

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.

Table with columns for Year ending June 30, 1866 and Year ending June 30, 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.

Table with columns for 1866 and 1867. Rows include To Great Britain, To British West Indies, To United States, To France, To Germany, and 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.

Subjoined is a comparative statement of the value of imports, omitting coin and bullion, classified according to countries, for 1865-66 and 1866-67:

Table with columns for 1865-66 and 1866-67. Rows include From Great Britain, From British North America, From the United States, From France, From Germany, and From other foreign countries.

It will thus be seen that Canada took from Great Britain over five millions of dollars worth more in 1867 than in 1866, while from the United States she took less in 1867 by \$1,130,000.

Thursday, Feb 20.

FRANCIS 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.

Her Britannic Majesty's transport vessel, 6 guns, Capt. S. H. Henderson, from Port-au-Prince, touching at Bermuda and Jamaica, arrived at Aspinwall on the 6th instant.

The frigate Zealons will go outside for gun and sail practice on Monday, returning on the Wednesday following.

Horns Training.—From want of time on Monday, we had not the opportunity of speaking of Mr. Bartholomew's success in the manner it merits.

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.

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.

ROYAL (FIRE AND LIFE) INSURANCE CO. The handsomely executed abstract of this company for 1868 has been laid on our table by Messrs Sprout & Co., agents for this 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.

Municipal Council. Council met on Tuesday evening at seven o'clock, His Worship the Mayor in the Chair.

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.

A 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.

THE CONCERT.—A crowded house greeted the performers last evening at the Theatre. The entertainment was the best of the kind yet given here.

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 sent 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 diners of a certain number of men from the ship.

TRAM DEL NORTE sailed for Port Townsend and San Juan Island yesterday. She will return to-day and sail on Friday for San Francisco.

THE FIDELITY arrived at Portland on Tuesday. The H. M. S. PLYMOUTH has been commissioned for the Pacific.

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

DEATH OF MR. FERGUSON-BLAIR.—Mr. A. J. Ferguson-Blair, died on Monday at A. W. Blair was the eldest son of the Hon. Adam Ferguson, of Woodhill, and took the name of Blair in 1862, on falling heir to the estate of Balthayock, in Scotland.

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.

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 Escot 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 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.

THE EXCITEMENT.—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 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.

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.

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.

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.

A very remarkable sort of an elopement has just occurred from Albiontown, 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.

In our telegraphic we published one of those senseless reasons, entitled, 'It appears the California Legislature has concurred in the resolution of opposing the donation of the Columbia with Canada, an opinion that the Mr. Mizner is known to believe as belonging to the same element which America into such other nations. They not likely to create'.

English and American about to undertake the ship canal from Georgian Bay, chief Canadian port. The length of the canal 80 and 95 miles. It will be known as the mountains of Canada, with Province of Ontario, about midway between 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, 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 effect will pass from Lake Huron, thus avoiding sailing, in addition, several miles of sailing. It feels 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 productions of the poured, 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 pleasure with the northwest territory, which the great over shortly to extend to the mence. Let any person of the country and he perceive the important 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 commencing through which construct the canal was years ago; but owing to inability between Upper it could not be carried on has since healed between the Provinces, many others of public pushed forward to completion.

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Tuesday, February 25, 1868.

English and American capitalists are about to undertake the construction of a ship canal from Georgian Bay at the head of Lake Huron to Toronto, the chief Canadian port on Lake Ontario. The length of the canal will be between 80 and 95 miles. It will bisect what is known as the mountain system or backbone of Canada, which traverses the Province of Ontario from east to west, about midway between the Georgian Bay and Toronto. By means of this canal vessels may load at Chicago, and sailing through Lake Michigan, cross the head of Lake Huron to Georgian Bay, whence they will float through the canal to Toronto, thence through Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence river to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of 2385 miles. At the present time vessels of small burden only are sent to sea from Chicago and Canadian ports west of Lake Ontario, and the route by which they sail is long, tedious, and tortuous, and lies across the shallowest and most dangerous of the lakes (Erie), and through Welland Canal to Ontario. By the Toronto and Georgian Canal the largest class of ships afloat will pass from Lake Ontario to Lake Huron, thus avoiding "Lake Erie" and saving, in addition, between 300 and 400 miles of sailing. The beneficial effects that the opening of this new route will exert upon the commerce of Canada and the great Western States can scarcely be estimated. Chicago is popularly called the "Granary of the West." It is into the lap of that favored city that the productions of the Great West are poured, and it is therefore of the highest importance that a ready outlet for her agricultural wealth should be secured at least six months in the year; while it is also of equal importance to Canada that the mineral and agricultural wealth that abound along the shores of Lakes Huron and Superior and in the teeming valleys of the Saskatchewan and Red River, should have expeditious and certain transit through British waters to the sea. Nor is this all. The opening of the Georgian Canal will place Toronto in communication with the chain of lakes in the northwest territory, (which has just been annexed to the Dominion) at the head of which the great overland wagon road, shortly to extend to the Pacific will commence. Let any person examine a map of the country and he will immediately perceive the important influence the completion of this enterprise will exert upon the future of this Colony. No great public work can be inaugurated east of the mountains without British Columbia directly or indirectly deriving some advantage from it. We look, therefore, upon the construction of the Georgian Ship Canal as another stride westward of the Confederacy—as another link in the chain that is destined ere long to unite under one Government the whole of British North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The estimated cost of the work is \$84,000,000, and the projectors only await a grant from the Canadian Government to commence operations. The country through which it is proposed to construct the canal was surveyed several years ago, but owing to want of unanimity between Upper and Lower Canada it could not be carried out. Confederation has since healed the differences between the Provinces, and this work, with many others of public utility, will soon be pushed forward to completion.

