

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 8. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1866. NO. 7.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
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HIGGINS, LONG & CO.
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For Six Months, in advance, \$6.00
For Three Months, in advance, \$3.50
For Single Copies, 10 CENTS
PAYABLE INvariably IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE: Colonial Building, Government and Langley
streets, opposite Bank of British Columbia.

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A Brief Memoir.
The *Evening Telegraph* is no more. The valedictory address of the editor appeared yesterday, and the organ through which a small and anything but select knot of politicians were inspired will inspire them no longer. Far be it from us to say the word in disparagement of the young men who embarked their all in the enterprise, and who have failed in the attempt. They launched their frail bark on the treacherous waters of public opinion, and the vessel has foundered. The *Telegraph* represented them. Had it done so, it would not have been damaged with the long list of newspapers that have "gone the way of all flesh" in this Colony in the last six years. Originally an insult to the People of the Colony to assert that they will consent to the dictation of a newspaper, it has become a ball of scorn.

The *Telegraph* fell into our hands when it first appeared, and it remained under the careful influence of those habits down to the very day of its death. When the *Telegraph* was first issued it was under happy auspices. The Island was then about to pass into the hands of British Columbia; a new order of things was about to be inaugurated, with a new Governor and a new set of officials; old party lines were obliterated, and old wounds were being healed. Friends came forward on every side with advertisements and job-printing, and, if we mistake not, it even enjoyed a portion of that "official patronage" which it unjustly accuses us of having monopolized. Affairs went on swimmingly for a time, and everything betokened a long and prosperous career. Perhaps no paper has ever appeared in the Colony with a more promising future; and certainly none has met with a more disastrous end. Its editor, a man of much talent as a writer, yet lacking sadly in judgment, has pursued a course that can only be attributed to the influence of bad advice upon a mind that possesses no fixed political principles. Never has a newspaper so persistently outraged the loyal feelings of a people in whose midst it has been allowed to appear; and never has a journal so persistently worked against the best interests of the Colony, as our dead neighbor. Instead of taking warning at the popular storm which it must have seen was rising on every side, it has floundered on in its iniquity, until it has at length met with a well deserved fate. "Honesty is the best policy" for newspapers as well as individuals; and the journal or person that loses sight of this truism and plunges into a course of dishonesty and double-dealing, will surely come to the ground. In his valedictory, the editor of the *Telegraph* hints at the "official patronage" and the "mercantile support" which, he says, the *COLONIST* has enjoyed; but consoles himself with the reflection that the "People" have been with him. With respect to the "official patronage," we can truthfully say that the large sum of \$450 for printing and advertising has been received by us from the Government during the past six months, and that a large portion of this was contract work, in competition for which the *Telegraph* had an equal opportunity with "ourselves." So much for the enormous "official patronage" by means of which this journal has been kept alive. To the second charge, of having enjoyed the support of the "mercantile classes," we plead guilty, and as long as we pursue a straight-forward course, we will not be ashamed of that support.

of that support, some of which our deceased cotemporary might easily have commanded had it been more under the control of men having the interests of the Colony at heart, than under that of a designing cabal. All are familiar with the tale of the donkey that arrayed himself in a lion's skin and went about personating the King of beasts until his brow betrayed his true character. So the false teachings of political economy, who had the *Telegraph* under their thumb, with an assurance only equalled by that of their passing predecessors, while striving for place and power and claiming to represent the *dear* "People," whom they cared not for one hair and one root of their rights with the other, were betrayed by their own stupidity. It was no result to the intelligence of the People of Victoria to say that the *Telegraph* represented them. Had it done so, it would not have been damaged with the long list of newspapers that have "gone the way of all flesh" in this Colony in the last six years. Originally an insult to the People of the Colony to assert that they will consent to the dictation of a newspaper, it has become a ball of scorn.

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The Working Classes in England.

If there is any truth in the statement that the Government of Great Britain is pledged, at the instigation of that far-seeing statesman Disraeli to introduce a liberal measure of reform in the next session of Parliament, it is evident that the Derby Ministry yielding to the pressure of public opinion, is determined to win its way to power by a bold stroke of policy, which, if successful, will at once reverse the positions of the two great political parties at home, and secure the Conservative Cabinet in a firm tenure of office. Assuming that the announcement is founded upon fact, a glance at the present status of the working classes, as represented by their earnings, who will constitute the chief element to be embraced in any extension of the electoral franchise in the United Kingdom can not be uninteresting. During the memorable debates on the last Reform Bill, the most diversified estimates were submitted to Parliament on this subject. Mr Gladstone, with the vast resources and opportunities at his command, arrived at the conclusion that the total annual earnings of this class of the community amounted to near £250,000,000, while Mr Bass, the eminent brewer and member for Derby, a thoroughly practical man of business, was rather severely rated for naming a minimum aggregate of £350,000,000. Satisfied of the common sense of his estimate, and anxious to obtain as near an approximation to the truth as the nature of such an enquiry would admit of Mr Bass enlisted the services of Professor Leone Levi, of King's College, an arithmetician and statist of acknowledged repute, and the last mail from England furnishes us with the result of the Professor's careful and searching enquiries. The annual earnings of nearly 11,000,000 male and female workers in the United Kingdom, up to the age of 60, according to his computation, reaches the enormous sum of £418,300,000, or 67 per cent. higher than Mr Gladstone's estimate. In this calculation are included the wages of domestic servants, soldiers, police, &c., with the money value of food, house accommodation, or other perquisites, usually given in some industries, and the total is thus apportioned: England, £311,500,000; Ireland, £418,300,000; Scotland, £42,700,000. The average income of a working man in England, is shown to be 22s. 6d.; in Scotland, 20s. 6d.; in Ireland, 14s. 4d., and as there are frequently more workers than one in a family, on the assumption that there are two earners in each family, and taking the average earning of men, women and children as a basis, the average income per family may be set down at 32s. 4d. in England; 29s. 6d. in Scotland, and 23s. 6d. in Ireland. These are the general results of Professor Levi's carefully calculated estimate and the details he furnishes whereby he arrives at these results are equally interesting. Of the total number of earners of wages before mentioned in the different occupations in the United Kingdom, England contributes 7,466,000; Ireland 2,127,000, and Scotland 1,104,000; the aggregate being, males from 20 to 60 years, 4,823,500; under 20, 1,355,000; females, from 20 to 60, 2,671,000; under 20, 1,147,500. We have before given the average income of working men in the United Kingdom between the ages of 20 and 60; the average wages of males under 20 is stated at 6s. 6d. in England, 7s. 8d. in Scotland, and 6s. 3d. in Ireland; of females, from 20 to 60, 12s. 6d. in England, 10s. 6d. in Scotland, and 9s. 9d. in Ireland; under 20, 8s. 6d., 8s. 2d. and 8s. 4d. The distribution of total earnings, according to Industries of the United Kingdom, omitting the separate contributions of England, Ireland and Scotland—England being far in advance in each of the branches—gives the following results: Agriculture, £75,000,000; textile fabrics, £47,000,000; metal manufacture, including blacksmiths, £31,500,000;

building trades, £42,500,000; shipping, railway, etc., £27,700,000; articles of dress, £33,000,000; mining, £15,000,000; domestic service, etc., £80,000,000; laborers (indefinite), £26,000,000; others, £80,600,000. To this astonishing amount should be added the income of the working classes from savings banks, a considerable portion of the £38,400,000 deposited belonging to them from friendly societies, building societies, freehold houses and gardens, co-operative societies, benefit clubs, sick and burial clubs, etc., although the returns are too imperfect for definite calculation. The population of England and Wales in 1865, upon which Professor Leone Levi bases his estimate, was 21,000,000, being an increase since the census of 1861 of 4.33 per cent.; the population of Scotland, which had increased 2.26 per cent. during the same period, was 3,136,000. The population of Ireland during the last decennium has been, owing to continued emigration, stationary, if not retrograding. Placing it, however, at 7,000,000, and estimating the male working classes or earners of wages in the United Kingdom between the ages of 20 and 60, of every branch of industry—excepting the professional, the greater part of the domestic, and the commercial classes, which do not appear to have been included in the enquiry—at 5,500,000, we shall find that the ratio is over one-fifth of the entire population. In estimating, however, the proportion of those who would be included in any extension of the franchise, deductions would have to be made for soldiers, policemen, and others disfranchised by the nature of their office. It is also instructive to note that the annual amount of property and income charged with income tax, being incomes of £100 and upwards, was in the year ended 5th April, 1864, in England, £276,514,250; in Scotland, £27,187,918; in Ireland, £326,775,501. Assuming that a very small proportion, if any, of the income of the working classes is charged with income tax, the total income of the United Kingdom thus ascertained would be £745,000,000. The advance of three shillings per week on wages made a total annual addition of £143,000,000. There are nearly a million paupers in the United Kingdom, whose income, estimated at 10s. a week, would produce £26,000,000. This truly affords food for the legislators of England.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.
Tuesday, Dec. 18th 1866.
Municipal Council.

MONDAY, December 17.
The Council met at 7.30 p.m. Present: The Mayor and a full Board.
A communication from I. Braverman, for leave to use sidewalk at corner of Government and Yates streets, was referred to the street Committee.
A communication was read from Alfred Waddington, Superintendent of Education, stating that complaints had been made to him of the contemplated cattle market on Fort street, and that he saw no objection on the part of the Common Schools, since the proprietors had stated that the market would be held only on Saturdays, which were observed as holidays at the schools, adding that objections were raised by the managers of St. Ann's Convent School, over which the Superintendent had no control, against the said market. The communication was received and filed.
Mr Gowen presented the report of the Committee recommending the Council to accept Messrs. J. P. Davies & Co's proposition to open a cattle market, subject to certain conditions, viz: that the sales be held once a week on Saturday, that the same be subject to the Sanitary regulations of the city and sufficiently supplied with water, that the Council frame a graduated scale of charges, and that no cattle be driven through the streets after and before certain hours, except on market days.
Several motions were consecutively introduced by Mr Hebbard and seconded by Mr Leyzell, all unconnected with the regular business before the Council, and which were outvoted by the rest of the Councillors, who protested against their time being thus uselessly wasted.
After a long discussion the subject was referred to a Committee with instructions to draw up by-laws regulating cattle markets and cattle driving generally.
The Council then adjourned until Monday evening next.
CONFIDENTIAL—Through an oversight of compositor and proof reader, our special despatches yesterday morning styled the London house of Fraser, Trenholme & Co., Confidential instead of Confederate agents. While we are about it we may also offer the same apology for our evening contemporary, the Telegraph, which of course prigged our news and in the innocence of its heart copied the blunder also.

The Nanaimo Elections.

The candidates who seek the honor of representing Nanaimo in the Legislative Council are out with addresses this morning. Mr Southgate promises nothing more than to use his "best endeavors to promote the mineral, commercial, and agricultural interests of our District, and the Colony at large; at the same time, he would wish to see a liberal tariff and bonded system in force," so as to encourage foreign trade and shipping to our ports. Mr Holbrook promises to bring before the notice of the Government, and to endeavor to obtain several local wants—such as the establishment of a County Court, a grant of money sufficient to build a school house, jail, bridges, &c. Taken altogether the "platform" of Mr Holbrook is a fair one, and there is little doubt but he would stand "upon" it. The main objection to Mr Holbrook is, that he does not belong to the Island; that it would look rather strange of the people here to elect a man whose whole stake is in New Westminster; besides, it is evident the mainland has more than its share of representation already. Had not Mr Southgate appeared, I think Mr Holbrook would be selected, independent of the objections enumerated. The Tribune says there is something wrong—that blank apathy that prevails here at present. It is only amongst a few that the disregard of the election is manifested. Those who were so egregiously booed at the last election, it may be supposed, will "look before they leap." But the indifference with which a few look upon the present "election" is narrowed down to one corner. Witness the requisition to Mr Southgate, bearing seventeen names and "thirty others." The fact is the editor of the Tribune is "boxed up" all the week, and leaves everything to "conjecture." He says the nomination will probably be on Monday. He doesn't know for certain, because the posters were not printed at the Tribune office. If the editor would open his optics and make use of his "spec" he would "probably" see the notices announcing the day of nomination.
Mr Southgate addressed the electors in the Court house to day (Saturday), and gave them a little insight into his political creed. His enunciation was satisfactorily received, and his return is certain.
A VOTE.

THE DEATH AT RACE ROCKS.

