



The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Tuesday, February 25 1868.

The trade returns of Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1867, together with a statement of the trade of the year ending June 30th, 1866, have just been published. In these returns it appears that the total value of exports and imports of Canada, including coin and bullion, was as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Year ending June 30, 1866 and 1867. Rows include Exports, Imports, and Total.

The export trade of 1866 in goods the produce of Canada, and including products of the mines, fisheries, forests, animals and their produce, agricultural products, manufactures, vessels built at Quebec, miscellaneous articles and coin and bullion, was \$52,134,668 against \$45,070,219 in 1867. The following statement shows the different countries to which these exports were made and the respective amounts:—

Table with 2 columns: To Great Britain, To British North America, To United States, To Germany, To other foreign countries.

From the above it will be seen that in 1867 nearly \$10,000,000 less of Canadian produce was exported to the United States than in 1866, while there has been an increase of about \$500,000 to Great Britain and \$1,850,000 to British North America. The decrease in the exports to the United States has been in animals and in flour principally—the result of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. In 1866 the total of imports was \$53,892,319, against \$59,048,987 in 1867. The increase of nearly two millions and a half in dutiable goods is made up chiefly in the articles of woodens of which about a million and a half were imported in 1867 in excess of 1866, sugar, iron and hardware, Indian corn and other grains, free to August 15, 1866, but subsequently paying duty. The increase in coin and bullion coming into Canada is very noticeable, amounting to about \$1,220,000. The following statement shows the excess of coin and bullion imported over that exported in 1866 and 1867:—

Table with 2 columns: Coin, &c., imported and exported. Rows include 1866 and 1867.

Subjoined is a comparative statement of the value of imports, omitting coin and bullion, classified according to countries, for 1866-67 and 1867-68:—

Table with 2 columns: From Great Britain, From British North America, From the United States, From Germany, From other foreign countries.

Horse Training.—From want of time on Monday, we had not the opportunity of speaking of Mr. Bartholomew's success in the manner it merits. We could only give then the results of his system, which would convey no idea of those not present at the process; and this, of course, is the most interesting and instructive part of the entertainment. It was nearly an hour before the sulky and obstinate brute would allow Mr. B. to touch him; but with wonderful patience, he kept quietly approaching nearer and nearer, until he was allowed to cut the horse's shoulder and neck with his whip. After this he soon rubbed him with his hands, and then the manner in which he succeeded in conveying his wishes and ideas to the horse and making him obey them, was really wonderful. It seemed as if perfect understanding was established between them, and that whatever Mr. B. willed, the animal readily did. Some think a strong drug, pleasing but stupefying to the horse, was put on the end of the whip, which the animal certainly seemed to take much pleasure in smelling; but if so, that would militate against the quick comprehension the animal showed from that time to the close of the performance. We prefer rather to regard the conquest as a complete triumph of mind over instinct—of determination over impulse. Mr. B. in his introduction, remarked that if a man will make a horse understand that he is his friend, that he does not wish to harm him, the man can then do what he pleases with the animal. So it proved in this case; for Mr. B. did a number of things with the wild colt in hand which it would be dangerous to attempt with the best broken lady's horse in the colony. It must, therefore, be the result of a system based on patience, kindness, courage, strength, activity, and if so, a system which submits itself to the reason of every man. No one will deny, we think, that Mr. B. exhibited all these virtues during the performance in a striking manner. It seems to us the system might be applied with advantage to the human race, and that if, in our daily intercourse with each other, we repeated the little episode of Mr. B. and the wild colt, the world would be the none the worse for it. On Saturday next, Mr. B. is understood, will give another exhibition, with a more vicious animal, when we advise all who can attend to do so.

THE ALBERT MEDAL.—The Queen has been pleased to confer the decoration of 'The Albert Medal of the Second Class' on John Rickett, A. B. of her Majesty's ship Olio. The following is an account of the services in respect of which the decoration has been conferred:—On the 24th of May, 1866, whilst her Majesty's ship Olio was lying at anchor off the Ajiajampo, on the coast of Mexico, a boy named Thomas (or Tom) Walton, belonging to her, fell into the sea from a stage outside the ship. He was unable to swim, and was sinking the third time, when John Rickett jumped into the water, brought him to the surface, got him to the ship's side, and there supported him for ten or fifteen minutes, when the ship's boat reached them. A man named Card assisted to hold the boy up from overhead. There was a heavy sea on at the time, and the port was known to be infested with sharks, and just as the ship's boat came up, Rickett, who was at the time still suffering from the effects of an attack of fever, and was in consequence very weak, relaxed his hold of the cable, and himself dropped into the water, from which he was picked up just in time to save his life. Both were insensible when taken into the boat.

ROYAL (FIRE AND LIFE) INSURANCE CO. The handsomely executed 'almanac' of this company for 1868 has been laid on our table by Messrs Sprout & Co., agents for this Colony. The Royal is a favorite with Canadian insurers, and the book contains, among other things, a variety of valuable information concerning the New Dominion, its resources, names of members of the Government and Parliament, and the Tariff. There are also short biographical sketches of the Princess Matilda, the ill-starred Emperor Maximilian and the late Prince Consort. The Royal Insurance Co. have lately decided to admit present participating policy holders with all holders of participating policies issued after 1st January, 1865, to an increased share of the profits. As the company is a mutual benefit one this admission will be profitable to participants. The agents here have power now to accept lives without transmitting the proposal to England, a fact that will greatly increase the business of the company in the Colony.

In olden times the State of Connecticut was noted for the production of wooden hams and nutmegs, and shooegs that sold for high prices. Some smart operators, acting by the aid of some unsuspecting dealers, the counterfeiters for the real articles—and to this day Connecticut is known as the 'Wooden Nutmeg' State. The reputation of Oregon seeds in a fair way of being wrecked through the operations of a swindler, who has been selling the Portland merchants' hams stuffed with salt. The meat was extracted from the interior of the hams and the cavity filled with salt. In this way the swindler is supposed to have realized some five or six hundred dollars, with which he made his escape.

Thursday, Feb 20. FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—An abstract of the annual report of this Society is published to-day, from which it would appear that the association is in a highly flourishing state—the assets being \$2630.37, and the liabilities nil. This successful association admits to membership natives of every country.

His Britannic Majesty's transport Urgent, 6 guns, Capt. S. H. Henderson, from Port-au-Mouch, touching at Bermuda and Jamaica, arrived at Aspinwall on the 6th instant. She brings reinforcements of sailors and marines for the Pacific squadron.—Panama Star and Herald.

Municipal Council. Council met on Tuesday evening at seven o'clock. His Worship the Mayor in the Chair. Present, Councillors Lewis, Crump, Jeffrey, McKay and Gibbs. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Communications from the Secretaries of the Victoria Gas Co. and Spring Ridge Water Co., regarding the excavation of streets, were read and ordered to be placed on file.

Communication from M. Noltemier, asking permission to lay a street crossing. On motion the Clerk was instructed to inform Mr. Noltemier that the application for crossing must be made by the property-owners where the said crossing is to be constructed.

Communication from W. S. S. Green, in relation to the balance of his claim; was read and ordered to be placed on file, and the Clerk instructed to inform Mr. Green that the Council would pay his claim out of the first available funds.

An amount from the Collector Office for \$144 for printing and advertising. Referred to Finance Committee to report thereon at the next meeting of the Council.

A communication from Ld. Lowenberg, which was not acted upon at last meeting of the Council, relating to the repair of stairs at the corner of Government and Humboldt Streets, was on motion taken up and referred to the Street Committee to report thereon at the next meeting.

The Chairman of Finance Committee reported that the amount of \$322.27, being the amount collected on account of Fire Insurance rate had been paid to the Treasurer of the Victoria Fire Department.

The bonds of the Messenger were submitted and approved.

Council adjourned to meet on Tuesday next at 7 o'clock.

THE CONCERT.—A crowded house greeted the performers last evening at the Theatre. The entertainment was the best of the kind yet given here. Too much praise cannot be awarded Miss Yeoman, Mr. Geo. Edwards, Mr. Ganther, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Alton and Mr. Bushell, for the excellent manner in which they played or sang. The errors were frequent and the satisfaction afforded the audience seemed unbounded. We are surprised, that these entertainments of a character similar to that of last evening are not more frequently given.

VICTIMS OF EXPERIMENT.—The Times says:—It is a remarkable fact that no sooner does one of her Majesty's ships find itself in dock, or alongside the dockyard, at Portsmouth, than down is sure to come an order from the Admiralty for the trial of some new scheme of cooking, to carry out which it is necessary to take the dinners of a certain number of men from the ship. In nine cases out of ten the invention utterly fails, and the men lose their dinners or eat them half-cooked.

Tra. Del Norte sailed for Port Townsend and San Juan Island yesterday. She will return to-day and sail on Friday for San Francisco.

Tra. brig Orient, with a cargo of general merchandise, sailed from San Francisco on the 13th inst. for Victoria.

Tra. Fidelity arrived at Portland on Tuesday. H. M. S. Pylades has been commissioned for the Pacific.

H. M. S. Herald is daily expected here from Panama.

Prince Alfred in Australia.

HIS MOVEMENTS THERE. SYDNEY, Dec. 1, 1867.

The Prince's visit has been the absorbing topic of the month. His Royal Highness spent twenty-three days in South Australia, and during that time business there was suspended. During his stay there he received deputations and addresses from all the public bodies, gave a 'levee' at Government House, attended banquets and balls, got up in honor of his visit, was serenaded by six hundred members of the Gornal musical societies each bearing a torch, reviewed the volunteers, attended the opera and was so delighted with the magnificent impersonation of Madame Escott as the Duchess of Ferrara, and Mr. Squires as Genaro, in Lucrezia Borgia, that he has become the patron of the Lyster troupe during their stay in the colonies. On the 6th ult. he laid the foundation stone of the Wesleyan College, and afterwards visited the Kapunda mines; then spent a week in the lake country, fishing, shooting, witnessing native corroborees and otherwise enjoying himself. On the night of the 19th he attended a grand ball at Government House, and on the 20th embarked on board the Galatea. On the 21st the Galata left Glenelg; at noon that day she was reported off Port McDonnell and on the 23d arrived at Port Phillip Heads, the entrance to the harbor of the capital of Victoria, where she was met by Governor Sir Manners Sutton, the Hon. J. McCulloch (the Premier), and other members of the Ministry who had arrived there on the previous evening in the colonial war steamer Victoria. A flotilla of twenty-five steamers arrived soon after from Melbourne having on board over ten thousand passengers, and as soon as the Galatea proceeded up the bay the steamers took up their assigned positions in two lines, and thus escorted the Galatea arrived at her moorings, amidst salvos of artillery from ships and shore batteries. This was late on Saturday evening, and it was considered advisable to postpone the Prince's official landing until Monday. Accordingly at noon on the 25th his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh landed on Victorian soil. The day was in every respect a holiday. A cloudless blue sky such as those living in the temperate zones never see, the shipping dressed with colors, the public buildings, and business premises decked with flags, evergreens and transparencies, and many festooned with brilliant colored drapery. The city was crowded with visitors, and fully 150,000 persons thronged the streets. On stepping ashore the Prince was escorted by the Governor and Executive Council. Fifty young girls, dressed in white, strewed the path with flowers, and after receiving an address from the Mayor of Sandridge, he entered the carriage, accompanied by the Governor and the equestrians in waiting, amidst the acclamations of the multitude. The procession then proceeded to Emerald Hill, where a splendid triumphal arch was erected, under which the Mayor and Corporation presented an address to the royal visitor, and a large number of children sang the national anthem. The Friendly Societies here joined the processions, which extended fully a mile, and entered Melbourne under the triumphal arch on Prince's Bridge. The Mayor and Corporation of Melbourne on a raised dais presented the Prince with their address in the presence of at least 30,000 spectators; and eleven thousand school children sang the national anthem. The procession then proceeded westward down Collins street, where a triumphal arch had been erected, through William, Bourke, and Spring streets to the Treasury, where the Addresses from the Legislative Council and Assembly were presented amid immense cheering. From the Treasury the procession proceeded along Collins street and Swanston street to Moorac where Government House was placed at his entire disposal.

The excitement was immense, and the day singularly free from accidents. The only one of any note being an infant crushed to death in the arms of its mother, who had thoughtlessly rushed with the throng to see the Prince. At night, Fitzroy Gardens, one of the most spacious and beautiful amongst the public reserves set apart as 'lungs for the city,' was illuminated with about 6000 colored lamps, Chinese lanterns, &c., while from the Flagstaff hill and other parts of the city fireworks were displayed, and as far as the eye could reach or telescope aid the vision, every hill within a radius of fifty miles was crested with flames. Such bonfires never were seen before, some of them contained over 100 tons of firewood, rendered still more inflammable by the addition of tar, resin, &c. On Tuesday the Prince held a levee at which 2000 persons were present, and in the evening the illuminations, par excellence, took place. Every form of gas device, all descriptions of transparencies, in fact everything and anything that would add to the brilliancy of the scene had been provided, and the Prince, being driven through the principal streets with Sir Manners and Lady Sutton, stated that even in London he had never seen anything so brilliant, except the reception of the Princes of Wales. On the 27th the festivities commenced with a cricket match—Natives of Australia against the World, which the former won.

At night there was another display of fireworks and illuminations during which an event occurred which has to some extent marred the eclat of the occasion. On the Protestant Hall a large public building in which the Orange Lodges meet, a transparency was displayed which offended some of the Roman Catholic party, who have on almost every occasion used their influence to repress any public acts tending to advance the interests of their Protestant fellow colonists. A party of Catholics attacked the building and destroyed the transparency, and in return were fired upon by some of the inmates of the building, who shot three of the Catholic party. Next day four of the Orange party were arrested and remanded for a week. On Thursday there was a grand free banquet to the poor and never was such a spread seen before in Australia. Covers were laid for 20,000; a committee of 200 married ladies, each assisted by seven young ladies and gentlemen ad libitum, acted as hostesses, croupiers and waiters. Fountains of native wine supplied the beverages, and between guests and spectators fully 100,000 persons were present; but the festivities were marred by the absence of the Prince, whose conduct in acting thus has given great offence to the colonists whose bounty gratuitously provided a free repast for their poorer brethren. The Prince visited the theatre a night, and next day laid the foundation stone of the new Town Hall.

