overgrown and obliterated.

The descent towards the Columbia, although less gradual than the ascent on the eastern slope, is described as by no means precipitous or broken, but quite practicable for a road. The distance from the summit of the Columbia at the mouth of Blaeberry River is about 30 miles, and the only obstructions noted by Dr. Hector in this section were the heavy forest trees and dense undergrowth and fallen timber which rendered the passage of his horses very tedious.

The entire distance from Rocky Mountain House to the Columbia is 175 miles, and the cost of constructing this section of road may be set down at \$360,000.

The distance from Blaeberry River down the Columbia to the Eddy, (in Latitude 51° 00' north Longitude about 118° 00' west), at the eastern end of the Eagle Pass through the Gold Range, which divides the Columbia Valley from Great Shuswap Lake, is 165 miles.

This section was carefully examined in 1866 by Mr. Moberly, Assistant Surveyor General of this Colony, with a special view to the construction of a coach road, and his report establishes the fact that such a road may be built without great expense along either bank of the Columbia; no extensive difficulties occur to oppose the passage of a road, and at several points the river is so contracted that it may be spanned by a bridge of not more than 150 feet in length. The cost of such a road from Blaeberry River to the Eagle Pass has been estimated at \$412,000.

Mr. Moberly reports however that this portion of the Columbia River did not at the season when he examined it (September) appear to him so available for steamboat navigation as had been supposed. The steamer Forty-nine now plies between Colville in Washington Territory and Death Rapids, 40 miles above the Eagle Pass; and above Death Rapids the river is again navigable to the neighborhood of The Boat Encampment, a distance of 40 miles more.

But above this point there are several rapids which Mr. Moberly considered quite impassable by steamers, and which would therefore render further continuous navigation below the month of Blaeberry River impracticable.

The Eagle Pass was discovered in 1865 by Mr. Moberly, and has been subsequently surveyed by Government and a line of road marked out through it.

Previous to Mr. Moberly's discovery of this pass it had been supposed that the Gold Range was a continuous chain of high mountains, opposing an insuperable barrier to any road between the Columbia and Fraser River Valleys.

The summit of Eagle Pass, however, is only 230 feet above high water in the Columbia River, and 407 feet above the level of Great Shuswap Lake, and the snow disappears from it in the beginning of April. From the Columbia River to the point where the Eagle River empties into Great Shuswap Lake is a distance of 37 miles, over which a road can be made for about \$80,000. From this point there is as before mentioned uninterrupted steamboat navigation 115 miles to Savona's, and steamers may also run 6 or 8 miles up Eagle River.

To continue this route by land however to Savona's, the line of road would leave the Eagle River Valley at the Three Valley Lake (20 miles from the Columbia), and run nearly due south through a wide grassy valley across a low divide to the head waters of the Spillmecechene or Shuswap River, which it would follow down past the mouth of Cherry Creek to a point about 70 miles from the Columbia. Thence leaving the Shuswap it would run through a district of open prairie and sparsely timbered land, abounding in rich pasturage, and along which are scattered several farming settlements, by a course about west, 25 miles to the head of Okanagan Lake, and then 45 miles north-west to the South Thompson, and down the southern banks of that river and of Kamloops Lake, 40 miles through an open grass country, very easy to make a road over, to Savona's.

The distances by this route, and the estimated cost of constructing a road by it, are therefore as follows:

Distance	Of which navigable by Steamers	Cost of constructing a road
Yale to Savona's..... 123 miles	None	Altogether made at a cost of \$380,000
Savona's to the Columbia River..... 166 miles	80 miles	412,000
From the Columbia River to the mouth of the Brazeau River..... 166 miles	80 miles	412,000
From the mouth of the Brazeau River to the Rocky Mountain House, head of navigation on the Saskatchewan..... 75 miles	None	360,000
Total from Yale to Rocky Mountain House..... 364 miles	160 miles	\$1,564,000

Of this line 375 miles lie within the limits of this Colony, for which distance would be required \$732,000.

It thus appears that there is very little difference in the distance by these two routes between the head of navigation on the lower Fraser and the navigable waters of the North Saskatchewan, and that the expense of connecting these two points by road is materially the same by either route. The choice between them must therefore depend on more general considerations, in respect of which their rival merits can only be determined after more exact enquiry has been made, and fuller information obtained, and as to which it would therefore be premature to hazard any conjecture at present.

Although in the foregoing remarks the head of navigation on the Lower Fraser has been treated as the western terminus of an overland route, there is nothing to prevent the line of road being continued, whenever the requirements of traffic call for its construction, from Yale down either bank of the river to New Westminster (a distance of 95 miles), which town is already connected by a road nine miles in length with Burrard Inlet, a harbour of great extent and ample depth of water, accessible at all times by vessels of the largest class.

A narrow road has in fact been built along the line of Telegraph on the left bank of the Fraser River for about 30 miles from Yale, and this line of road is partially opened the rest of the way to New Westminster.

It is only necessary in concluding these observations to refer to the routes through the Cascade Range, from Bentinck Arm and Bute Inlet, by which direct communication between the Sea Coast and the Upper Fraser in the neighbourhood of Alexandria and Quesnelmouth.

These lines have as yet been but imper-

fectly surveyed, and are therefore only partially known. It is however certain that the distance from Quesnelmouth to the Coast is less by either of these lines than by way of the Fraser River. There is also but little doubt that either line is practicable for a road, although presenting obstacles to road-making, the difficulties and cost of which have been greatly under-estimated, especially in the case of the Bute Inlet route.

But when it is taken into consideration that the construction of this latter road from Bute Inlet to Quesnelmouth, a distance of 230 miles, is advocated as a competing line to the coach road already built from that point to Yale, the character and capacity of which have been above described, it can hardly be believed that in the present state and prospect of business in this Colony, such an undertaking can be seriously contemplated, nor is it reasonable to suppose that so unnecessary a section of new road from Quesnelmouth, running through wide tracts of land without a single white inhabitant, to a harbour of inferior character, at the mouth of a narrow valley, affording hardly space for the site of a town, and but little land fit for cultivation, should, in place of the well established line to Yale, be made part of a scheme for connecting the Sea Coast of British Columbia with the Canadas, or that this latter most important object should be weighted down with the superfluous cost of its construction.

The various routes of route above referred to are shown on the accompanying sketch map.

JOSEPH W. TRUTCH,
19th February, 1868.
Lands and Works Office,
New Westminster, B. C.

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NOTICE
TENDERS FOR THE PUBLIC GENERAL GIVING WEIGHT TO ANY PERSON OR PERSONS ON ACCOUNTS AS WE WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY DEBT INCURRED BY ANY PERSONS.

HENRY AND ELIZABETH MORTIMER
April 11th, 1868.

We have not, hitherto taken a general review of the operations of the Legislative Councils of this present session, although matters of grave interest have been under consideration, the recess taken on holidays is the most favorable place before our readers of the spirit and purpose of the legislation which has so far passed. It is gratifying to while the attendance of the present session of the Council, and the absence of local or class parties to in-dorse and measure introduced wholly upon the higher in Colony, and few of them have been overlooked.

Members have left an excellent times watchful of their constituents, and of Parliamentary procedure manifested, as will our reports, a liberal vigilance over the interests of the Colonists at a distance, which, in our opinion, towards convincing evidence of mind that they have had, the least desire to do every measure of good centre in Victoria. The our foreign commerce by of drawbacks—the regular to protect our home kinds, the construction open up our immediate lands for occupation, ment of mutual benefit Corporations among have been so beneficial the advocacy of a liberal possession of mineral land subsidiary and inferior the principal features of action. Other member constituencies on the been equally diligent and with equal propriety as far as the revenue will admit, an extension, abolition of injurious the establishment of the upon a footing that would reach the most distant appears to us the Colony much good from the present Legislative session, all the vexed and in upon the Capital of Colonies has been set and dignified manner, will remove forever the tentation it has fostered immediate result of the to draw a united action and all classes carry out successfully we have enumerated, a ready manifests itself liberality of hitherto operations. The vexatious and expensive of our Judiciary is in receive a settlement of wishes and interests generally, according to appearances, without exceeding behind a feeling of angry. A due regard for the welfare of the Colony, tained in the Limited Bill, so that it will not debtor's prison nor a dishonest fugitives. The the Howe Sound Copper will have a very good ing attention to the of a uniform system in our mineral lands. In the most agreeable a tures of the legislation unanimous expression, the part of the Government, with a view respect, with a view to our shores, a development of our which this petition drew of the House. Mining beyond doubt, at this two principal resources

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, April 18, 1868.

We have not, hitherto, had time to take a general review of the proceedings of the Legislative Council during its present session, although several matters of grave interest to the Colony have been under consideration. Perhaps, the recess taken for the Easter holidays is the most fitting time to place before our readers a brief review of the spirit and purpose of the legislation which has so far been attempted. It is gratifying to observe, that while the attendance at an inconvenient season of the year, upon the whole, was good; there has been an absence of local or class Legislation, and a ready disposition shown by all parties to indorse and support every measure introduced which bore directly upon the higher interests of the Colony, and few of those interests have been overlooked. Our own members have left an excellent record. At all times watchful of the interests of their constituents, and the proprieties of Parliamentary proceedings they have manifested, as will be shown by our reports, a liberality towards and vigilance over the interests of their brother colonists at a distance, which reflect great credit upon them, and which, in our opinion, must go far towards convincing every unprejudiced mind that they have not, as charged, the least desire to oppose and kill every measure of good that does centre in Victoria. The extension of our foreign commerce by the adoption of drawbacks—the regulation of tariffs to protect our home produce of all kinds, the construction of roads to open up our immediate agricultural lands for occupation, the establishment of mutual benefit and co-operation Corporations amongst us, which have been so beneficial elsewhere, and the advocacy of a liberal policy in the possession of mineral lands, with other subsidiary and inferior matters, form the principal features of merit in their action. Other members representing constituencies on the mainland have been equally diligent and watchful, and with equal propriety advocated, as far as the revenue of the Colony will admit, an extension of agriculture, abolition of injurious tolls, and the establishment of the mail service upon a footing that without impartiality or the possibility of failure may reach the most distant districts. It appears to us the Colony will derive much good from the measures of the present Legislative sitting. First of all, the vexed and injurious contest upon the Capital of the United Colonies has been settled in a quiet and dignified manner, which we trust will remove forever the spirit of contention it has fostered so long. The immediate result of this step will be to draw a united action from all sections and all classes of politicians to carry out successfully the measures we have enumerated, and which already manifests itself in the mutual liberality of hitherto opposing factions. The vexatious and expensive anomaly of our Judiciary is in a fair way to receive a settlement agreeable to the wishes and interests of the people generally, according to present appearances, without exciting or leaving behind a feeling of anger and jealousy. A due regard for the honor and the welfare of the Colony will be maintained in the Limitation of Actions Bill, so that it will neither become a debtor's prison nor a lurking place for dishonest fugitives. The petition from the Howe Sound Copper Mining Co., will have a very good effect in directing attention to the immediate want of a uniform system in the disposal of our mineral lands. Perhaps one of the most agreeable and hopeful features of the legislation was the unanimous expression of liberality on the part of the Government in this respect, with a view to attract population to our shores, and to assist the development of our mineral ledges, which this petition drew from all sides of the House. Mining and agriculture, beyond doubt, at this period, form the two principal resources and means of

increasing our population which we possess. If all are agreed to adopt the most liberal policy to open them up to competition, nothing can prevent its immediate adoption, and thus a great obstacle, in the opinion of many, to the progress of the Colony permanently removed. The attempt is worthy of legislative effort and will not doubt be gratefully acknowledged by the public. In these remarks we present the most prominent features of the session, so far as it has gone. Much has yet to be done, and the grave question of Ways and Means to be met; but on the re-assembling next week we hope to see the same spirit of inquiry, moderation, intelligence, liberality and courtesy maintained to the end, feeling assured in that case the best interests of the Colony will be advanced.

Monday, April 12.

THE JUDICIARY.—If we have misquoted our cotemporary's article on the Judiciary, we are sorry; but we did not understand him to say that the public are dissatisfied with Mr Needham's decisions, while he certainly did say that every lawyer save one is, which we consider the silliest proposition that could be laid down. However, when a great public question is involved, there is no sense in splitting hairs, lest in doing so, we should lose sight of the main question. A Court of Appeal is desirable, no doubt of it; but a Court of Appeal, constituted as the *News* wants it, would be a burlesque on law and common sense. So far as our cotemporary's opposition to the bill now before the Legislature goes, we are with him; but we can imagine no state of things more prejudicial to the public interests or detrimental to the proper and honest administration of the law than for a newspaper to open its columns to articles defamatory of a judge by any suitor who happens to have been worsted in a case. If such a practice were to obtain generally there would be an end to both law and justice, and the public would be indirectly placed under a tyranny more galling than any that could possibly arise under the present system. Let us have a Court of Appeal; but we don't want the *News* to usurp gubernatorial functions by appointing the third judge.

THEATRE ROYAL TO-NIGHT.—The benefit of George W. Marsh takes place to-night, with a good programme offered for the occasion. It is scarcely necessary for us again to repeat our convictions upon having a well conducted theatre in our midst, for that advantage must be obvious to everyone. It is our duty to the Colony to attract visitors living near to our shores, and to gratify those who may chance to be amongst us. It is also our duty to provide rational recreation and amusement for our own people; and the theatre, properly managed, can be made to do much in this respect. Mr Marsh has given good entertainments, as far as the material at his command allowed. The family are also old residents of Victoria, and derive a claim from that ground for a corresponding patronage to-night. In addition, Mr Marsh, whilst lessee, has not forgotten to discharge the obligation resting on him to put the decorations of the house in a fit and proper condition and make it agreeable to those who attend. Upon the whole, as a thoroughly respectable citizen of the town, we acknowledge his claims upon the public, and trust to see his son receive an appreciative patronage.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.—A paragraph in our telegraphic summary of Saturday, relative to the action of Lord Cranbourne, has given rise to a belief that the noble lord has succeeded Disraeli as Premier. Lord Cranbourne, it will be remembered, offered a resolution on the Irish Church question, which proposed the adoption of a medium policy between that proposed by the Government and that offered by Mr Gladstone. It is possible that the former measure was carried and that Lord Cranbourne has succeeded to the Premiership; but a telegram to our reporter below brought an answer that he had heard of no change in the Ministry.

NANAIMO.—The steamer Enterprise, on her way from New Westminster, came round by Nanaimo. There were three vessels waiting to load, the Nestor, Shooting Star and Eldorado, the total tonnage of which is 3500 tons. We understood, upon inquiry, that the lead never looked better than at present, while the depth attained gives a guarantee of greater improvement at greater depth. We shall watch with interest all progress made in the further development of the Nanaimo mine, for we have no greater interest than coal on the Island.