The body of George N. Davies, late lightkeeper at Race Rocks, was buried yesterday. The fact that there was a signal of distress flying from the tower for nine days, which was not observed, and that the people on the rocks had no boat that could be made available to send to the city for succor, calls aloud for the adoption of a system of signals whereby the wants of the lightkeepers may be made known in town. About one year ago five persons were drowned in full sight of the rocks by the upsetting of a boat, and although two of the occupants clung to the craft and floated to and fro with the current for several hours, they were lost because there was no boat at the lighthouse with which to rescue them. This want was afterwards supplied by the Government; but it appears that a small boat that can be manned by one person is needed in case of an accident to be sent to town for succor, as not more than one of the keepers can be spared from the rocks at a time. There is also a fine fog-bell lying idle on the rocks, although it was deposited there several months, and might be rung in case of need.

THEATRICALS IN THE FORUM.

Councillors Hebbard and Leyzell, who are evidently seeking to obtain a notoriety of some kind at the sacrifice of their reputation for common sense, endeavored last evening to treat the Council to another of their dramatic scenes to the obstruction of legitimate city business. If these city fathers have an aptitude for low comedy let them apply to the Amateur Club, who will give them an opportunity of displaying their histrionic powers on the boards, but such PUNCH and JUDY shows ill accord with the gravity of a Municipal Board.

REMOVED ARREST.

Telegraphic advices are reported to have reached town to the effect that the members of a firm that lately assigned property for the benefit of their creditors, have been arrested at New Westminster for debt. It is also asserted that the firm, while on their way down from Cariboo, placed a quantity of dust in the hands of Bernard's Express Messenger, and upon demanding the return of their treasure before the stage reached Yale, were refused, when they resorted to violence to recover it.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

There are wild rumors and conjectures afloat as to the disposition of the Vancouver Island officials by the new Government—some going so far as to assert, that none of the old hands will be retained. The latest story is to the effect that Mr Wakeford, Mr Fowler, and Mr Nesbitt will go home; that Mr Young and Mr Watson will retire; and that Mr Ball, from the mainland, will be High Sheriff, with a deputy in each district.
The FIRELIGNER reached Portland after a splendid run, and will leave on Wednesday on her return trip.

DENNES REVIVITS.—We have perused a letter from New York, dated September 14, stating that Mr Dennes, ex-member of the Colonial Legislature, left New York on that day, having been supplied by a friend with the necessary funds to take him to England. The report of his death occurred entirely through misapprehension, reference having been made in a former letter to an enclosure giving, "the last of poor old Dennes" which enclosure was never sent.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The colored drayman rejoicing in the eccentric name of Gohagin who pleaded guilty to cruelly mistreating his horse, by beating it on the head and cutting its mouth with a knife, was yesterday ordered to appear in three days for sentence.

RULE DISMISSED.—Chief Justice Needham yesterday dismissed the application for a rule to strike Mr Copland from the roll of Attorneys of the Supreme Court; the evidence of intent to commit fraud not being deemed sufficient. Each side was ordered to pay its own costs.

LECTURE.—Mr Alfred Waddington, Superintendent of Education, will deliver the next lecture before the Mechanics' Institute on Thursday next. Subject—"Animal Magnetism."

ASSAULTING THE FAIR SEX.—Edwin Kitson, for being ungallant enough to throw a klotchman down and to kick her, was yesterday fined \$20 with the option of two months Government service.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—There was a very full attendance of the Election Class last evening. Several interesting recitations and readings were given and much approved of.

SUMMARY COURT.—Several small suits were disposed of yesterday, all but one of which was by confession of judgment.

A paper on Crocodile Tears will be read at the next meeting of the Anthropological Society in England.

The Enterprise will leave for New Westminster this morning at 9 o'clock.

FALL OF COAL.—The price of coal has fallen to \$11 per ton at all the depots.

The ACTIVE will be due to-night.

Supreme Court—In Admiralty.

THE "CARIBOO" alias "FLY" CASE; Douglas & Sons vs. McKenzie.—The Cariboo steamer, in 1861, was blown up. The hull was purchased by Douglas & Sons in 1863, and rebuilt by them and furnished with machinery. To complete the work the appraiser, McKenzie, claimed to have advanced \$1400 to the defendant, Thomas Douglas, by way of mortgage; Thomas Douglas and his father saying they were the sole owners of the vessel, on the faith of which statement the advance was made. An additional sum of \$750 was subsequently advanced defendants by the appraiser without a mortgage. The appraiser then wanted defendants to make a bill of sale of half the vessel to secure him, which Thomas Douglas refused to give. Appraiser then put a man in possession, whereupon John Douglas, Jr., and James Douglas alleged that the vessel belonged to them, as well as Thomas; that they were never cognizant of the mortgage or the borrowing by Thomas; that they, along with Thomas, registered the vessel in their own names as "The Fly," and deny that McKenzie has any claim excepting as regards a 22 64ths share in the vessel, which was all, they said, that he originally owned.
The Judge held that the mortgage must be taken as having been made with the cognizance of all, and refused to set aside the mortgage and dismissed the libel, which prayed that the mortgage should be declared invalid; with costs.
For the appraiser, Mr McCraith, instructed by Mr Bishop; for the plaintiffs, the Attorney General, instructed by Messrs Peaker & Green.

TO FOLKS WHO QUAREL.—The chest of drawers will stand beautifully under the window," said Tom Davery. "Under the window?" responded his wife—as pretty a little woman as you'd see in a day's walk, but with a cruel tongue that would give nineteen to the dozen any day and not think it any trouble—"under the window," she said again, with a scornful curl of her lip. "It shall never go under the window while I have breath in my body; no, it shall stand foremost in the window where it will be seen and admired." Under the window indeed! I wonder you don't say the chimney? "It shall go under the window, Moyna Lavery; it's too easy going I have been with you intirely. You are never satisfied, full or fasting, and think all the world must courtesy to you; it shall go under the window and you better not dare hinder it." "I never shall," said Moyna; "I'll pitch the window into the street first." "And I'd pitch you after it for company," said Tom. On this Moyna raised a "wint'hruth" that you'd hear from this to Bantry, and Tom's loud voice had more noise than sense in it—and Tom took the stick to his wife—and she screamed murder and at the lucky minute the door opened and there sure enough, stood Father Barry, and as became a holy and good man, he asked them what they were at and what they were after, and as Moyna had the nimblest tongue, she said "her husband was that Omathawn that the world have the chest of drawers under the window, which she would never give into, never she'd lay her bones in the green chubbard first." "So where's the chest of drawers?" said Father Barry—and may be the fool's look didn't come over their faces. "The chest of drawers" said one; "Is it the chest of drawers?" said the other; "Oh, surra a chest of drawers we have at all—yet."

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE.
BY GRIMAULT & CO.,
Chemist to H. I. H. Princes Napoleon,
49 RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH.
The syrup is employed with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic distension, green sickness, muscular atrophy and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels, and administered with the greatest efficacy to young children subject to humors or obstruction of the gland. At last, it is very efficacious in the diseases of the skin.

No More Consumption.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
This new medicine is a sovereign remedy in phthisis and all her diseases of the lungs, promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved; the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers his health.

No More Poverty of the Blood and Pale Complexion.

DRS. LERA'S PHOSPHATE OF IRON.
This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and iron in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, in liquid, colorless and palatable. It speedily surmounts chlorosis, jaundice, the stomach, difficult digestion, dysmenstruation and anaemia.
The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the Phosphate of Iron to ladies of delicate constitution suffering from anaemia, and other persons afflicted from over anxiety, nervous emotions, over work, general debility and poorness of blood.
It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be taken by the most delicate stomachs.

Nervous Headaches and Neuralgias.

Instantaneously cured by GRIMAULT'S BRAZILIAN GUERANA.
A vegetable substance, used from time immemorial in Brazil, and entirely inoffensive.

Better than Copalin

GRIMAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATICO VEGETALS.
Where all other preparations have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of privy diseases. They are used in the hospitals of Paris, by the celebrated Dr. Ricord, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and copalins and resins. The injection is used in recent and chronic cases in more chronic cases.

DIGESTIVE LOZENGES AND POWERS OF ALKALINE LACTATES

BY BURINDU BUISSON,
LABORATEUR DE LA PARM. IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.
This delicate preparation is prescribed by the most reputed doctors in France, against all hereditary diseases of the digestive functions, such as gastritis, gastralgia, long and painful digestion, wind in the stomach and bowels, constipation, jaundice and complaints of the liver and spleen.
General Depot in Paris, GRIMAULT & CO'S, 48 Rue Richelieu.
In New York, A. TOUGER & VAN DERKRIEFT, 30 William Street, at CARTER & CO'S, 93 and 99 Franklin Street.
In New Orleans, AT DUONGE, 603
And at every good Chemist.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce.

PROVINCED BY
MEDICAL GENTLEMEN
TO BE THE
Only Good Sa
and applicable
VERY VALUABLE
Worcestershire Sauce that is made.

Worcestershire Sauce

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.
Sole Wholesale and Export for the British Colonies, Messrs. Green & Blackwell, Messrs. Borely and Sons, London, etc., etc.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
JANION, GREEN & RHODES,
Agents for VICTORIA, V. I.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness

PEPSINE.

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of POWDER, PEPSEIN GLOBULES IN BOTTLES, or in PURE WINE, UNALTERED, and the LOZENGES A NEW, AGREABLE, and convenient manner of taking the medicine. Manufactured and sold by
T. MORSON & SON,
31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russel Square, London.
And may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers.
See their Name and Trade Mark on all Preparations.
Orders to be made payable in London.
Wholesale Agents for the British Colonies, Messrs. ROUT HARVEY, Victoria

European Affairs.

We have papers by this mail to the 3th of November, and a very interesting budget of news they contain. One of the most important political items that we notice is the wonder-strides that the Reform question is making. Mr Bright seems omnipresent. To-day we hear of him in Glasgow, holding forth to eager listeners on the all-important political topics of the day, and to-morrow he is in Dublin educating the people as to the rights and privileges, and depicting the terms of burning eloquence a New Britain, the Government of which shall depend for its existence upon the will of the workingman as expressed through the ballot box. In his speech at the Irish capital, Mr Bright, alluding to the exodus to America, said, "You will remember that the ancient Hebrew, in his captivity, had his windows open towards Jerusalem when he prayed. You know that the follower of Mahommed, when he prays, turns his face towards Mecca; and the Irish peasant, when he asks for food, an freedom, and blessing, follows with his eye the setting sun." Mr Bright is a great Reformer—he is almost a Revolutionist. He is gathering a strong party about him. But will he always be able to control that party? or will it not, like the Republican party in America that sprung from Mr Seward's brain, surpass even its creator in radicalism, and aim at the accomplishment of ends the mere contemplation of which would appall Mr Bright? Mr Maurice has been elected Professor of "Causality, Moral Philosophy, and Moral Theology" of Cambridge University, a choice that has given very general satisfaction. Mr Tennyson has thrown the negro philanthropists into a fit of the horrors by sending a contribution to the Eyre Defence Fund. The trial of Mr Eyre, we learn by telegraph, is progressing in London—a cruel, vindictive and contemptible persecution of a faithful public officer who, had he acted otherwise, would have lost Jamaica, and would have suffered martyrdom for his want of pluck. Sir M. Peto, M.P., has called together all the committees which assisted at his election, and explained away his "fishy" conduct in connection with certain collapsed railway schemes. It is remarked that a vote of thanks was tendered the honorable gentleman; a person present attributing the irregularities to the laws! Sir Hugh Cairns is to have a peerage with the Lord Justiceship, and is promised the next reversion of the Great Seal which it may be in the power of the Conservatives to give. His successor as Solicitor General is Mr Rolfe, Captain White, the Liberal candidate at Tipperary, has been elected by a majority of 687 votes over the Conservative candidate, Mr Waldron. From the continent we learn that Venetia has voted herself Italian by 641,758 to 69, which, considering that Venice was Italian by the will of Heaven, whether she voted it or no, is highly satisfactory. It is not often that a fact is recognized to be a fact by 9,999 out of every 10,000 men. The Emperor of the French has ordered a commission to report on the reorganization of the French army. The reason assigned is the "grave events which have just been accomplished in Germany," and the object, to "place the Army in a situation to assure the defence of the territory and the maintenance of French political influence." The inference is irresistible that Napoleon intends war. Somebody said to be a poor tailor—has been shooting at the Kaiser. There is no proof that the pistol was loaded, and the whole story looks very much as if the Viennese police, who are very clever, had got up a little drama to excite enthusiasm. Great discontent exists in Austria. At Prague the Kaiser was received in dead and ominous silence—silence so deep that the clink of the scabbards could be heard as he drove through the multitudes. A storm is brewing for Francis Joseph. La Presse has a story, which Reuter

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Tuesday, December 25, 1866.

European Affairs.