Yesterday was a gala day in the sporting world, as the Victorian Racing Club had provided a special day's racing in honor of the Prince, and voted £1600 as stakes in addition to the sweepstakes subscribed by the owners of the horses. The events were:—A plate of £100 won by Mr. Fisher's Satellite. Hurdle Race of £150 added to a sweepstake of five sovereigns each, 20 subscribers for which 16 started; Mr. Fisher's Satellite again proving the winner, Lady Clare second. The Sapling Stakes of 10 sovereigns each with £200 added, won by D. J. Smith's Melanchole, Jacques Looze second, Fennell third. The Duke of Edinburgh Stakes of 5 sovereigns each with £500 added, won by Fin Whiffler (a Sydney horse by New Warrington) Eske second. Fireworks third. The Galatea Stakes of 10 sovereigns each with £250 added; by Mr. Tair's Fireworks, by Kelpie out of Gaslight, and the Railway Stakes of 5 Sovereigns each with £150 added, won by Rip Van Winkle. The Prince was present throughout the day and witnessed the races from the judge's box.

Ups and Downs in Furs.

A furdealer thus epitomizes an experience of twenty-five years in the business. Just a quarter of a century ago I entered the fur trade, buying eighteen cents for mink, twenty-two cents for muskrat, and two dollars for little yellow martin skins. During these twenty-five years there have been some wide ranges of prices. I have sold a lot of mink for eight hundred dollars that now would bring twenty-four thousand dollars. Then, again, I have sold a lot of coon for thirteen thousand dollars, that in London today would not bring two thousand dollars. The little martin skin is now worth the same price of a yellow dog skin—two shillings. The opossum has been from three to sixty; and is down to eight cents. War has been one cause of these fluctuations; but that mightier power than armies, fashion, has done the most. While the combined armies of Europe could only put down coon and skunk fifty per cent, that powerful goddess, fashion, run the eighteen cents mink up to fifteen dollars, and knocked the big black lynx mult down to four shillings.

A very remarkable sort of an elopement has just occurred from Alburghton, Shropshire, and it is the second time that the hero in the case has essayed the same feat, his final success has created quite a sensation. It appears that some few weeks since the gay Lotario took his departure from his native place accompanied by the daughter of a clergyman living in the locality. The pair repaired to a small town on the borders of the county for the purpose of having the marriage ceremony performed. Fortunately, however, the friends of the young lady ascertained her whereabouts, and by dint of great persuasion induced the fair one to desert her lover. It would naturally be supposed that this untoward event would have resulted in a broken heart and an early funeral; but the young fellow, with a philosophy worthy of a better cause, adapted himself to circumstances which he could not control, and returned to his native village. The inhabitants concluded that his romantic ideas, but the notion proved to be erroneous. Once more he has left the place, and with him departed a young lady, possessed of a large amount of property, and said to be extremely good-looking. As soon as the discovery was made inquiries were set on foot and a pursuit took place. The last named elopement took place last week, and intelligence has just been received that the lovers have been married at Derby. As a matter of course, much amusement is felt by the parents of the young lady—a widow of large property—who was desirous of her daughter forming a good alliance.

STRENGTH ADDED TO AN ACTRESS.—Miss Miss Ross was performing at Greenock the part of 'Juliet,' where the actress is supposed to stab herself. Miss Ross actually caused the dagger to pierce her flesh immediately over the region of the heart, causing blood to flow. Dr. Richmond, who happened to be in the box, was immediately called, and upon examination of the wound he ascertained that the weapon, having fortunately pierced the actress in an oblique direction, had escaped touching a fatal part. Fortunately the injury was not so severe as to prevent Miss Ross appearing on the following evening.—Glasgow Herald.

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English and American about to undertake the ship canal from Georgian Bay, Ontario, port to Toronto.

The length of the canal is 80 and 95 miles. It will be known as the mountain range of Canada, the Province of Ontario, is about midway between Georgian Bay and Toronto. The canal, vessels, may be sailing through across the head of Lake Huron, whence they the canal to Toronto Lake Ontario and St. the Atlantic Ocean, at miles. At the present small burthen only a Chicago and Canadian Ontario, and the route is long, tedious, and across the shallowest of the lakes (Erie), and Canal to Ontario. By Georgian Canal the large vessel will pass from Lake Huron, thus avoiding sailing, in addition, several miles of sailing. The fact that the opening will exert upon the Canada and the great West scarcely be estimated, largely called the "Grand It is into the lap of the the productions of the poared, and it is therefore importance that a real agricultural wealth should at least six months in the also of equal importance the mineral and agricultural that abound along the Huron and Superior valleys of the Saskatchewan River, should have exist transit through British North America. It is this all. Georgian Canal will please musication with the northwest territory, (which annexed to the Dominion which the great over shortly to extend to the mence. Let any person of the country and he perceive the important pletion of this enterprise the future of this Colony. lic work can be inaugurated mountains without directly or indirectly derive from it. We look the construction of the Canal as another stride Confederacy—as another that is destined ere long North America from the Pacific Ocean. The work is \$84,000,000 or only wait a grant Government to commence country through which construct the canal was years ago; but owing to inability between Upper it could not be carried tion has since healed tween the Provinces, many others of public pushed forward to completion.

In our telegraphic we published one of done by American times, which sadly reputation in the we much of that respect numberless reasons, entitled. It appears the California Legislature's concurrent resolution the approbation of the Columbia with Canada an opinion that the property of the Mr. Mizner is known believe, as belonging sive element which America into such other nations. The not likely to create

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We do not think it necessary to apologise for again directing public attention to our mining interests, for they, certainly, directly and remotely, govern every other interest in the land. None, it is presumed, will question the fact, that an unnatural prosperity in the mines, gave in early years, as in California, an unnatural life to the whole Colony, and led to the creation of a huge fabric we had no other means of sustaining, and which, therefore, gradually fell to pieces, as the product of gold decreased. We take it, then, that return to a natural prosperity in the mines—such we mean as they are really capable of regaining, with the exercise of common prudence in their management—will give a new life and better still, a rational life (for we are not likely to forget very soon the bitter lesson of our misfortunes) to commerce, trade, agriculture, real estate, manufactures, etc., and infuse a permanent prosperity throughout the body politic. We hold it a great error to suppose it is no advantage to a country to produce gold in large quantities. It may cause certain evils for a period in the moral, social and commercial lives of its people, but at the same time, it gives expansion to their best energies, and finally leads to a fixed and lasting success. Australia, and especially California, can be quoted in support of our position. In the latter, commerce, trade, agriculture, real estate, manufactures, etc., fluctuated for years according to the yield of gold, but each year absorbing a large proportion of the yield, have fortunately become now so far self-sustaining, that it would not necessarily be a death blow to the country if her mines were to die out to-morrow. The history of the world cannot be ignored by any people who wish to be successful. Sound political economy is as important to that success as good political government. The people oftentimes are as much at fault as their rulers. It is so with ourselves in some measure. We have suffered the ills springing from folly, which every other people suffer—we own, if we desire, enjoy the blessings springing from wisdom, which every other people enjoy. Influenced solely by a desire to do good, and for the reasons given above, we venture this morning, after much hesitation, to say a few words to the miners on William Creek, and we sincerely trust they will not deem us impertinent or presumptuous in doing so. None better than ourselves know how intimately our interests are bound together, that their success or failure are equally ours. It is this common fate that creates an unusual anxiety in us for the success of the mines during the coming season. On all sides, and from every class of people most capable of forming a correct judgment, we have been encouraged to expect a brilliant result this year. There can be no doubt of the influences for good, or ill which that result will have on the future of the Colony. Our destinies hang, as it were, upon it. If our expectations are realised we at once commence a new life—if not, we cannot avoid another languishing, unhealthy period, and in that period many who now hope will sicken, despair, perish. How important, then, is it that every class, whose labors bear on the accomplishment of that success, should omit nothing that can contribute to it. After a vigorous working of the new territory to be brought into operation, successful drainage should be the first care, and secured beyond all contingencies. Last year our hopes were disappointed by the filling up of the Red Rock Drain Flume, by which nearly one-third of the best claims on William Creek were lost for the season. The gold, it is true, is still there; but the welfare and reputation of the Colony require it taken out. It becomes, then, a question of public policy that the drain should be secured against all possibility of damage by the spring freshet, and we are glad to hear the company, if possible, have determined to make it secure. A common benefit is a common interest. Miners in all countries are proverbially generous and liberal, and if the company

want time or means to make their drain secure, it is the self-interest of every man in the community to give either money or labor to assist them. To obtain a season's safe and successful labor is no trifling matter to the miners or to the community at large; and the people in California, whose interests were affected, in any way, by such a contingency would not lose an hour in making themselves safe against it. Why cannot the same unanimity of feeling prevail amongst ourselves? The wisdom of life is to guide the future by the follies of the past. Especially free as we are from all physical evils which ruin and crush other people—floods, fires, droughts, hurricanes, earthquakes, pestilences, and famines—with a climate unequalled in the world, a soil teeming with undying richness, a land everywhere full of luxuriant growth, and mines unlimited in extent, it is a shame we should be depressed and depopulated as at present. It is obvious that our brilliant commencement and our gradual decadence have been identical with the existing condition of the mines. Let us direct our energies to improve them again, and again the change will be magical, from the capital and population they will naturally attract, commerce, trade, agriculture, real estate, and manufactures, will improve, as in California, after her great mining depression in 1858, and peace and plenty be the lot of every one in the land if he chooses to be industrious.

Friday, Feb 21. POPULAR INDIGNATION.—Just as we said! The "people" of New Westminster have uncoiled the vials of their wrath and poured the contents upon the head of Captain Richards for his letter on the Capital question. On Monday evening a public meeting was held at Hyack Hall. The Columbian says the gathering was "very large"; the Examiner, more recklessly, says "the hall was crowded." Hyack Hall, when "crowded," will admit to standing room about 40 persons. So if we take into consideration the extraordinary discrepancy in the statements of the New Westminster papers, and were to set the number present at 30, we should probably exceed the mark. The state of indignation that even thirty persons can work themselves into in a "crowded" room after dinner is astonishing, although by no means alarming. The first speaker was the Mayor, but he only served as a sort of stalking-horse for the great "Wobson," who "spoke his piece" with usual eloquence, fervor, amiability and prolixity, concluding with the following feeling resolution:

Resolved.—That whereas a letter addressed to Mr Donald Fraser, and purporting to have been written by Capt. Richards, B. N., containing statements highly prejudicial to the interests of this place has recently been published, and whereas said letter contains many gross, offensive and unjustifiable allusions to this city. Be it therefore Resolved.—That this meeting hereby expresses in the strongest terms its feelings of surprise and regret that an officer occupying a distinguished position as hydrographer to the Admiralty should have been induced to make statements respecting the character and accessibility of our port in direct conflict with opinions officially expressed by him, and published by direction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and further, that he should have offered gratuitous insult to a large and respectable British community. The resolution was carried unanimously. The next speaker—Mr J. T. Scott—said he had always "counted" Captain Richards amongst his friends; but intimated that if that officer really had written the offensive letter, he should no longer be "counted" as one of his friends.—Mr Scott concluded with the following heart-stirring resolution:

Resolved.—That a committee be appointed for the purpose of preparing a memorial to His Grace the Duke of Buckingham drawing attention to the official description of this place given by Capt. Richards in the Vancouver Island Pilot, and comparing it with certain passages contained in his recent letter to Mr Fraser, and generally to bring under the notice of His Grace the undersigned means resorted to in order if possible to prejudice the question of the Seat of Government to the great injury of the general interests of this Colony; and that the memorial be immediately transmitted to His Grace through His Excellency the Governor, and that copies be also transmitted to the First Lord of the Admiralty and to Gen. Moody, R. E.

The Examiner cautions the British Columbian against the use of scurrility in replying to the Colony. The Examiner wants the "good name of New Westminster preserved." Our cotemporary might as well ask a Billingsgate fishwoman to hold her tongue, or a sweet to crawl up a chimney flue and appear at the top with clean clothes, as to look for decency in the Columbian. It is the fellow's stock-in-trade—his meat and drink—his life—his business yesterday when referring to Capt Richards and Donald Fraser, in which appears the choice terms "arch-trickster," "political wire puller," "falsehood," "greasy old trader," "vulgarities," "etc," etc. ad libitum ad nauseam. No, no, Mr Examiner, what's bred in the bone will come out in the flesh. Our cotemporary is too deeply sunk in the mire of blackguardism to ever emerge from it. We wish, for the sake of the Colony and the profession he so much disgraces, it were otherwise. We did our best to reform him years ago, but gave it up in despair. Try your luck, Examiner, but we fear you have a hopeless task in hand—none for attempting which you will get more credit than success. We wish you success, however, and hope you will not add contamination.

DEATH OF MR H P WAKEFORD.—A letter received by Mr H C Courtney, states that H P Wakeford, formerly Private Secretary to Governor Kennedy, and Acting Colonial Secretary during the absence of Mr Young from the colony, has been killed in West Australia by convicts, who chopped him to pieces with their spades. Mr Wakeford, it will be remembered, left here shortly after the Union to accept the position of Superintendent of Convicts in West Australia. One of his predecessors was killed in a similar manner by the convicts under him. Mr Wakeford leaves a wife and a large family of children.

Friday, Feb 21. FIRE.—About half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning, flames were discovered issuing from a neat cottage house on View street near the Swamp. The alarm was speedily given, but the flames had attained such headway that the dwelling was soon completely enveloped and destroyed. The premises were unoccupied. The owner is a colored man named Thompson, who is at present in San Francisco. An insurance of \$1000 was effected upon the building some months since. The Deluge Engine drew water from the Swamp, and sent a stream upon the blazing ruin, and the Hook and Ladder Company tore down the frame.