ANOTHER BURLARY.—On last Tuesday night, sometime between 8 and 12 o'clock, the dwelling of Adjutant Vinter, of the Rifle Corps, in Victoria west, was entered by burglars and robbed of some \$300 worth of clothing and jewelry; the property of Mr Musgrave W. Anderson. A coat belonging to Mr Vinter was also taken.

The Portland folk telegraphed on Saturday that the steamer Active, having been four days off Columbia river bar, unable to cross owing to stormy weather, had probably come on to Victoria. A later telegram, received yesterday at this office, announces that the Active reached Portland at one o'clock yesterday morning. She will probably sail for Victoria to-morrow.

The Siwash captured in the carpenter's shop on Good Friday morning appears to be a crackman of the first grade. The very coat he wore is identified as having been stolen, with other property, from the shop of Mr J. Grahamslaw two weeks ago. The thief will come up for exemplary punishment to-day.

CORRECTION.—In the debate in the Council upon the motion of the hon Robson's road to St Marys and thence to the head of navigation on the Fraser, the name of the hon. Smith was inserted by mistake for the name of the hon. Trutch, the latter gentleman speaking twice before the Committee.

THE ORIFLAMME, a fine, large steamship, takes the place of the California for Alaska via Victoria, and her sailing from San Francisco has been fixed for this afternoon. Her detention until to-day will enable the Post Office authorities to place aboard our mail, which was due yesterday at San Francisco.

FROM BURNARD ISLET.—The ship Rockwood, laden with lumber for Sydney, Australia, was towed down on Saturday night by the steamer Isabel from Stamp's mills, and is at anchor in the outer harbor. The ship Simoda is loaded at Moody's mills for China.

NEW CLOTHING STOCK.—Mr. W. Wilson, of Government Street, has received a portion of his spring stock of clothing, which he is offering at unprecedentedly low prices. The goods comprise the latest styles and patterns from the best London makers.

CONFERRATION AT YALE.—On Thursday last an enthusiastic Confederation meeting was held at Yale. Addresses were made by several citizens, and resolutions advising the incorporation of this Colony with the Dominion passed.

The new schooner Blanche, built by Capt Stamp at Burrard Islet for the Sandwich Island trade, was towed into this harbor on Saturday. She is of about 80 tons burthen and will be fitted with sails here.

INQUEST.—A partial examination of the body of the Indian found in the iron house on Douglas street leads to the belief that he was brutally murdered. The inquiry stands adjourned until to-day.

THE FARMERS in the interior are engaged in ploughing. Favorable weather is three weeks or a month in advance of that of last spring.

THE Enterprise returned on Saturday evening at 6.15 o'clock. She called at Nanaimo on her way down and took in about 30 tons of coal.

A TELEGRAM announces the arrival at Yale on Saturday of the Cariboo express and mail.

BRITISH COLUMBIA Ruled and Ruined.

EDITOR COLONIST:—I request you will permit me to ask a question? Who is the Governor? Everyone knows Gov. Seymour was sent here from England to direct the fortunes of this young Colony. But is he the Governor? Judging by the evidence before me, I am inclined to believe that Mr Harper, a gentleman from the Southern States of America, is in fact the governor.

You remember the route to Cariboo by the Harrison river, Douglas, Pemberton Meadows, Lillooet and Clinton? It was far superior to the new route by land from Yale to Clinton. This road passing through an irreclaimable wilderness. It is a triumph of art and wasteful extravagance; to it is transferred the traffic from the other line, and the consequence is visible; the squatters have abandoned their farms and the richest district in the country is ruined—by a triumph of art. A road through the wilderness, not the way to any garden is clearly a job.

You heard of the Big Bend excitement in 1866, when thousands rushed from San Francisco to find nothing. The excitement was accepted at headquarters as evidence. Another road through another wilderness was made at vast expense. Big Bend was deserted long ago, and there is another awful gash in the breast of the young Colony. Excitement is a bad witness! The tolls levied on the Yale road is collected by policemen; but under the present system it is impossible to check their accounts. I believe they are respectable men, but that is an accident. I do not find fault with them but with the system which is in truth a great temptation.

I suppose you are aware of the fact that the market in the gold mines of Cariboo is supplied with flour, bacon and beans, produced in California; you also know that in the valleys of British Columbia all these necessities may be produced in great quantities by experience and irrigation. We have no farmers in the country except the Cornwalls and three or four others. What has his Excellency done to encourage a home supply

for the home market? Nothing at all. Is not it a shame to see the adventurous gold seekers of a British Colony, under such circumstances, depending on the foreigner for supplies? Down there in Victoria and New Westminster the people waste their time talking twaddle about rival capitals. Cariboo is the capital and the miners the soul of the Colony. Let them have cheap flour and beef, the best of everything at the lowest price, and the Colony will grow like an English oak. Half the gold region has never been explored. Cheap provisions will double the population in the mines and as a natural consequence the whole Colony will flourish. The high price of provisions has thinned the population in the mines. Is his Excellency aware of the fact that if the miners were to leave there would be no people to be ruled. We have no farmers in the country. The squatters are broken down miners, men without experience or capital; they irrigate their patches and produce barley and hay to feed the pack mules. I do not expect his Excellency to become a farmer, but surely he should encourage agriculture. With a very small capital employed in fields within 30 miles of the mines he could this year produce wheat enough to feed all the miners, and if it were sold at the price of wheat in San Francisco it would leave a large surplus as interest on the expenditure.

It was a mere accident that the colony escaped this year. A few grasping speculators proceeded to buy all the wheat grown in the country. With this crop in their possession they could command any price in the mines or starve the miners, if a severe winter had come upon us. Mr Harper, who happens to have, in Cariboo, the best market for his beef, saw the danger; he went into the wheat market and succeeded in getting about half the crop. To preserve his beef market he would sacrifice his flour and save British Columbia.

Is it not a sad sight to see such a colony as this in such a state? Its very life so visibly dependent on an accident that may occur at any time. Would it not be advisable to make Harper Deputy Governor of Cariboo? If any man of common sense had an interest in the general welfare of the place it would prosper. It is true that extravagance in road making and an expensive, useless crowd of officials tend to make the people of this colony wish for a new form of Government. A great many persons suppose that union with Canada would be a desirable change, a great gain to the people of British Columbia. Canada is a great country; her statesmen have exhibited great ability, but a great portion of her territory is yet without a population. Is it reasonable to suppose that Canadian statesmen would direct any of the labour or capital required at home to the valleys of this remote land? A farmer without sufficient capital is sure to neglect that part of the farm furthest from his house. Nations are managed in the same manner. In fact, British Columbia is too young to be married and too poor. She requires education; she has no fortune, no surplus produce. Marry for love is all moonshine, an idea "played out." An union with Canada would be no loss to her, no gain to us. We require a local, cheap Government, to connect the valleys by clearings and to encourage a home supply for the home market at Cariboo. If we cannot get rid of the expensive system that provides us with roads through irreclaimable districts, and a crowd of paid idlers, let us make the match right off. It is better to be the farthest end of a farm managed by skill than the field next the house where the farmer sleeps all day and leaves his work to deputies.

G. A. K.

The valley by Pavillion Mountain, Clinton, March 2, 1868.

P. S.—A copy of the Times of the 4th of January last, posted for me in London that day, arrived at Clinton on the 2d of March, and with it I received a copy of your paper, also published on the 4th of January, and I suppose, posted the same day. The postal arrangements in this colony appear to be the worst in the world. Does England intend to hold British Columbia? Is it possible that the waste and negligence are signs of leave taking!

George Francis Train Setting Ireland on Fire.

G. F. T. writes the following among a thousand and one letters to the New York World:

IMPERIAL HOTEL, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Dear World:—Excitement increasing. Fifty dollars damage last night to glass, benches and gaspipes. Ten thousand people outside who could not get in. Five-ounce reports in papers. Carried home, amid uproarious cheering for America and for Ireland on the shoulders of the people.

NOTHING LIKE IT SINCE O'CONNELL.

Those who know say there is nothing like it even in the days of O'Connell. It is not to Train, but to America. Pass me over; give me no credit; it belongs to our magnificent individuality as a nation. One hundred millions of people will be ours in 1900. What terrible strength! What grandeur of independence! and yet our citizens dying in jail.

Twenty thousand Cork papers containing accounts of this great oration will be sent by the Irish to their friends in America.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

Derangement of the Bowels, Liver and Stomach Complaints.

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

Determination of Blood to the Head.

This is generally occasioned by some irregularity of stomach and bowels, which, if not quickly attended to, frequently terminates fatally. A few doses of the Pills never fail to give tone to the stomach, regularity to the secretions, and purity to the fluids. Vertigo, dimness of sight and other indications of approaching apoplexy, are entirely dissipated by a course of this admirable medicine.

The Female's Best Friend.

For all obnoxious disorders peculiar to the sex, in every contingency perilous to the life of women, youthful or aged, married or single, this mild but speedy remedy is recommended with friendly earnestness. It will correct all functional derangements to which they are subject.

Scrofula and all Skin Diseases.

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

Coughs, Colds and Asthma.

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

Indigestion—Bilious Headache.

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

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

Acute Rheumatism	Female Irregularities	Scrofula	King's Evil
Bilious Complaints	Fever of all kinds	Sore Throat	Sore and Gravel
Blotches on the Skin	Gout	Secondary Symp-toms	Tic-Douloureux
Bowel Complaints	Headache	Tumours	Ulcers
Colic	Indigestion	Varicella	Worms of all kinds
Constipation	Inflammation	Wetness of the Feet	Wetness of the Feet
Diarrhoea	Jandice	Wetness of the Feet	Wetness of the Feet
Dropsy	Liver Complaints	Wetness of the Feet	Wetness of the Feet
Dysentery	Rheumatism	Wetness of the Feet	Wetness of the Feet
Erysipelas	Retention of Urine	Wetness of the Feet	Wetness of the Feet

Sold at the Establishment of PROFFER HOLLOWAY, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civil world, at the following prices:—Is. 1/6, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 14s. 6d., 16s. 6d., 18s. 6d., 20s. 6d., 22s. 6d., 24s. 6d., 26s. 6d., 28s. 6d., 30s. 6d., 32s. 6d., 34s. 6d., 36s. 6d., 38s. 6d., 40s. 6d., 42s. 6d., 44s. 6d., 46s. 6d., 48s. 6d., 50s. 6d.

Full directions for the guidance of patients in every disease affixed to each Box.

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

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

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

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

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Green & Blackwell, London, &c., & by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Agents for Victoria—Jainon, Green & Rhodes. Jan 17 1868

SILVER MEDAL. PARIS EXHIBITION 1867. PEPSEINE, WINE-LOZENGES—GLOBULES.

The most agreeable and popular remedy for weak digestion. In bottles and boxes.

PANCREATIC EMULSION in 4 or 8 oz. and SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES, a valuable dietetic preparation for invalids and children, in packets.

GELATINE AND OROSEOTE (MORSON'S). GLOBULES, in Bottles (MORSON'S). PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PREPARATIONS.

* See Name, Address and Trade Mark.

T. MORSON & SON, (For International Exhibition, 1867) 81, 83, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

Orders to be made payable through Agents or by English drafts.

SHIPPING ORDERS CAREFULLY PACKED.

LANGLEY & CO., Wholesale Agents for British Columbia.

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H. W. TRUTCH.
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TOL'S
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BOTTLES.

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contains every portion of the
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WENT CURE

ED CONFIRMED CASE

Evil, Old Sores, Boils
Sores, Ulcers,
and Scabious eruptions,
reliable remedy for

Tetter, Scald Head,
Neuralgic Affections, Nits
of the System, Loss of
Business, and all Affec-
tions of the Head, Neck,
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SARSAPARILLA

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CURE FOR SYPHILIS,
worst forms.

for the cure of all disease
pure state of the blood,
sured that there is not
MERGOLAL, or any other
medicines, especially of
stated to persons in the very
to the most helpless infan-

is the most valuable medi-
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the signature of LAMAR

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Smith & Dean,
San Francisco,

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Consti-
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COAL TAR

Janet, Dec. 22, 1866

We are very sceptical of the
it was in a spirit of scepticism
Carbonis Detergens. It is a re-
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pounds all the active ingredi-
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TAR SOAP

(Carbonis Detergens.)
unrivalled as a
Soap

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is each, by all Chemists,
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Company will be happy to for-
all charges, a Monthly Price
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special manufacturers, and mar-
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general against giving credit
our accounts, as we will
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AND ELIZABETH MORGUE,
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The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, April 18 1868.

In our yesterday's issue we published the Report of the Commissioner of Lands and Works of this Colony on the proposed Overland Coach Road to Canada, which that gentleman submitted last week to the Legislative Council. At the present time, when the public mind in England, Canada and British Columbia is fully awakened to the all important question of Confederation, the document assumes a greater interest than it has ever before possessed. No one will deny, we presume, at this period, that all information on this question in the possession of the Government should be fully made known, and that a discussion upon the merits and character of that information, either in the Council or by the Press, must in some measure do good. In this light we are glad the Report has been published, although at the same time we regret it is not as explicit or as definite as we could have desired; and also that the Government does not appear to possess the precise information required by the public just now as to which is really the best and least expensive route to follow from the head of navigation on the Fraser. The question assumes now such a different and much wider aspect, embraces so many new and more vital interests, that it can be no longer limited by parties in this Colony to the success merely of one route over another; for that day and all its issues are buried forever. British Columbia to-day and British Columbia five years ago, isolated and uncared for as she was then, are by no means the same thing. To-day, from her geographical position and immense resources, she gravitates naturally to the centre of a system of consolidated power far superior to anything America ever presented, and in the end destined to control nearly half the world. Local prejudices, local interests, local individualisms and local enterprises must therefore all perish with the progress of ideas and political status, and the question of the proposed road stripped of all issues except that which will best subserve the interests of the Colony, and the new political importance she must soon receive and enjoy. Thus, if the Fraser River Road is found on further survey to be more advantageous for that end than the Bute Inlet Road, that Road is inevitable; and all who oppose it will be trampled under foot by the march of progress. So much for the question politically. Both routes must soon be the subject of critical examination by competent engineers, and the one possessing the greatest natural advantages will be accepted. The report in question, which is by no means without merit, so far as it goes, limits the contest for final adoption to two passes over the Rocky Mountains, viz., Leather Pass and Howe's Pass, both nearly the same altitude above the sea, while to reach either it will cost nearly the same amount of money. In this selection, of course, the greatest good to the Colony must be the main idea. The navigation of the Fraser, from Quesnellmouth to Tete Jaune Cache, supposing it to be made ultimately practicable, would, in deciding upon Leather Pass, confer some convenience on travelers, but beyond that it would be comparatively useless, and still less so to people in the lower country or to the residents of Cariboo. On the other hand, the adoption of Howe's Pass, would open up a country of immense value for mining, agriculture and grazing, and thus centralize a productive element which could easily supply all the wants of the two extremes of the country, and reduce living in both to nearly one-half of their present cost; and this while the ultimate cost of construction would be the same; this Pass, it will be seen possesses claims well worth the consideration of the Governments, whose duty it will be finally to make the choice. However, it is not our intention to do more than give the ideas, which a perusal of the report suggests; and in doing so, we

simply record the facts gained by our personal experience and knowledge, that they may, if possible, contribute to the general good. There can be no doubt, if the road is taken through the route, it will intersect and consequently open up one of the richest and most beautiful sections of the Colony, and which now, unfortunately, is now lying comparatively idle. For the above reasons we are pleased the Commissioner's report has been laid before the Council, and trust it may do good.