We have papers by this mail to the 8th of November, and a very interesting budget of news they contain. One of the most important political items that we notice is the wonderful strides that the Reform question is making.

has telegraphed, of an alliance formed between St. Petersburg and Berlin. Prussia is to have the old Duchy, and Russia Galicia, and leave to do as she likes in European Turkey.

WESLEYAN ANNUAL TEA MEETING—This interesting event drew together a concourse of several hundred persons in the basement of the Methodist Church last evening.

SIR HUGH CAIRNS is the new Lord Justice of appeal in Chancery, in the place of Sir James Knight Bruce deceased.

APPOINTMENTS—We learn that Attorney General Wood has been appointed Solicitor General of the Colony, with a seat in the Council.

A FRIEND advises his friends to dig up their carrots if they wish to preserve them from rot.

The Enterprise did not reach New Westminster until 4 1/2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A LETTER from the American Consul, received by his family, announces his safe arrival at San Francisco and his complete restoration to health.

NOT ARRIVED—The schooner Mink, which left this port for Honolulu on the 18th Oct., had not reached her destination on the 26th November.

AT SAN FRANCISCO—The bark Delaware, Shillaber, 24 days from Nanaimo, arrived at San Francisco, Dec. 4th.

THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS had a grand reception in Belgium and carried off some of the first prizes.

The Legislative Council, it is rumored, will meet on the 10th January.

FROM MAURITIUS—The brig Ann, Capt. Stephens, arrived yesterday in Esquimalt Harbor, 105 days from Mauritius, with 100 miles of submarine cable, portion of the cargo of the ship Egmont, which put into Mauritius in distress.

MR GEORGE C. PETERMAN, one of the oldest merchants of San Francisco, retired to bed on the 10th instant, at his room in the Lick House, and in turning off the gas caused the faucet to make a turn too much, and turned it on again, and as his room was almost hermetically sealed, the gas soon filled it.

THE ESQUIMALT DRY DOCK hangs fire in London, owing to the disinclination of people having money to invest in enterprises of the kind.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE Thursday, Dec. 20th, 1866.

AT A BALL near Clear Lake, in California a drunken ruffian, named Alexander, forced his way into the room without presenting a ticket to the door-keeper.

CHIEF ORGANIZER STEPHENS—Dublin correspondence of the New York World says a reward of £1000, had been offered by Government for the arrest of James Stephens.

FIREMEN'S BENEFIT.—The next performance of the Amateur Dramatic Club, will be in aid of the funds of the Victoria Fire Department, now so much in need of public support.

CONFEDERATION.—A London despatch, dated the 10th inst., says: Many delegates from the British American provinces, having in view the final settlement of a Confederation scheme, have arrived.

COWICHAN LAND CLAIMS.—While up the East Coast, the Governor visited the Cowichan settlements and arranged for an early survey of the lands and marking off of the Indian reserves.

THE FLIGHT OF METEORS.—A cable dispatch, dated Nov. 14, from the Greenwich Observatory, states that the expected meteoric showers were observed on the night of the 13th.

NEW FIRM.—Messrs Cimmino & Bone, are the successors of V. Squarza, and continue to manufacture and sell the numerous punches and cordials that have the name of Squarza as familiar as household words.

VICTORIA HARBOR is not the only sheet of water in which the Leviathan cannot float, the wonderful craft having come to grief on the mud-flats of Cowichan, four days ago.

THE ACTIVE arrived at 7 o'clock yesterday morning from San Francisco. She brought 40 passengers, among whom were Mr. B. S. Levy, an old pioneer resident.

Lecture.—We beg to remind our readers that Mr Waddington's lecture on "Animal Magnetism" will come off this evening before the Mechanics' Institute.

Barne's Magnolia Water

A tablet delight! The ladies' treasure and gentlemen's boon! The sweetest thing and largest quantity, manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia.

Plantation Bitters, MAGNOLIA WATER, AND ALL ABOVE ARTICLES.

Over a Million Dollars Saved.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Barne's Magnolia Water

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH.

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IN VOGUE. & CO., U. PARIS. LIVER O. HORSE RADISH. greatest success, in... PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Blood and Pale. OF IRON. GUERRA. LIQUID EXTRACT OF. FERRIN'S Sauce. N. E.

W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private U.S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the op. An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. Look closely!

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Tuesday, December 25, 1866.

American Affairs.

The Constitutional Amendment, the issue of the recent elections, and the Mexican imbroglio, continue to absorb the attention of political parties in the United States to the exclusion of almost every other topic. The Fenians come in for their share of notice, but they become of secondary consideration when discussed with the other more important objects. Gen. Halpin—a "bould soldier boy" of the Irish Republic—has been chosen Registrar of New York City by what the *Tribune* terms a "magnificent majority" of 20,000. The fierce struggle between the Republicans and the Democrats appears to be about over. The Democrats have at last found out that the North is terribly in earnest in the matter of impartial suffrage, and are unyielding in the determination that intelligent negroes shall either vote, or Southern representatives shall not sit in Congress. A very influential Democratic paper in Chicago has startled its friends by boldly advocating impartial suffrage on the grounds that the negro vote, by any test of intelligence, would be small, that the whites would control it, and that the colored race on this continent is destined to extinction. Add to this the concession already made that impartial suffrage is inevitable, and the argument ought to be convincing. It has met with a favorable reception from the leaders of the party. The *New York Tribune* glories over the defeat of the Johnsonites, and makes merry at the expense of the opponents of the Rad party. It also puts forward its editor for the United States Senate, and it is not unlikely that he may become the candidate of the Republicans for the next Presidency. Greeley advocated the cause of the black man at a time when it was dangerous to the life and limb of any who had a word to say in his favor. Thus far, there has been no important movement in any of the Rebel States in favor of the Constitutional Amendment, unless we except the attempt to elect General Dookery in North Carolina, as a representative of its principles. There is certainly an earnest party in the South which approves it, and includes not only Loyalists but the more moderate of the late rebels. In North Carolina, Governor Worth was elected by a majority of over twenty thousand on a platform which repudiated the Amendment; in South Carolina, Governor Orr advises its rejection; in Mississippi, Governor Humphreys has taken the same ground; in Georgia, Gov. Jenkins, in his message, described it as a degradation the South could not endure, and the Legislature will certainly reject it; in Texas, it has been formally rejected by a vote of 70 to 5. Thus five of the ten ex-rebel States have in effect refused to accept the terms offered, and the tone of the press in the others leaves but little room to doubt of their rejection by all. The Mexican Commission, it appears, is vested with the extraordinary power of treating with Juarez and the Imperialists at once. It will determine nothing, but will report all proposals to Washington for the consideration of the President. Every suggestion made will therefore be deliberately weighed at the national capital, and perhaps in Cabinet council. Some of the papers denounce this Mexican business. They declare that Mr Johnson, finding that his Southern policy has rendered him infamous in the eyes of Americans, is about to divert public attention from domestic entanglements by creating foreign complications, and that he is endeavoring to regain lost ground by inaugurating a "vigorous foreign policy." Be this opinion as it may, Napoleon is certainly getting out of Mexico as rapidly as he can, and we are not sorry to see it. He had no right there after the Mexican Government had guaranteed the French claims, and had he turned back at Vera Cruz with

the English and Spanish armies, he would have saved millions of money and 100,000 lives, expended in a vain attempt to place a bankrupt Austrian Archduke upon a throne supported on the very uncertain foundation of French bayonets. The American Government, while it presses for the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico, finds time to urge the Alabama claims upon the attention of Lord Stanley, and hope is now felt that the claims will be allowed as an act of justice. The British Government committed a grave error when it suffered the Alabama to put to sea; but it committed a graver error, after the true character of the ship had been ascertained, in not sending out a war-vessel and suppressing her.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, Dec 21.
A MARRIED WOMAN DROWNS HERSELF IN A WELL.—Mrs Mary A. Havelock, wife of Mr Henry Havelock, one of the proprietors of the *New Westminister Examiner*, committed suicide yesterday morning by drowning herself in a well at the rear of a cottage occupied by her on Quadra street, near the corner of Meares. From the evidence of deceased's daughter, a girl of about 13 years, it appears that the unfortunate woman was laboring under mental aberration. About ten days ago she endeavored to hang herself with a clothes line, and subsequently tied a belt around her neck and threatened to put an end to her existence; but was induced to abandon the idea for the time by the persuasions of her daughter. Several times subsequently she threatened to drown herself in the well, but the vigilance of her daughter—who was in the habit at night of locking the back door and placing the key under her pillow—prevented her carrying the threat into execution, until yesterday, when, about five o'clock a.m. she was missed from her daughter's side in bed, and at seven o'clock was found dead in the well. Dr Ash was sent for, but deceased was past resuscitation; life had evidently fled some hours before. Mr Pemberton held an inquest over the body yesterday afternoon, and the jury returned a verdict of "suicide while laboring under temporary insanity." Mr Havelock was telegraphed for, and arrived on the Sir James Douglas. The sad end of his wife has deprived three interesting children—one an infant of five months—of a mother's care, and has rendered desolate a hitherto happy home. The children have been taken in charge by Mrs J. W. Williams, who, in a kind and Christianlike spirit, will attend to their wants until the arrival of their natural protector.

THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS IN BELGIUM.—About 1600 British Volunteers were present at the Belgian "Tir National," and met with a magnificent reception, the whole nation seeming most anxious to do honor to *Les Anglais*. As a grand climax to this ever memorable event in the annals of the British Volunteer service, our volunteers carried off some of the first prizes, which were of a magnificent and costly character. The prizes were presented on the 22d October, several hundreds of the English volunteers being present to do honor to their successful comrades. The Minister of the Interior having offered a few congratulatory observations to the English volunteers on the excellence of their shooting, proceeded to distribute the prizes in the order in which they stood upon the list. The King's prize, value 1000*fr.*, and the portrait of the winner of the same value was won by Colour Sergeant Curtis, of the 11th Sussex, and on that gentleman ascending the dais to receive the honour he was loudly and enthusiastically cheered. Mr Hooper, winner of the Queen's Prize, a purse of 1000*fr.* and the portrait of the winner in life size in photograph. Several other valuable prizes were awarded to members of the English Volunteers Corps.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—The second lecture of the series was delivered in the Mechanics' Institute last evening on the above subject by Mr Alfred Waddington, and was listened to with considerable interest and gratification. The lecturer was evidently master of the subject and displayed great research. As might be presumed, the theme admitted of the introduction of numerous entertaining anecdotes, which served to enliven the audience for an hour and three quarters. The following were the heads under which the lecture was divided, Mr Waddington stating that he reserved the most interesting portion of the subject for a future occasion:—General account and history of animal magnetism, with a few words on the odic force or fluid; Somnambulism, both natural and evoked, or Tourjism; Biology and Electro-Biology; Spiritualism or table turning, and Levitation. A vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to Mr Waddington, and the President announced that the third lecture would be delivered on next Thursday week by Commander Forcher, R.N., on the Coral Islands of the Pacific.

A telegraph line will be built between the United States, Brazil and Cuba. The gunboat Forward has gone to the rescue of the Leviathan.

MISCHIEVOUS.—We notice that the letter recently published in the *Bulletin* purporting to have been written by a member of the Vancouver Island Legislature, and a late prominent Government official, to a professional friend in San Francisco, traducing this country generally, and the mercantile community in particular, and preaching annexation as the only antidote to general bankruptcy, is being copied into foreign journals. We hope the author, (who is pretty generally spotted) feels gratified at the prospective success of his laudable efforts to injure the very people whose suffrages placed him in power and whose interests he was pledged to the utmost of his power to support.

THE RUSSO-PRUSSIAN ALLIANCE.—The *Posen Journal* of October 26th says: "The Cabinet of St. Petersburg, feeling uneasy at the recent attitude of Austria in Galicia, has, within the last few days, proposed to the Government of Berlin to give up to Prussia the left bank of the Vistula, provided Prussia consented to the annexation of Eastern Galicia by Russia, and allowed the Cabinet of St. Petersburg freedom of action in the East. The *Posen Journal* calls on the *Invalide Russe* and the *North German Gazette* to deny the news, of which it asserts the perfect correctness."

HIGH TIDE.—The tide yesterday was higher than it had ever been known to rise by "the oldest inhabitant." They pilots say there were 20 feet 6 inches, and upwards on the bar, and part of Indian Rancheria in the vicinity of Bolton's ship yard was inundated. It remained high all day, indicating the prevalence of heavy southerly gales outside the straits.

FROM THE MAINLAND.—The Sir James Douglas steamer came in from New Westminster at midnight. She reports the Enterprise at anchor in the river's mouth, with 90 passengers, \$150,000 in gold dust, and Dietz & Nelson's Express. Among the passengers by the Douglas were Colonial Secretary Birch, Harbor-master Cooper, and Messrs Robertson, Havelock and Conway.