CHEERING.—A private letter to a friend in this place, dated January 2d, brings good news from the mines in Cariboo. On Mosquito Gulch the claims are yielding large dividends, and a strike has been made on Canadian Creek which promises to make that a paying creek. The prospects throughout the whole district are said to be better than they have been for five years past.—Olympia Standard.

A RABBIT.—Mr Bartholomew has sent to Saanich for two boxes of noted viciousness—animals that will not permit a baird to look them straight in the face without raising decided objections with their heels. These brutes he proposes to tame on Monday, upon the Rary system, at Bookley's Hall. The interesting exhibition will commence at two p.m. on Monday evening.

ONLY TEN DAYS MORE.—Parties competing for the Prizes offered by the Mechanics' Institute, and original contributors, are desired to send in their productions as early as possible, as the box for their reception will be closed on the last day of this month, Saturday, Feb. 29th.

GERMANIA SOCIETY.—The Germania Sing Verein will give a grand soiree this evening, at their new hall, in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of George Washington. A limited number of tickets have been disposed of and intending participants expect a pleasant time.

AN ERROR.—In our paper, several days ago, we stated that the "captain of the schooner Alaska, lately from Victoria, had been stabbed at San Francisco." This is an error. The unfortunate man was captain of a scow of the same name and not of the schooner Alaska.

THE MEXICAN.—This ship will be brought around on Monday next, when she will commence discharging freight for Victoria consignees. Every package is in prime order.

PECKSNIFF.—The New York Tribune says: "The touching farewell address which the King of Denmark addressed to his beloved West Indian Islanders, when he was about to sell them to the United States, reminds us of Mr Pecksniff's remarks to Mr Jones Chuzzlewit, when he wanted that estimable young man to marry his daughter Charity.—"My dear Cherry; my staff, my scrip, my treasure, Mr Jones.—A hard struggle, but it is in the nature of things! I must one day part with her. I know it, my dear friend. I am prepared for it." Mr Pecksniff, however, and King Christian were equally a dy to get rid of their volcanoes.

Imports. The imports into the Colony of British Columbia for the quarter ending December 25, 1867, are published in the Gazette. The value of the importations amount to \$608,648 83. The total value of importations for the year amounts to \$1,607,676 72. In the first quarter there were imported goods, produce and stock, valued at \$227,297 56; in the second, \$379,791 99; in the third, \$391,936 29, and in the last, as above stated. The amount of revenue derived from customs last year may be estimated at about \$800,000. The amount expected from customs for the past year, according to the estimates of the Government, was \$400,000. There is then a deficit of \$100,000, and probably much more, as we have taken 20 per cent, as the average of the tariff. It is surprising to hear it said, as it is, and so often, "too, that there is no market for farm produce, when we received from California, Oregon and Washington Territory, an amount of farm produce of the value of \$600,000! About 40 per cent, of the entire imports for the year! The particular articles comprised in the list from which the above sum is taken are all of a class that can be produced in the Colony. Thus, for bacon and hams we sent abroad \$38,574; for barley, \$12,063; for beans, \$2,162; for salt beef, \$1,695; for bread, \$1,266; for butter, \$50,106; for cheese, \$6,866; for eggs, \$1,847. Flour called abroad \$92,767 of our money, and lard the sum of \$18,184, while we demanded \$4670. Then we come to live stock.—For horses we sent money to our neighbors to the amount of \$33,955 for oxen, \$670; for cows, \$39,207; for calves, \$144; for beef cattle, \$147,868; for sheep, \$64,560; for meat, \$3,504; for dogs, \$7,748. Oats required \$3,823; potatoes, \$1,980; salt pork, \$1,601; poultry \$769. Besides all these there were about \$10,000 exported for wheat, vegetables and fresh fruit. Altogether, over \$600,000 sent out of the country for farm produce! \* \* \* One of the above items, \$39,207 for cows, implies an increasing extension of the dairy and stock-raising departments of the Colony's agriculture. Each quarter of the year's imports shows an increased investment in that stock.—B. C. Examiner.

Niagara in Peril—A Great Change Imminent.

(From the Buffalo Express, January 13.) The interesting question of geological and commercial importance, as to what period of time is likely to be consumed by the Falls of Niagara in wearing their way up the bed of the Niagara river past Tonawanda and Black Rock, until they become as Buffalo the Falls of Lake Erie, has been raised anew of late by some remarkable signs observed in the rapids upon Horse-Shoe Fall, which are thought to forebode an early downfall of the rocks forming that magnificent cataract. For more than a year past, some watchful residents of the vicinity, have marked a peculiar motion about the rapids at a point something less than half a mile above the apex of the horse-shoe, in the channel in which the greatest body of water descends, and this motion has been of a character to give rise to the supposition that a breach had been made by the current through the soft shale strata underlying the limestone that forms the present ledge of the falls. Recently the appearance of the rapids, at the point indicated, has undergone a marked change, and so exactly in confirmation of the theory stated, that those watching it do not doubt the speedy doom of the famous Horse-Shoe Cataract. If the limestone ledge, over which the river now falls, is, as supposed, in course of being undermined by a subterranean stream, breaking through as far back as nearly half a mile, of course the consequence, inevitable and liable to ensue at any moment, must be an immense breaking away of the face of the cataract, changing its whole form and appearance—perhaps converting the perpendicular fall into a shooting rapids, down a steep decline. Some observers at the Falls anticipate this grand catastrophe at an early day. In confirmation of these opinions we find it stated in the Hamilton (Ontario) Times, that, within a few weeks past, Dr. J. N. Osborne, of Chippewa, has noticed a marked and constant change in the motion of the rapids at the point indicated, and it is also reported that indications are discovered of the pouring of a subterranean stream into the gulf below the Falls, which the absence of the mist, it is thought, would reveal beyond a doubt. The same paper remarks that a gentleman from the Falls with whom it has conversed, fully believes that the days of the Great Horse Shoe are numbered. If it be the fact that this grand cataclysm is soon to occur, geologists will only be able to account for it by the supposition of a great fracture or fissure in the southward dipping bed of limestone over the outcropping edge of which the river falls. Professor Hall's elaborate survey of the geology of the Niagara river region, made in 1842, shows that at the present site of the falls sheets of hard limestone rock, of the formation known as the Niagara limestone, cover the surface of the country and form the edge of the cataract to the depth of between eighty and ninety feet. Under this, extending to the feet of the fall, are the sandy layers of the same formation. All these strata slope downward, against the current of the river, at the rate of about twenty-five feet to the mile, and in the rapids above the fall the uppermost layers of the Niagara limestone succeed one stratum above another, till about fifty feet more is added to the thickness of the formation, when all disappear beneath the outcropping edges of the next series above, which is that of the shales and marls of the Onondaga soft group. We see, therefore, that both above and below the hard limestone there are soft shale

formations, easily to be cut by a rapid current; but the lowest of these shale beds can only be reached and the limestone undermined by a fracture in the limestone itself. It is very possible that such a fissure exists at the point where the changed motion of the rapids has been observed, and that through it the river has found its way to the underlying shales, and cut a subterranean passage. From the present site of the Falls, the strata above described, gradually rise toward Lake Ontario to higher levels, till, along the great terrace, the cropping is of the lower twenty feet of the Niagara limestone, below which the shaly strata form the next eighty feet of the steep slope; next appear a succession of calcareous layers, shales and sandstones, belonging successively to the Clinton and Medina formations. Through these piles of strata the river has worked its way back, receding probably most rapidly where, as in the present position, the lower portion of the cutting was composed of soft beds, which being hollowed out, let down the harder strata above, and less rapidly where the strata near the base were hard sandstones. It was the opinion of Prof Hall in his report that the effect of continued recession must be to gradually diminish the height of the Falls, both by the rising of the bed of the river at its base and by the slope of the massive limestone to a lower level. The thin bedded limestone above being swept off, the succeeding shales and marls of the Onondaga group must immediately follow, and the Falls, he thought, may become almost stationary, when their base is at the base of the massive sandstone and their upper line is as now over its upper edge. This Prof Hall thought likely to be the case after a further recession of about two miles, and the height of the Falls must then be reduced to about eighty feet. In 1813 and in 1823, great fragments of rock fell at the Falls with a concussion which shook the whole country around as by an earthquake. If our citizens are presently awakened some morning by a shock which starts them from their beds, they may know, if they have read the Express, that Horse Sho Fall has become a memory of the past.

Canadian House of Commons.

OTTAWA, Dec. 21.—The Speaker took the chair at half-past ten o'clock. No business being before the House. At eleven o'clock the Governor-General proceeded in State to the Chamber of the Senate in the Parliament building. The members of the Senate being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and that House being present, the following Bills were assented to, in Her Majesty's name, by His Excellency, the Governor-General:— Act relating to the Indemnity to members and the salaries of the Speakers of both Houses of Parliament. Act respecting the office of speaker of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada. Act respecting the Statutes of Canada, and to authorize the apprehension and detention of such persons as shall be suspected of committing acts of hostility, or conspiring against Her Majesty's person and Government. Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Commercial Bank of Canada, to authorize its amalgamation with any other Bank or Banks, or for its winding up. Act to amend the Grand Trunk Arrangements Act of 1862, and for other purposes. Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts incorporating and relating to the Canadian Inland Steam Navigation Company, and change its corporate name to that of the Canadian Navigation Company, and for other purposes. Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence Ottawa Railway Company. Act for the settlement of affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada. Act respecting the Customs. Act respecting the Inland Revenue. Act respecting the Public Works of Canada. Act respecting the collection and management of the revenues, the auditors of public accounts, and the liability of public accountants. Act to protect the inhabitants of Canada against lawless aggression from subjects of foreign countries at peace with Her Majesty. Act to prevent the unlawful training of persons to the use of arms and the practice of military evolutions, and to authorize justices of the peace to seize and detain arms collected or kept for the purposes dangerous to the public peace. Act to impose duties on promissory notes and bills of exchange. Act for granting to Her Majesty a certain sum of money required for defraying the expenses of the public service not otherwise provided for, for the period therein mentioned, for certain purposes respecting the public debt, and for raising money on the credit of the Consolidated revenue Fund. Act respecting banks. Act respecting duties of customs, with the tariff of duties payable under it. Act for the regulation of the Postal Service. Parliament then adjourned till the 12th of March.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, February 25 1868.

In the Arabian Nights traveller who saddled fearful responsibility his date-stones one another, whereby he of a malignant genie occurred the wrath of Capt. Richards, R. date-stone at the head significant hamlet, on Fraser River in this forthwith saddled weight of virulence the unfortunate trav to assist the genie offending date-stone, case, is the letter of upon the Capital que bluntly and truthfully "Capita" is a colle hotels, fifteen miles of the intricate river malt is the key to the of British Columbia tion of New Westmin tal was a "crotchet and that the loss of would be a dire [Great Britain.] Wi "people" of New We the tatalage of a well scrupulous political a brand—have in "pub ssembled" joined issue their position quote fr Directions" of Capt. I that he has "fallen u rict between self-inte We propose to show dent charge is basel ards has no "self-int him to disregard the ply to Mr. Fraser is nvarnished" stateme better than any ing, knows to be who have met know that no amount would prompt him to contrary to the ph honest heart. Capta aoter stands too b tacks from a source his notice to harm tions offered to prove of Captain Richards unfair and garbled. the text that prec them, they appear in lumbar in a vastly di that in which they "Sailing Directions" of the villainous cha sault upon the e grapher's integrity, of the extracts as it the Columbian on Sa "New Westminster, Columbia, stands on the of the Fraser river, just of the North Fork, and 15 north-westerly direction proper. It occupies a well chosen position, be distance of entrance, facilities for wharfe tage, a good depth of anchorage, a considerable clearing taken place in the vicin already assumes a pro aspect, and when the river and its cap known, will no doubt importance." The reader will, no do peruse the sentence: \* \* \* is substituted. It is not, however stranger to enter without tainly not, under any the buoys are in their p trance shoals." And on page 108 of the Richards says: "Vessels of 18 feet d Fraser, near high water as Langley with ease, is assisted by STEAM Is there anything ino Richards' statement in Fraser and his state Directions? The job parent after the book by the Columbian, C was made in 1861, and what favorably of New ferred to its location at of British Columbia a fore union the locati erment at New West but after union it of its isolation and seat of commerce ocean navigation ( possible place that lected for the conc

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In the Arabian Nights we read of a traveller who saddled himself with fearful responsibilities by throwing his date-stones one way instead of another, whereby he deprived the son of a malignant genie, passing on the other side of a wall, of an eye, and incurred the wrath of the god's father. Capt. Richards, R. N., has thrown a date-stone at the head of a small, insignificant hamlet, on the banks of the Fraser River in this Colony, and is forthwith saddled with as great a weight of virulence and malignity as the unfortunate traveller had to bear to satiate the genie's wrath.

The offending date-stone, in the modern case, is the letter of Capt. Richards upon the Capital question, wherein he bluntly and truthfully states that the "Capital" is a collection of wooden hovels, fifteen miles within the entrance of the intricate river, that "Requiem" is the key to the whole territory of British Columbia; that the selection of New Westminster as the Capital was a "crochet of Col. Moody's," and that the loss of Vancouver Island would be a dire calamity for us (Great Britain.) With this letter the "people" of New Westminster, under the tutelage of a well-known and unscrupulous political agitator and first-brand—have in public meeting assembled, joined issue; and to establish their position quote from the "Sailing Directions" of Capt. Richards to show that he has "fallen under severe conflict between self-interest and truth."