Wednesday, April 15. April 14th, 1868.

Dorman vs. Mills—Adjourned to 16th inst. W. Fawcett vs. C. B. Brown—Do 21st inst. Bank of British Columbia vs. Fletcher—Adjourned to 5th May. G. Deans vs. G. Baker—Adjourned to 5th May. J. W. Williams vs. G. Francis—Debt \$30. Judgment, \$16 and costs. Rev. Thos. Somerville vs. Turner, et al.—Adjourned to 5th May. S. Harris vs. W. Lyons—Adjourned to 5th May. A. W. Green vs. Francis—Adjourned to 16th inst.

PRESENTATION.—The following books were presented by B P Griffin, Esq., to the Victoria Literary Institute: The Rob Roy on the Baltic, and A Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe, by J Macgregor; History of the Girondists (3 vols) Lamartine; Life in Brazil, T Ewbank; Queen Mab, Julia Kavanagh; Hand in Glove, Amelia B Edwards; Life of William Dawson, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth; Trial of Admiral Byng, 1757—Trial of Earl Ferrers for murder, &c., 1760—Trial of Frederick Calvert Baron, of Baltimore, 1768—in one volume, as originally published; Ovid's Metamorphoses, translated by Dryden, Addison, Sir Samuel Garth, &c. Original edition of Jacob Tonson, 1713; Colenso's Pentateuch and Book of Joshua, (2 parts); Colenso's St Paul's Epistle to the Romans. Mr G T Seymour presented two volumes of Chambers' Book of Days, handsomely bound.

AN INFAMOUS OUTRAGE.—It has been discovered that an act of vandalism, of which anything human might well be ashamed, has been perpetrated at the Odd Fellows' Cemetery. The Parker Monument, erected to mark the resting place and commemorate the virtues of one whose memory will long be revered by the citizens of San Francisco, has been wantonly defaced with a sledge hammer by some miscreant too vile to live save among the Apaches or the cannibals of the South Sea Islands. It is almost incredible that a being so despicable as to be guilty of such an outrage could be found in San Francisco, and the motive cannot even be conjectured; but the fact exists, nevertheless, and the police have been notified of it and will endeavor to ascertain who were the perpetrators, and bring them to punishment.—S. F. Alta, April 2nd.

A Boston physician has discovered a process of rendering the portion of the human body to be operated upon insensible to pain by freezing it—with the happiest result. The Doctor constructs an instrument whereby a vapor of ether or other volatile substance is injected in the form of spray—and so rapidly absorbs the heat generated within the body that in a very few minutes the part becomes entirely insensible, while the patient still retains volition and consciousness. Without the least trouble, in any temperature, the surgeon has it in his power, by means of this little instrument which he can carry in his pocket, of producing cold several degrees below zero. The apparatus has created a great furor in the medical world.

JAPAN.—The latest intelligence from Japan states that the castle of Osaka is a mass of blackened ruins and a great portion of the city has been destroyed. One-third part of the city of Yeddo is laid in ashes. Many towns and villages in the interior have suffered from incendiarism. Bands of marauders are devastating the land and murders and robberies are of daily occurrence. It is said that all foreign property will be respected, in the event of an attack near Yokohama. In the harbor were a fleet of French, British and American men-of-war, carrying, in all, about fifty, sufficient for protection.

The New York ladies have at last bowed their heads to the stroke of fashion. Chignons have fallen. Horsehair is no longer available as an adornment of beauty. The hair is to be laid on the top of the head in the shape of a cart-wheel, and the leader of fashion who first brought it into existence deserves the thanks of all good fellows. Farewell, obnoxious, and welcome wheels! Let the old ornament of the head go to stult matras, and the new one run gaily round every lovely head.

H. M. S. SPARROWHAWK did not sail yesterday for Puget Sound, owing to the high wind. She is expected to get off to-day at 11 o'clock.

PUGET SOUND RAILROAD.—Personally to ourselves it is more important and gratifying to hear that the United States Congress has passed a bill (which has since been favorably reported upon by committee) to build a line from the Columbia River to the head of Puget Sound. It will probably, we understand, commence somewhere on the Cowlitz river and run along the neighborhood of the old stage road to Olympia. By-and-by from Victoria to San Francisco by rail will only be a day's ride. Things are certainly moving in the right direction.

H M S BREIDNER will sail on Thursday for the Sandwich Islands, Tahiti, and probably Valparaiso. We are very glad to observe that our war ships have commenced to call in at the Sandwich Islands, where the British interests are important, and where Britain forms one of the three protecting powers. These visits give us great satisfaction to the British residents and merchants at Honolulu as they afford the Government of the Islands.

THEATRICAL.—Mr Marsh informs us that the company of theatrical artists engaged by him will arrive here on the Active and will make their first appearance here about Saturday evening next. Among the company we observe the names of Miss Amy Stone, Miss Mattie Field, Mr Henry F Stone, Mr Gregory and Mr Caine, all favorite California actors, who will be supported by our local talent. The first piece presented will be "Fanchon, the Cricket."

THE AMERICAN SHIP SOMASET, Capt. Greenleaf, arrived on Monday afternoon in Esquimalt harbor, bringing San Francisco papers to the 3rd inst. and a large freight of general merchandise. The run from San Francisco to Esquimalt was made in 9 days—a very quick trip. She is consigned to Millard & Bedy of this city and is now discharging on the Hudson Bay Company's wharf.

OREGON CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On Thursday next the committee of the above company break ground at East Portland for the commencement of the main trunk line between Oregon and California. The occasion is to be celebrated with great festivities, and justly so; for it is scarcely possible to estimate the importance of this undertaking.

The Canard steamers are being altered to propellers. It is found that propellers make better time, carry more freight and burn less coal than sidewheel steamers. A screw steamer lately built at the East makes her nineteen knots an hour regularly.

FRASERMOUTH SURVEY.—The surveying steamer Beaver will sail in a day or two for Frasiermouth to sound and survey, with a view to marking out the channel through the Sandheads and resetting the buoys. The work cannot be too speedily performed.

The steamer Enterprise yesterday carried forward to New Westminster 80 passengers and a large freight. Several members of the Council went in her to be present at the sitting to-day.

It is said Dickens recently sent his sister-in-law in Chicago \$5,000. His friends give as a reason for his not assisting her before that he did not know of her poverty.

MR W J FALTON, correspondent and travelling agent of the San Francisco Times, arrived yesterday on a professional visit to this place.

The Swedish brig Don Waterwick arrived from San Francisco yesterday morning to load with lumber at Moody's mills, Burrard Inlet, for a foreign market.

The stone-work for the Hudson Bay Company's warehouse will be executed by Kinsman & Styles, and not by George Styles, as announced yesterday.

We are indebted to Capt. Greenleaf, of the ship Somaset, and Mr B Hunter, of Esquimalt, for files of late papers.

In the San Francisco papers received yesterday, the steamer Active is advertised for Portland only.

The schooner Crosby, from Victoria, reached Portland on the 6th.

ENGLISH PAPERS to the 15th February were received overlaid yesterday.

The Hospitals.

April, 14th, 1868. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—In reference to your suggestions on Hospital arrangements in this morning's issue, allow me to observe that the statement that the Female Hospital has been handed over to the Committee of the Royal Hospital is not quite correct; the Ladies' Committee having simply signified their willingness "to receive proposals from the Board in reference to an amalgamation of the two Hospitals." This message, though entered on the minutes, has not yet been considered by the Board. The question to which it relates is important, and its decision may, no doubt, be aided by its discussion in the columns of the press.

I remain, sir, E. CRIDGE, Hon. Sec. to the Royal Hospital.

English and Continental Items.

[FROM THE LATEST PAPERS.]

Prince Leopold has continued during the week to make rapid progress to convalescence. The tendency to accidental hemorrhage, from which the Prince has now suffered severely on more than one occasion, is one of those anomalous conditions which sometimes unaccountably affect persons otherwise perfectly sound in constitution, as it is the good fortune of all our Royal Princes to be. But this condition will undoubtedly, and throughout life, require Prince Leopold to abstain from violent exertion of any kind, or from indulging in the more active departments of professional activity selected by the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur.—British Medical Journal.

The Epogue of Thursday evening says a rumor is current that a complete administrative change is about to take place in a liberal sense. The modification in question would be the establishment of a Parliamentary Cabinet, with M. Rouher at the head, supported by MM. Buffet, Segris and De Lagueronieres. The Epogue adds that this rumor requires confirmation, but is not unlikely to be correct. The Presse and the Liberte allude to a similar report.

A very sad accident occurred at Cambridge on Wednesday. The Hon. James Gordon, brother to the Earl of Aberdeen, whilst trying some experiments with the Enfield rifle, was shot, the bullet penetrating his head. Medical aid was instantly called in, but the unfortunate gentleman expired shortly afterwards. The deceased gentleman was a member of the University Rifles, of which corps he was a crack shot. He was a well-known boating man and sportsman.

The distress in the mining districts of Cornwall is unabated. A relief fund of near £4000 has been raised. The relief given by various unions in the county during the past month was very large.

A statue of the Prince Consort is about to be erected in the People's Park, at Hull.

Whilst there seems to be some danger of a new engulfment of the still partly buried site of Pompeii, another ancient city seems to burst into life. Traces of a large ancient town near Castranova, in Sicily, high up on the plateau of the Cassera Mountains, have been discovered, and excavations are to be set on foot without delay. Meanwhile, the director of the archaeological museum, Professor Cavallero, has had a minute topographical plan of the ruins prepared, and expectations of vast and important finds are current throughout the archaeological world.

Palmer, the fly-walker at the Agricultural Hall, London, had another disaster on the 31st ult., the glass breaking. He was again caught by the net, and escaped without injury.

There is a rumor to the effect that the government is about to create an 'Educational Minister,' and that the post will be offered to Mr Lowe, with a seat in the Cabinet.

The Dundee Advertiser says:—"We are informed that about 12 o'clock on Monday night, or 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning, a party of about a dozen men, all disguised, and with their faces blackened, attacked Dunkeld bridge toll gate, tore it from its hinges and threw it over the bridge. They then made off. As far as we hear, none of them were recognised by the toll keeper."

At Tabua, one of the Society Islands, a curious instance of *lusus naturae*, which bears a strong resemblance to the once celebrated Siamese twins, has turned up. In a village called Borabora, a woman has given birth to twin girls united at the hip, but in all other respects physically separate. There is such a communion of sympathy between this singular pair that they both cry and sleep at the same time. The mother died shortly after confinement, but the king and queen have taken charge of the children, and have employed two or three wet nurses.

The Scotch police apprehended, in Carlisle, Robert Smith, whitewasher, age 20, for two awful crimes. On Saturday evening, near Combertrees, Dumfriesshire, he took a girl, aged 14, into a wood, where he robbed her of 7s 6d, hung her to a tree, and when dead cut her body down. Afterwards he entered a cottage at Longford, and stabbed a woman named Jane Peterson so fearfully about the neck that death is expected.

A good story is going the round of the Chancery Bar. An eminent counsel recently spoke for two hours before one of the vice chancellors, and the proceedings were reported verbatim by a short-hand writer. It appears from his notes that the judge interrupted the barrister precisely one hundred and thirty times—almost exactly once in every minute.

A rumor is current in London that Mr Knox, divisional magistrate, will succeed Sir Richard Mayne as first commissioner of police.

Three handsome bronze bedsteads have been discovered at Pompeii, and they are the most elegant yet found there.

Lord Westbury has been asked to take his seat at the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, where the arrears of cases are very considerable.

Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia gave birth to a Prince at 3 o'clock on Monday morning.

The late Mr Charles Kean is said to have left property amounting to upwards of £50,000.

A Vienna journal says that the daughter of a man employed on the roads near Pesth, has just confessed, in a fit of remorse, that in concert with her father, she had committed not less than sixteen murders during the past ten years, for the purpose of robbing their victims. Seven skeletons had already been discovered by the authorities, and informed in reference to the young woman had led to the finding of the nine others.

According to the French code a child born of a widow within three hundred days after her husband's death, is reputed legitimate. The Appeal Court of Angers has recently decided that a child born three hundred days and six hours and a half after the death of the mother's husband was not legitimate. This may be called putting rather a fine point upon it.

THE STEAM MAN.—The Tribune of March 6th says: The steam man, a most curious and interesting experiment in locomotive machinery, was advertised to make a pedestrian tour around the large room on the ground floor of No. 538 Broadway, yesterday; but, owing to some trouble concerning the steam man's hat (which is a veritable stove pipe), the exhibition was indefinitely postponed. This invention is an iron giant seven feet high, with a boiler in his chest. In the place where ordinary men stow away their luncheon, this man of metal carries a furnace. At his back is a small but powerful engine, which works upon the man's legs, well shod—and he wears buckskin gloves, and looks generally as much like a man as it is in his power to look. The wagon which he is expected to draw is attached to his sides securely, and is steered by a simple apparatus, within reach of the driver, who occupies the front seat. The water for the steam man's boiler is carried in a tank in the wagon, and is supplied, when needed, by a little pump and a suction pipe. The whole arrangement is quite ingenious, although very simple. The steam man, it is said, can run 60 miles an hour, cannot be upset, and is warranted never to blow up—either himself or any other man. A large number of people called to see him yesterday, and were much disappointed at his failure to go through the motions of an experimental trip, as promised.

LABUAN.—Great hopes were at one time entertained that the island of Labuan would furnish a sufficient supply of coal for steam navigation in the East. A correspondent of The London Times states that the China Steam and Labuan Coal Company, after many difficulties, have at last completed works which will yield a daily supply of 300 tons of first-rate steam coal. Unfortunately, the Company is in difficulties. It has expended upward of £300,000 and the holders of some 150 out of 18,000 shares have refused to pay any more calls. The Company has on this account been placed in liquidation. The question is now asked whether it is worth an effort on the part of the Colonial Government to assist the Company in developing this coal supply. The shareholders offer to supply Her Majesty's navy with 5,000 tons a year, at 20s per ton. The saving on this amount would defray the expenses of the Government's peace establishment on the island. Labuan is an important maritime station. Singapore excepted, it contains the only harbor of refuge in the China seas.