MASONIC.—At a meeting of Vancouver Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, on Wednesday evening, the following officers were elected: R.W.M., R. H. Adams; S.M., Thos. Lowe; D.M., J. R. Stewart; S.W., E. C. Holden; J.W., M. W. Waitt; Secretary, H. Seelye; Tyler, P. J. Hall.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEA-MEETING.—The Children of the Cathedral Church Sunday School will be entertained in the Boys' Collegiate School, at six to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock. At six p. m., the Magic Lantern will be exhibited to the children, and to those who may wish to attend.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—Mr McCrea is opening a handsome invoice of holiday goods suitable for presents, which he will sell to-morrow at his salesrooms. The goods are of new pattern, and worthy the attention of Christmas buyers.

The following melancholy advertisement appears in a Canadian paper: "Will the gentleman who stole my melons on last Sabbath night be generous enough to return me a few of the seeds, as they were a very rare variety."

DAVIES' CATTLE MARKET is quite an extensive affair; commodious sheds and stables have been erected, a well is being dug, and yesterday we noticed a number of fine cattle, sheep, &c., which will be sold to-morrow.

VICTORIA DISTRICT SCHOOL.—The examination of the pupils connected with this school (Mr Burr's) came off yesterday. It was well attended, and the result is said to have been in the highest degree satisfactory.

CENTRAL SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The Central School (Boys) will hold its half-yearly examination this day, commencing at nine o'clock. A number of visitors are expected to attend.

FIGURED SILKS are coming into fashion again, the *Empress Eugenie* having ascertained that the Lyons silk operatives would starve if the production for which they are most renowned were cast aside.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamer Active will leave, weather permitting, this morning, at 9 o'clock, with passengers and mails for San Francisco.

Burning took in a chimney of the London Hotel caused an alarm of fire last evening.

The *Sound* steamers were detained yesterday by the high wind.

STEAM CARRIAGES ON COMMON ROADS.—We learn that a locomotive, drawing a train on ordinary roads, has just arrived in Paris from Nantes. It is thus described:—The engine has a tubular boiler, with tender, &c., and is provided with a guiding apparatus worked by one man, and accomplishes its revolutions with great facility, and can turn on curves of very short radius. On a level road, or where the gradient does not exceed 3 in 100 in addition to the weight of the trucks, it draws a heavy load at four to six kilometres (3/4 mile each) per hour. Its greatest speed is limited to 20 kilometres per hour. The trucks are specially constructed, and are attached to each other indiscriminately as on an ordinary railway, and provided with an apparatus which guides them in turning, so that they all follow the course of the locomotive.

NEWS SUMMARY.

(PER CABLE AND MAIL.)

Canada.

There is considerable excitement in the neighborhood of Belleville, C. W., about some gold diggings recently discovered there. The place is already filled with persons come to visit the diggings. Several kegs of ore have been shipped per express to Boston, which have proved to contain a large percentage of gold. A Boston firm has made some heavy purchases in that locality and will shortly commence operations. Returned California miners who have visited the place speak most favorably of the prospects.

Intelligence has been received in Montreal, that owing to the failure of the fisheries at Labrador, the coast inhabitants on the north shore will be rendered destitute unless relief is immediately provided. The herring fisheries are said to be a complete failure, and the prospects to be fearful to contemplate. The Canadian Government has placed a steamer at the disposal of the charitable for the transportation of supplies, which will leave Montreal in a few days. Aid in any sort of money or goods may be sent to the Rev. Mr Bolwood, Quebec. The Mayor of Manchester, England, sends by the cable authority to draw £1000 sterling, and the London Committee also authorizes drafts to the amount of £4,000 more, making in all £12,000 sterling from London and Manchester. The Queen has also written a letter to Mr Watkins, Chairman of the Relief Committee, sending £300, and expressing deep sympathy.

The mutrain has broken out among the cattle in Canada. QUEBEC, Dec. 11.—There is no warrant for the impression that prevails in the States that the Fenians under sentence of death will not undergo the penalty of that sentence. The whole question yet remains in abeyance, waiting the developments of the movements of Fenian leaders, now believed to be on foot.

SWITZERBOURGH, C. E. December 11.—The effect of the decision of the Executive Council results in the entry of a *noie* proposed in behalf of twenty-one Fenians, on the indictments which implicated them in acts prior to the passage of the statute of June 8th. It also has the effect to withdraw the indictments against fourteen other Fenians, being the whole number charged as a ten citizens.

TORONTO, C. W. November 13.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Upper Canada took place today. The Directors submitted a report to the shareholders in which they say, after mature consideration, and acting by the advice and with the consent of the Government that the Directors have executed, under seal of the Bank, a deed of assignment, appointing the following gentlemen to wind up the affairs of the Bank: Thomas G. Patterson, Robert Cassel, Hugh C. Barwick and Peleg Howard. The Directors are of opinion that, under careful and judicious management, a considerable surplus will ultimately remain, for division amongst shareholders, after the whole liabilities of the Bank have been paid.

Central America.

By the steamship Constitution we have Panama dates of November 29th:—

The anniversary of the Independence of Panama from the Spanish yoke was celebrated on Nov. 28th.

The Royal Mail Company's steamer Danube reached Aspinwall on the morning of the 22d November, with 60 passengers. There were three fatal cases of yellow fever during the voyage.

The news from Santa Martha and Bogota is important:—

The troops intended for the Isthmus were still at Santa Martha, waiting for the Colombia, which had not arrived there. It is rumored that instructions had been issued to detain these forces at Santa Martha until intelligence had reached there of trouble having broken out on the Isthmus.

The dispute between the Executive and the Archbishop had reached a climax, and the Bishop had been expelled from the Republic. At last accounts he was at Santa Martha, awaiting the arrival of the French steamer to convey him to Europe. The Executive had taken possession of the Archbishop's palace and the archives.

Considerable political excitement appears to exist in Bogota. On the night of the 15th November a mob paraded the streets, shouting "Viva Tomas the First!" "Death to the Archbishop!" "War against Antioquia and Panama." A document has been circulated suggesting the assassination of Mosquera.

South America.

By way of Panama we have Valparaiso dates of November 3d and Callao dates of Nov. 14th:—

CHILE.—The Radical party during the past fortnight proposed a vote of "want of confidence" in the Cabinet, calling upon the President to dismiss the Ministers. The resolution was discussed in secret session, but the policy of the government was approved of by a majority of twenty votes.

The same party have also proposed another measure for conferring the rights and privilege of Chilean citizenship on all the citizens of Spanish America, and to have free trade with all the Republics. This is a step in the right direction and will tend to bind the Allies more firmly together.

PERU.—The Callao correspondent of the *Panama Star* and *Herald* writes: "The returns from all the Provinces have not yet reached us, but it is known for certain that the Liberator of Peru, Col. Prado, has been all but unanimously elected President of the Republic." General Machuca and Colonel Balta have been deprived of all military honors and their names erased from the army list. General Castilla has been sent to Chile, to prevent any further plotting on his part.

EQUADOR.—Business continues dull at Guayaquil; there is great scarcity of money on account not only of the paralysis of the trade caused by the war, but also on account of the redemption of the paper currency by the government, which has left the market without almost any currency at all.

Mr Arteta, General Flores' brother in law, has been brought forward as the candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the Republic, with all the odds in his favor.

The remains of General Flores have been ordered to be transported from Guayaquil to Quito with great veneration.

Australia.

(Dates to October 5th.)
The British brig Ingarnia had been wrecked on the 16th of August, on a reef hitherto unknown, in lat. 12 deg. 31 min. S., lon. 123 deg. 15 min. E. All hands were saved and had arrived at Coepang, where they were well taken care of by the Dutch Government. Another British vessel, the *Conqueror*, had also been wrecked in Elbig's Channel, leading into Torres straits. The Ingarnia had met the boats and supplied the wants of the crew with bread and water before she herself was lost.

The Danish brig Danneveke, which arrived in Sydney October 4th, reports having been chased and boarded by a Chinese pirate, while on the voyage between Hongkong and Saigon. The vessel was robbed of the most valuable portions of her cargo and then released.

A submarine cable was to be laid across Bass Straits to Van Diemen's Land. Very dry and unfavorable weather was prevailing in New South Wales, and the present report great present and prospective injury to the grain crops in a number of sections.

The question of arming the defences of Port Jackson with 6 American 450 pounder Rodman guns was being agitated in New South Wales.

The different colonies of Australia will be largely represented at the World's Fair in Paris.

Sandwich Islands.

(Dates to November 29th.)
A libel has been filed in the Court of Admiralty by a native seaman attached to the ship Cornelius Howland, averring cruel treatment by Capt. Homan in the Arctic seas. His feet are so badly frozen as to cripple him for life. Damages laid at \$5,000. Defendant was held to bail in the sum of \$6,000.

There is a scarcity of water in the Honolulu reservoir.

Honolulu complains of a short season, the necessary repairs on the whaling fleet having been executed with unwonted despatch.

The Masonic fraternity and merchants attended the funeral of the lamented Dr Ford in a body.

The Honolulu market is entirely depleted of quinine. Fevers have used it up. The market is also very poorly supplied with vegetables.

J. A. Woodhouse, Consul General and Commissioner, arrived out on the Comet. Henry B. Rouse, Esq. represents the American diplomatic interests near the Hawaiian Government during the temporary absence of Minister McCook in San Francisco.

Deputy Sheriff Nix will be arrested two natives, supposed to be the murderers of Henry Clark, at South Kona.

China.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The American brig Lubra was boarded by pirates on the coast of China (no date). The captain and two men were killed and several wounded.

A United States company has got the consent of the Emperor of China to lay a cable from the Western Union Extension Company's lines on the north to Shanghai.

A fearful typhoid had occurred between Japan and Shanghai, no disaster to the shipping, however, had been reported.

The French Admiral was awaiting the arrival of his squadron at Shanghai, in order to proceed to Corea.

ARSENIO EATING.—Dr La Rue (we learn from the *Lancet*), the professor of Legal Medicine in Laval University, Quebec, reads a paper before the Medical Society of that city, in which he recounts the case of a consumptive patient, who of his own accord had frequently eaten large quantities of arsenic, as much as two ounces in six or eight weeks. Dr La Rue, doubting the man's statement, administered to him on several occasions two grains, which he sometimes doubled, of arsenious acid, chemically pure, and taken from his own laboratory; this was placed on his tongue and swallowed. He was closely watched; and the doctor adds that he could not perceive that it had the slightest effect on the man, who was forty-seven years of age, and of good constitution, although his father died at the age of thirty-nine of consumption, of which disease he had lost four paternal uncles and several of his cousins.

It is said that Napoleon, when he was asked by Doctor O'Meara if he really thought he could invade England at the time he threatened to do so, replied in the following anagram: "Able was I, ere I saw Elba." Whether this is true or not, it certainly is a most ingenious and complete anagram, reading the same backward or forward.

Nova Scotia.

Locke and Geizer have been tried in Halifax for the murder of an unknown man and acquitted. The girl Susan McKenzie persisted in her strange story, and was unshaken by the cross-examination. No body of a man could be found in the neighbourhood, and the testimony of other witnesses served to some extent to prove that no murder was committed. The whole affair is still a mystery. The girl McKenzie is apparently in full possession of her senses, and the Judge declared it to be almost incredible that she was able to get up such an ingeniously concocted fabrication.—*Recorder*.

New Brunswick.

The death in Carleton is announced of Robert Stackhouse, Esq. of the well known firm of McLachlan & Stackhouse; Mr Stackhouse was one of the best draughtsmen in his particular line of this business in this country has produced, and the vessel which his firm built has added much to the fame of New Brunswick. His partner, Mr S has been ailing for some time. He leaves a wife and family.—*Globe*. The wife of ex-Chief Justice Carter has died in London. A paper mill is in successful operation in the Province.

Tuesday, December 25, 1866.

The History of the Union Bill.