We propose to show that this impudent charge is baseless. Capt. Richards has no "self-interest" to prompt him to disregard the "truth." His reply to Mr. Fraser is a plain, truthful, unvarnished statement of what he, better than any other man living, knows to be "truth," and all who have met the gentleman know that no amount of "self-interest" would prompt him to speak or write contrary to the promptings of an honest heart. Captain Richards' character stands too high for attacks from a source so utterly beneath his notice to harm him. The quotations offered to prove the inconsistency of Captain Richards' statements are unfair and garbled. Detached from the text that precedes and follows them, they appear in the "British Columbian" in a vastly different light from that in which they appear in the "Sailing Directions." As an evidence of the villainous character of the assaults upon the eminent hydrographer's integrity, we give below one of the extracts as it was published in the "Columbian" on Saturday last:

"New Westminster, the capital of British Columbia, stands on the north or right bank of the Fraser river, just above the junction of the North Fork, and 15 miles in a general north-westerly direction from the entrance proper. It occupies a commanding and well chosen position, being within an easy distance of the entrance, and having great facilities for wharfage along its water frontage, a good depth of water, and excellent anchorage. Although the Gulf of Georgia and the channels leading into it have been navigated by sailing vessels, yet the disadvantages are obvious and very great, and the loss is insupportable. The general absence of steady winds among these channels, the great strength and uncertainty of the tides, and the existence of many hidden dangers could not fail to be productive of constant accidents, and in a commercial point of view such a class of vessels could never prosper."

This last extract clearly absolves Captain Richards from the charge of having "fallen under severe conflict between self-interest and truth," or of having been wire-pulled by Mr. Fraser, into expressing an opinion prejudicial to New Westminster, since we find that in 1859 his opinion with regard to the navigation was the same as now. Again: Captain Richards is equally correct when he describes the "Capital" as "wooden hovels." The public offices are "hovels"—miserable, leaky, uncomfortable, tumble-down shanties. Originally erected for the temporary accommodation of a company of Sappers and Miners, they were at the time regarded as null for the purpose and were as speedily as possible vacated by their occupants. The attempt of one of the speakers at the public meeting held at New Westminster to prove that Capt. Richards referred to the dwellings of the colonists of New Westminster, when he merely alluded to the "hovels" known as the Camp, is altogether unwarranted. But the most ridiculous position assumed by any person at the meeting was that of the editor of the "British Columbian." He regarded the letter of Capt. Richards as a direct blow at the commerce of New Westminster. A single sailing vessel had not visited New Westminster for two months some past month, and the last ship that did visit it departed and received a subsidy for the trip of one thousand dollars. "Could there be a heavier blow struck at the commerce of the place than this? Yes," "commanded" the speaker, "for taking ships to New Westminster, demands nearly double the rates paid for taking ships into any other port of the Colony; that they do not receive those rates is simply that they do not sail-going vessels, and that during the same period property to the value of \$50,000,000 of dollars had been brought into

office, as results have long since proved. Capt. Richards' charge that the selection of New Westminster as a site for a town was a "crochet of Colonel Moody's," is equally correct. Previous to the arrival of the Colonel in the Colony in 1859, the seat of Government had been fixed at Langley, a point 17 miles above the present location of New Westminster, on the Fraser. To Langley proceeded many persons, who established themselves there, by erecting buildings and embarking in business. The removal of the Capital to the site now occupied by New Westminster, involved in ruin hundreds who relied upon the public faith and honor when they established themselves at Langley. New Westminster was literally built out of the ruins of Langley; but the people of the former town neither offered compensation nor suggested that public faith and honor pledged to the Langleyites, were "outraged" by the change. Attempt to-day to apply the same rule to New Westminster and watch "choicest indignation" well up. The removal of the Capital from Langley was a "crochet of Colonel Moody's." It was understood and denounced as such at the time, just as the "crochet" of Governor Seymour in retaining the seat of Government at the same point in opposition to the unanimous wish of the people of the entire Colony and bond-holders in London, is denounced now. The assertion of Capt. Richards as to the intricate character of the navigation is entirely consistent. When Capt. Richards left this coast in 1861, he had buoyed and marked out the then channel of the Fraser through the Sandheads, but the changing currents and shifting sands soon carried away the buoys and rendered the maps and landmarks valueless. If any doubt be entertained upon this point we have but to refer to the declaration of Capt. Swanson, Master of the H.B. Co's steamer Enterprise, who in August, 1866, says: "In the years 1859 and 1860, when New Westminster was established, and commenced to improve, the entrance to Fraser River was imperfectly buoyed and was intricate, narrow and uncertain, and in my opinion it was not available for vessels drawing more than sixteen feet, and only with the assistance of steam power, without great risk. And I further certify that a portion of the channel between the Sand Head and the Mouth of the Fraser River is constantly and gradually shifting, so much so that the buoys have had to be shifted twice within the last year. In corroboration of the above facts, I have only to assert, and can easily prove, that a part of the channel surveyed by Captain Richards—namely, between the black spar buoy and red buoy, or red top Beacon—is at the present time nearly dry at low water, which plainly shows the shifting nature of the sand."

Pilot Tibbitts, about the same date, says: "I piloted HMS Tribune safely into Fraser River, and was on board when she struck going out, her draught of water—19 feet 7 inches—was too great to allow her to be taken out of the river with safety. There is risk in taking a vessel of her draught either into or out of the Fraser River. In the actual channel by which I entered, H.M.S. Tribune into the river there are not more than five feet of water at low water."

In support of Capt. Richards' letter, we might further produce the declaration of Capt. Lewis (H. B. Company) and A. C. Anderson, Esq. But the above will suffice. We refer our readers, however, to the reply of the Chamber of Commerce of Victoria, V. I., to Governor Seymour's celebrated Bude la Paix letter, to which we are indebted for the above. In part 2 of the Blue Book on British Columbia, presented to Parliament 12th August, 1859, page 14, Captain Richards, in a letter addressed to Governor Douglas, dated Birch Bay, Gulf of Georgia, October 23rd, 1858, writes as follows: "There is yet another cause which must add to the importance of Equinamit, as a maritime point of view, which is, that it is at the extremity of the Gulf of Georgia and the channels leading into it have been navigated by sailing vessels, yet the disadvantages are obvious and very great, and the loss is insupportable. The general absence of steady winds among these channels, the great strength and uncertainty of the tides, and the existence of many hidden dangers could not fail to be productive of constant accidents, and in a commercial point of view such a class of vessels could never prosper."

This last extract clearly absolves Captain Richards from the charge of having "fallen under severe conflict between self-interest and truth," or of having been wire-pulled by Mr. Fraser, into expressing an opinion prejudicial to New Westminster, since we find that in 1859 his opinion with regard to the navigation was the same as now. Again: Captain Richards is equally correct when he describes the "Capital" as "wooden hovels." The public offices are "hovels"—miserable, leaky, uncomfortable, tumble-down shanties. Originally erected for the temporary accommodation of a company of Sappers and Miners, they were at the time regarded as null for the purpose and were as speedily as possible vacated by their occupants. The attempt of one of the speakers at the public meeting held at New Westminster to prove that Capt. Richards referred to the dwellings of the colonists of New Westminster, when he merely alluded to the "hovels" known as the Camp, is altogether unwarranted. But the most ridiculous position assumed by any person at the meeting was that of the editor of the "British Columbian." He regarded the letter of Capt. Richards as a direct blow at the commerce of New Westminster. A single sailing vessel had not visited New Westminster for two months some past month, and the last ship that did visit it departed and received a subsidy for the trip of one thousand dollars. "Could there be a heavier blow struck at the commerce of the place than this? Yes," "commanded" the speaker, "for taking ships to New Westminster, demands nearly double the rates paid for taking ships into any other port of the Colony; that they do not receive those rates is simply that they do not sail-going vessels, and that during the same period property to the value of \$50,000,000 of dollars had been brought into

office, as results have long since proved. Capt. Richards' charge that the selection of New Westminster as a site for a town was a "crochet of Colonel Moody's," is equally correct. Previous to the arrival of the Colonel in the Colony in 1859, the seat of Government had been fixed at Langley, a point 17 miles above the present location of New Westminster, on the Fraser. To Langley proceeded many persons, who established themselves there, by erecting buildings and embarking in business. The removal of the Capital to the site now occupied by New Westminster, involved in ruin hundreds who relied upon the public faith and honor when they established themselves at Langley. New Westminster was literally built out of the ruins of Langley; but the people of the former town neither offered compensation nor suggested that public faith and honor pledged to the Langleyites, were "outraged" by the change. Attempt to-day to apply the same rule to New Westminster and watch "choicest indignation" well up. The removal of the Capital from Langley was a "crochet of Colonel Moody's." It was understood and denounced as such at the time, just as the "crochet" of Governor Seymour in retaining the seat of Government at the same point in opposition to the unanimous wish of the people of the entire Colony and bond-holders in London, is denounced now. The assertion of Capt. Richards as to the intricate character of the navigation is entirely consistent. When Capt. Richards left this coast in 1861, he had buoyed and marked out the then channel of the Fraser through the Sandheads, but the changing currents and shifting sands soon carried away the buoys and rendered the maps and landmarks valueless. If any doubt be entertained upon this point we have but to refer to the declaration of Capt. Swanson, Master of the H.B. Co's steamer Enterprise, who in August, 1866, says: "In the years 1859 and 1860, when New Westminster was established, and commenced to improve, the entrance to Fraser River was imperfectly buoyed and was intricate, narrow and uncertain, and in my opinion it was not available for vessels drawing more than sixteen feet, and only with the assistance of steam power, without great risk. And I further certify that a portion of the channel between the Sand Head and the Mouth of the Fraser River is constantly and gradually shifting, so much so that the buoys have had to be shifted twice within the last year. In corroboration of the above facts, I have only to assert, and can easily prove, that a part of the channel surveyed by Captain Richards—namely, between the black spar buoy and red buoy, or red top Beacon—is at the present time nearly dry at low water, which plainly shows the shifting nature of the sand."

or sent out of Fraser River without the occurrence of a single accident; but he conveniently forgot to add that this traffic had been principally performed by small coasters and river steamers running to and from Victoria, and that the only instance wherein a larger class of ship had been employed a subsidy of at least \$1000 per trip was paid! So much for the commerce of New Westminster, which is pronounced to be endangered by the letter of Capt. Richards. At the public meeting a word was spoken of the virtual destruction of H. M. S. Tribune on the Fraser Sandheads, of the injury to H. M. S. Malacca at the same fatal spot; of the departure on a voyage of discovery to Japan of the new iron buoy recently laid at an enormous expense; of the constant change in the channel at the mouth of the river; of the maintenance as an annual expense of \$6000 of a lightship whose duty it is to direct ships that never come to port they never visit; of the fields of ice that during the present winter, for thirty-seven days, prevented ingress or egress to New Westminster; of the piles of the wharves in front of the town snatched like pipe-stems and swept away to sea by the swift-rolling current when the grasp of Jack Frost relaxed. These notorious facts are all conveniently forgotten; and the persistent tone running through the report is adopted to deceive the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos and cause him to imagine that New Westminster is a place of vast commercial importance, with its ships visiting every clime and its products filling every market, instead of being a mere forwarding station for goods sent from Victoria, with a population of a few hundred souls, almost entirely dependent for support upon the trade they enjoy through their proximity to Victoria. We leave the political agitators at the "Capital" to shake their fists across two oceans in the face of the esteemed gentleman whose date-stone striking in a tender spot has roused their ire, being well assured that, unlike the unfortunate traveler in the Arabian tale, he is as competent to overcome the strange genius of New Westminster as he has often gallantly assisted in overpowering the enemies of his country.

Saturday, Feb 22. MR. COCKRANE JOHNSTON, of Oxford place, Leeds, had recently in his possession a beautiful little article, namely, the first dress worn by the Queen, as an infant. Believing that Her Majesty might like to possess it, he communicated the fact to her, and received shortly afterwards, through Colonel Biddulph, a request that the dress might be forwarded to Windsor, which has been done. Her Majesty has since intimated her gratification at receiving the dress, and her desire to make some acknowledgment to Mr. Johnstone for his thoughtfulness.—Leeds Mercury.

This next steamer to arrive here will be the Pacific, which will sail from San Francisco on or about the 5th inst. She will be commanded by Capt. Winsor, and after touching at Esquimaux with freight, passengers and mails, will proceed on to Sitka with the mails, etc., returning here in about eight days' time and sailing again for San Francisco as soon as possible. The present intention of the company is to make the round trip to Sitka via Victoria every thirty days. They offer to carry our mails for \$1000 per trip.

In Limbo.—Joe, Jim and Charley, a trio of Port Rupert Indians, were yesterday brought before the Police Court for disorderly conduct, and were severally required to give bonds in the sum of \$10 for their good behavior for three months; the proper security not being at the command of the culprits, they were assigned quarters in the "skookum house."

Opposition.—The action of the steamship company in raising the prices of freight, has revived the talk about an opposition line of steamers and many of those who last year decared the opposition are now talking very decidedly in favor of one. The rumors afloat yesterday probably had their origin in this fact.—Portland Oregonian.

Tan Sorax.—The Germanic Sing Verein Sores last evening was well attended and proved highly successful in every respect. The number of ladies present was large, the music and supper were excellent and dancing was continued until an early hour this morning.

The Mayor of Halifax, the members of the Legislature for Halifax County, and a number of other prominent citizens, have formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of relieving the distress among the fishermen, and have already realized a considerable sum from the citizens.

The Albany Argus, in a recent editorial on Dickens, speaks of certain Americans—North and South—as "Englishmen who have spit themselves into cadaverous leanness"—a statement which savors more of truth than compliment.

Hoss Taming.—Mr. Bartholomew has secured a great, vicious brute from Messrs. Reay, of Saanich, and will tame him at the Riding School on Monday. Accommodations will be provided for ladies.

H.M. Britannia's Majesty's screw corvette Malacca, 1034 tons, 13 guns, Capt. R. B. Oldfield, arrived in this port on the night of the 8th inst. last from Mazatlan, Mexico. Panama Star and Herald, January 11th.

The Dan North.—This steamer will sail at 8 o'clock this morning for San Francisco. She will carry away about 25 passengers and a small freight. The Fidelity is believed to have left Portland for Victoria last evening; in which case she should be here on Sunday.