George Francis Train said, some years ago, that he attempted to write books, and people called him a fool; that he took a prominent part in politics, and they returned the same verdict; that he undertook to uphold the American nation abroad, and he was still accused of folly. "I then turned my attention," he added, "to making money; I made it, and since no one has called me a fool." Last autumn Mr Train attended the Jockey Club races at the Jerome Park, and betted very freely, but always, as it happened, on the losing horse. "The last day, having wagered large odds on the favorite, he again lost, and, supremely disgusted, he took out his pocketbook while in the members' stand, and cried out: 'I'll bet five to one I am the biggest fool in the city and county of New York.' After repeating the challenge several times, a man standing on the course, immediately below looked up, and with his portemonnaie in his hand said: 'Hallo, stranger, I'll take that bet, provided your name isn't George Francis Train.'

HONORS TO SCIENCE.—The British government is about to confer a title upon Professor Wheatstone, the distinguished electrician. He has already received the degrees D C L and LL D from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and is corresponding or honorary member of all the principal scientific academies of Europe. He is also a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and has received two gold medals awarded by the Royal Society for Attainment in Physical Science. He invented the concertina, the stereoscope and the solar clock. He was the originator of the submarine telegraph, and his researches in electricity conducted mainly to the introduction and development of the electric telegraph in its present form, as employed in this country. His latest invention is an apparatus for conveying instructions to engineers and steersmen on board large steam vessels, which has received the favorable consideration of the Admiralty.

ADA ISAACS MENKEN'S volume of poems, just published in Paris, is dedicated to 'My friend Charles Dickens.'

1868. BARNARD'S STAGES. CARRYING MAILS, EXPRESS AND PASSENGERS. WILL LEAVE YALE EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at 6, And connect every THURSDAY EVENING with "ENTERPRISE" At Soda Creek, for Quesnell; reaching Barkerville on Saturday evening. FARE TO SODA CREEK - \$60. Fast Freight contracted for at reasonable rate. Passengers by this Line must leave Victoria by FRIDAY'S Steamer to make the connection. Office, next door to Walls, Fargo & Co., Yates street. ap6 1m F. J. BARNARD.

The Weekly British AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, April 18

The inhumanity of man which for ages has been of sorrow and philanth amongst poets, moralists men, never presents its deplorable and hateful aspect associated with the further ambitious schemes of political blackest pages in the his are found in this connection indeed, that but few live wish they were ever writ with all the chastening of civilization and religion, a no power to work improve man's disposition in this day, when the political vic ed by political organization is as readily found, as as barbarous when found is still more strange, as commission and defence of deed on the specious plea he was centuries ago. A ago a thrill of horror we the world at the assassina great American President and to-day that horror is almost equal intensity at of the great Canadian D'Arcy McGee. Both mur by the same means to ass ferent systems, which ha possess the respect and su world, and the result of crime will be most assur the latter. The assassinat coin did the cause of the harm than any other act have committed; instead terror into the heart of th aroused and concentrated geance of the whole nation icated the last touch of which in many places, be and abroad, was still felt fo ern people. So it will pro Fenian assassination. Th tion could have conceiv or committed no act whic their cause so exorated the world and amongst g all political aspects, excep the misguided wretch party itself, as the murde Whatever little sympathy ha been conscientiously Fenians, by men in Amer where, who are in error upo question of "Ireland's wron alienated. If a man must be a public theatre or at his o no other reason than that by and virtues he has made him to a political organization, so end, for no one is safe. The man to-day may be the fat to-morrow; and this sense is so horrible that it excites as merciless as the assassin party by whom he is hired, the broad principles of hun condemn all such acts, the of the motive makes the mat that can be. What is the ism that the world must acc volens, or die for opposin these people then so thorou they think the world will ind long practised robbery, a of mur let, to regenerate Ire begets violence, and these w not now complain if they rec of the world, and their fina at the hands of England, wh ly their fate. They are seal doom, as such men alway could not adopt any measur culated to destroy them tha have adopted. They are fo tion upon the English an Governments of the deepest The invasion of a country territory of a friendly power It must not only be discou stopped immediately, or assumed and a principle so utterly opposed to law that it must nec the two great countries o into deadly strife. W ward, therefore, with an what the American Govern ple will do with the Fenia are fostering. If they will to their bosom, and warm it must accept the consequ have never thought the re

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, April 18 1868.

The inhumanity of man to man, which for ages has been a subject of sorrow and philanthropic effort amongst poets, moralists and statesmen, never presents itself in such a deplorable and hateful aspect as when associated with the furtherance of the ambitious schemes of politicians. The blackest pages in the history of man are found in this connection—so black, indeed, that but few living now can wish they were ever written. Time, with all the chastening influences of civilization and religion, seems to have no power to work improvement on man's disposition in this respect. Today, when the political victim is doomed by political organization, the assassin is as readily found, as willing and as barbarous when found—and, what is still more strange, as earnest in the commission and defence of his bloody deed on the specious plea of duty as he was centuries ago. A few years ago a thrill of horror went through the world at the assassination of the great American President, Lincoln; and to-day that horror is revived with almost equal intensity at the murder of the great Canadian statesman, D'Arcy McGee. Both murderers aimed by the same means to assist two different systems, which had ceased to possess the respect and support of the world, and the result of the former crime will be most assuredly seen in the latter. The assassination of Lincoln did the cause of the South more harm than any other act they could have committed; instead of striking terror into the heart of the North it aroused and concentrated the vengeance of the whole nation, and eradicated the last touch of sympathy which in many places, both at home and abroad, was still felt for the Southern people. So it will prove with this Fenian assassination. The organization could have conceived, proposed or committed no act which will make their cause so execrated throughout the world and amongst good men of all political aspects, except, perhaps, the misguided wretches of the party itself, as the murder of McGee. Whatever little sympathy may heretofore have been conscientiously felt for the Fenians, by men in America and elsewhere, who are in error upon the vexed question of "Ireland's wrongs," will be alienated. If a man must be murdered in a public theatre or at his own door, for no other reason than that by his intellect and virtues he has made himself obnoxious to a political organization, society is at an end, for no one is safe. The fate of one man to-day may be the fate of another to-morrow; and this sense of insecurity is so horrible that it excites a vengeance as merciless as the assassin himself or the party by whom he is hired. But outside the broad principles of humanity which condemn all such acts, the insufficiency of the motive makes the matter worse, if that can be. What is there in Fenianism that the world must accept it *volens volens*, or die for opposing it? Are these people then so thoroughly lost that they think the world will indorse a scheme of long practised robbery, and if needs be of murder, to regenerate Ireland. Violence begets violence, and these wicked men cannot now complain if they receive the scorn of the world, and their final punishment at the hands of England, which is certainly their fate. They are sealing their own doom, as such men always do. They could not adopt any measures more calculated to destroy them than those they have adopted. They are forcing a question upon the English and American Governments of the deepest importance. The invasion of a country through the territory of a friendly power involves war. It must not only be discountenanced but stopped immediately, or a position is assumed and a principle maintained so utterly opposed to international law that it must necessarily drive the two great countries of the world into deadly strife. We look forward, therefore, with anxiety to see what the American Government and people will do with the Fenian monster they are fostering. If they will take the viper to their bosom, and warm it into life, they must accept the consequences. But we have never thought the real American

feels favorably towards Fenianism; we know from experience they do not, except in a limited degree—and we feel assured, when the necessity for decisive action is forced upon the nation, they will prove themselves true to justice and honor. As an evidence of the vile material composing the Fenian body, the Clerkenwell explosion and the murder of McGee, are worthy our attention. In both cases the assassin meets the same fate. The secret agents of wholesale or individual death are betrayed by their comrades, after sharing their guilt, and by their evidence will be sent to the gallows. Can anything be more horrible or disgusting? Would it be astonishing, or would it be wrong, with such evidence of crime before them, if the English and American people in a moment of fury were to rise in turn and blot out of existence everything bearing the name of Fenianism? It may yet become necessary, as a matter of national security.

Thursday, April 16. Municipal Council.

Council met Tuesday evening. His Worship the Mayor in the Chair. Present, Councillors Allatt, Crump and Jeffrey. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed. Communication from the Victoria Gas Company, relative to making excavations on Douglas, Kane and Fort streets. On motion ordered to be placed on file, and the Clerk instructed to communicate with the Company, calling attention to the defective state in which they leave the public streets after such work, and that unless attended to in future the Council would feel it their duty to forbid the Company the privilege of opening the streets.

Communication from George Richards relative to repairing the Grand Stand on Beacon Hill Park and keeping the Race Course in proper order. Ordered to be placed on file. An account from Spratt & Kriemler of \$24 for making road scrapers. Referred to Finance Committee. An account from H F Hejsterman for rent of Council Chambers—\$20. Referred to Finance Committee.

Councillor McKay's motion that a committee be appointed to draft the By-Laws granting power to the Council to destroy all dogs running at large without the Municipal tag—carried. Subject left in the hands of the Sanitary Committee. The Draft of Ordinance relative to obtaining the sanction of the Government to enable the Council to negotiate a loan of \$35,000 to build a patent slip, unanimously passed. Motion of Councillor McKay that the Street Committee be empowered to employ two men to assist in filling wagons for the removal of dirt from the streets. Carried.

On motion, Council adjourned till Tuesday next, subject to the call of his Worship the Mayor. LATER FROM CARIBOO.—A gentleman who left Barkerville, William Creek, on the 28th of March, informs us there was then three feet of snow at that place. He came over the mountain in Johnson's sleigh to Quesnelmouth. From Quesnelmouth to Alexandria the sleighing was good. From Alexandria to Bates' there was good wheeling. From Bates' to Tuomy's the snow was deep and thawing very fast. From Tuomy's down to the 108-mile post a wagon was run without difficulty. Thence to the Junction the road was in a bad condition. From the Junction down the road is in splendid order—neither dust nor mud. At Soda Creek and below the plows had started and a great many acres were already sowed. On William Creek the Bed Rock Drain had tapped the Sheepskin and Baldhead claims and the companies had gone to work. The drain would tap the Barker claim next. The Willow claim, on Mosquito Gulch, was paying 22 oz. per day to one pick. The Minnehaha company had stopped work for want of water. The Tom and Jerry company had sunk 108 feet and had not reached bottom. The weather on the creek was clear and warm and the general health excellent.

LATER FROM FRASER RIVER.—A passenger by the Enterprise from Lytton reports an improved feeling among the agriculturists in that section. A great many more acres will be brought under cultivation this year than ever before, and stock-raisers are evincing unwonted activity. Twelve farms have lately been located on Nicolaus River, 20 miles south of Thompson River Ferry, where there is a vast tract of arable land. The road between Yale and Lytton is in fine traveling condition; but only one pack-train, Ladner's, has thus far started. All the mule and ox teams will be in motion next week. The people in Yale and Lytton districts are all warmly in favor of Confederation, and the Overland wagon road with the terminus at Yale.

The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster yesterday afternoon. She brought a few passengers. The Cariboo Express is expected down on Saturday.

SALE OF THE LATE BRITISH MINISTER'S EFFECTS.—A despatch from Washington City says: "Yesterday, at ten o'clock, the Telegram says that auctioneers sold the effects of the late Sir Frederick Bruce, at his late residence, the British legation, No. 30 L street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets. At an early hour carriages arrived, with many of our wealthiest citizens, and by ten o'clock it was almost impossible to gain an entrance, or for those who were inside to get out again. The bids were many and spirited; consequently everything sold for a very high figure. James Wormley, colored, a caterer and confectioner in I street, near Fifteenth, bought very extensively of the most expensive articles. Not a few purchased articles for the sole purpose of obtaining relics."

The Active was advertised to leave Portland at 6 o'clock last evening, and should she have done so, will be due here to-morrow. The steamship Oriflamme, which sailed from San Francisco on Monday, will be also due here to-morrow. Both steamers are believed to have mails aboard.

DEATH AT THE HOSPITAL.—Ralph Patterson, aged 31, who had suffered from dysentery for many months, succumbed yesterday to the prostrating effects of the disease. The poor man was reduced to a shadow of his former self. He was a native of Scotland.

NEW BUTCHER'S STORE.—Messrs Dickinson & Marshall have opened business in a very handsome store at the corner of Government and Broughton streets. On passing this morning we noticed a splendid sheep, fed on the Island, which weighed 80 lbs.

BOOKS FOR THE PATIENTS.—We are requested to say that books intended for the use of patients at the Royal Hospital may be left with Mr Wootton, at the Post-office, who has kindly consented to see that they reach their destination.

ARRIVAL.—The British iron bark Eastham arrived in the outer harbor yesterday morning, in 8 days from San Francisco. She is bound for Moody's mills, to load with lumber for Callao.

THE Board of Education will meet at noon to-day, in the Colonist Building, for the transaction of business of importance.

SAILED.—The brig Sidon, to load with lumber at Moody's mills, sailed for Burrard Inlet yesterday morning.

THE Sparrowhawk sailed yesterday for Puget Sound. Admiral Hastings is on board.

Canadian Statesmen.

The Ottawa correspondent of the New York World gives the following description of some of the leading public men. The description of poor McGee will be read with feelings of melancholy interest: Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B., is without a rival in the political field as the most wary and astute politician in Canada. George Brown had many a file with him, but always came away with a broken head. However difficult the game may be, he always manages to win. He resembles the matchless Disraeli both in policy and personal appearance. He has the same dark and impenetrable countenance, the same waving hair and tall, slender form, and, when he wails it, the same flashing eyes and biting eloquence that have made "Dizzy" a household word wherever the English tongue is spoken. As Disraeli has outwitted Gladstone on reform question and secured pro-pective years of office, so Sir John, by talking advantage of the confederation idea, has stolen a march on other Canadian politicians and has a certainty of being at the helm of state for many years, while he will leave a splendid name in the history of this country. He is one of the best speakers in the House, and, as a statesman, the high position he has held for the last twenty five years will give ample evidence of his ability. He is personally very popular with all classes, and is noted for his complaisance and wit.

Mr McGee.—If one is disappointed on seeing Mr Howe, the feeling will be increased when Mr McGee appears on the stage. He is not odd and angular, like the "shooting Niagara" man, nor is his eyes like the poet's, "in fine frenzy rolling;" he is simply a very ordinary looking personage and reminds one of the Milesian greengrocer around the corner. He is short and stout, inclined to corpulence; his face and head are noways remarkable; his hair, however, is fine and glossy, and perhaps he derives his intellectual strength from his Byronican looks. But he speaks, and in a few minutes the mist is dispelled by the magic rays of his eloquence. His voice is clear and distinct, he occasionally waves his hand, but never "saws the air." The words ripple out like a running brook and charm the hearers, who sit silent and attentive. There is no reading newspapers, button-holing, or writing letters when Mr McGee speaks. He is a perfect master of invective and was he to the unfortunate member who comes under his lash.