We present elsewhere a despatch from Lord Carnarvon, furnishing explanation of the motives by which Her Majesty's Government have been actuated in taking steps for the complete Union of the Colonies, in which the Secretary of State thought it necessary to place upon record, "lest they [the motives] should be thought to involve any want of consideration for the then existing Legislature of Vancouver Island, should be attributed to any other intention than the desire to complete with promptitude an arrangement which the Secretary of State believes to be not more in accordance with the interests of the two Colonies than with their wishes, and to terminate a state of uncertainty of which Lord Carnarvon feels convinced the chief is not overstated by the Assembly of Vancouver Island." The noble Earl first refers to the views entertained by the Duke of Newcastle, far back as June, 1863, on the subject of Union, and the three strong objections to which such a course was objected, viz., the prevalent feeling against the spot; the impossibility of granting Representative Institutions in British Columbia while they already existed in and could not be withdrawn from Vancouver Island, except by strong exercise of Parliamentary power, or by an intimation on the part of that Colony that it was willing place itself in the hands of Her Majesty's Government; and lastly, Commercial Policy of Vancouver and being opposed to the imposition of Import Duties, on which the Government of British Columbia is obliged to rely for its revenue. In significant words which we have italicized lies the gist of the whole thing. From the outset, we demanded the obsequious, humiliating unconditional resolution, engineered through the House by a section dictatorial politicians, as highly political and dangerous in its tendency. The sequel proves too forcibly the truth of the ground we then took. On the then House of Assembly, collectively, but on the self-inflated tacticians who fathered the strain in particular, rests the overlast discredit of the present order of things. This the Secretary of State proceeds definitely to point out. On the 2d March, 1865, says the despatch, "difficulty hitherto existing was dispelled by the Assembly of Vancouver Island, and the words of the resolution proposing for immediate Union, under a constitution as Her Majesty may please to grant, are then quoted: their original deformity. Further Lord Carnarvon remarks that the Assembly, on December 13th, 1865, though expressing their preference representative institutions, and what is termed Responsible Government, endorsed the previous resolution asserting that immediate Union necessary, beyond any other means to restore confidence, and referring the willingness already shown them to accept whatever constitution Her Majesty's Government might please to grant. These addresses adopted at an interval of nine months the Home Government were just in accepting as the deliberate expression of public opinion, and the consolidation of all difficulties in favor of Union, even at the sacrifice of Representative Institutions, while the Secretary could meet with no reasonable objection on the part of British Columbia. Accordingly a bill was prepared for the late Government, and while in course of process through Parliament the celebrated \$187 resolutions of June last reached the Colonial Office by telegraph, unaccompanied by official report, again asserting the importance of Union and the indefiniteness on both Colonies by the existing state of uncertainty, although asking in general terms a constitution representative in character, not specifically withdrawing the previous pledges. Her Majesty's Government did not, however,

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sider that these unsupported expressions of opinion warranted the further delay for another year of a measure which the Assembly had so persistently pronounced indispensable, and in protracting the uncertainty which had been declared so ruinous. The bill was, therefore, passed as it now exists. While we cannot pretend to justify the course pursued by the Imperial Government in taking advantage of our local troubles to deprive us of what is most dear to English Colonists—the right of self-government—it is clear that the House of Assembly was regarded as the true exponent of the sentiments of the people, and that our case was considered so urgent that a strict compliance with the prayers of our Legislature would be hailed with joy by the people of this Island. It is also clear that instead of the telegraphed resolutions accomplishing any good they had the opposite effect, and a scene, something like what we portrayed at the time of their transmission, was enacted in Downing street. So much for the Senatorial wisdom of our Island Solons.

Injurious Reports.

The City Members, in calling together a number of their constituents yesterday, and recommending the adoption of an address to His Excellency on the subject of the rumored removal of the public offices to the mainland, have hit the right nail on the head and driven it home. The city is in a state of suspense as to the intentions of the Government. Improvements are at a standstill, and no one feels warranted in investing another penny in the place for fear that the removal of the judicial and other public departments will exercise a prejudicial effect upon property of every description. Hundreds of people are only waiting to see what change is contemplated, and if a line of policy that, in their opinion, will result injuriously, be adopted, will leave the country. Few, if any, will go to the mainland, but will be lost to the Colony forever. Many, unwilling to live in a state of uncertainty, have already gone. Whatever may be the intentions of Government, it is necessary that they should be made known immediately. Our people have shown a remarkable deal of patience and good humor, all things considered, but they cannot longer abide the present neither-one-thing-nor-the-other condition of affairs. We hope that the Committee appointed will lose no time in presenting the address and making public the reply.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday, Dec. 22. COMMON SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The half-yearly examinations of the public schools ended yesterday, with that of the Central School (boys), at which were present: His Worship the Mayor, the Reverend Mr. Browning, Reverend Mr. Woods, Mr. J. J. Cochrane, Mr. Williams, and several of the parents of the children. Considering the many drawbacks under which the schools have labored lately, and the state of uncertainty and discouragement in which the teachers have been placed, the examinations have proved most satisfactory. In the opinion of the Superintendent, the children generally are better grounded, and have made more real progress in the last half-year than in the preceding one, and that in spite of the unavoidable absence of the head mistress in the girl's department and the loss of the assistant teacher in the Boy's Central School. It may be stated as a proof that the public schools have not lost in the public opinion, that the number of scholars has nearly remained the same, notwithstanding the departure of so many families. The District School registers 46 children, a greater number than it has had for some time, and the number of boys at the Central School has been: In Aug. 107; in Sept. 102; in Oct. 98; in Nov. 106; in Dec. 95. In the Central School (girls) the falling off has been more considerable, partly in consequence of many of the mothers, who were not before used to go out to work, being obliged to keep their daughters at home, and partly in consequence of the winter season. Our readers will be glad to learn, that as a whole, the public schools are in a satisfactory condition. THE NEW YORK TIMES, misled by the caulkings of the greece at the annexation meeting, a few weeks ago, says the people of "Victoria (British North America), are clamorous for annexation to the United States." There never was a greater mistake. There is no feeling in favor of annexation among the people of Victoria. The movement proved an utter failure, and every public man who favored the rebellious scheme had politically damned himself.

PRIVATE SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The pupils of Miss Faussette's school were yesterday examined by the Rev. Messrs Garrett and Somerville in the presence of their parents and guardians. There were presented for examination nearly thirty of all grades, from the "tyro" in his primer, to the first class, professing the whole of English history, the Geography of Europe and America, with the use of globes. All appeared thoroughly grounded, in the subject of their study, and justly merited the high approbation expressed by the examiners. Each class was thoroughly tested, and where all did so well it is almost invidious to mention any. Master Walter Sparrow, and Miss Henrietta Dorman undoubtedly sustained the first places, and produced some historical essays, which were read with commendation. The facility with which the pupils spelled the most difficult words excited general admiration. Two little fellows, Master Roderick Tolmie and Edward Hodges, and a very little girl, Annie Wolfe, were successfully tested in all the words of a long series of lessons. The proceedings were terminated about four o'clock by Miss Susan Work rendering on the Piano the "Telegraphic Grand March" after which the Rev. Mr. Somerville and Roderick Finlayson, Esq., shortly addressed the children, and they were dismissed for the holidays, to meet on the 2d of January.

CAPTAIN HALL AND SIR JOHN FRANKLIN. The captain and part of the crew of the American whaling ship Antelope, which was lost last October, near Neantelk Island, has arrived at St. John's. The Commercial Journal of that town says: The officers of the Antelope bring interesting information of discoveries made by C. F. Hall respecting the Franklin expedition. Mr. Hall has in his possession a gold watch, some silver spoons, and other relics supposed to have belonged to the Franklin party. He also learned that the remains of some of Franklin's men were lying under a boat in Committee Bay, where they had been placed by the natives after death. The natives would not permit Mr. Hall to go on to examine them, but as several vessels will winter in Repulse Bay, it is believed Mr. Hall will secure assistance and push his way to where the remains are situated.

LONDON HOUSE ALMANAC.—Messrs J. H. Turner & Co., of London House, have just received from England one of the most tasty and elegantly compiled little family pocket almanacs that we ever remember to have seen. In addition to a list of the dry goods imported by the firm, is a complete almanac and diary of events, with pages opposite each month for memoranda; also a picture and description of the laying of the Atlantic Cable of 1866, prepared expressly for the work, and a copy of the Imperial Act uniting the Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island. The outside cover of the little book is handsomely printed in colors with a floral border, and on the back is a tinted view of the Victoria premises.

SAILING OF THE ACTIVE.—The steamship Active, Captain Williams, left yesterday, at 2 p.m., for San Francisco, with a good many passengers, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Hankin, Mr. and Mrs. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. Loewi, Mr. and Mrs. Spörberg, Messrs Southgate, Hutchinson, Philip Lewis and others of this city. She waited several hours for the Enterprise, but the weather having cleared up and moderated, Captain Williams would wait no longer.

MUSIC.—Among the passengers by the Active for San Francisco is Mrs. J. Swainson Willis, a lady of superior musical attainments, and acknowledged to be one of the most cultivated and accomplished pianists that ever visited this coast. We understand that Mrs. Willis proposes giving instructions in music in San Francisco.

THE SIR JAMES DOUGLAS will sail for the East Coast this morning, returning on Monday, and will make her usual trip next week. The temporary withdrawal of the steamer from the route has caused serious inconvenience to the farmers at a season when they had reason to hope for large sales of produce.

THE ENTERPRISE reached her wharf at 5 o'clock yesterday evening, with 80 passengers and \$87,000 in gold for the Bank of British North America, and \$49,000 for the Bank of British Columbia. She was detained at the mouth of the river in consequence of bad weather.

A MALMOUTH PUMP, worked by steam, for the Bellingham Bay coal mines, was brought up on the Active, and will be sent over in a schooner. The sea having been turned into the mines to drown out the fire, the pump will be used to free the mine of water after the flames have been subdued.

ASSAULT.—Counter-charges of assault were preferred in the Police Court yesterday by Howard and Rabson, of Esquimat, and after a patient hearing of the conflicting evidence adduced, the last-named complainant was fined \$25.

NOBLE CONDUCT.—Mr. William Fisher leaped into the Fraser, at New Westminster, on Friday night of last week, and at the imminent risk of his own life, saved that of a man who had fallen overboard from the Enterprise.

The War in Paraguay.

CAPTURE OF CURUZU—A BRAZILIAN IRON-CLAD BLOWN UP.

The Panama Star furnishes the following interesting news from files of the Buenos Ayres Standard to September 12th: On Saturday, September 1st, the Brazilian fleet, carrying Baron Porto Alegre's army, was ascending the Paraguay river, bent on attacking Curupati, when, about a league below that fortress, a masked battery opened a terrific fire on the foremost vessels. This battery, called Curuzu, was wholly unknown to the allies, but some Paraguayan deserters had given notice regarding it a few days before. The accounts of the attack are confused, but we glean as follows:—At 11 a.m. six Brazilian ironclads formed in line to silence the battery, and the guns of Curuzu replied with such vigor and precision that two shells entered a port-hole of the ironclad Janeiro, killing or wounding two seamen and an officer. The fight seems to have lasted all day with equal obstinacy on both sides, but we do not learn that the allied land forces made any movement.

On Sunday morning the combat was renewed; the enemy's battery had seven 68-pounders. At 10.30 a.m. they sent off a torpedo which burst harmlessly, but at 2 p.m. they tried another, which unfortunately struck the Rio Janeiro and instantly blew her up. There were over 800 men on board, of whom 50, by one version, and others say only six, were saved. Octaviano and Tamandare witnessed the sad spectacle of the loss of their best ironclad, but did not therefore desert. The gunboat Itaby was also struck by a 32lb. shot in her boiler, killing or wounding four men. The bombardment was hot and heavy, and General Mitre despatched some cavalry to make a diversion by land, while Baron Porto Alegre succeeded in throwing his forces into the battery and remaining at night master of the position and of seven guns. He reports a loss of 1000 men, or about one-sixth of his command. The Cosmos, Eponini and Brazil brought 700 wounded to Corrientes, besides more in the Marcelo Diaz. On Sunday night, about midnight, an alarm was given in the allied camp, owing to an encounter with some of the enemy's scouts close to the allied trenches, but it resulted in nothing, except getting all the troops under arms.

We can only add that the loss of the Rio Janeiro will probably be much felt in the Brazilian navy; she was formerly the Minerva, built in England at a cost of £150,000 and was the best vessel the Brazilians possessed.

Later advices say General Flores insists on giving up the campaign, in spite of the renewal of operations, and a steamer was at Itapira to bring him down with the relics of his army.

It is said 700 Paraguayan corpses have been interred at Curuzu. It is not clear whether the Brazilians remained in the place or left it to go higher up. The Tribune hints that General Mitre has modified the plan of operations, and that hostilities will be temporarily suspended after the retirement of General Flores, but says the catastrophe before Curuzu will in no case lead to the abandonment of the campaign by the Brazilian fleet.

The hard fighting was on the 2d and 3d; from the 4th to the 7th the belligerents rested on their arms and we have no account of fresh hostilities. On the 5th General Mitre and Sr Gotaviano held a conference on board the fleet. On the 7th there was cannonading, but it was a harmless salute of the Imperial fleet on the anniversary of Brazilian Independence. The iron clads Tamandare and Bahia got much injured; the Nation correspondent says: The iron clad Bahia seemed to have suffered small pox, her funnel, bulwarks, turrets, &c., being cut up and her iron plates 22 inches thick were twisted like sheets of tin; she was hulled 28 times and lost chains, davits, jibs, anchor, &c., her deck being completely destroyed. To make a few hurried repairs 27 men were at work two days and two nights.