Trial of Red Republican Conspirators —A Plot for the Dethronement of Bonaparte.

A trial is going on before the Correctional Police Court of Paris of twelve persons, who are charged with exciting hatred and contempt against the Government, with plotting against the public peace and with forming part of a secret society—all of course, contrary to the law. The names of these persons are: Accolas, professor of law, age 41; Naquet, professor of chemistry, 33; Hayot, commercial traveller, 24; Las, faceman, 36; Veater, literary man, 26; Chouteau, house painter, 34; Godichef, professor of Latin, 23; Adely, Meill, cabinetmaker, 25; Giraud, Genouille, and Hermann, no profession mentioned. The last three have absconded. It was Accolas, it appears, who suggested or organized the "Peace Congress" held at Geneva, which so scandalized the Geneva, and at which Garibaldi was present. The proceedings of these men had roused the suspicions of the Paris authorities ever since the middle of September last, and their meetings were carefully watched and noted. On the 12th of last month the Commissioners of Police of various quarters of the capital were informed by several respectable persons of their having received by the post printed circulars or proclamations of a most seditious character.

The first was couched in these terms: "FRENCHMEN.—The reign of the Bonapartes was raised in crime, is now closing in crime, after having dragged France from one disgrace to another. The usurper of our rights, Bonaparte, the man of crime, wants to make us the oppressors of other peoples. Shall we suffer this? But yesterday the opprobrium of Mexico; to-day that of Rome, this imbecile allows himself to be duped by Bismarck, and he transforms our glorious soldiers into shirri of the Pope. Is not the cup of shame full? Shall we deliver up to this clumsy adventurer and his band our conscience, our honour, and our existence? France is ruined, industry gone, workshops shut up, misery at our doors. We have to choose between dishonour and agony under his yoke and the resumption of our destinies is in our own hands. The second is worded thus: "France does not belong to herself for the last fifteen years; she has lost all her liberties. Her wealth is squandered, and the savings of a country lost. She is now the hope of all nations; she is now their nightmare. Her Government is a laughing stock for the nations of the earth. Her honour is imperilled; the glory of her arms quite vanished. The Empire is falling in pieces; and shall we allow ourselves to be buried beneath its ruins? Up, citizens! There are no passions too bad which the impure hands in which our destinies are placed are not resolved to foment in order to crush those who want to restore security, dignity and liberty to France. Let us have confidence in each other; let us go back to the great national path of honour and of liberty. It is on our doing so that the salvation of France depends."

The third proclamation is not less strong: "People of Paris, sixteen years ago the republic was murdered during the night. One man usurped the liberty of all of us. He seized upon France and divided her among his accomplices. His caprices are the law; his heritations, his reticences, his base cowardices, his stupidities, are peace or war. Well, then, people, what have we gained by this loss of ourselves? We were promised wealth in exchange for liberty. Workingmen who ask for bread, has the empire enriched you? In the great disasters of patronized enterprises, what has become of the fortunes of citizens? We were promised glory in exchange for dignity. Soldiers! It is to massacre the Chinese and the Cochinchinese, it is to enslave the republic of Mexico, it is to become the soldiers of the Pope, and it is to kill Garibaldi that you are made to wear uniforms. We were promised pre-eminence among the nations, and we are for them a subject of mockery. We are driven out of Mexico by a simple threat from the United States. A Gortchakoff jeers at us and a Bismarck makes game of us. This is what the empire has brought us to. Is it not time to get out of the mire, and shake the dust of the empire from our feet?"

On occasion of a visit by the police to the residence of one of the accused, named Chouteau, there was found in a zinc tub, concealed under ground, in a cellar, the "statutes" of the society, the preamble of which runs thus: "We, the undersigned, STATUTES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY SOCIETY OF FRENCH WORKINGMEN.—LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY. Whereas, an imperial and monarchical regime is the reign of despotism, of ignorance and of misery, which all our efforts should be directed to overthrow in order to found in its place a democratic and socialist government, under the name of republic, based on the sublime principle of 1789, and denoted by atheism and materialism. Whereas, our device, 'liberty, equality, fraternity,' must be strengthened by another, 'union is strength,' and we must consider any divergence as an impediment to the work we have undertaken in common. Whereas, all workingmen are brothers.

They are bound one to the other. The closest alliances should exist between them; they ought, for the sake of the French people, to desire a popular revolution; to take care that the middle class (bourgeoisie) shall not predominate; for at this moment it is no longer a question to establish a republican government like that of 1789 and 1848, to see it overthrown by the ambitions.

The rules and regulations which follow are twenty-five in number. A revolutionary committee, consisting of eleven members, all workingmen, was formed on the 11th of September last. The committee could be changed at the will of the members of the society, but the change could only be made in case of serious charges of misconduct. If the charge was proved the accused was to be tried in general convocation. An accused person would be permitted to defend himself, but if found guilty would undergo the penalty pronounced against him by his judges. Every member of the society was called upon to execute the sentence, whatever it might be pronounced by the Assembly against the accused. Every member was obliged to make as many proselytes as possible, and otherwise to comply with the orders issued by the committee in the interest of the common cause. The members of the committee were to meet once a week, on Wednesday, and oftener if necessary. A fund was established to meet the expenses of the civil interments—that is, interments without any religious ceremonial—and other contingencies; the contributions were to be voluntary. Minutes of the proceedings at meetings of the committee or of the general society were to be drawn up and read at the meeting immediately following. The committee bound itself to take all the steps it might deem useful towards establishing a continuous and direct correspondence with the principal seat of the revolutionary committee in London. There were various other articles regulating the manner in which the statutes were to correspond with the workingmen. The statutes were signed by the six of the committee, who bound themselves by oath to observe them.

Among the affiliated was a professor of chemistry, named Naquet. Naquet, according to the Avocat Imperial, gave to Chouteau, one of the committee, a receipt for making gun cotton, and observed the avocet, "he, the man of science, the professor paid by the government that arm to Chouteau and Godichef, the founders of the society, and he thinks all that very simple!" Naquet, it appears, wrote a letter to M. Victor Hugo, asking his advice as to whether he should bring up his child a Jew, on the ground that his family, also Jewish, would not give him money if the son was not of their faith; or whether he should allow him to grow up like himself—that is, neither Jew nor Christian. In the same letter he binds himself by oath never to accept employment of any kind from the Imperial Government, which oath, by the way, he did not keep. A few days ago, however, in the letter he says:—As a socialist Republican, as an enemy to all political despotisms, and in all constituted religions, which, in my judgment, are the despotism of stupidity, I have resolved to perform what I live no religious act whatever.

After a long address from the Avocat Imperial, M. Jules Favre addressed the court on behalf of Accolas and M. Cremieux for Naquet. The trial was now brought to a close on Saturday, and it will probably last a day or two more.

Suffering in Nova Scotia.

The Toronto Telegraph says: A correspondent at Halifax assures us that the distress of the fishermen is deplorable. The potato rot in Ireland did not come more suddenly or with more dreadful effect. Up to the end of November hope still suggested that the accustomed shoals of fish, which afford the population their winter's sustenance, might come. They failed utterly, and the result is hunger, disease, desolation and death. To add, if possible, to the evil, unprincipled politicians are telling the people that the famine is one of the results of Confederation; that they were tricked and cheated into the Union, and the consequence is starvation. Under these circumstances, especially, the call that is made upon the people of these Provinces for aid should not be ignored. Liberal contributions from the West will do much to bring about a better feeling among our countrymen in the East, not to speak of the suffering they will relieve, and the good done in the cause of humanity. We trust the matter will be taken up at once throughout Ontario, and a liberal measure of assistance promptly afforded.

A clergyman was once sent for in the middle of the night by one of the ladies of his congregation. "Well, my poor woman," said he, "so you are very ill and require the consolation of religion? What can I do for you?" "No," replied the old lady, "I am only nervous and can't sleep."

"How can I help that?" asked the parson. "Oh! sit, you always put me to sleep so nicely when I go to church, that I thought if you would only preach a little for me!" The parson made tracks.

A Chicago divorce case rests on the complaint of the lady that her husband made her get up in the middle of the night and make the bed over.

Tan Duke of Edinburgh, on leaving Australia is to visit Tahiti, and then Valparaiso, after which he will sail round the Horn.

to be cut by a rapid... of these shale beds... and the limestone... in the limestone... that such a fissure... the changed motion... of the bed, and that... a subterranean passage... of the Falls, the... bed gradually rise... higher levels, till, along... the crepping is of the... Niagara limestone, below... strata form the next... eight... next appear a... layers, shales and... sandstone... necessarily to the... Clinton... Through these... river has worked its... way, but more rapidly... position, the lower... composed of soft beds... flowed out, down the... e, and less rapidly... the base were hard sand... on of Prof Hall in his... of continued recession... diminish the height... of the rising of the... to a lower level. The... one above being swept... and marls of the... immediately follow, and... they become almost... base is at the base of... and their upper line is... as per edge. This Prof... be the case after a... two miles, and the... then be reduced to about... 1828, great fragments... of Falls with a... hole country around... by four citizens are... morning by a shock... which heit beds, they... know, he Express, that... a memory of the past... House of Commons... 21.—The Speaker took... past ten o'clock. No... for the House... beck the Governor-Gen... State to the Chamber... the Parliament building... the Senate being... was pleased to con... of the House of... at House being... were assented to, in... me, by His Excellency... oral... the Indemnity to mem... of the Speakers of... Parliament. Mr. J. H... the office of speaker, of... of the Dominion... the Statutes of Canada... the apprehension and... persons as shall be... acts of hostility, or... Her Majesty's person... the Act of Incorporation... Bank of Canada; to... amalgamation with... any, or for its winding... the Grand Trunk Ar... of 1862, and for other... and consolidate the... operating and relating... Inland Steam Naviga... change its corporate... Canadian Navigation... other purposes. The... of the St. Lawrence... Company, the... of affairs of the... and the Customs... the Inland Revenue... the Public Works of... the collection and man... revenue, the auditors... and the liability of... the unlawful training... of arms and the... and to authorise... to seize and detain... kept for the purpose... public peace... duties on promissory... exchange, and... to Her Majesty a... required for defraying... the public service... for, for the period... for certain purposes... public debt, and for... of the Consolidated... banks, and... duties of customs, with... payable under it, of... of the Postal... adjourned till the 12th... a Jackson, who was... of keeping a furious... dismissed, the complain... appearance... a Goldstream, from... at auction at Hotel... by C. S. Bartow, for \$2... was the purchaser.

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle

Tuesday, February 25, 1868

English and Continental Echoes

We have English papers to the 5th of January. The terrible explosion of nitro-glycerine turns out to have had not the slightest connection with Fenianism. This most explosive of all blasting substances had been for some months, it seems, kept in the cellars of a public house at Newcastle, without any of the legal precautions. There were at first thirty casks, which were slowly sold off, and at last, when the alarm was taken and the precautions adopted, which led to the explosion, nine were left. When the Mayor and other authorities heard of the existence of this dangerous substance in such quantities in the cellar of the White Swan, close behind the Branch Bank of Scotland, they ordered it to be removed, and destroyed, which was done under the superintendence of the Sheriff, Mr. Maxwell, himself a chemist, and the town surveyor, Mr. Bryson. Mr. Maxwell intended to have it spread in the marshy soil in the moor and it was taken out there in a spring tub with that view. After emptying the casks, however, some of the crystals adhered to the bottom and some of the party went to bury the casks in the moor at a little distance. This they seem to have done, and then to have beaten the earth down upon the tomb of the casks with their spades. The shock exploded the crystals with a tremendous report, killed five of the men, and so seriously injured the sheriff and town surveyor, Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Bryson, that both of them have died since and died in great pain. The explosive force of the crystals left at the bottom of the casks must have been terrific. It blew some of those who were close to the spot almost to pieces. The examinations of the Fenians, Desmond, English, Millaney, and O'Keefe for blowing up the Clarkswell House of Detention have not yet been very satisfactory. Vaughan, a deserter from H.M.'s 58th Regiment and a Fenian, is the principal witness against them and according to him, they certainly had formed a plan to blow up the wall of the exercising yard and one of them, just before the explosion, asked him to pray for him if he was blown up. Remands have been granted for further evidence. Mr. Watson's great libel suit against the Times has terminated in a formal decision by the Chief Justice that a faithful report of a Parliamentary speech is a privileged publication. As a Member can be proceeded against for anything said in Parliamentary debate, the decision amounts to a refusal of redress for and protection of freedom of debate. The Ritualists had a great time of it in London on Christmas day. They arrayed their churches in the most attractive manner. At St. Alban's, Holborn, the office of the Holy Communion began with a procession in the usual order—four of the banners of the church; those of our Lord in Glory and the Blessed Virgin; the Eucharistic banner of St. Alban, the patron saint of the church, were carried, preceded by acolytes swinging incense before the choir boys, the choir, the preacher, and the celebrating clergy respectively. The two large banners were each kept in position by cords held by two boys, acolytes in scarlet cassocks and short surplices. At the four subsequent celebrations which took place at seven, eight, nine, and a quarter past eleven, three hundred and fifty persons received the communion. At Christ Church, Clapham, at St. Matthias's, Stoke Newington, at St. Andrew's, Well street, and various other churches, similar departures from the regular system took place and divided the general attention. A violent war is being waged in London between the grocers and the licensed victuallers. As the grocers sell wine and spirits, the publicans have resolved on selling tea and sugar. The windows of the public houses in the metropolis are pasted over with orders of the best tea at 2s. 4d. a pound. Meanwhile the public benefits. The man Baker, who murdered a little girl at Alton some time ago, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, was executed at Winchester on the 24th. A day or two before the execution he had confessed his guilt in a letter addressed to the parents of the murdered child. A crime corresponding somewhat in the details has been committed at Shrewsbury this week, and a laborer named Mapp, with whom the deceased was last seen in company, has been arrested. An anecdote is circulating in Rome of an individual having ordered a funeral service at the church of St. Andrea della Pace in honor of three Irish Zouaves killed at the battle of Montano. But an English private, wishing to verify the names of the defeated Zouaves, no three Irishmen being mentioned among the slain at Montano, found the condescending superior of St. Andrea about to perform solemn funeral obsequies for Messrs Larkin, Allen and Gould, such being the names that had been given him. A had instance of the effect of drink was presented in the arrest in London of John Pratt, a tall middle-aged man, said to be an astronomer, with scarcely a shoe to his feet or a rag to his