Mr. Howe is short, stout, thick set and solid. He is evidently a good liver; but his white head towers up, heavy and massive, and Jupiter like. His face is with-

out whisker or moustache to hide his massive and firmly-set jaws, evincing great determination. His eyes are full, clear, and grey, while his forehead is almost Websterian in development. He speaks in an easy, graceful manner, extemporaneously, and the words roll out without hesitation, each as well fitted to its place as the stones in the Holy Temple. His gesticulations are graceful, but few, and he evidently does not believe in the dictum of Demosthenes. He resembles Robert Lowe—"White-headed Bob"—of the English Commons, without his cynical, defiant expression.

Johnson's Body Guard—Their First Defeat.

[From the New York Tribune, February 29th.]

At an early hour yesterday morning the enthusiastic admirers of Johnson thronged the building of No. 208 Broadway, anxious to sign the muster roll of an association pledging itself to support the 'policy' of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and resort to arms if necessary. Colonel F Tucker was the prime mover of the organization. Many names were signed, and all went on swimmingly till about noon, when two police officers visited the place, seized the lists and carried them to the Second Precinct Police Station. Our reporter, in describing the arrest, says: Colonel Tucker was found in a little room, up two flights of stairs, reached by groping through a miniature mammoth cave, something like the one on exhibition at Bavard's Museum. When our reporter introduced himself the Colonel was all cordially, and said that the sole object of his asking men to enroll their names was to protect the President if Congress adopted measures outside the pale of the law. In the room where the mighty professor of the President was seated was a stove, a table, a desk, and under this desk, half concealed, was a box of coals. Looming about the room in various attitudes indicative of martial ardor, were a number of seedy-looking individuals, clad in garments once blue, but now white about the seams and shoulder blades, and showing a pitiable dearth of buttons. Their language was of the cannon's mouth, and they longed to taste powder. What valorous deeds they would do if they could only get to Washington to protect their beloved President! It was evident they longed for the flesh-pots of Egypt. One, while talking longingly for blood, became so enthusiastic that he jumped up, and had an imaginary sabre combat with an imperceptible foe. At this juncture the door opened and in walked two plainly dressed strangers. 'We want to see your muster roll,' they said quickly. 'Do you wish to sign your names?' 'I am asked joyously. 'Already we have 100,000 men ready to march to Washington. Come, sign,' and the paper was held temptingly forward. 'No, we don't want to sign,' was the reply, 'we merely want this roll to see who are on the list.' 'Do you want to arrest us?' and all shook visibly. 'No, only this paper, which we intend carrying to Capt De Camp, of the Second Precinct.' So saying, the men withdrew. As soon as they were gone Col Tucker became exceedingly indignant. He declared the seizure of the rolls a high handed outrage, and asserted that the rights of American citizens should be respected even if he had to wade through blood. In his agitation he began to buckle on his spurs—a most formidable pair—and bade all who loved him to follow him, as he was going to make a foray on Captain De Camp. At the station house Col. Tucker 'let himself out,' asking if the rights of American citizens were not to be respected, and promised after annihilation to all policemen. The policemen smiled.

A CHICKEN STORY.—The Solano Press is responsible for the following: A remarkable instance of a chicken defying a law of nature has just been related to us by A. K. Biggs, of San Francisco. He says that Josiah Sturgis, proprietor of the Alhambra House, Martinez, on the 29th of February last ordered William Hooper, his employee, to go to the roost and catch two chickens and kill them. Hooper caught two, cut their heads off and then tied their legs together and hung them up under a room in which Sturgis slept. During the night Sturgis was awakened three times by a singular noise from below, and as soon as it was time to get up he went down into the shed to ascertain the cause of the noise which had disturbed him. There he found one chicken with a broken string about his legs, and he immediately came to the conclusion that the dogs or cats had carried off the other during the night (as he had told his man to kill two) and in their efforts to get at them had occasioned the noise he had heard. But on looking into the yard he discovered the headless chicken walking around, with neck erect, as large as life. It was caught, and it was found that a very small part of the back of the skull was remaining, while the eyes, bill and gills were severed from the body by the stroke of the axe. It was immediately fed and watered, the gullet, and it is now alive, walking around, and is on exhibition at Benicia.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.—The New York Times of March 9th says: Saturday afternoon a youth of good appearance presented a somewhat incoherent note to the Justice, signed by Edward Smith, and representing the bearer to be demented, and asking his commitment to the Lunatic Asylum. The matter seemed rather strange to the Justice, but gathering from a conversation with the person that he was penniless, the Justice gave him a temporary commitment, intending "to have inquiries made concerning him." Yesterday friends of the boy appeared, when it was discovered that the youth is respectably connected, and regularly employed by a dentist of this city. The self-com-

mited prisoner being brought out of prison, it then came out that he had not been aware of the contents of the note, and had been terribly frightened and worse confounded when going down stairs Saturday afternoon with the paper the Justice had given him he found himself thrust behind the barred doors as a prisoner. A young friend had given him the note to take to the Justice, and it was not until he had passed eighteen hours in jail that he found that he had been the subject of a mean practical joke. He was, of course, promptly discharged.

STORIES ABOUT REPORTERS.—A writer in Chambers' Journal says:

Capital stories are told of the different varieties of provincial reporters, especially of those of the old school, which is now, happily, passing away. There is the frightful eager reporter who is always on duty, never forgetting his mission. One worthy of this class was roused from his slumbers one night by a disturbance on his doorstep. He alarmed spouse compelled him to descend and see what the matter was, and on opening the door he discovered a man stretched across the threshold in a fit. "Mary, Mary!" cried he to his better half, "bring my note-book and candle directly; here's a paragraph come to the door!" Such eagerness for work as this shows itself in different forms. An enterprising reporter had heard that Lord Palmerston was to be present at an archery meeting in a small country village in Hampshire, and he accordingly posted down to the place, and like Micawber, waited for something to turn up. Lord Palmerston's task was to distribute prizes to some half-dozen blushing young ladies, and the whole company present didn't number much above a score. His Lordship performed his task with his usual grace and good humor, I dare say giving the young ladies a paternal pat on the head, but making only the most commonplace observations. Our stenographer waited anxiously in his place until, to his horror, he saw the proceedings brought to a close without a speech from the Premier. This was more than he could stand. He rushed from his corner to the noble lord, who was getting out of the room as fast as he could. "My Lord—I beg your pardon, but really this won't do," "What do you mean, sir?" was the reply of the astonished statesman. "Why, you've made no speech; I've come all the way from the London to report it, and I must have a speech of some sort." Whereupon, it is on record—and this story is a true one—that the good tempered old gentleman turned back, and detained the retreating audience for twenty minutes, whilst he gave them a genial dissertation on the good qualities of English women in general and of Hampshire lasses in particular. On another occasion, however, he made up for this complaisance. He was attending an agricultural dinner, and saw a large gathering of reporters, for the times were critical and a speech of his certain to be valuable. But he had made up his mind not to speak—no man knew better when to hold his tongue—and accordingly he slyly sent down to the gentlemen of the press a slip of paper on which, in his bold, round hand, were written the words: "This fish won't bite!"

After the eager reporter comes the flowery one, who has always been particularly great in small provincial towns, and who has at his command a stock of adjectives enough to make Lord Macaulay hide his diminished head. This gentleman is in his glory at a flower show, an execution, a funeral, or, in fact, whenever he has an opportunity of murdering the Queen's English. One specimen of the school, when writing about a flower show—which is always "a horticultural and floral display"—said that it was "illuminated by cartloads of sunshine." Another, a Liverpool worthy, in giving an account of somebody's funeral, observed that "the body of the deceased gentlemen was followed to the grave by a silent and deeply sympathizing audience." I have heard of a paragraph which, with forcible redundancy, was entitled "Funeral of the remains of a late deceased military officer;" and I have seen an account of a penny reading wound up with the remark that "the entertainment was, upon the whole, the most mirth-provoking and soustirring which could be had for the money."

The worst thing about the flowery reporter is, that he has done so much to injure the English language. If he can find a fine word to express the same meaning as a plain one, he never hesitates to cast aside the latter; and if he hears of any barbarous invention of our transatlantic cousins, straightway makes a note of it, and carefully makes use of it at the very first opportunity. His ideas, too, of the meaning of certain words are somewhat hazy. Thus, a fatal accident is constantly spoken of by him as a "fatality," and his adjectives are applied in such haphazard fashion that they might almost have been scattered over his "copy" with a pepper-caster. The quantity of bad French and Latin, too, which he lugs into all he writes, equals that made use of by a fashionable author twenty years ago. He has almost naturalized some foreign words amongst us, and has given many a slang term a permanent place in our language. Upon the whole, he is the most objectionable representative of the reporter's craft to be met with now-a-days.

The Tribune of the steam man, a most interesting experiment in... was advertised to... around the large floor of No. 588... but, owing to some... steam man's hat... stove pipe), the... postponed. This... seven feet high... chest. In the place... stow away their... of metal carries a... is a small but pow... works upon the man's... he wears buckskin... generally as much like... power to look. The... pected to draw is a... turely, and is steered... us, within reach of... upies the front seat... steam man's boiler is... the wagon, and is... d, by a little pump... The whole arrange... gious, although very... man, it is said, can... cannot be upset, ...er to blow up—either... man. A large num... see him yesterday... pointed at his fail... motions of an ex...-romised.

J. BARNARD.

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle

Saturday, April 18 1863

Legislative Council.

Council met at 2 o'clock. Members present eighteen. Orders of the day.

Hon. Barnard's motion relative to the Road Toll again postponed.

Limitation of Actions Bill postponed till Wednesday.

Petition from the Howe Sound Copper Company, praying more liberal terms than those offered by the Government.

Hon. Robson moved that the House go into Committee; carried.

Hon. Ball in the chair.

Hon. Robson moved that his Excellency the Governor be requested to grant a lease for 99 instead of 23 years, as asked by petitioners.

Hon. Walkem moved the petition be taken by paragraph, as the best way of hon members getting at the real facts of the case from the commencement.

Hon. Robson agreed.

Hon. Walkem—There is more in this case than appears at first; it is, in fact, a case involving great public interests, which may be injured hereafter, if the prayer of the petition be granted. He thought a lease for 99 years absurd. It was well known what was meant by men being kept at work or a mine in most cases of the kind the work amounted to nothing more than a compliance of the company with an obligation to keep men there, and so far as the mine went it remained for years in the same condition. He objected to extend leases on principle, and he thought hon members would not be faithfully discharging their duties to the public generally by supporting this absurd system of shutting up the available lands of the Colony for 100 years, for really it amounted to nothing less.

The company he found had expended some \$1,500 or \$2,000 only. Suppose they should not be able to develop the mine sufficiently to make it pay, or render it saleable, there it would remain for 100 years, though in other hands it might be of immense value to the Colony. The Government in enforcing a given number of men to be kept at work, meant such work, of course, as would produce results, for it was only by those results, if favorable, that the public revenue could be benefited from the mine itself and from lands of a similar character in the neighborhood.

Hon. DeCosmos wanted to know if the Government had any objection to granting the terms of the petition?

Hon. Trutch was prepared to answer that question. There were great objections. The matter had been before the Executive Council and maturely considered, and the present terms and arrangement determined upon by that body. He thought the terms sufficiently liberal, more so, he might say, than offered to any other mining company. The present company asked for a lease of 99 years, and it would be granted on condition of their being able to develop the mine thoroughly, but not being in that condition, the application was refused, and a lease of 21 years offered subject to the ground being worked effectively. The company claim now that three men are sufficient for that purpose. It would require at least \$50,000 to open a copper mine, yet the company object to being required to have one third of their capital stock, or \$33,000, paid up before the lease is granted. In coming to this decision the Government had only the public good in view.

Hon. Robson regretted the position taken by one of the Executive Council that it was not within the prerogative of this House to interfere. He thought the Government would be only too glad that a matter of this sort should be brought before the Legislature with a view to the best thing under the circumstances being done. He feared the tender regard of the Government for the public weal in this matter was rather suspicious, and referred to some other purpose. A truly paternal Government would feel it their duty and their pleasure to assist by every means in creating, or attempting to create, a great and permanent interest, rather than to place obstacles in the way. Let some one break the ice in this particular branch of mining. What injury could result to the country by the most liberal terms being granted to the company? Why lock up the capital they have already spent? Why wait for a rich company to come? This company possessed what was better, or at least as good as wealth—energy and determination; and he knew they honestly sought either to open their mine thoroughly, or to prove its merits satisfactorily, which is admitted by all competent judges to be of great consequence to the country as it stands now. There is a difference it is said as to effective working. Not so. The Company simply object to their work being subject to the dictation and caprice of any one man, whoever he may be, and foreign capitalists unquestionably would do the same. He did not intend any unbecoming reference by this remark; he merely meant that the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Public Works and Lands of to-day and this time next year might not be the same, and thus the company, or foreign capitalists, would have no guarantee of receiving the same treatment from different men.

Hon. Attorney General denied the work was controlled by any one man, especially the hon Commissioner of Public Works and Lands. The Government, he could assure the House, only sought to secure effective work, really fair work, continued without cessation upon the mine, beyond what was unavoidable, when it retained a right to decide upon the character of the work done.

Hon. Trutch begged to say in addition that in case of dispute as to the character of the work, the Commissioner of Lands and Works would have no supervision over or decision to make thereon; the Court alone would have jurisdiction on that point. According to the hon member for Westminster's own showing, it was only a prospecting company. Let them open the mine and get capitalists to take stock, or have one-third of their capital paid up and they would readily obtain a grant for 99 years. For himself he did not think it right to grant long leases to

any parties who thought proper to ask for them, unless they could give some guarantee that the land would be worked. His own position in this and similar cases, having a duty to perform to the Government and people, was an invidious one; and he should be very glad to see some uniform system adopted in reference to the disposal of mineral lands, which could be applied to all applications. Let the land be sold out and out at the upset price. As it was he had to make an official report upon all applications for mineral lands, and it was not an agreeable duty to look into the merits of particular cases.

Hon. DeCosmos, from the statements of the hon Attorney General and Commissioner of Lands and Works, thought the Government had been liberal as far as it could be, and only sought to secure the public good.

Hon. Elwyn, as we understood him, supported the claims of the company, but his remarks were altogether too low to be heard at the reporters' table.

Hon. Helmecken did not see why there should be a difference between agricultural and mineral lands. He preferred to give every body full scope to work the one and prospect the other. Let all go in and do what best they can. He regretted to have to deal with a particular company. By all means he thought it far preferable to have a general law to govern all such cases without distinction. In his opinion, perhaps might have been better to have given this company the lease they asked for, without any capital being paid up, or other restrictions describing and enforcing the work to be done; if successful the country would be so much improved, if not, none but themselves would be injured.