The Italian schooner Pancho arrived at Montevideo on the 7th of September with Capt. LeForester, his wife and 14 seamen belonging to the French ship Talisman, picked up at sea in an open boat the night previous. The Talisman was loaded with coal from Newport to Montevideo, and was totally lost on the morning of the 11th September, south of the English Bank. Another iron clad, called the Cabrai, has arrived from England at Bahia, for the Brazilian Government; she is 150 feet long, 467 tons, 340 horse power, mounts 8 guns, has 15 inch plates, and draws 9 1/2 feet water.

Mexican Affairs.

CHICAGO, December 7.—The following official correspondence concerning Mexico is published from Bigelow to Seward:

Legation of the United States, Paris, May 16, 1866.—Sir:—I translate from La France of last evening the following announcement; The embarkation of the troops of the Austrian volunteers for Mexico has been countermanded, and the troops entered have been discharged. The majority of them have been enrolled in the army of the North. I suppose I may conclude that this paragraph in a semi-official paper as practically answering the enquiry which I addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on Thursday, as finally disposing of what threatened to become an unpleasant complication. Apropos of our relations with Mexico, and more especially of the new phrase of the same, I invite your attention to the annexed extracts from the Memorial Diplomatique, semi-official, and from the Debats, mild opposition: General Almonte, who was appointed to replace M. Hidalgo at this court as representative of Mexico, has arrived. I am, sir, with great respect, Your obedient servant, (Signed) JOHN BIGELOW.

The enclosure No. 1, from the Memorial Diplomatique, May 13, according to an American letter published in the Times, says the Minister of the United States at Paris recently suggested to the Cabinet of the Tuilleries that for the purpose of arresting military reprisals in Mexico the Juárez government should be informed of the limit within which the French army of occupation should be withdrawn. M. Drouyn de Lhuys declined this overture for reason that the French Government had no means of communicating with President Juárez. At length Mr. Bigelow offered for this purpose to the Cabinet of the Tuilleries the good offices of the government, near which is accredited the Juárez agent,

Romero. The reception which this met from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France is found at length in the *Liver Journal* of 1866 and is, we believe, that no later incident could have changed in this regard the conduct of the Imperial Government. Enclosure No. 2, according to information which reaches us from Vienna, is that the Imperial Government has had no difficulty in convincing Noetely that Austria has no intention to send troops to replace the French troops; that the volunteers in question cannot be considered as Austrian soldiers, as they go of their own accord; that after having fulfilled their obligations in their own country, they enlist in the service of the Emperor, Maximilian, to form an integral portion of the Mexican army. They were to be transported to Vera Cruz.

Enclosure No. 3, from the journal of debates of May 14th—We yesterday called attention to despatches of Mr. Seward to the Minister of the United States at Vienna, in which the American Secretary of State protests against sending Austrian volunteers to Mexico, in terms whose earnestness every one can appreciate. The very categorical language of Mr. Seward permits us to doubt this. We shall wait, therefore, until the text of the arrangements concluded between the two governments is made known, before we believe the *Constitutionnel*, which has no proof except the assertions of the *Memorial Diplomatique*, which has always to be received with caution.

FROM BIGELOW TO SEWARD. Legation of the United States, Paris, Nov. 30.—I have your despatch of November 19, marked "confidential." His Excellency, had received a summons to the palace, which compelled him to terminate his reception of the diplomatic corps abruptly, and I told him that I had been instructed, as he was aware, it seemed, to acquaint him with the disquiet which certain reports, in regard to the transportation of French troops from different quarters of the world has occasioned in the United States, and I expressed my fear that these reports, unless prompted by some satisfactory allowance might develop discussion. He assured me on several previous occasions that the troops reported to have sailed to Vera Cruz, were to replace others whose term of service had expired. The orders for their shipment were given before the proposed recall of the army was announced. As I was going out His Excellency repeated what has often been said, that they were but too anxious to withdraw their troops from Mexico.

(S. signed) BIGELOW. The following is an extract from a letter from M. Drouyn de Lhuys to Mr. Seward, dated Paris, August 7, according to the suggestion of Mr. Bigelow, who is spending some days with his family at Emes: I called yesterday upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs. I spoke to His Excellency of the reports which were currently published in the journals of Paris in reference to visits of Princess Carlotta to France, saying that the stay of Maximilian in Mexico had become conditional upon the modification of the course of action adopted by the French governments, and announced in His Excellency's recent communication to the Marquis de Holland and to Mr. Bigelow. Several journals further intimated that the Princess had succeeded in obtaining a change of that programme. I asked the Minister if there had been any modification, or if any were intended, of the policy of the Emperor's government with respect to Mexico heretofore declared. He replied there had been no modification of our policy in that matter, and there is none; what we announced as our intention to do we will do of course. Whereupon Seward wrote to Bigelow, transmitting the Proclamation of the President, declaring Maximilian's decree closing certain ports in Mexico, null and void.

Then follows Seward's instructions to Minister Campbell, full abstracts of which have already appeared. The letter of President Johnson to the Secretary of War followed the above—be closed; I deem it of great importance that General Grant should, by his presence and advice, co-operate with our Minister; I have, therefore, to ask that you request General Grant to proceed to some point on our Mexican frontier, most convenient for communication with our Minister; or, if Gen. Grant deems it best, to accompany him to his destination in Mexico, and give him the aid of his advice, in carrying the instructions of the Secretary of State, a copy of which is herewith sent for general information. General Grant will make a report to the Secretary of War of such matters as in his opinion ought to be communicated to that Department.

A second letter of the President substituted Sherman's name for Grant's.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—A Washington despatch to the *New York Herald* says:—"Mr. Rose, of Montreal, who is the coadjutor of Judge Johnson, of Albany, on the Commission to arrange indemnities arising under the settlement of the northwestern boundary between the United States and Great Britain arrived here this evening and is at Willard's. The King of Sardinia was suggested as the umpire of the Commission, but the British Government waived any right in that relation, and Judge B. R. Curtis, of Massachusetts, was selected. The interests of the Hudson Bay Company and the San Juan Island question are involved in the decision of the Commission."

THE EVANS BROS. of Cariboo, four-in-number, who lately failed, are in custody at New Westminster, and a Mr. Underwood is also in jail on a charge of conspiring with the brothers to defraud their creditors.

AMONG the arrivals of last evening by the Enterprise were Judge Cox, Mr. Ormandy, Mr. Glover, Mr. Knowles, Mr. Shaw. Judge Cox will take a seat in the Legislative Council.

FALLEN HERO.—The *Examiner* says that Mr. Shaw, a Cariboo teamster, has received intelligence that he has fallen heir to £40,000 [?] per annum.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—Mr. McCrea will hold his sale of silverware, glassware, alabaster work, ornaments, etc., suitable for Christmas presents, to-day. Bargains may be expected.

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Tuesday, December 25 1866.

The Capital.

It is asserted that Governor Seymour will endeavour to permanently locate the capital of the Colony at New Westminster. It is added that the courts will be transferred to the mainland shortly, and that the treasury and other public offices have orders to follow. These reports may be idle gossip; or they may be as true as Gospel. But whether they be true or false, it is certain that every argument ingenuity can invent—every inducement an impoverished community can hold out—every artifice experienced political tricksters can devise—will be employed to retain the seat of Government at the Town of Stumps. New Westminster possesses many disadvantages as a capital, the principal of which are its inaccessibility at all seasons of the year, its want of proper buildings for the accommodation of the public officers, and its remoteness from the centre of commerce. For all practical purposes, so far as Victoria interests are concerned, the capital might as well be at Yale or Lytton, as at New Westminster; and so far as Cariboo is interested, if outside of Cariboo district, its most desirable location would be Victoria. The latter city possesses great advantages over any other for the temporary location of the seat of Government: It is situated at the head of ocean navigation, is easily reached at all seasons from the mainland or abroad, it has a milder and more equable climate than New Westminster, and is consequently never "frozen in," and is provided with buildings ready-made to the hands of the officials, not to mention the \$50,000 gubernatorial residence. As a strong argument in favor of Union, it was said that it was better to have one strong Colony working in harmony, than to encourage two weak communities in tearing each other to pieces by pulling different ways at once. The same argument might with equal force be advanced when recommending the temporary establishment of the capital at this place, and should Governor Seymour carry out the resolve it is said he has made, he would stand exactly in the position of a man who, instead of expending his capital in the erection of one good building, exhausts his energy and means in laying the foundations of half-a-dozen. Here we have buildings and property belonging to the Colony, worth \$300,000 all of which must be abandoned, and an equal amount expended in the erection of similar establishments at New Westminster. Are we to abandon these buildings, and this property, and prepare for the imposition of additional taxes to purchase and erect others; to have our Courts placed beyond the reach of a poor man, be his cause ever so righteous; to be compelled to travel sixty miles to consult a map of the country lands; to charter a special steamer to carry us to New Westminster every time we may seek information or advice on pressing business? We do not ask our people if they will submit to these things. Unconditional Union has placed it out of their power to more than object. We cannot send representatives to the Council who by their votes will exercise a whole-some check upon governmental expenditure; but our representatives can remonstrate and act as the medium through which our grievances will be stated and our wants made known, even if they are not attended to. It may be urged that the removal of the capital to Victoria would as seriously incommode New Westminster as its existence at the latter place now affects Victoria; but as Governments are supposed to act so as to confer the greatest amount of good upon the greatest number, it will be seen that where one person would be inconvenienced by the change, five would be benefited at Victoria, that being the relative pro-

portion of population in the two places. In an article on this and other important subjects, given in another column, the Hon. Mr Pemberton argues forcibly in favor of the temporary establishment of the Capital at Victoria; but while he admits the superior claims of Lytton and Yale to the seat of Government as a permanency, he shows the inhabitants of those towns that the time has not arrived when the capital can be removed to either with a due regard for the proper discharge of the public service. There can be no doubt that eventually the capital must go to one of the two places named; but to establish it there now would be as improper as to continue it at New Westminster.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE. Wednesday, Dec. 19th, 1866.

BIG BEND.—The Walla Walla Statesman says: Mr Oppenheimer, just down from Colville, furnishes us the following in relation to the Big Bend mines. The last season has been particularly unfavorable to mining operations, and hence results are less favorable than was expected. On French Creek, which is regarded as the richest locality yet struck, it is estimated that \$100,000 was taken out in the course of the summer. McCullough's Creek, it is thought, yielded an equal amount. Mining was carried on in a number of other creeks, but with what results is not known. It is fair to estimate the total yield of the mines for the season just closed at \$250,000. From 80 to 90 persons will winter at Big Bend. Many of these are confident that with another and more favorable season, these mines will show a large yield of gold. Messrs Ferguson & Co. have a large stock of goods at the mines. The Hudson Bay Company also have a trading post at Big Bend.

INFLUENZA and kindred diseases were very prevalent at the Sandwich Islands at latest dates, and among the natives had almost become epidemic. The Hawaiians, unlike the Anglo-Saxons, have no recuperative qualities to fall back upon; while the foreigner, in nine cases out of ten, safely weathers the attack of such diseases as the influenza, with its concomitant chills and fever, the native quickly succumbs to sickness, more especially to such a prostrating, blue-devil sickness as this, loses all energy, gives up hope, concludes in his own mind that he is going to die, and when a native comes to the conclusion that he is to die, he will die, and no balm in Gilead can save him.

THE WORKING CLASSES IN ENGLAND.—In yesterday's editorial the returns of wages in Ireland should have been £64,100,000 in lieu of £418,000,000, which it was stated was the total of the United Kingdom. Again, at the end, the total return of the United Kingdom was in the same manner accidentally inserted as the estimate of property and income tax from Ireland, which should have been £23,100,000 in lieu of £326,775,501. Slips and oversights of this description will sometimes occur in spite of the utmost care, and none knows this better than the booby who writes to the Telegraph to refute what bears its own relation on the face of it.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The Superintendent of Education informs us that the half-yearly examinations before the Christmas holidays will take place as follows: Victoria District School on Thursday, at 9 a.m.; Central School, Boys, on Friday morning, at the same hour; at Esquimalt, Craigflower, Lake District, Cowichan, on Friday morning; and at South Saanich on Friday, at 1.30. The clergy of all denominations are particularly requested to attend, as well as all those who take an interest in free education. The schools will re-open on Monday, the 7th of January.