back, who was charged with stealing milk from people's doors. He was arrested and the case found in his pocket. The policeman said he had ascertained that the prisoner formerly occupied a very excellent position. He was master of several languages, a member of the Royal Academy of Music, and, in fact, a man of considerable attainments; but through drink he had been reduced to a most miserable condition. The prisoner, who seemed to feel his position, said he had been suffering from illness and was advised to drink milk, and seeing these cans and being without money he was tempted to drink the contents. He had no intention of stealing the cans. He had suffered much lately, having scarcely anything to eat, and at night sleeping under carts and in sheds. The magistrate said that the prisoner had, without doubt, through his drunken habits, brought himself to his present disgraceful condition, and he would have to be imprisoned for fourteen days with hard labor. The celebrated collection of plates belonging to the Crown of Hanover was lately taken from the cellar where it had been hidden. Independent of all question of artistic value, it is estimated to be worth several millions of dollars. It was immediately forwarded to Vienna. In the night which preceded the entry of the Prussians into Hanover some wagons heavily laden were seen to leave the palace and proceed toward the railway by the Leinestrasse. Every one then believed that the treasure had left for Vienna, but such was not the case. During the night it was brought back to the palace, where it was deposited in a secret cellar, and the entrance bricked up. More than a hundred persons were in the secret, and among them several workmen. The deposit would have been considered a legitimate prize by the Prussians, as is proved by the pillage of the arsenals at Darmstadt, and yet not one traitor was found amongst the persons cognizant of the fact. Napoleon received Baron von Goltz, Ambassador from the Confederation of North Germany, in words somewhat formally arranged. He thanked the ambassador for assuring him of the friendship of the King of Prussia, and believed he would continue his efforts to maintain a friendly understanding between the two countries. The Emperor says no word of amity to the Confederation, but only to its President in his capacity of King of Prussia. In Paris the speech is considered very "constrained."

Another Arrest or Charge of Perjury. Theodore V. Koskoff after a complaint in the Police Court today, in which he accuses Adolph Schmeiderberg of the crime of perjury. It will be recollected that Koskoff is under arrest on a complaint by Schmeiderberg for the same offense, and civil proceedings are pending between them in the Fourth District Court. The present complaint sets forth that on the 9th December, 1867, Prince Makenoff filed a written complaint in the Fourth District Court, against Adolph Schmeiderberg and his brother, Maximilian Schmeiderberg, in which, among other things it was alleged that the plaintiff sold and delivered to Adolph Schmeiderberg the ship Casaritch and 4,600 pounds of fish at Sitka for \$23,900 for which Adolph executed a note payable 30 days after sight, to Prince Makenoff at the Bank of California in this city. That Adolph Schmeiderberg filed a sworn answer to this complaint, in which he denied that he purchased the ship and fish of the Prince, but avers that he purchased the ship for cash of the Russian Fur Company, and the fish also, agreeing to pay \$7 per barrel therefore, besides 24,000 seal fur, 50 seals a piece, which, he says, with the price of the fish, made up the amount for which he gave the note. The complaint in the perjury case closes with the statement that in truth, the defendant, Adolph Schmeiderberg, did buy the ship of Prince Makenoff, did not buy it for cash, and that he did not purchase 24,000 seal furs of the Russian Fur Company for the note or any part thereof. Prince Makenoff arrived from Alaska last evening, and is stated his testimony, and that of several others from Sitka will clear up some of the vexed questions between these parties and determine where the responsibility of perjury, if any has been committed, actually rests. Schmeiderberg was admitted to bail this afternoon in the sum of \$5,000.—S. F. Bulletin, 10th inst.

CONFEDERATION—No. 7. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—In one of my former letters, I promised to show how Canada could be repaid for any deficit she might incur in the outstar with respect to this country. I purpose, therefore, to advert to that subject in this letter. It is the fixed policy of the Imperial Government to unite all British America under the Dominion. The acquisition of the Hudson Bay Company's territories shows the determination of Canada to carry out that policy; and after extending the boundaries of the Dominion to the Rocky Mountains, and incurring by that act in all probability of interest and sinking fund for the purchase of the Northwest Territory and Rupert's Land from the Hudson Bay Company, and the cost of constructing a road from Lake Superior to Fort Gary, an annual outlay for some years of \$22,000, independent of the cost of the Civil Government of Assiniboine, &c., it is not a supposable case that Canada would stop, without extension, where she would have British Columbia for nothing, but merely undertaking the responsibility of the Civil Government. If British Columbia were a foreign country, if it were under a foreign Crown, and if Canada wished to purchase it, she would have to compete against the United States; and that Government would gladly give fifteen or twenty millions of dollars for it. It is not to be supposed that she would have to provide for the Civil Government in case of a purchase, all that she would have would be the land, the revenue of which does not exceed at present \$7,500 per annum. Assuming that the Dominion and local Governments could not be carried on with our present population under an annual deficit of \$214,000, Canada, in case of purchasing the country from a foreign power, would incur a responsibility of \$264,000 per annum. It is, therefore, very perceptible how much more favorable the terms proposed are, with a deficit of \$214,000, than by purchasing the country. If we regard that deficit either as the minimum or the maximum amount, to be met by Canada for some years after our admission, it is very manifest that with the vast resources of this colony already known and open up, with its gold and coal mines, forests and fisheries with its millions of acres of prairie land ready for grazing and cultivation with its present imports and exports, population, all that is required is wise legislation and immigration to reduce the amount of the deficit. In fact, substitute a profit for a deficit on the annual balance sheet. If we compare our imports and exports with those of the Eastern Provinces, we stand at the head of all the wealth-producing and wealth-consuming colonies of British North America. The exports of Canada in 1866 were \$14 per head; New Brunswick \$7 per head; Nova Scotia \$7 per head; British Columbia in 1867 (assuming the population to be 10,000 whites and the total Indian population equal to 10,000 whites, which is above the mark) \$125 per head. The imports of Canada in 1866 were \$17 per head; New Brunswick \$33 per head; Nova Scotia \$44 per head; and British Columbia in 1867 \$65 per head. Manufactures and agriculture may be more advanced in the Eastern Provinces than they are here, and consequently home production ought to be taken into account with a view to determining the

exact amount consumed or produced per head in the Eastern Provinces, and help will be found to ascertain it is manifest that in proportion as we exceeded the other provinces in consumption of imports per head, so we would pay a higher rate of taxation to the Dominion than them, unless it were counterbalanced by proportionately large subsidies. When however, our agriculture and manufactures shall have reached a similar advanced condition to that of Eastern Provinces, we may assume that as a consequence of such equilibrium, our taxation per head under the Dominion would be the same as theirs. In the meantime, although our taxation may be more per head here than in the Eastern Provinces, we would expect more per head from the Dominion. It necessarily follows that from the paucity of our inhabitants in comparison with any province of the Dominion and from our new and very different circumstances, that the special terms of union must be different. But though different, and though assuming as a consequence of that difference that the minimum or minimum deficit of the Dominion would be \$214,000 per annum, it is not reasonable to suppose that Canada would incur such a responsibility, unless with some national object in view, or unless with the prospect of changing the deficit to a profit; at the very least, an equation between expenditure and revenue. The question therefore may be asked, what length of time is necessary to produce an equation between the expenditure and revenue? As the answer is mainly and essentially dependent on the increase of our population, let us first inquire, what number of population would be required? That is simply a question of proportion. If 20,000 people yield a revenue of \$276,401, yielding annually a deficit for expenditure over revenue of \$214,401, what number of population will be required to produce a revenue equal to the expenditure, that is \$490,401. The answer to this proposition is a population of 35,000. Assuming we have 20,000 taxpayers at present, we would require 15,000 more to enable the Dominion to balance her expenditure for the country by the revenue derived in and from it. With an overland road completed, with regular steam communication with San Francisco, with free grants of land to settlers, with practical men in the Government, not dilettante executive, three thousand immigrants might be added every year to our permanent population. Five years after the completion of the overland road, 15,000 would be added at that rate to our population, and in five years the revenue of the Dominion would equal the expenditure. The slow rate of increase that I have here suggested is a minimum rate. Were the Colony a private estate, an enterprising landlord would add 5000 every year to the country for the next ten years, and at the end of that period the country would be prepared to absorb double that number of immigrants every year. If, therefore, only 15,000 more permanent settlers are required to enable Canada to balance her expenditure for this country by the revenue derived from it, and if only five years of time after the completion of an overland road are necessary to add that 15,000 immigrants to the Colony, I would ask, whether there is anything visionary or unattainable in the scheme of Confederation? Canada would by the addition of 15,000 to our population gain \$214,000 per annum. We would increase our per capita subsidy \$18,750 per annum. Fifteen thousand more pioneers would add five thousand more to the population of our chief commercial city, and distribute ten thousand more throughout the Colony engaged in every branch of our local industry. A. D. COOMBS.

Wednesday, Feb 19  
County Court.  
[Before His Worship the Squire Magistrate, Mr. Pemberton.]  
Pierce vs. Jones.—An action to recover \$44 for services of Mrs. Pierce in nursing Mrs. Jones. Judgment for plaintiff.  
Assignees of Wilson & Murray vs. W. Saider. This was an action for goods sold and delivered. Judgment for plaintiff with costs for \$52.49.  
Schultz vs. Saider, for goods sold and delivered. Judgment for plaintiff, \$67, and costs.  
Rabson vs. Master-at-Arms of H.M.S. Zealous. This was an action for goods alleged to have been supplied to the Mess by the plaintiff; but with his usual luck in such cases, he failed to satisfy the Court that his claim was more real than imaginary. Verdict for defendant with costs.  
The docket presented a list of 36 cases in the morning, several of which were struck off. A number of suits still remain to be heard on Tuesday next, to which time the Court adjourned.  
Josephs' Heard From.  
Victoria, 19th Feb'y, 1868.  
EDITOR COLONIST.—In reference to your interesting inquiries of yesterday's date as to where Josephs' I beg most respectfully to reply, "Attending to his duties within the City limits." I beg to add that I have not seen him since he left the city limits. Without any cold in his head, at present, he is very obedient servant, and I hope to see him very soon.  
[Mr. Josephs' emphatically states he is attending to his duties within the city limits. The body of the dead horse referred to by us lies in the gutter beyond the line of Mr. J's duties, but the stench is sensibly felt within the city limits. It is therefore clear that if Josephs' has no power to remove the corpse, his duty demands him to suppress the smell. Having our correspondent's assurance that he is not troubled with a stoppage of his organs, we do not hope his duties will prevent him from immediately attending to the nuisance.]  
ARRIVAL OF THE DEL NORTE.—The steamer ship Del Norte, Capt Winsor, arrived at 8 1/2 o'clock yesterday morning, after a very quick and pleasant trip from San Francisco. On her way up the coast, the steamer touched at Humboldt Bay, Cal., and land freight and passengers. The Del Norte brings 60 passengers, among whom are several old residents, and a number of gentlemen who have come but to join Her Majesty's fleet at Esquimaux. Majors Davis and Graves, U.S.A., with a small detachment of U.S. troops for San Juan Island, were also among the passengers. The Del Norte, after discharging freight, will sail hence for San Juan Island to-day. Upon returning to Victoria she will sail on Friday or Saturday for San Francisco.

Confederation—No. 7. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—In one of my former letters, I promised to show how Canada could be repaid for any deficit she might incur in the outstar with respect to this country. I purpose, therefore, to advert to that subject in this letter. It is the fixed policy of the Imperial Government to unite all British America under the Dominion. The acquisition of the Hudson Bay Company's territories shows the determination of Canada to carry out that policy; and after extending the boundaries of the Dominion to the Rocky Mountains, and incurring by that act in all probability of interest and sinking fund for the purchase of the Northwest Territory and Rupert's Land from the Hudson Bay Company, and the cost of constructing a road from Lake Superior to Fort Gary, an annual outlay for some years of \$22,000, independent of the cost of the Civil Government of Assiniboine, &c., it is not a supposable case that Canada would stop, without extension, where she would have British Columbia for nothing, but merely undertaking the responsibility of the Civil Government. If British Columbia were a foreign country, if it were under a foreign Crown, and if Canada wished to purchase it, she would have to compete against the United States; and that Government would gladly give fifteen or twenty millions of dollars for it. It is not to be supposed that she would have to provide for the Civil Government in case of a purchase, all that she would have would be the land, the revenue of which does not exceed at present \$7,500 per annum. Assuming that the Dominion and local Governments could not be carried on with our present population under an annual deficit of \$214,000, Canada, in case of purchasing the country from a foreign power, would incur a responsibility of \$264,000 per annum. It is, therefore, very perceptible how much more favorable the terms proposed are, with a deficit of \$214,000, than by purchasing the country. If we regard that deficit either as the minimum or the maximum amount, to be met by Canada for some years after our admission, it is very manifest that with the vast resources of this colony already known and open up, with its gold and coal mines, forests and fisheries with its millions of acres of prairie land ready for grazing and cultivation with its present imports and exports, population, all that is required is wise legislation and immigration to reduce the amount of the deficit. In fact, substitute a profit for a deficit on the annual balance sheet. If we compare our imports and exports with those of the Eastern Provinces, we stand at the head of all the wealth-producing and wealth-consuming colonies of British North America. The exports of Canada in 1866 were \$14 per head; New Brunswick \$7 per head; Nova Scotia \$7 per head; British Columbia in 1867 (assuming the population to be 10,000 whites and the total Indian population equal to 10,000 whites, which is above the mark) \$125 per head. The imports of Canada in 1866 were \$17 per head; New Brunswick \$33 per head; Nova Scotia \$44 per head; and British Columbia in 1867 \$65 per head. Manufactures and agriculture may be more advanced in the Eastern Provinces than they are here, and consequently home production ought to be taken into account with a view to determining the