Hon. DeCosmos agreed with the advocacy of a most liberal policy in the possession of mineral lands; still he thought parties holding them ought to do work in return. As to fixing capital he did not really think there was enough of money in the Colony to work a copper mine effectively if we were to judge of the expense by the history and experience of the world.

Hon. President Young agreed with the member for Victoria. There were two ways of working, as had been shown during the copper mania of Vancouver Island. By this principle of leasing the whole Island might be disposed of; and the only work done by the respective companies in return would be some two or three Siwash eating potatoes. He really hoped some general measure would be immediately brought forward systematizing disposal of our mineral lands.

Hon. Helmecken, seconded by Hon. Young, moved the Committee is of opinion that some general law regulating the acquisition of mineral lands is urgently required. That the mineral lands is urgently required. That the petition of the Howe Sound Copper Mining Company be referred to the Executive with the recommendation that the company be permitted to purchase, at the upset price of \$1 per acre a tract of land suited to their purpose. Carried.

MONDAY, 6th April.

In consequence of the absence of members having motions before the House to-day, the business, which otherwise promised to be important, fell through. The summary by telegraph embraces the whole.

Hon. DeCosmos introducing his bill for the establishment of Investment, Saving and Loan Societies, of course merely glanced at the provisions and objects of the measure, and at the good which all great commercial communities have derived from such co-operative corporations, based, as they are, upon a system of mutual benefit to which there is really no limit. Bill read first time and ordered printed.

On the motion to adjourn for the Easter holidays (nine days) the hon Cox made his maiden speech, which is too characteristic to be omitted. "That's the way," said the hon member, "to legislate; that's the way to do business;" and it seemed to us that many more were of the same opinion.

Saturday, April 11.

SINGULAR BURGLARY.—Early yesterday morning officers McMillan and Kennedy, of the Police, and Mr. Vinter, private watchman, had their attention attracted by a noise in the carpenter's shop on Yates street, next to the International Hotel. Kennedy and Vinter stationed themselves in the front and rear of the shop, and McMillan crept through a window and found an Indian burglar crouched down in the corner. Colaring the fellow, who had commenced to pack up the tools preparatory to removal, the officers took him to the Barracks. Yesterday morning, when the owner of the premises visited his shop, he found lying on the floor a lady's handsome gold watch and a lot of papers treating upon theological matters—the latter, apparently, the property of a clergyman. The articles are in the possession of the police. It is surmised that the thief had robbed a dwelling before entering the shop, and that upon being detected at the latter place, he dropped the proceeds of his first incursion upon the floor.

Mr. G. F. TRAIN formally claims £100,000 as the fair compensation for the two days' detention of his important person in the Cork prison, and founds his modest estimate on the injury he has suffered as President and Financial Manager of the Credit Foncier of America. He avers that this imprisonment was a serious injury to his credit and financial reputation, and a great pecuniary loss, "some negotiations having already been put into other hands." What a wonderful courage of imagination there is in these American gas-balloons! If two days are worth £100,000 to Mr. Train, a year is worth £36,000,000 to Mr. Train, and all the insurance offices in the world would never undertake to insure jointly Mr. Train's invaluable life for what it is really worth. Twenty-five years of Mr. Train would more than extinguish the National Debt. The imagination reels before Mr. Train's sublime pecuniary measures of his own importance.

London Spectator.

At the great horse dinner which lately came off in London, the guests who had eaten, among other things, of 'boiled withers,' seem to have declared that their own 'withers were unwinged.' The bill of fare was exceedingly ingenious in the number of horsey adjectives which they discovered to qualify the various dishes. A reviewer in the Fall Mall Gazette assures us that the roast Pegasus was much the best dish, and almost equal to first-class beef. It was a fillet made from a white cabriolet horse, which had once fetched a price of 700 guineas, and which was twenty years old when slaughtered. The baron of beef, which was from a four-year old, was, says the same authority, 'good meat, and nothing more, not to be named with the roast Pegasus of twenty years.'

A CLIENT, while bathing at sea, saw his lawyer rise up, after a long dive, at his side. 'Ho, there, Mr. —, have you taken a warrant out against Bird?' 'He's in quod,' replied the agent, and dived again, showing his heels as a parting view to his client; nor did the latter hear more of his interview with the shark until he got his account, containing the entry: 'To consultation at sea, anent the incarceration of Bird, six and eightpence.'

COMPLIMENTARY.—On Thursday evening, Mr. A. F. Hicks, late foreman of Union Hook & Ladder Company, No. 1, was the recipient of a complimentary address, signed on behalf of the members by the officers of that efficient organization, and expressive of the deep regret they experienced at parting with one for whom they entertained the liveliest feelings of respect and friendship.

Mr. Hicks replied in an appropriate manner, and the company sat down to a sumptuous repast at the Oriental Hotel. Mr. C. E. Bunting, foreman of the Hook & Ladder Company, ably presided, and a pleasant evening was passed, during which the health of the guest of the evening and several other toasts were drunk. The meeting was a highly convivial and social affair.

A GOOD STORY of an American Republican's bitterness of heart, towards Mr. Johnson is going about. The legend goes that our new Ambassador, Mr. Thoroton, before his departure for the States, having praised Mr. Johnson's firmness to the Yankee, who evidently didn't see it, lowered his tone and said, "Well, at any rate, you must admit that he is a completely self made man," to which the Yankee replied, with a grave piety that was almost fervent, "I hope so, indeed, for it would relieve the Almighty of an awful responsibility."

An inquest will be held over the body of the Siwash found dead in the iron house, on Douglas street, to-day. The man is believed to have been insane, and to have strangled himself by tying one leg of a pair of drawers around his neck and pressing his nose and face close against the floor to produce suffocation.

At an early hour yesterday morning a smart shower which revived the drooping plants and caused vegetation to renew its lease of life, fell. There was a repetition in the evening.

GOOD FRIDAY was generally observed yesterday, all the stores being closed and business suspended. The services at the Catholic, Episcopal and Wesleyan Churches drew large congregations in the morning.

We acknowledge the receipt of a piece of wedding cake to "dream on" from Mr and Mrs G. C. Keays, who committed matrimony on Thursday evening. We wish the pair much happiness and many of them.

DUE.—The ship Enterprise, from Liverpool, with merchandise, is out 151 days; and the ship Nazarene, from China, to load with spars, is also fully due.

IDENTIFIED.—The body found near Clover Point, on Wednesday, proves to be that of an Indian, who has been missed from Esquimaux for several weeks.

A SHIP has been chartered at San Francisco to carry a cargo of lumber from Burrard Inlet to Alaska.

The California sails from San Francisco for Victoria at noon to-day.

The black-pepper tree has been brought to bearing maturity in California.

Annexation Seward.

There is an old statesman, and what do you think, He'd buy the whole globe if he had but the chink.

The range of his spears may be called telegraphic, Including one pole and a slice of a tropic; Both icebergs and earthquakes appear to delight him, Jack Frost cannot chill, Yellow Jack cannot fright him, And unless from the stage he should soon make his exit Our country will have no outsiders to vex it; We shall rope them in and prevent future shindies, By owning the world from both poles to the Indies.

FIGARO relates that at Wiesbaden the other day a Prussian regimental band played a triumphal march entitled, 'The Entry of the Prussians into Paris.' Your Gallic contemporary imagines that there will be plenty of time for practising this morceau.

A singular spectacle daily draws a crowd to the Tuilleries Garden. It is that of a lady who does not make a profession of her powers of charming, but who, in her daily walk, attracts around her flocks of wild pigeons, who lodge in the old trees, and scores of sparrows and other birds, who perch on her shoulder, and even have the audacity to peck at her mouth. The lady is daily escorted to her home by a perfect squadron of her feathered friends, who then return to their quarters.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.—An exchange says: A gentleman meeting a friend the other day, asked his opinion of the Roman question. 'Oh! hang the Roman question,' replied the person addressed, 'I'm tired of it: I wish it was at the bottom of the sea.' 'Not a bad idea,' said the first speaker, 'for in that case we might possibly get the long desired solution of it.'

MOTHER OF PEARL CARDS.—The sale of these beautiful visiting cards has been forbidden by the municipal authorities of Munich, it having been shown by chemical analysis that they contain a soluble salt of lead, which being poisonous and sweet, would be dangerous in the hands of children.

RECOVERING INDIGO FROM RAGS.—A French inventor's process consists in placing rags in a boiler provided with a double bottom and saturating them with a solution of caustic soda, of the strength indicated by 10 Baume. The rags are then subjected to the action of steam at 45 pounds pressure to reduce and dissolve the indigo, which is afterward precipitated from the soda solution and collected in a pure state.

The Pope has issued a decree against the use of profane language in Rome and the extravagant style of dress adopted by the Roman ladies. He complains that the Romans seem to forget that a Church is the House of God, and says that "probably the cause of this evil is to be found in the conduct of the women, who, when they go to church, dress as if for a theatre or a fashionable promenade." He recommends as a remedy for this state of things that a number of respectable ladies should form themselves into a society, with the object of "counteracting by their example and influence a luxury which produces the ruin of families and leads to immorality."

The Cardinal Vicar, in publishing this decree, announces that women with extravagant head-dresses shall in future not be admitted to the Communion-table, and that any persons taking the name of God, the Madonna, or the saints, in vain, shall at once be dismissed from their employment, or, if the offence is committed in the street, be arrested by the police.

The successor of M. Grandperret was being installed a few days back as Procurer General of Orleans, and all the principal dignitaries of the department were present, when the Bishop of the diocese arrived. Everyone pressed around his Grace to shake hands with him, and M. Vignat, Mayor of the city, among the rest. "But," said M. Dupanloup, "in the terms on which we are I do not know whether I can grasp the hand of the Mayor of Orleans." However, he added, "if I cannot shake hands with the Mayor, I can with M. Vignat." "Monseigneur," replied the latter, "M. Vignat is too much the friend of the Mayor of Orleans for the one to accept what is refused to the other," and he turned his back on the Bishop.

We read in the *Messenger de Toulouse*: "During the last few days a female clothed in the garb of the ancient pilgrims has attracted attention here. She is a young and handsome Spanish lady, named Saturnina Lopez Alonzo. Having been attacked by cholera at Madrid she made a vow that, should she recover, she would make a pilgrimage on foot to Rome and Jerusalem. She has performed her pious undertaking with astonishing courage. Setting out in March, she arrived at Rome on the 27th of June, and witnessed there the fetes of the canonization, reached Jerusalem in due course, where she visited all the holy places, and is now returning home."

When Lord Clarendon was in Florence, he had an audience of King Victor Emanuel. On leaving the royal palace, as the interview had been a long one, and it had grown dark, his Majesty struck a match, and lighting a solitary candle, accompanied the ambassador to the door, saying, as he did so, "Va a cominciare da me l'economia." ("Take a lesson in economy from me.")

PARHELIA.—The inhabitants of Lee County, Va., were lately quite excited at the simultaneous appearance of three rising suns, which some of the more ignorant regarded as an omen of coming evil. The true sun was surrounded by a beautiful colored halo; above this was another partially-developed halo, beneath which two mock suns were visible for a short time. The phenomena of colored halos are due to the refraction of light by frozen particles floating in the atmosphere at a great height, while the white or uncolored parhelic circles arise from reflections. They are never seen unless the *curvus* or *cirrus* stratus cloud intervenes between the sun and the observer.

The Memphis *Avante* announces that its editorial rooms will be temporarily removed to the county jail. The editor takes his revenge by styling Judge Hunter, who sentenced him for contempt, a "swindling vagabond," and announcing that he intends, "with our editorial pickers, to make the putrid flesh that covers the rotten bones of our persecutor quiver like a worm in hot ashes."

The latest foreign duelling sensation occurred between a Prussian nobleman and an Austrian colonel. The quarrel originated in a railway train, about an open window, which the Prussian demanded to be closed. Arriving at a station seconds were procured, and with all the passengers as spectators the affair was arranged. Both fired at the same time, and the Austrian fell wounded in the knee. The Prussian was untouched, and moved off, saying: "Gentlemen, excuse me, but I am in a hurry to get home, and I must not miss the train." "Not yet, not yet, if you please," said the Austrian Colonel, lifting himself from the ground, and pale and ghastly standing on one leg; "one more round, if you please." The Prussian became livid, but took his place again. They fired, and the Austrian shot his man through the brain. The Count sprang a foot from the ground, and fell down dead.

STRANGE SCENE IN AN IRISH COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

A very unusual scene has occurred in the Antrim Quarter Sessions Court, presided over by Mr. Otway, Q. C. The jury having handed in a verdict of acquittal in a case of common assault, the Judge, addressing the foreman, asked, 'What's that you say?' Foreman—'There were some discrepancies in the evidence which—' His worship—'Tut, tut, nonsense! You may retire! Stop! (opening a law book) I don't know how to deal with that verdict; it is a perverse verdict.' The foreman observed that they had found discrepancies in the evidence; when the Judge again remarked that he had power—there was no question of it—to order a jury to reconsider and amend their verdict, when, through the mistake of evidence or partiality, it was repugnant to justice. He did not know whether he would exercise that power or not. He would allow the verdict to be recorded, but he had never received a verdict from a jury with which he was so thoroughly dissatisfied. (To the accused)—'Stand up, Sir. The jury, I can hardly call them so—the twelve men who have sworn to try your case—have acquitted you. I do not believe a more guilty man ever stood in the dock than you. However, I will take the verdict—verdict which may have done more to hinder the administration of justice in this court, and limit the value of its jurisdiction than any verdict that was ever given. I have told you I would take the verdict, believing you—notwithstanding that the jury have acquitted you—as guilty a man as ever stood in that dock. You are discharged. I believe the verdict to be partial, perverse, and repugnant to justice. (To the jury)—Go away, gentlemen. You certainly never shall be on a jury again if I can help it.' The jurymen seemed much astonished.

The Pontifical Zouaves.

Yesterday morning about nine o'clock the Zouaves met at the Jesuit's Church, for inspection of baggage. Thence they proceeded to the Bishop's Palace, where they had an interview with His Lordship, and bade farewell to their friends, and the clergy. A mass was then chanted in the Bishop's Chapel and the Zouaves, accompanied by their friends and relatives and all the clergy and students of the city, marched to the station. The streets were crowded with spectators, who received the Papal soldiers with cheers. Arriving at the station they ran the usual gauntlet of handshaking, embraces, crushing, and starting, as if they were a cross between a what-is-it and a dying martyr. One unfortunate young groomet on the platform, and kissed his hand frantically at nothing. The others cheered dismally, and shook hands wildly with everybody accessible; then the whistle hooped, the crowd shouted, three small guns were fired, and amid waving caps and kerchiefs the train moved away. This ended the first act of one of the most extraordinary dramas ever enacted in Canada. A modern crusade in which have listed the flower of Canadian youth, and whose battlefield, if war arises, will be thousands of miles from home, under unfamiliar skies, and among an alien people. We trust that they may not like the captives of old weep when sitting super fluminas, remembering the old land.