WESLEYAN METHODIST TEA-MEETING.—Everyone with a dollar to spare will do well to invest in a ticket and attend in the basement of the Wesleyan Church this evening. The ladies, the choir, and all concerned, are preparing to entertain their guests most hospitably, and to make the evening of the most cheerful and enjoyable character. Such opportunities are rare, and all who wish to retain their love for the amenities of life—and subserving a good cause withal—will not fail to value our recommendation.

A NOVEL ROYAL RECEPTION.—Queen Emma held a general reception on the afternoon of Nov. 21st, at Honolulu, and the levee was announced by advertisement as follows:—General Reception.—Queen Emma, in celebration of her safe return from her visit to Europe and America, will hold a grand general reception, at her residence corner of Nuuanu and Beretama streets, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 21st, between the hours of four and six o'clock. Says Ceremony.

THE WIRES went down yesterday after a few private messages came through, and we are consequently without our usual report.

MOUNT HOOD.—A gentleman who came down from Salem, last evening says that Mt Hood was plainly seen from that place on Tuesday, sending up a column of vapory smoke, which frequently puffed upward somewhat like the regular discharges of steam from an exhaust pipe. This lasted from 11 a.m. till near dark, when the dense clouds which settled upon the valley obscured the mountain totally.—Oregonian.

FOR IX.—The bark Washington, Captain Hoag, put into Esquimalt yesterday afternoon for sails. The vessel sprung a leak on her way from Port Orchard to San Francisco, and had to put back and discharge half her cargo. She was making 800 strokes an hour with a double crew manning the pumps. The ship Mackay left Royal Roads yesterday and also put into Esquimalt.

CONTRADICTED.—A Washington dispatch of the 5th inst., says that Bingham of Ohio emphatically denies the truth of the statement which has been extensively published that he was preparing articles of impeachment against the President on the ground of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln. He never had such an idea.

HIGH TIDE.—The water in the harbour rose to a greater height yesterday morning than we have known it to attain for a period of six years and a-half. The lower wharf of the Hudson Bay Company was partially covered with water; and there were nineteen feet of water on the bar.

FROM PUGET SOUND.—The Eliza Anderson and Josie McNear steamers arrived yesterday from ports on Puget Sound, bringing passengers and live stock. The McNear landed a number of head of cattle at Port Ludlow, W.T. We are indebted to the officers of both vessels for the usual favors.

WITHDRAWN.—In the suit of Bank of British North America v. Mitchell, to recover possession of the plant on which the Evening Telegraph is printed, the record was withdrawn. It is understood that the case will be settled out of Court.

DEATH OF A CALIFORNIA PIONEER.—Charles F. Jobson, one of the proprietors and founders of the Morning Call, died at his residence in San Francisco, at the age of 48 years. Mr Jobson was a native of Philadelphia, and a pioneer of California.

RETURN OF THE GOVERNOR.—Governor Seymour returned yesterday afternoon on the Sparrowhawk from the East coast. His Excellency and Mrs Seymour we understand will proceed to New Westminster on Saturday.

The steamer Enterprise left for New Westminster last night at 9 o'clock. Judge Brew who accompanied His Excellency to the East Coast was on board, also Dr Evans, Messrs Robertson, Dickinson, Pooley and about 15 others.

SWEEPING CHANGES.—We understand that the Government officials will leave on Friday for New Westminster, where some sweeping changes will be inaugurated. At present none can tell who's who.

THE ACTIVE had not arrived up to the time of our going to press. The severe blow of yesterday must have given her considerable trouble.

The Hon. C. Kapsaken, a distinguished Chief, died at Honolulu on the 13th ult.

Eben Johnson has commenced suit against the proprietors of the Bulletin, to recover \$15,000 damages for libel.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL it is said will meet early in January.

Our Political Situation.

Messrs EDITORS.—Owing to the circumstance that the polling places for District No. 2 were so far asunder, I had not the advantage that the city members had of meeting a majority of my constituents, and shall therefore feel much obliged by your inserting for their information the following opinions, which I entertain on questions which it is probable will occupy the earliest attention of the Council.

My first landed on this Island have the prospects of the Colony appeared to me so bright as at the present time, founded as they are upon the important political changes that have recently taken place. Union we have, I for one regard the unconditional resolutions by which we obtained it as the most sensible document that ever emanated from the Assembly. Inadequate representation can be far more easily corrected than separation from British Columbia. But I am further of opinion that another Union not in the gift of Her Majesty's Government—Union among ourselves is quite as much required.

Who does not now regret the tone of personality which too often discolored the debates upon questions which time has shown to be unimportant? Who does not now regard the Hudson's Bay Company as the main prop of a tottering structure? Or who so obtuse as not to detect a tribunal of appeal if necessity for it should arise in the strong parliamentary influence of that gigantic association? Who, now, is not proud of the Bishop we have amongst us, of the example he sets us; and the improvements he creates? Failure sternly points to the necessity of united action, and the cultivation of charity among ourselves; let the veil of oblivion be sung over the past.

Revision of the tariff, I regard as the most important duty in store for the first Council. The principle of adjustment ought I think to be twofold, 1st.—For the protection of home

industries of every description, and 2nd.—for the raising of a revenue from imported general merchandise. Far from increasing the price of farm and garden produce, of lumber and coal to the consumer; the effect of the first, owing to the increased competition engendered will be to make all the necessities of life cheaper. If asked then, why protect what is dear enough at present? my reply is, to insure to the producer a certain market, and as a vehicle to effect settlement in the country. With regard to duties of the second class mentioned, I presume they should be as light as the financial requirements of the country will admit of, but upon this point I am not prepared to offer an opinion without consulting the city members, who are better informed upon the subject than I am.

As to what town should be the seat of government, many reasons can be urged to fix it at Victoria. Too much stress has been laid on the Governor's letters from Paris. These letters, it should be recollected, were written upon a hypothesis which ceases to exist, and since the circumstances that produced them are entirely changed, may fairly be regarded as so much waste paper. They are only valuable as an evidence of no ordinary capacity for business on the part of the distinguished writer, and of his earnest advocacy of what in his individual opinion were the interests of the portion of the people over which he was then Governor. Under the altered circumstances of the case, it may reasonably be conjectured, that a Governor would be, to a great extent, influenced by the unlettered opinion of his Council, and would approve of the course that appeared most conducive to the interests of the country at large. Our views on this subject ought, therefore, first to be laid before the Council, and our appeal unto Caesar held in reserve.

The towns which may be supposed to compete to become the Vice Regal Residence and Seat of Government would be Victoria, Nanaimo, New Westminster and Yale. Lytton is too far removed from existing centres of population to be included at present.

Now, if the Bute Inlet route to the North-east mines should become a success, and because for some time to come extensive traffic via the Fraser to Big Bend, is very problematical, the towns on the Lower Fraser, without agricultural lands in their neighborhood to fall back upon, would be depopulated.

Again, suppose the Hudson's Bay Company, wishing to sell town lots at Langley, were to run their steamers there, passing New Westminster by, or were to connect without stopping, with river steamers running to Yale, New Westminster would be to Yale what Astoria is to Portland, and the head of river navigation would become the principal depot of the Lower Fraser.

Victoria as the head of ocean navigation, backed by extensive tracts of farming land, boasting the best port of the North Pacific, the station of Her Majesty's fleet, is certain to grow. Nanaimo, with its admirable harbour, and inexhaustible coal is certain to increase. Yale from its position must always be an important town: expectation may reasonably point to Hope, as well, on account of its magnificent site, as from the probability of its becoming at a future day the terminus of a road to the Atlantic. But with the possibility of the occurrence of all or any of the unfavorable contingencies alluded to above; what guarantee can be given of the permanence of New Westminster? But Victoria has other claims besides those mentioned. Its public offices are built—a great consideration to tax payers; in the event of international dangers, the Vice-Admiral would be with the fleet; despatches would never be ice-bound; tempered by the sea breezes its climate is the most agreeable on the coast; but, what occurs to me as the strongest argument of all in its favor with reference to the interests of the Colony at large is this: As yet, the wealth of the country is in its minerals, and after a summer of toil, the miner looks forward to a winter of pleasures. How few remain to winter in any of the other towns I have mentioned! the golden harvest is reaped by Portland or San Francisco; is it therefore not clearly desirable to strain every effort to build up the only town in the Colony which appears to have sufficient natural advantages or attractions to detain them. If to improve Yale, Douglas, Lytton, Richfield, or Camerontown, the Sacramento and Stocktons of the country, expenditure were needed, and the finances of the country were in a condition to admit of it, I would deem it both my duty and interest to vote for such in Council, but if further attempt shall be made at the cost of the miner and trader to achieve impossibilities at New Westminster, a peal of remonstrance will ring throughout over-taxed British Columbia. Session after session the bitter contest will be revived; the home authorities will be agitated through every conceivable channel; and the errors of past Legislation will involve a source of discord—a loss of money and a waste of time!

Several other topics I intended to have touched upon, but feel that I have already apologized for thus trespassing upon your space.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, J. D. PEMBERTON.

NICHOLSON PAVEMENT.—This is, according to the Builder, an American invention. It consists in first placing a bed of plank, well covered with bitumen or pitch for a foundation. Upon this is placed vertically or endwise, sawed sections of plank about 4 inches wide and 8 inches long, set transversely over across the street, with intermediate strips of board 1 inch thick and 4 inches wide, which serve to separate the blocks, leaving places or grooves about 4 inches deep and 1 inch wide which are filled with coarse gravel and the whole thoroughly saturated and covered with the bituminous preparation. The gravel is then beaten in compactly and re-saturated, and the whole covered with a finer gravel or sand, which completes the process, forming a smooth and arched roadway raised at the margins so as to form a shallow waterway or gutter. It costs four dollars per square yard. It is easy for animals and almost noiseless, and stands, it is said, much tear and wear.

GOLD FROM COSTA RICA.—A cargo of gold dust has arrived in Paris from Costa Rica. It is said to consist of about 1,000 pounds of pure gold, and several specimens of mineral. The latter have been sent for analysis to the Mining School in Paris. This is the first result of the efforts of a French company to which ten gold mines have been conceded by Dr Castro, the new President of Costa Rica. The director of this company is the French General, named Gallener, who has obtained the Emperor's permission to take foreign service, and now holds rank as General of Engineers under Dr Castro. The French papers speak of this concession as likely "considerably to augment French influence among the republics of Central America, and to restore the lustre of the French name, which, it must be confessed, has been somewhat diminished since our intervention in Mexico."

Humorous Newspaper Paragraphs.

Of course none but a western paper could have given the following notice of the death of a prominent citizen: "He was the father of eleven sons, five of whom married five sisters. He had 189 grandchildren; and at his funeral two weeks ago last Sabbath, two horses were stung to death by bees, and another came very near losing his life by the same."

Another paper in the same locality gives, as below, a wholesome specimen of an honest obituary—something really uncommon:

"He came to his death by too frequently nibbling at the essence of the still-worm, which some placed him in a non-traveling condition. He lay out the night previous to his death near a cotton gin in this place, and was found too late on the following morning for medical aid to be of much importance in staying his breath. He has been a regular tippler for the last half century."

A paragraph published in the Foxtown Fusilier betrays, perhaps, a little professional jealousy, but serves as an oblique and advertisement:

"Postscript.—We stop the press, with pleasure, to announce the decease of our contemporary, Mr Shaggs, editor of the Foxtown Flash. He has now gone to another and better world. Success to him. Persons who have taken the Flash will find the Fusilier a good paper."

A fictitious notice of death sent to the editor of the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, is thus served up quite daintily, and made to answer a double purpose:

"If Pratt was really dead, we should be very happy to write his obituary for nothing; but as we are quite certain he is alive, and may see these lines, we would respectfully suggest to him that he has an unsettled account at this office, and that if he has any serious intention of dying, it may ease his conscience a little, in the last hour, to know that he has paid the printer."

Obituary notices may be occasionally gratifying to survivors, but I have rarely known them to have been of much consequence to the subjects themselves. The Circleville (Ohio) Journal, however, thought otherwise when, as an inducement to certain of its friends, it stated that all subscribers paying in advance will be entitled to a first rate obituary notice in case of death."

Another Western paper chronicling the lamentable occurrence of a steging, attached to a church, being blown down, and fatally injuring a workman, very feelingly said:

"We are happy to state that over 20 persons were suddenly brought to the ground safe, and one man, Mr Wilkins, had his neck broke. Mr. W. was an estimable young man and the father of a good many children, besides a large farm well stocked. He was fatally injured."

Upon yet another paper the pressure of death appears to have heavy, the editor printing the notice in one of his issues, "Several deaths unavoidably deferred."