exact amount consumed or produced per head in the Eastern Provinces, and help will be found to ascertain it is manifest that in proportion as we exceeded the other provinces in consumption of imports per head, so we would pay a higher rate of taxation to the Dominion than them, unless it were counterbalanced by proportionately large subsidies. When however, our agriculture and manufactures shall have reached a similar advanced condition to that of Eastern Provinces, we may assume that as a consequence of such equilibrium, our taxation per head under the Dominion would be the same as theirs. In the meantime, although our taxation may be more per head here than in the Eastern Provinces, we would expect more per head from the Dominion. It necessarily follows that from the paucity of our inhabitants in comparison with any province of the Dominion and from our new and very different circumstances, that the special terms of union must be different. But though different, and though assuming as a consequence of that difference that the minimum or minimum deficit of the Dominion would be \$214,000 per annum, it is not reasonable to suppose that Canada would incur such a responsibility, unless with some national object in view, or unless with the prospect of changing the deficit to a profit; at the very least, an equation between expenditure and revenue. The question therefore may be asked, what length of time is necessary to produce an equation between the expenditure and revenue? As the answer is mainly and essentially dependent on the increase of our population, let us first inquire, what number of population would be required? That is simply a question of proportion. If 20,000 people yield a revenue of \$276,401, yielding annually a deficit for expenditure over revenue of \$214,401, what number of population will be required to produce a revenue equal to the expenditure, that is \$490,401. The answer to this proposition is a population of 35,000. Assuming we have 20,000 taxpayers at present, we would require 15,000 more to enable the Dominion to balance her expenditure for the country by the revenue derived in and from it. With an overland road completed, with regular steam communication with San Francisco, with free grants of land to settlers, with practical men in the Government, not dilettante executive, three thousand immigrants might be added every year to our permanent population. Five years after the completion of the overland road, 15,000 would be added at that rate to our population, and in five years the revenue of the Dominion would equal the expenditure. The slow rate of increase that I have here suggested is a minimum rate. Were the Colony a private estate, an enterprising landlord would add 5000 every year to the country for the next ten years, and at the end of that period the country would be prepared to absorb double that number of immigrants every year. If, therefore, only 15,000 more permanent settlers are required to enable Canada to balance her expenditure for this country by the revenue derived from it, and if only five years of time after the completion of an overland road are necessary to add that 15,000 immigrants to the Colony, I would ask, whether there is anything visionary or unattainable in the scheme of Confederation? Canada would by the addition of 15,000 to our population gain \$214,000 per annum. We would increase our per capita subsidy \$18,750 per annum. Fifteen thousand more pioneers would add five thousand more to the population of our chief commercial city, and distribute ten thousand more throughout the Colony engaged in every branch of our local industry. A. D. COOMBS.

Are you Sick? What is your ailment? Is your stomach weak and unable to digest? Are your bowels constipated and producing piles? Is your liver deranged, hardened and torpid, causing pain in the side, right breast and under the shoulder-blade? Do not despair, there is hope and health for you in Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills and Bristol's Sarsaparilla. Used together they will relieve every trace of sickness, and enable you to enjoy all the comforts and pleasures of life.

Dinnerford's Fluid Magnesia. Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructa, Flatulencies, and Stomach Aversions. Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers.

By Electric Telegraph. SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST. Europe. London, Feb. 14.—Lord... for the members addition... Alabama claims. They had published. It being decided that the India steamers will not touch some other place, probably... dthen as a station for the... The Fenian Lenoan, co... and felony, has been se... years imprisonment at hard... LONDON, Feb. 15.—Earl... very ill, but the rumor wh... this morning that he had... night previous, is unfoun... one of the members of... Queen's Bench, has also... Both, however, are recover... PARIS, Feb. 16.—Semi-c... this city deny that there... diate change in the Min... contradict the reports the... contemplates important a... constitution of the empire. LONDON, Feb. 17.—It is... that Lord Stanley will so... as the head of the British... Advice from Abyssinia... dore was in camp near Mag... dore was in a bad strait in a milit... An engagement between th... imminent. Very few d... chiefs now acknowledge a... dore. Cassio Tigra dire... courts the favor of Gene... latter distrusts Cassio's m... gently seeks to arrange a... with him so as to hold h... at Goals. The advance of... two days march of Antio, d... dalia, where probably a... The Egyptians, with the... doring many Turks, are... dalia. The British officers... suffered considerably from... New York, Feb. 16.—fo... foreign advices have be... Paris Constitutionelle publ... Bucharest relating that... armed individuals, each... bled at different points... principalities. They appea... of foreign leaders, and are... Belgravia near the Tur... renew the scenes of brig... last year in Romania. Th... bean warned of their inte... piring to disarm the band... The Austrian red bo... before the Legation Re... Affairs. It says Austria... since the treaty of Prague... friendly sentiments to... Italy as towards other po... Austrian loss of position i... imply the destruction of... ward her Federal allies... would not act with Pruss... boung difficulty. In the... culty, on the other hand... tempt to profit by a war... Prussia. The Imperial... care to prevent the Em... French statesmen from ex... eration of Austria in a co... Impartial and neutral as... attitude must have grea... wards the preservation of... BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The... is serious; he is unable to... FROBERG, Feb. 17.—Co... resolved to pay part of the... Eastern S... The World says Gr... duplicity, and that he h... mainly course. The S... wherein the President a... retirees sought to ensua... tually destroyed. The... President merely play... Commercial thinks, bo... and Grant acted hope... the conflict as one of... sequences of Radicalism... CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—... occurred between Hal... consequences of the form... of the New Orleans C...

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

London, Feb. 14.—Lord Stanley laid before the members additional papers on the Alabama claims. They have already been published.

It being decided that the British and West India steamers will not touch at St Thomas, some other place, probably Jamaica, will be chosen as a station for the steamers.

The Fenian Lennox, convicted of treason and felony, has been sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment at hard labor.

London, Feb. 15.—Earl Derby has been very ill, but the rumor which was prevalent this morning that he had died during the night previous, is unfounded. Sir G Shea; one of the members of the Court of the Queen's Bench, has also been very ill. Both, however, are recovering.

Paris, Feb. 16.—Semi-official journals of this city deny that there will be an immediate change in the Ministry. They also contradict the reports that the Government contemplates important alterations in the constitution of the empire.

London, Feb. 17.—It is generally believed that Lord Stanley will soon succeed Derby as the head of the British Ministry.

Advices from Abyssinia state that Theodore was in camp near Magdalla, and said to be in a bad strait in a military point of view.

An engagement between the two armies was imminent. Very few disaffected native chiefs now acknowledge any fealty to Theodore. Cassio Tigra directly and openly courts the favor of General Napier. The latter distrusts Cassio's motives and consequently seeks to arrange a binding alliance with him so as to hold him answerable for future acts. 3500 British troops have landed at Gonia. The advance of the army is within two days march of Antilo, half way to Magdalla, where probably a battle will occur. The Egyptians, with the contingent, embracing many Turks, are very near Magdalla. The British officers and troops have suffered considerably from heat.

New York, Feb. 16.—The following foreign advices have been received. The Paris Constitutionnelle publishes a letter from Bucharest relating that three bands of armed individuals, each 450 strong, assembled at different points of the Danubian principalities. They appear under command of foreign leaders, and are preparing to enter Belgravia near the Turkish villages and renew the scenes of brigandage witnessed last year in Romania. The Government has been warned of their intentions and is preparing to disarm the bands.

The Austrian red book has been laid before the Legation Referring to German Affairs. It says Austria has entertained since the treaty of Prague the same peaceful and friendly sentiments towards Prussia and Italy as towards other powers. Though the Austrian loss of position in Germany did not imply the destruction of her sympathies towards her Federal allies, nevertheless she would not act with Prussia in the Luxembourg difficulty. In the Luxembourg difficulty, on the other hand, she would not attempt to profit by a war between France and Prussia. The Imperial Government took care to prevent the Emperor Napoleon and French statesmen from exposing the co-operation of Austria in a conflict with Prussia. Impartial and neutral as she was, Austria's attitude must have greatly contributed towards the preservation of the peace.

Berlin, Feb. 17.—The illness of Bismarck is serious; he is unable to leave his bed.

Florence, Feb. 17.—Council has at length resolved to pay part of the Papal debt.

Eastern States.

The World says Grant is convicted of duplicity, and that he has pursued an unmanly course. The Sun says the net wherein the President and four of his Secretaries sought to ensnare Grant has been totally destroyed. The Post says the President merely plays the scold. The Commercial thinks both the President and Grant acted honestly, and regards the conflict as one of the miserable consequences of Radicalism.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—Some difficulty has occurred between Hancock and Grant in consequence of the former's reorganization of the New Orleans City Council. The

telegraph does not furnish the details. It is inferred from what is said that Grant has directed Hancock to revoke the order. The latter declined, and has laid the facts before the President. It is reported that Hancock has tendered his resignation.

Nashville, Feb. 15th.—The Conservative State Convention to-day endorsed the administration of Andrew Johnson and declared him as its choice for President.

New Orleans, Feb. 15.—The Democratic mass meeting adopted resolutions declaring President Johnson as the choice of the Southern democracy for President.

Washington, Feb. 16.—It is generally understood that the committee of ways and means will report a bill increasing the currency at least \$50,000,000.

Washington, Feb. 17.—It is reported on good authority that General Sherman has written to the President declining to accept either the brevet rank tendered or the command of a new department. In case the President refuses to relieve him he will tender his resignation.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Amendments to diplomatic appropriation bill, providing for missions to Greece and Rome were rejected.

New York, Feb. 12.—The press all comment on the Grant and Johnson correspondence. The Tribune says Grant has entirely overthrown the charge of infidelity, and that Johnson appears willing to wound, but is afraid to strike.

The Herald declares for Grant for President. The Times says Grant may have been hasty, and may have given the President to understand that he would aid in keeping Stanton out; but no doubt he prepared him for his final action.

California.

San Francisco, Feb. 17.—New York quotations at 11 o'clock: gold, 141 1/2; legal tenders, 71 @ 71 1/2.

Floor unchanged, restricted to the wants of the local market. Wheat \$2 70. Barley apparently firm at \$1 80 @ 1 90. Oats, \$1 85 @ 1 95.

South America.

New York, Feb. 17.—Cholera was raging terribly at Buenos Ayres. There being from 150 to 200 victims daily. The citizens were flying from the city.

At Villa Nueva ten out of twenty laborers on the railroad had died, almost all the laborers and people were flying in all directions.

Canada.

Toronto, Feb. 14.—The directors of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal had an interview with the Attorney General yesterday. English and American capitalists are ready to undertake the construction of the canal, if a grant can be obtained, with a capital of thirty-four millions.

The War in Abyssinia.

London, Feb. 14.—The latest news from Annesley Bay is that the auxiliaries of the Egyptian corps, would move forward with the English expedition. Reports from the interior say that Theodore was, with the British captives at Magdalla.

London, Feb. 15.—Evening.—Late advices do not confirm the Abyssinian intelligence sent last evening. A despatch to-day states that the movement of the Egyptian corps occurred. Much of the news from Abyssinia is to be received with caution.

Canada.

A correspondent of the Toronto Leader is delighted with the Madoc gold mines, of which he says: The mineral wealth of these mines is in the deep and undug quartz rocks, gray and white. Most beautiful stones lie in the cracks of it as white marble. In those samples gold glitters everywhere. I am inclined to think that these gold lands run away up into the county of Simcoe. The true extent of them is as yet unknown, but the man must be truly sceptical who will not believe there is plenty of gold stores about Eldorado. After examining hundreds of samples that are shown there and which may be taken by the hand from mines who are mining down in mines from twenty to thirty feet deep, it is impossible to doubt that vast mining wealth lies hid in this region.

Bromton, January 25.—A bandit outrage was perpetrated at a tavern near this place last night. A man recovering from an attack of delirium tremens was lying on the floor in front of the bar place, when some young men laid shavings around his body and buried him to death.

A young girl who attempted to cross the Thames river at London, Canada West, broke through the ice where the water was four feet deep, and was unable to extricate herself. She remained in this position, with head and shoulders out of water, calling for help, for 3 hours, and yet was allowed to perish, becoming chilled and dying.

Kingston, Jan. 20, 1868.

About half-past two o'clock on Sunday morning a fire broke out in the rectifying house connected with the Kingston brewery

and distillery. A quantity of the liquor took fire, and the burning fluid running through the underground drain set fire to the wharf, which, together with the large storehouses, were entirely destroyed. John Braden was to-day elected Mayor of Kingston for the third time.

Montreal, Jan. 20.—It is stated that the Privy Council met to-day to decide upon the question of an inter-colonial railway.

A great religious demonstration is to take place in the French cathedral here before the departure of the Canadian corps of Pontifical Zouaves, on the occasion of blessing their banners. All the Roman Catholic Bishops of Quebec and Ontario are expected to be present.

Quebec, January 20, 1868.—The river in front of the city is again frozen over, and all attempts to break it by the ferry steamers have proved unavailing.

A fire broke out in the Parliament buildings on Saturday last, but was extinguished without much damage.

Soap kitchens are to be established here and other means adopted for the relief of the city poor.

Discount on American invoices for the ensuing week was twenty-eight per cent.

Quebec, Jan. 20.—Last night a cab driver named Gibson and Bouffard, the parties had been racing and a dispute, arising regarding the merits of their horses. Both men are badly wounded and cannot recover.

Henry, a liquor dealer from Toronto, has absconded, after perpetrating frauds upon the Customs amounting to \$120,000. A portion of his cellar was set apart as a bonded warehouse, and it is supposed he drew liquor by means of a siphon pump, disposing of it to customers on the ground floor and subsequently substituting water for the liquor. There are nearly two hundred similar bonded warehouses in the city, and some reform in the system is loudly called for.