The uniform of the Zouaves is a plain gray jacket and knickerbockers, with black velvet cuffs and collars, and white gaiters, and a white turban.

Royal Artillery.—Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—A sergeant in the Royal Artillery writes, on December 12th, 1862, from Poonamattie, Madras Presidency, that his right leg, from the ankle to the calf, was a quagmire of disease and corruption that he was on the hospital roll for twelve months without any improvement in his case; that he, as a forlorn hope, resolved to try Holloway's celebrated Ointment and Pills. These soon gave ease, expelled the bad humours from the limb, healed the apparently incurable sore, and restored him to sound health. Soldiers and sailors are earnestly recommended to have recourse to these invaluable medicaments for curing old wounds, sores, or ulcers—more particularly when they have arisen from imprudence, and seem incurable.

Without an Equal!

The hygienic properties of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER are a marked and distinctive feature of this delicious perfume. Its wonderful power in relieving nervous headache, fainting turns, ordinary hysteria and its healthful disinfectant properties in the sick room, mark it as peculiarly adapted to the requirements of the boudoir, the dressing-room and the bath.

As there are worthless counterfeits, buyers should always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman and Kemp, New York. 657.

35 YEARS OF SUCCESS!

Has attained the use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills, till now their sterling excellence and wonderful virtues have borne down all opposition, and established the fact that they are the surest and safest of all medicines for Strengthening the Stomach, Invigorating the Liver, Toning the Bowels, Stimulating the Kidneys, and Purifying and cleansing the Blood and Humors.

Let the sick and suffering try them without delay. 533

The best Remedy for Purifying the Blood, strengthening the Nerves, Restoring the Lost Appetite, FRESH'S HAMBURG TEA. It is the best preservative against almost any sickness, used timely. Composed of herbs only, it can be given safely to infants. Full directions in English, French, Spanish, and German, with every package. Take it! For sale at all the wholesale and retail drug stores and groceries.

EMIL FRESB, Wholesale Druggist, Sole Agent, 411 Broadway, San Francisco. 76

TAKE AYER'S PILLS for all the purposes of a purgative, for Constipation, Indigestion, Headache and Liver Complaint. By universal accord, they are the best of all purgatives for family use.

If you wish the very best CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS, you must call on BRADLEY & BULLOCH, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

The Weekly British AND CHRONICLE

Saturday, April 18

Hospitals have always been considered as institutions where science and benevolence command has been bestowed and helpless. But with a they have often, owing construction or improper proved more of a curse than bad sanitary condition to render of no avail the of medical skill. The aid management of the subject on which much thought and written of, and as we believe, so in the Hospital system here the Female Hospital handed over to the Comm Royal Hospital, the q been raised as to the transferring the Male Ho building on Spring Ridge, some additional accom pishing up the present lishment. We would, the to point out what rules or late the Committee in decision on this point, principles it may be laid order to insure a healthy a Hospital the situation elevated, drainage good, v pure and plentiful, and accessible. As regards the tion of the building itself, be capable of being well v sufficiently capacious for of patients it is likely to o have proper ablution, bath arrangements. A build story is perhaps the moe as patients have less trou out to the open air for wards ought to be not feet high, and each pat receive as a minimum all cubic feet of space, of wh to be superficial. The nee tending to this is eviden consider that in the major patients are not able to n and that the air is nev changed by the withdra inmates; in addition to v patients labor under affe themselves tend to poison the place. If we inquire present Male Hospital ful ditions we are afraid it w to fall very short of the Situated in a marsh, with wind to leeward, water s brackish well close to the b the most unsavory neighb Indian ranch; inaccessible as the ferry requires to be a detour of about one mile toria made in order to ree as regards the building itse, badly ventilated, low and ed; the cubic space per exceeding 300 cubic feet, ablution bath and water-clo ments are shockingly def Female Hospital, on the is built on an elevated sit to a good and pure water well constructed, wards ventilation, and affords accommodation for about twel and could easily be added much expense, so that we can be no doubt as to w ought to be come to. We suggest to the Governing the propriety of making in the routine of medical present the three medical attend a month in rota rangement satisfactory n physicians nor patients justice to either. It wou better, we think, to giv months on a stretch in off improvement would b wards for private patient much needed in this com if properly arranged, wou advantage and render such additional expense of tations as the "Maison must be to their charitable

The thief who robbed a clergyman and two carpenter's shops has upon one of the charges, and was months' imprisonment.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, April 18 1868.

Hospitals have always been regarded as institutions where every aid that science and benevolence could command has been bestowed on the sick and helpless. But with all this feeling they have often, owing to defective construction or improper management, proved more of a curse than a blessing, had sanitary condition being enough to render of no avail the best efforts of medical skill. The construction and management of Hospitals is a subject on which much has been thought and written of late years, and as we believe, some change in the Hospital system here is mooted, the Female Hospital, having been handed over to the Committee of the Royal Hospital, the question has been raised as to the propriety of transferring the Male Hospital to the building on Spring Ridge, and making some additional accommodation, or patching up the present male establishment. We would, therefore, beg to point out what rules ought to regulate the Committee in coming to a decision on this point. On general principles it may be laid down that in order to insure a healthy location for an Hospital the situation ought to be elevated, drainage good, water supply pure and plentiful, and the position accessible. As regards the construction of the building itself, it ought to be capable of being well ventilated and sufficiently capacious for the number of patients it is likely to contain, and have proper ablution, bath and latrine arrangements. A building of one story is perhaps the most desirable, as patients have less trouble in getting out to the open air for exercise. The wards ought to be not less than 14 feet high, and each patient should receive as a minimum allowance 1200 cubic feet of space, of which 87 ought to be superficial. The necessity of attending to this is evident when we consider that in the majority of cases patients are not able to move about, and that the air is never entirely changed by the withdrawal of the inmates; in addition to which many patients labor under affections that of themselves tend to poison the air of the place. If we inquire how far the present Male Hospital fulfils these conditions we are afraid it will be found to fall very short of the standard. Situated in a marsh, with a prevailing wind to leeward, water supply from a brookish well close to the beach, and in the most unsavory neighborhood of an Indian ranch; inaccessible, in so far as the ferry requires to be crossed, or a detour of about one mile from Victoria made in order to reach it; while as regards the building itself, the wards are all badly ventilated, low and overcrowded; the cubic space per patient not exceeding 300 cubic feet, while the ablution bath and water-closet arrangements are shockingly defective. The Female Hospital, on the other hand, is built on an elevated situation, close to a good and pure water supply, is well constructed, wards high, good ventilation, and affords ample accommodation for about twelve patients, and could easily be added to without much expense, so that we think there can be no doubt as to what decision ought to be come to. We would also suggest to the Governing Committee the propriety of making some change in the routine of medical duty, as at present the three medical officers each attend a month in rotation, an arrangement satisfactory neither to the physicians nor patients; not doing justice to either. It would be much better, we think, to give each four months on a stretch in office. Another improvement would be, separate wards for private patients, which are much needed in this community, and if properly arranged, would be a great advantage and render unnecessary such additional expense on such institutions as the "Maison de Sante" must be to their charitable supporters.

THE SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER, speaking of the splendid dry dock approaching completion at that port, says, "The British iron-clad Zealons will be the first vessel to enter the dock." This statement is incorrect in the main; but it is just what will be the result of the procrastinating policy of the Home Government with regard to the proposed Esquimaux dry dock if it resolves to go to work upon it is not speedily come to. Should the bottom of the Zealons become foul, she must avail herself of the San Francisco dry dock. There is no help for it, and thousands of dollars will be expended that might be saved, were the work done here, to say nothing of the benefit that would accrue to our business public.

ANOTHER interesting trial test between guns and plates has just been made in the upper waters of Portsmouth harbor. The plate was manufactured by the Sheffield firm of Brown & Co., being no less than 10 in. thick, 16 ft. long and 4 ft. wide. The gun was the ordinary test gun, 95 cwt., 68-smooth-bore, but fired with 16 instead of 13 lbs of powder, at a distance of 25 feet. Nine shots were fired, all striking within a square space of 24 in. The largest indentation was 1-7 in, the least 1-5 in. No cracks, surface or otherwise.

WHARF AND WAREHOUSE.—Mr Geo. Styles was yesterday awarded the contract for the stone-work of the new warehouse to be built at Esquimaux for the Hudson Bay Company. The names of the successful competitors for the remaining portions of the work we did not learn. The warehouse will be 100 feet long and 50 feet wide; the walls will be two feet thick. A large pile-derrick for use in constructing the wharf, has just been repaired at the Company's wharf in this harbor.

CONSIDERABLE anxiety prevails in England at the present time as to where the next annual meeting of the Volunteer Review shall be held—Portsmouth, Doon, Aldershot and Brighton each claiming the honor. Amongst the officers having a voice in the matter the opinion prevails that Aldershot should be selected, to enable the Volunteers to test their capabilities with the regular troops after the attacks lately made on the Volunteer system.

EXPORTS.—From the quarterly report of Mr Consul Francis to his Government we learn that for the quarter ending the 31st of March, the exports of this port were \$1,159, of which amount upwards of \$59,000 was in coal. To San Francisco we sent \$74,858 worth; to Port Townsend, \$4,509; to Astoria, \$577; to Sitka, \$11,113. From the same report we learn that the telegraph material shipped hence to New York was valued at \$341,532.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

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Florida Water.

This exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from the most fragrant Florida Water. It is almost inexhaustible, while its influence on the skin is most refreshing, imparting a delightful buoyancy to the contracted body and mind, particularly when mixed with the water of the Bath. For Fainting Turns, Nervousness, Headache, Debility, and Hysteria. It is a sure and speedy relief with the very essence of Florida Water. It has for 25 years maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Cuba, Mexico and Central and South America, and is constantly recommended as an article which, for its delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin all

It is as delicious as the Orange or Rose and its freshness and beautiful transparency to the complexion. Diluted with water it makes the best dentifrice, imparting a pearly whiteness to the teeth; it also removes all smarting or pain after shaving. Beware of imitations. Look for the name of MURRAY & LANMAN on the bottle. Wholesale and ornamental label. Prepared only by MURRAY & LANMAN, 70, 71 & 73 Water Street, New York. AND FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

BRISTOL'S

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SUGAR-COATED

PILLS!

For all the diseases of the

LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS.

Put up in Glass Phials, warranted

KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in the most powerful manner with that greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved humors or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, malodorous, that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills are the most effectual, the quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to. For many years these PILLS have been used in daily practice, always with the best results and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to be tried. They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable Extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost, and the combination of rare medicinal properties to such that in long standing and difficult diseases where other medicines have completely failed, these extraordinary PILLS, have effected a cure through cures.

Only 25 cts per Phial.

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California, Eastern States, Europe and Canada.

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SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 15.—Council met at three. Hon DeCosmos presented a petition from the settlers at Sanich for grant of road.

Hon Wood presented a petition to empower Coroners to hold inquests on fires.

Hon Robson's notice of motion about Indian Reserves on Bonaparte; also in relation to road to Cariboo by William Lake.

Hon Colonial Secretary will bring forward the estimates for the current year on Monday next. Hon Helmcken's motion for Free Port led to animated debate, resulting in a division, when the motion was lost, twelve to three.

Hon Helmcken brought forward a motion on the extension of the Road Act of Vancouver Island District to New Westminster. Long debate ensued, when Hon Crease proposed an amendment. Amendment lost. Original motion carried.

Hon Wood inquired whether it was the intention of the Government to proceed this session with the assimilation laws of the Colony. Warm discussion ensued between the Attorney General and Hon Wood.

The former stated the affairs of the Colony were under serious consideration of the Home Government, and that the question must be deferred until communication had been received from the Imperial Government.

Hon Helmcken's motion to submit petitions for a Court of Appeal to the Governor was carried.

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 15.—Hon. Helmcken would ask leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the Sisters of St. Ann.

Hon. Ball presented a report from Select Committee on the Supreme Courts Bill; the report deprecates the present state of things, and recommends the passage of the bill.

Hon. DeCosmos moved second reading of Investment and Loan Society's Bill. After a lengthy debate the second reading was carried, and bill committed for Tuesday next.

Hon. DeCosmos moved the prayer of the settlers of Sanich be committed to the Governor's favorable consideration.

Hon. Trutch added an amendment, and resolution was carried.

Hon. Wood moved the petition of Insurance Companies and others for Inquests on Fires by Coroners; carried with amendment. Magistrates instead of Coroners. Petition of settlers on Bonaparte referred.

Hon. Robson's motion for reports on William Lake Road was lost.

Hon. Walkem's motion to learn if there was any intention to alter the mining laws was replied to by Hon. Crease, who stated that the Government had no intention of altering at present.

House adjourned.

Europe.

PARIS, April 10.—All the semi-official press for several days past have contained editorials calculated to allay public excitement over the new Army Bill. They pronounce the apparent vast preparations for war to be the best pledge of peace.

Sunday's *Moniteur* publishes the official report of Minister Panardin, showing the military changes which have been made since the passage of the bill of reorganization of the army and the effect they have in the country.

Report says all the reforms introduced into the bill have been completed; changes have been received with popular applause everywhere, and contradicts the reports of dissatisfaction and declares new law defended and sustained by the patriotism of the French people, thus giving new proof of confidence in the Emperor.

Writers say the United States Legation at Paris are continually overrun with Frenchmen who are anxious to escape military service, which they are now liable to, under the provisions of the new Army Bill. Knowing nothing of the Prussian laws of naturalization, having only lately concluded the Prusso-American Treaty, they literally besiege the U. S. representatives for naturalization papers.

Of course, all applicants are refused, it taking five years actual residence.

FLORENCE, April 1.—Victor Emmanuel is seriously ill. A despatch from Rome says the Pope is also sick; the nature of the attack is not set.

It is reported that the Danish Commissioner recently asked the cession to Denmark of the Island of Alesn, in the

Baltic, and Fortress Duppelion, on the main land. The last telegrams say Prussia has decidedly refused the demands of Denmark.

LONDON, April 14.—Viscount Cranborne, Marquis of Salisbury, who was Secretary of State for India under Derby's administration, is dead. The London journals contain elaborate obituaries of the deceased peer. All express regret for their loss. The House of Commons will sustain the transfer of his eldest son, now a member of the House of Commons, to the House of Peers. The Prince and Princess of Wales took special train today for Holyhead, thence to embark for Ireland. They expect to reach Dublin by on to-morrow.