THE "MOUNTAIN AND THE GIROKINGA."—As the perils of France increased, Charlotte Corday recognized the prudence, but not the patriotism of men who emigrated, and who, like her brother, went and waited at Coblenz. At the execution of the King she "shuddered" (as she wrote to Mlle. Rose de Foyot) "with horror and indignation," almost despaired of the commonwealth, the leading men of which sought by such means to establish their power. Her frankness started some of her more discreet friends, to the monition of one of whom she answered, "One can die but once! but what fortifies me in our present perils is that no one will lose by losing me. Besides, I have never valued my life but by the good use that might be made of it. The idea of sacrificing herself in some plishing some act by which her country might be saved seems to have taken possession of her mind at an early period. Her heart was altogether with the Girondins, and she did not affect to conceal her detestation of the Mountain and the Marat. To a young friend who once found her in tears and asked her why she wept, Charlotte Corday replied, "I weep over the misfortunes of my country, of my relatives, and my friends. As long as Marat lives there will be no security for the friends of law and humanity."

JOHN BROWN.—It appears that Aberdeen-shire in particular, and all persons who take a proper interest in the affairs of the Court, have been very much agitated of late by a rumour that "John Brown, the Queen's favourite Highland attendant, had been succeeded from his position." This does not really mean that the Royal favourite had been hanged—it is only a way we journalists have of saying "discharged from service," when we do not wish to injure the susceptibilities of an important functionary by applying to them the language of the servants' hall. We are happy to give additional currency to the statement that there is no foundation whatever for the disquieting rumour. It has been contradicted on "the best and undoubted authority," and we receive with pleasure the assurance that "at no time has John Brown been dismissed or suspended from the situation he now holds as a personal attendant upon the Queen; and that he owes his rise and promotion to his exemplary conduct and the conscientious discharge of his duty during a period of fifteen years."—Pall Mall Gazette.

The Union Bill Officially Explained.

The Hon. Dr. Helmcken, M.L.C., late Speaker of the House of Assembly in this Island, has placed in our possession the following Despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, explaining the motives by which Her Majesty's Government were actuated in effecting the present Union of the Colonies.

Vanouever Island, No. 15, Downing Street, 31st October, 1866.

Sir: I have received from time to time a considerable number of despatches and other communications, as noted below, relating to the Constitution of Vanouever Island and to the Union which has long been proposed between that Colony and British Columbia.

So long ago as the 15th of June, 1863, I receive that the Duke of Newcastle expressed his conviction that the Colonies ought to form one government.

First—It was opposed to the prevalent feeling on the spot.

Secondly—The formal grant of Representative Institutions was impossible in British Columbia, while they already existed in and could not be withdrawn from Vanouever Island, except by a strong exercise of Parliamentary power.

Thirdly—The commercial policy of Vanouever Island was opposed to the imposition of British Columbia was obliged to rely for its revenues.

But for these objections the Duke of Newcastle considered, and indeed, no reasonable person could doubt, that the interests of the Colonies, whether in point of economy or in point of administrative efficiency, required that they should be consolidated under one Legislative and one Executive Government.

Such were the views of the Home Government in 1863. On the 2d of March, 1865, the difficulty hitherto existing was disposed of by the Assembly of Vanouever Island declaring by resolution that "the immediate Union of this Colony with British Columbia under such constitution as Her Majesty may be pleased to grant is the means best adapted to prevent permanent causes of depression as well as to stimulate trade, foster industry, develop our resources, augment our population, and increase our permanent prosperity."

Later, on the 13th of December, 1865, the same Assembly "endorsed" these resolutions, but while expressing their preference for representative institutions, and apparently for what is called Responsible Government, repeated their conviction that the immediate Union of Vanouever Island and British Columbia was necessary beyond any other measure to impart confidence to the public mind and to place both Colonies on a prosperous footing.

These Addresses, adopted by the Legislatures at an interval of nearly a year, manifestly be taken as representing the deliberate opinion of the community in favor of Union even at the sacrifice of their Representative Institutions. And though it is true that certain of the inhabitants of Vanouever Island were evidently opposed to the imposition or removal of those duties must remain a question for the decision of the United Legislature.

Thus the difficulties of consolidation as far as regards Vanouever Island were wholly removed, and on terms to which no reasonable objection could be raised on the part of British Columbia.

The draft was then read by the Secretary. Mr Wallace then withdrew his motion for a committee.

The clauses were then read, and slightly amended, and the address was adopted as a whole.

The chairman on motion appointed a deputation of five gentlemen to wait, in conjunction with the city members, upon His Excellency and present the address; and the following gentlemen were named: Messrs. J. G. Shepherd, J. R. Stewart, Dr. Trimble, J. F. McCraith, J. C. Nicholson with the Chairman and Secretary.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting adjourned.

We have files of the Cariboo Sentinel to the 30th ult. The mining intelligence has been mainly anticipated by telegraph; but the following condensed items from the Columbian may, however, be found readable:

Bitter complaint is made respecting the mail and express service.

The weather was very fine, and there had been no frost of any consequence.

A movement was on foot for organizing a Dramatic Club.

A fresh item of evidence against Barry had turned up, in the shape of a pin given to one of the "Hardies" by the prisoner, and which has been identified as the property of the late Blessing.

ation for the then existing Legislature of Vanouever Island, or should be attributed to any other motive than the desire to complete with promptitude an arrangement which I believe to be more in accordance with the main interests of the two colonies than with their wishes, and to terminate a state of uncertainty of which I am convinced the mischief is not overstated by the Assembly of Vanouever Island.

(Signed) I have, &c. CARNARVON.

The Rumored Removal of the Public Offices.

A meeting was convened in the Chamber of Commerce rooms yesterday afternoon, at the call of the Hon. Dr. Helmcken, to consider a question of vital importance to the city and island at large.

This creek lies between Grouse and Williams, and is attracting considerable attention lately. There is a company of 16 engaged in a thorough prospecting. There is considerable prospecting going on in various minor localities, and in some instances with highly encouraging indications.

The weather was very pleasant, frosts slight and no snow on the ground. Met cold weather and three inches of snow in the "green timber." At the 83 mile post mercury six degrees below zero.

In the Soda Creek district the harvest had been abundant and housed in excellent condition. The farmers are watching most anxiously the progress of the flour mill, which Mr Adams hopes to have running by the middle of March.

From Cedar Creek the news is excellent. Messrs Paine and Moore had been over to Soda Creek and bought \$1400 worth of goods, for which they paid in Cedar Creek dust.

There were only two companies washing, and their average was \$40 a day to the land. Six other claims were being prospected, and would continue to be worked all winter.

Mr Dinean McMartin is putting in a flame 1500 feet long to carry off the tailings from the claims.

A company has been formed for the purpose of wing-damming and prospecting Horesey Creek.

Works are being carried on in the Stewart Washburn and Homestake and the end improves as they go down. In the Stewart they had got down 40 feet, where the ledge is from 3 feet to 4 feet in thickness, and the rock is quite as rich as any got near the surface.

The placer diggings on Terry creek, a tributary of Canyon, are paying \$8 to \$10 a day to the hand. There are six wintering there. On Canyon about 25 men will winter, engaged in opening the ledges. The bench diggings on the latter creek have paid well.

From Judge Cox, who left Williams creek on the 6th inst., we learn that flour had risen to \$26; and most other articles in like proportion. A census taken by the Judge shows that in the District of Cariboo East there are 1350 persons (exclusive of Chinese and children) 323 of these being on Grouse creek.

The United Claim in Conklin's gulch gave a dividend of \$400 to the shareholders. There are 16 shares in the company thus making the aggregate yield for the week \$6400, or nearly equal to the average yield of the famous Heron claim on Grouse creek, which is comprised of 8 shares. The general feeling in Cariboo is one of cheerful confidence.

Red River Settlement.

The Buffalo are said to be abundant in the neighborhood of Carlton and the South Branch of the Saskatchewan.

The potato crop has been, we hear, everywhere plentiful, but we have heard lately of a yield which is truly astonishing. Mr James McKay planted one potato in a separate part of his acre, for the purpose of testing the yield—the result was a bushel containing 316 potatoes.

Mr James McKay sowed twenty-eight bushels of wheat and the threshing machine a few days since gave him 550 bushels of clean unfrosted wheat.

Extraordinary Murder in Algeria.

A late Algerian paper relates the following: At El-Afron, after the conclusion of a fête, the overseer of a gang of convicts, a Zouave, and the clerk of the prison contractor, were drinking in a wine shop.

After some conversations to wagers, the overseer suddenly said to the Zouave: "I will bet you five francs that I kill you at the first shot." The Zouave, considering the assertion a joke, accepted, and the other drawing a revolver, fired, and the soldier fell dead, shot through the forehead.

The overseer then turned on the clerk and lodged a ball in his throat. At the noise of the reports the landlord and some assistants ran in and succeeded in securing the murderer. The clerk, although not dead, is considered to be in a very precarious state.

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A farewell dinner was offered to Commissioner Cox by the miners, previous to his departure from the Creek, but was declined by that gentleman.

From Mr James Heal, who left Williams Creek on the 3d inst., we obtain the following items of news: The weather continued pleasant. Snow from 10 to 12 inches, but very little frost, not enough to impede mining operations in any way.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND. PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

The Greatest Family Medicine of the Age. Taken internally, it cures sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursery sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia of indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painters' colic Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea, and dysentery.

Applied externally, it cures felons, boils and old sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, bruises and sprains, swelled joints, ringworm and tetter, broken breasts, frost-bite, and chilblains, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism. It is a SURE REMEDY FOR AGUE AND CHILLS AND FEVER.

MOORE & CO., Agents.

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine.—Dr. MAGGIEL'S is the founder of a new Medical System in the stomach, whose vast internal doses enable the stomach to restore health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most violent cases of indigestion, and his wonderful and all-healing Salve. These two great specifics of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day.

Extensive trials by Maggiel's Pills and Salve have convinced the public of the inefficiency of the (so-called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggiel's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Maggiel's Pills suffice to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant.

There is no griping, and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorated. This last quality makes the medicines very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Uterous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disincrustant power of Maggiel's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that Maggiel's Bileous, Dyspeptic and Diarrhoea Pills cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all abrasions of the skin, Maggiel's Salve is invaluable. Sold by J. Macgill, 11th Street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per bottle.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Consumption prevented.—Influenza, colds and fever are ever prevailing in our changeable climate. Though easily cured at first, when neglected they frequently become serious diseases, of which the chief and most fatal is consumption. If Holloway's Pills be resorted to on the first appearance of any of these diseases, and if the symptoms be very urgent his Ointment also will rubbed twice a day on the back and chest (they will cease to cause alarm, and all constitutional weakness will certainly be banished, and the body, freed from all impurities will be in a healthier state than it was before the illness. The Pills being free from any injurious ingredients of any kind, the most delicate and timidly ingenuously take them.

Shipping Intelligence. PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED. Dec 17—Strm Isabel, Stamp, Nanaimo. Sun Enterprise, Sawanow, New Westminster.

Dec 18—Strm Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend. Strm Josie McNear, Berry, Port Townsend.

Dec 19—Sloop Alarm, Hollis, Nanaimo. Strm Josie McNear, Berry, Port Townsend.

Dec 20—Strm Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster. Strm Josie McNear, Berry, Port Townsend.

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THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND. PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

The Greatest Family Medicine of the Age. Taken internally, it cures sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursery sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia of indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painters' colic Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea, and dysentery.

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MOORE & CO., Agents.

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For an ever new and new life and vitality, and to the young and middle-aged, they will prove most valuable, a really specific, and sterling medicine. Here is a young man, that Ponce-de-Leon, sought for three hundred years ago, and never found. He looked for a fountain that would restore the old to vigor and make youth over.

An Eternal Spring

It was left for this day and hour to realize the dream, and show in one glorious fact, the magic that made it all.

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Cannot stay the flight of years, but they can force back, and hold aloof, diseases that might triumph over the aged and the young. Let none hesitate then, but take the favorable opportunity that offers. When taken as prescribed—

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Nothing can be more productive of cure than these Pills. Their almost magic influence is felt at once; and the usual concomitants of this most distressing disease are removed. These remedies are made from the purest

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They will not harm the most delicate female, and can be given with good effect in prescribed doses to the youngest babe.

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And all eruptions of the skin, the SALVE is most valuable. It does not heat externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very root of the evil!

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Invariably cure the following Diseases: Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Chest Diseases, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Dropsy, Debility, Female Complaints, Fever and Ague, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Inward Weakness, Liver Complaints, Lowness of Spirit, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Scalds, Skin Diseases, Stomachic, Toothache, Ulcers, and all other ailments.

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