Prince Edward Island.

The St. John (N. B.) Globe 17th Jan says: Our sister colony Prince Edward Island, mourns the loss of one of her most talented men, the Hon. Edward Whelan, editor of the Examiner, and Queen's Printer. Mr. Whelan was a native of Mayo Ireland. He came to America when quite young, learned the trade of a printer in Mr. Howe's office, Halifax, and was a scarcely of age when he emigrated to Charlottetown.

Newfoundland.

HAVES GRACE, February 5.—One of the most terrific storms ever known in Newfoundland, was experienced within the last three days. It is reported that 30 persons perished from cold and in the snow.

China.

[Dated to the 5th December.] A great fire occurred at Hongkong on the night of the 27th November, which destroyed an immense amount of property in the district between the Queen's Road, and the Praya, from Cross roads to the Harbor. Master's office, Jervis street was altogether swept away, with a part of Bonham stand.

Eight hundred Chinese were killed, at Hangow on the 20th November, by an explosion of gunpowder.

A party of armed Chinese made an attack on the 1st December, on the British Consulate at Swatow, for the purpose of killing Mr. Cooper, the Interpreter. Cooper, with a revolver, succeeded in killing two of the assailants, and driving the rest away.

A treaty between the King of Italy and Emperor of China was finally ratified November 21st.

The war in the North, between the Imperial and Rebel forces, was being actively waged.

Mexico.

HAVANA, February 7.—Latest advices from Vera Cruz say the revolution in Toluca has been suppressed by General Alatorre. Colonel Maldon of the Mexican expedition is in possession of Sinal and Merida. A battle was fought on the 2d of Merida, and the revolutionists were utterly defeated. Villa Rana's leader, was killed, and most of his adherents have surrendered.

An insurrection has broken out at Tampico. As last reported the rebels held the city, and some Mexican gunboats were blockading the port.

South America.

Lim advices are received to January 22d. President Caceres, on his arrival at Callao, would proceed to the Capital, where he is to have a cordial reception.

Some minor fights had occurred, in the north, but tranquillity is restored, and the whole republic now recognizes Caceres's Government.

Valparaiso dates are to January 10th. Agents will leave in March for the United States, Great Britain, etc. to obtain emigration for the southern portion of Chile.

Salt works on a large scale are soon to be established near Valparaiso.

A destructive fire occurred in Valparaiso in the western part of the city, near to the bonded warehouses, on the afternoon of Christmas Day. Its origin is unknown, but it is supposed to have kept the work of an incendiary.

Abyssinia.

Sole, Egypt, Jan 13.—The native chief of Tigre, who had mustered a large force, the movements of which produced an alarm in the English camp at Senale, and caused a forward movement along the line of march, is now reported friendly.

Indeed, this powerful African warrior has tendered hospitality to the invaders, and offers to feed the English troops.

As a commencement in the commissariat line, and as evidence of his good faith he has already sent two thousand head of cattle for the use of the army, so that it is inferred, with good reason here, that his Majesty's forces are beginning to feel comfortable and to march better spirits.

More important still, I have to announce that fresh water has been found in plenty around the landing place at Annesley Bay.

New South Wales.

Parliament is still sitting. The Native Ministry retain office, but a vote of censure hangs over their heads to the effect that the treasurer's ways and means are inefficient.

A new municipalities bill has just been passed by the Lower House. A bill imposing additional stamp duties has also been proposed, but its provisions are so prejudicial to commercial men that a considerable modification of the defeat of the measure is inevitable.

Green and Hickey have again been matched for the championship. They are to row on January 4th for £200.

HMS Briak has returned from Feejee without having punished the murderers of the Rev. Mr. Baker and party. Her commander reports that the native chiefs had taken action in the matter and he left it in their hands.

His Excellency the Governor and party are at present visiting the southern districts. He will leave for England by the December overland mail and should Earl Belmore not have arrived by that time, Sir Trevor Chute, Commander of the Forces in Australia, will assume the viceregal duties.

The Roman Catholic clergy have decided on giving up the public stipends paid to their school teachers so long as their educational course was free from any religious element.

Great preparations are being made for the visit of Prince Alfred. 45 steamers have arranged to proceed to sea on his arrival off the coast and escort the Galeses into port.

Starvation in Algeria.

A letter from Paris dated January 5th says: The poorer classes are now undergoing tremendous sufferings, not only in France but Algeria. In that colony, according to the Archbishop of Algiers, the Arab population are dragging out an existence of misery—feeding like animals, on the foliage of trees; wandering almost naked (writes Monsiegnor) along the roads, awaiting, in the neighborhood of cities and villages, for the emptying of household refuse, to quarrel over the filthy remains. To these starvings, dying nothing that can be devoured is repulsive. So desperate is their condition (I translate the Archbishop's words) they actually dig up the carcases of animals that have died of disease. A heap of ten or twelve bodies of Arabs lying by the road side is no uncommon spectacle. When these poor men feel the approach of death—the slow and horrible death of famine—they do not complain; they stretch themselves by some roadside, cover themselves as well as they can with the wretched rags they may possess and covering their faces, await the last hour, murmuring the name of Allah. It is thus they die of cholera last summer; it is thus they now die of hunger, literally mown down by this plague. Calculations, which are not exaggerated, bring the number of the victims within the last six months to above one hundred thousand.

The British Army in Abyssinia.

An English officer writes: Senale cuts so respectable a figure on the map of Abyssinia and has been so much written about and talked about as one of our principal posts that I expected to find it a town, or at least a large village. I was considerably astonished; therefore, at being told, as we entered an open and rather barren looking valley, seemingly uninhabited, about two miles from the top of the Koomayee Pass, that this was Senale, and I was just coming to the conclusion that the Senafians burrowed in warrens like rabbits, when I caught sight of two or three small clusters of wretched hovels strewed away under the shelter of the mountain side. They are built with clay stuck with rough stones, and only about seven feet in height, with flat roofs, which must lead a hard life in the rainy season, but are of considerable length and breadth, having to hold all the proprietor's cattle and sheep, as well as the more immediate members of his family. No 'invidious distinctions, however, are to be made between his quadrupeds and his blood relations. The former, in consideration of their number and size, have by far the largest share of the apartment assigned to their use, while a small space, marked off with stakes and twisted grass, is reserved as the parlor, bedroom, diningroom and kitchen of the latter.

The house has naturally but one story and all the inmates seem to live amicably together on a perfect footing of equality and dirt. Those half human habitations belong to a tribe of our trusty allies, the Shobos; though I conclude the tribe has a mixture of Abyssinian blood in it, as many of its members are Christians—the Christianity consisting chiefly in a bit of blue riband round the neck worn to show that they are not Mussulmans. The genuine out and out Abyssinians live a few miles further from this, but I am told that many of their villages are very much in the Shobo style. I have not yet had time to explore any of them nor have I yet seen any of the people in our camp, though I hear they are slowly beginning to make their way into it. Two or three Tigre chiefs from a neighboring district came yesterday to pay their respects to Colonel Merewether, and presented him with a jar of hydromel and a cow, which last, however, took the first opportunity to run away, giving rise to an uncharitable suspicion on the part of the British that the animal was kept for purposes of presentation and trained into a patriotic preference of the interests of her fellow countrymen. The chiefs were full of polite and friendly offers of assistance, and a fair supply of forage for the baggage animals—a most welcome offering—has been sent into the camp. As the word 'chief' has an imposing sound, which may mislead people at home into the notion that all Tigre is mustering its spears and bucklers in our aid, I ought perhaps to explain that chiefs here seem as comical as colonels in America, and that these polite and friendly warriors were perhaps only the head men of some small group of mud cabins at those of Senale, with no profounder political motive than the national instinct to get something out of a stranger. However, the little men serve to show which way the big men are inclined, and some of the chiefs, such as Kassa and those I named in yesterday's letter, are really powers in the land.

Senale, though rather disappointing to those who came expecting to see an Abyssinian town, is satisfactory enough from a strategic point of view. There is enough good camping ground for a large army, and plenty of water. Our camp is pitched in an open, irregular valley, enclosed at intervals with masses of mountains and rocks which would look lofty anywhere else, but are mere excrescences on the table land of Abyssinia. At either end the valley winds round and wells into a plain, equally convenient for a camp and well adapted for the manœuvres of war. The more table land, spacious, but frequently interrupted by low ranges of hills, stretches away out to the east, but on the south-west the plateau abruptly breaks, and looking down from it, one sees as far as the eye can reach northward but one wild series of mountain peaks, rising and falling in every variety of angles and elevation, until at last the horizon is bounded by a giant range which towers high above all the rest. Among them are several of those extraordinary peaks said to be peculiar features of this country—a square mass of rock, flat as the top, but with sides bare and steep as the walls of a fortress and having seemingly as little natural relation to a fortress as the green mountain top on which they stand.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.

Holloway's Ointment.

This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving a curing of sores, wounds, bed-legs, ulcers and eruptions of the skin, when rubbed on the surface it penetrates and purifies each tissue on its passage, and exerts the most wholesome influence over the vital functions of the system, and thereby promotes a sound and permanent cure.

Gout and Rheumatism.

To suffer from these painful and excruciating Gout this Ointment will prove invaluable. After friction with warm water the soothing action of the Ointment is most remarkable; it seems as if it were the flameless, safe pain, reduces the swelling, restores natural circulation, and relieves the disease. For the cure of Gout and Rheumatism, Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible.

Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Whooping Cough.

This class of diseases may be cured by rubbing the Ointment, three times a day, upon the throat, chest and back of the patient. It will soon penetrate and give immediate relief. In all stages of Influenza, Croup and Bronchitis, this treatment may be followed with the most satisfactory results. Indeed, it has never been known to fail.

All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula, and Eruptions of the Skin.

This Ointment is a certain cure for Ringworm, Scrofula or King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject. They cannot be treated with a safer or more speedy remedy. Holloway's Ointment, assisted by his celebrated Pills, which act powerfully on the constitution and purify the blood, that these disorders are completely cured, and the system, and a lasting cure obtained.

Dropsical Swellings.

Swells of the legs, arms and neck, which frequently creep upon us by insidious means or trifling causes, of which little or no notice is taken until they begin to swell. The cause of the swelling is looked for in the liver and stomach, therefore set to work earnestly by taking Holloway's famous Pills according to the printed instructions and rubbing the Ointment very effectively over the pit of the stomach, and right side where those organs lie. Most dropsical swellings will readily yield to the combined influence of the Ointment and Pills.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, and less delicate concerning them from the knowledge of the most intimate friends. The Ointment and Pills are the most certain remedies when they may be used. Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and should be used as a powerful means of relieving the most distressing ailments of the rectum.

Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone, and Gravel.

Are immediately relieved and ultimately cured if the Ointment be well rubbed twice a day, into the small of the back, over the regions of the kidneys to which it is principally directed, and in almost every case of Gravel and Stone, but perseverance will be necessary to effect a complete cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

- Consumption, Coughs, and Sore Throats, Scrofula, King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin diseases, Dropsical Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and all Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula, and Eruptions of the Skin, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs, and Whooping Cough, Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone, and Gravel, Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

Three Prize Medals. Paris, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

FURTERS TO THE QUEEN, BOSH SQUARE, LONDON

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE

INSURANCE AGENCY

Wharf Street, Victoria, N. C., 1867.

consumed or produced per year. Provisions and pay, as we exceeded the other consumption of imports per year pay a higher rate of taxation than them, unless it is done by proportionately when however our duties shall have reached a condition to that of East, we may assume that each equilibrium, our taxer the Dominion would be with. In the meantime, it may be more per head Eastern Provinces, we would head from the Dominion. It is that from the paucity of a comparison with any other nation and from our new and circumstances, that the special must be different. But and though assuming, as a difference that the minimum deficit of the Dominion 00 per annum, it is not possible that Canada would inability, unless with some view, or unless with the the deficit to a profitable to an equation between revenue. The question asked, what length of time reduce an equation between and revenue? As the and essentially depends on our population, the first of population would be simply a question of 00 people yield a revenue of annually a deficit for revenue of \$214,401, that will be required to equal to the expenditure. The answer to this question is 35,000. Assuming taxpayers at present 100,000 more to enable the the revenue derived in and overland road completed, a communication with San 80 grants of land to settlers, in the Government, not a three thousand multiplied every year to our per. Five years after the overland road, 15,000 would rise to our population, and revenue of the Dominion expenditure. The slow rate have been suggested is a Were the Colony, private rising landlord would add the country for the next end of that period the prepared to absorb double migrants every year. If 100,000 more permanent to enable Canada to better for this country by the in it, and if only five per cent of the population of our city, and distribute throughout the Colony each of our local industry.

UNEMPLOYED AND PILLS—Unemployed.

Rippon, Addresser of July 1st, 1867. Write: a great sufferer for several After trying many different remedies together to no purpose, I amended your medicine, we feel most thankful for the perfect cure they have effected to take a walk of five or six miles. You may publish this if it may be the means of curing to use your admirable proved a blessing indeed to us, and is indispensable.

WASHABLE!

as it is, of the ordinary way in a few moments, and is delicious, perfume of the LAMMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the handkerchief, only, by to curiously absorbent, a worthless counterfeits, of this buyers should always seek for prepared by the sole proprietor, Kemp, New York, and sent to you on the 50c.

you sick?

Is your stomach weak? Are your bowels costive? Is your liver deranged, causing pain in the side, der the shoulder-blade? Do you hope and health for you in Pills and Bristol's. Sufferer they will relieve you of, and enable you to enjoy pleasures of life.

Fluid Magnesia

remedy for the stomach, Headache, indigestion, Sour Eructa, Bilious Affections, and all the ailments of the stomach and bowels.

DUIT

and other complaints of the stomach and bowels, and the sickness of Magnesia is indispensable.

DINNER'S MAG-

is a most valuable remedy for the stomach and bowels, and the sickness of Magnesia is indispensable.