DUBLIN, April 14.—Great preparations have been made for the reception of the Prince of Wales. The castle has been changed into a royal palace for his accommodation. St. Patrick's Cathedral has been most superbly decorated for the coming ceremonies attending the initiation of his Royal Highness as a Knight of St. Patrick. The quays and public buildings are lavishly ornamented with flags, streamers, mottoes and other decorations. Beautiful triumphal arches have been erected in the principal streets through which the royal visitors will pass. People from the surrounding country are coming into the city in crowds, and visitors are hourly arriving from England to witness the ceremonies and participate in the festivities.

PARIS, April 14.—The *Journal des Debats* editorially scouts the idea of an approaching war, and especially denies any danger of war with Germany. In proof of this it says France has already refused to enter into a close alliance with England or Austria unless Prussia is included.

DUBLIN, April 15.—The Fleet bearing the Prince and Princess of Wales entered the bay this forenoon. Royal salutes were fired from all the vessels in the harbor. The Prince and Princess landed, and were received by the Lord Lieutenant and the Marchioness of Abercorn, and conducted to a special train for Dublin. The station and streets were filled with people, who cheered incessantly as the train moved off. Arriving at Dublin, the party were received by a military guard of honor and escorted to the castle. The streets along the line were richly decorated and filled with people. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed. The procession reached the castle at 2 o'clock.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Sherman in testifying said: "The President told me the relations between Stanton, himself and members of the Cabinet were such that he must fill Stanton's place with an *ad interim* appointment in the interests of the country at large and of the army. He did not say his purpose was to take the matter into Court, though he said he was satisfied if it went into Court it would not stand half an hour. The President expressed a desire to have the constitutionality of the tenure of office law tested. He also said, if witness accepted the position of Secretary *ad interim*, Stanton would make no resistance, he was too cowardly. Witness gave no positive answer at that time."

The following resolution was offered in the U. S. Senate: Whereas it is reported that efforts are being made to induce the Government to transfer to a private company without consideration, the Island of St. Paul, in the territory embraced by the treaty with Russia, and whereas the said island is believed to be very valuable, being the only home of the fur seal in the world, therefore it is resolved, that the committee on foreign affairs be directed to inquire into the subject and report to the House. Agreed to.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Consul at Porto Rico reports that cholera has ceased at St. Thomas. Earthquakes are of daily occurrence at Porto Rico.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The *Herald* has a sensation special to the effect that a Radical conspiracy is on foot to extend the term of President's office to ten years, and strip the Supreme Court of power to pass upon the constitutionality of acts of Congress; to elect Grant in doubtful States by the bayonet and cause an unlimited inflation of currency by national banks.

West Indies.

The *Herald's* special from Hayti to the 4th says a bloody battle has taken place near Gopares. The Government forces numbered 600 men and that of Coo's four thousand. The latter lay in ambush after routing the Government troops, retook a number of towns and captured many prisoners and enemy's cannon. A desperate struggle is at hand, and it is expected a change in the Government will take place after Easter.

A great tidal wave visited Guayadupe, submerging a British vessel heavily loaded. The wave was similar to that at St. Thomas last

fall, but larger, and lasted twenty-four hours. The sea receded thirty miles and left all the ships aground, when a gigantic wave returned, threatening general destruction.

Australia.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Australian cables to March 5th: They state that Prince Alfred's visit to Sidney was more agreeable than his visit to Melbourne.

Heavy gales and destructive floods prevailed in the Colony.

Very disorderly scenes, attended with assault and battery, were enacted in the Legislative body.

Canada.

OTTAWA, April 13.—The funeral of McGee to-day was one of the most imposing ceremonies ever witnessed in Canada. Eighty thousand persons were in the streets and thirty thousand in procession.

The Abyssinian Expedition.

LONDON, April 13.—Official dispatches from General Napier are received. The health of the troops is good and the army still advancing.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—About nine o'clock last night, the ship *Autocrat*, from Baltimore, when coming into port went ashore on Arch rock. She was loaded with 1,500 tons of coal for the P. M. S. Co. The steamers *Rescue* and *Goliath* went to her assistance, but found her hard and fast broadside on the rocks. Both boats were unable to move her. At the latest accounts this morning she had nine feet of water in her hold and there was little prospect of saving the ship, though it is possible a portion of her cargo may be gotten out. The ship and cargo was sold at auction this afternoon for \$10,500.

J. E. Schlinke, a real estate agent, obtained \$1,600 from a poor widow woman yesterday morning to pay for a lodging house which she had purchased through him. Schlinke has not been seen since, and is supposed to have absconded on the steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—A shooting scrape occurred on Clay street at noon to-day, in which a tailor named Peterson, fired five shots at B. Sauguitita. One shot struck him in the neck and another in the shoulder. Peterson alleges, as a reason for the attack, that Sauguitita had slandered him. Sauguitita's wounds are dangerous, and it is feared they will prove fatal.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—Steamer *Sacramento* sailed for Panama this morning, with 413 passengers.

Arrived, April 14.—Bark *Caroline* from Seattle.

Sailed, April 13.—Steamer *Oriflamme*, for Victoria, St. Michaels and Alaska; bark *Oakland*, Barrard Inlet; ship *Isaac Jeanes*, Nainaimo.

The sailing of the steamer *George S Wright* for Portland has been unavoidably postponed until to-morrow. The steamship *Ajax* will sail for Portland next Saturday. The Pacific has been withdrawn.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—ARRIVED—Bark W. H. Gawley, from Port Discovery; bark *Legal Tender*, from Port Madison.

Sailed—Bark *Fremont*, Seabeck.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The North American Steamship Co.'s agent received instructions to despatch no more passengers by Nicaragua, but to place all vessels on Panama route. In consequence of this order the Opposition Company will be enabled to make two trips a month each way.

At half-past 12 to-day an earthquake shook down a portion of the old American theatre.

ARRIVED, April 15.—Bark *Amethyst*, Beltingham Bay. April 16.—Steamer *John L. Stephens*, Portland.

Sailed, April 15.—Steamer *George S. Wright*, Portland. April 16.—Bark *Brontes*, Seabeck.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The steamship *Pacific* is advertised to sail for Victoria and Portland on Tuesday next.

Fatal Mining Difficulty in Idaho.

UNIONVILLE, April 1.—The *Owyhee Avalanche* of the 28th says the *Ida Elmore* and *Golden Chariot* Companies, that have been strongly fortified and closely watching each other for some time, came to a fight on the 26th ult. The *Golden Chariot* Company charged on the *Ida Elmore* under ground; in the charge, J. C. Holgate, of the *Golden Chariot*, was killed. Firing was kept up all night; Meyer Frank, of the *Ida Elmore*, was mortally wounded, and died on the 27th. On the afternoon of the 27th, James Howard, an *Ida Elmore* man, had his

arm broken by a bullet, and others have received slight wounds. There has been no fighting outside the mine yet, but probably will be, as both parties have positions well fortified, and within gunshot of the two mines. There are fifty men, armed to the teeth, on each side. Judge Curtis, the District Attorney, has come over from Boise to try and prevent further bloodshed.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.

April 13.—Sip *Harriet*, McKensie, San Juan Sip Forest, Butler, Port Townsend. Sitr *Elizabeth*, Swanson, New Westminster. April 14.—Sip *Someret*, Greenleaf, San Francisco. Sitr *Eliza Anderson*, Finch, Pt Townsend. April 15.—None.

CLEARED.

April 13.—Sitr *Elizabeth*, Swanson, New Westminster. Sitr *Eliza*, Middleton, Sanich. Sip *Lady Franklin*, Pritchard, San Juan. Sip *Forest*, Butler, San Juan. April 14.—Sip *Riglander*, Hewit, Nanaimo. Sip *Regis*, Graham, Port Townsend.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship *SOMASER* from San Francisco—Geo. Watson, Sharp, W. Han, Thos. Sinclair, D. Stron, Alex. Grant. Per Sitr *ELIZA ANDERSON* from Puget Sound—Mrs B. F. Beaulieu, Mrs Parker, Miss Clara Meyers, Miss Belle Summers, Mr Giddings, Capt Townsend, Capt Bartolugo, Mr Fallon, Mr C. Wallace, Mrs A. Lindner, Bro. n, Finn, Owen, Gillette, Beard, Connel, Cook, Tubler, Walmer, Gultenberg.

IMPORTS.

Per ship *SOMASER* from San Francisco—10 pigs agric' imp'ls, 12 cs axle grease, 3 do axes, 50 pos axes, 12 pigs bread, 1 cs backing, 979 sea barley, 10 doz brooms, 16 sea beans, 8 cs boots and shoes, 107 coils cordage, 40 pigs do, 310 bxs candles, 100 cs case goods, 30 cs coffee, 1 bale clothing, 1 do dry goods, 1 cs do, 3 bales duck, 1 cs furniture, dried fruit—10 cs prunes, 20 lb figs, 50 lbs apples, 50 kgs do, 3 bbl currants, 10 cs do, 8 bbls peaches, 8 bbs do, 150 bbs raisins, 1 cs figs, 2 0 hf sea flour, 3 cs glassware, 3 bbls do, 5 bbs do, 215 cs groceries, 10 cs hawser, 153 pigs do, 40 kgs do, 50 bales Hay, 5 cs honey, 12 Iron Tubes, 4 cs lime juice, 20 pigs Chinese Midee, 60 bbs Macaroni, 55 bbs meal, 20 do nuts, 11 kgs nails, 5 cs olive oil, 10 coils pitch, 10 cs Canvas provisions, 15 cs lard, 8 kgs butter, 71 cs do, 4 bales paper, 10 lbs pearl barley, 20 lbs plaster, 2 lbs quicksilver, 250 mals rice, 4 bbs soap, 25 lbs starch, 10 cs sal soda, 50 kgs syrup, 37 pigs tallow, 36 lb tins sugar, 100 kgs do, 6 cs do, 18 bbs starch, 23 cs sardines, 20 bbs salt, 13 stoves, 11 cs tobacco, 1 bbl twine, 12 pigs woodensaw, 1 bbl wine. Wine—127 bks Champagne, 120 cs claret, 601 kgs wheat, 4 cs yeast powder. Value, \$32,574.

DIED.

In this City, on the 15th inst., Ralph Tait Patterson, aged 31 years, a native of Northumberland, England, late of Nanaimo.

In this City, April 10th, Frank, infant son of James and Mary Hatcher, aged 10 months.

In this City, Mabel Harriet Jane, aged 2 years 9 months, third daughter of George Elmes Nass.

GRELLEY & FITZGERE.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FINE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN Liquors, Champagnes, &c.

CALIFORNIA WINES, CLARETS & BRANDIES.

Wharf Street. A Large Stock of Bonded Wines and Brandies always on hand. To Dealers purchasing in large quantities a Liberal Discount will be made for Cash. All Orders will receive prompt attention.

Brandies.

IN BULK AND CASE: HENNESSY, MARTELL, SAZERAC, J. ROBIN, ARZAC-SEIGNETTE, OTARD DUPOY, RENAULT.

Whiskies.

SCOTCH, IRISH, BOURBON.

Claret Wines.

G. PRELLER & CO., ST. JULIEN, CHATEAU PERGAUX, CHATEAU MARGAUX, ST. EMILION, CHATEAU De Portets Lognac, ST. LAUBES, LAROSE.

Champagne Wines.

NAPOLEON'S CABINET, BOUCHE, E. CLAIQUOT, GRAPE LEAF, JULES MUMM, MOSELLE, MUSCATEL MOSELLE, JACKETAS, Etc., Etc.

White Wines.

HAUT SAUTERNES, RUDESHEIME, SCHARLBERGER, CKEMER.

Ciders,

OREGON and BANCROFT.

Porter,

BLOOD, WOLFE & CO. BYASS.

Liqueurs,

CURACOA, MARASCHINO, CASSIS, ANNISSETTE, CHERRY CORDIAL, ASSORTED LIQUEURS, Fancy Bottles.

Jamaica Ginger and Peppermint.

Rums.

JAMAICA, DEMARARA, NEW ENGLAND.

APPLE JACK.

S. B. & Co. OLD TOM, in Bulk and Case. PURE SCHIEDAM HOLLAND GIN, J. K. Z. in Bulk and Case.

Sherry & Port Wines

IN BULK AND CASE. Bitters.

ROKER'S, HOSTETTER, ORANGE, COCKTAIL, STOUTON.

Absinthe,

PERNOD, BERGER, SAINSEVAIN WINE BITTERS.

AGENCY OF

Sainsevain's Wine and Wine Bitters, Hostetter's Bitters, Boker's Cider.

SOLE AGENTS FOR NAPOLEON'S CABINET CHAMPAGNE. BOUCHE & Co.

AGENTS OF BOUCHE, FILS & CO. CHAMPAGNE, FRANCE.

Three Prize Medals.

Three Prize Medals, Paris, 1837. PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS

CROSSE & BLACKWELL FUSAYOXS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World. Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, bottled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEEL LIDS, and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for LRA & PERIN'S ORBERRANT WORDSWORTH'S SAUCES, and are Manufacturers of every description of O'Brien's Store of the highest quality. my 29 1 w

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1886, MOTHERWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the labels of the *JOHN A. BROWN* brand of Whisky.

Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr Justice Phear to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES. Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAKI BAHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Anyone SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The OILMEN'S STORES of Messrs Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER on Vancouver Island.

NOTICE

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I will only accept CASH for RENTALS, and for any other payments to be made to me. LD. LOWENBERG

THE

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK BY HIGGINS, L...

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While we are disappointed of praise to its efforts toward administration of public must not shut our eyes to the expenditure of what it ought to be a formidable reduction necessary to enable through its financial his speech when he mates to the notice of Acting Colonial Secretary the Customs receipts of 1867. This amount he attributes to of free-port stocks island prior to union; tary confidently, a surplus at the end of an expectation we had fullest extent realized the flattering picture Secretary, there is a in the minds of the that the government costs too high a figure benefit it confers. A sum of money to community so small, do as ours, and the figure larger when we compare the East of us. Look of New Brunswick. valuation of nearly last eleven months of the Union act omits expenditure was only \$2 per head. Financial Minister's statement of estimated expenditures for 1866 pears that \$420,000 quired for the public. This is at the rate of the entire population. It would be unfair the same rule to the reason that our population over a vast extent the administration of hero requires proper heavier outlay than were the same number concentrated in larger is the case with New other provinces. Government which 000 of people scattered of miles of territory 000 or \$3 per head. entire white and Indian, 40,000, and say that of revenue three Indian one white man. Estimated population at 10,000 ing Indians at 14,000, just of only 24,000, just \$23 per capita to enjoying our present ment, which governs pools us to say, turning poor return for the amount of taxat trouble the public subjects on which it could see works of by the Government ness any project of the material wealth happiness of the