Mr. W. H. Russell has accepted the most responsible and influential position connected with the London Times, and is to proceed to Paris as its own correspondent. In his new character Dr. Russell will be able to influence the foreign influence of the Empire to some extent for the British press takes its tone on many questions from the admirable selected extracts as well as the thoughtful remarks on continental affairs which have, as a general rule, characterized the Paris letters of the Thunderer. The Times proprietors conduct their Paris office on a scale of great magnificence. The salary is \$20,000 a year in gold, besides splendidly furnished house, carriages, wigs, servants and secretaries. To its saloons the most celebrated statesmen and wits of France and Europe assemble and are entertained, and the correspondents of the leading original sources the correct news of the day. Dr. O'Meara, an Irishman of culture and literary attainments, has for a number of years filled this position, and is now succeeded by Dr. Russell, another Irishman; thus again illustrating the fact that some of the leading positions of the London press are occupied by persons of this country.

SEARCH AS FAR AS NORTH SAANICH AND THROUGH THE WOODS IN THIS VICINITY HAS FAILED TO BRING TO LIGHT WM. BLACK. There is no room for hope that he is still in the land of the living. SEARCH AS FAR AS NORTH SAANICH AND THROUGH THE WOODS IN THIS VICINITY HAS FAILED TO BRING TO LIGHT WM. BLACK. There is no room for hope that he is still in the land of the living.

Mr. Ring, instructed by Mr. Peakes, appeared on behalf of the U. S. Consul. The arguments in this matter were resumed before His Lordship, the Chief Justice. Mr. Walkem read a three-foiled affidavit which had been filed since last hearing and argued that the evidence which had been adduced on the part of the Crown and Official Administrator fully made out the fact that deceased had fixed his domicile in this Colony, but if any further evidence were necessary he would refer to the affidavit of Mr. Francis, the U. S. Consul, who on the 6th day of December last deposed that he believed deceased had no intention of quitting this Colony. Mr. Wood stated that he had nothing further to add to the arguments already advanced by him on behalf of his client.

Mr. Ring made a few remarks after which the Chief Justice proceeded to give judgment. After commenting at some length upon the matter as it stood before the Court, His Lordship stated that it had been clearly shown that deceased had acquired a domicile in this colony. He had come here, evidently with the intention of passing what remained of his life in this place; had invested his funds in the purchase of real estate, independently of the sums lent out on mortgage; had evidently the intention of making substantial and permanent improvements on his real estate; and as he was 59 years of age when he came here in 1852, he was not like a young man who might come to-day and leave again shortly. These circumstances, coupled with the fact of his decease in this colony, left no doubt as to the intention to acquire a domicile here on the part of the deceased. The office of Consul was one created for commercial purposes, and had no ministerial duties or privileges attached to it. The Letters of Administration must therefore remain in the name of the Official Administrator at present, and the application of the U. S. Consul was therefore refused.

feelings or much respect for our neighbors among us. It is not only wrong, but impertinent. Suppose we were to say the Central Pacific Railroad will be an advantage to California, and an injury to us, and our Council, therefore, should pass a resolution that the work must be suspended until we got our road done. What would the Americans say of such gross absurdity? This locality, as Mizner terms it, was in possession of our country some centuries before America had an inch of land on the Pacific, and will remain in our possession, we think, after they retire from it. If original possession gives a title, we could claim all the adjacent American Territories. We are only now beginning to understand the value and wealth of our possessions on the Pacific, and it would be well for the Americans to understand at once and forever that there is not, and never will be, as things look with them just now, enough of money in the Federal Treasury to buy the "locality" they slander and abuse, so much and yet so much correct.

Mr. Ring, instructed by Mr. Peakes, appeared on behalf of the U. S. Consul. The arguments in this matter were resumed before His Lordship, the Chief Justice. Mr. Walkem read a three-foiled affidavit which had been filed since last hearing and argued that the evidence which had been adduced on the part of the Crown and Official Administrator fully made out the fact that deceased had fixed his domicile in this Colony, but if any further evidence were necessary he would refer to the affidavit of Mr. Francis, the U. S. Consul, who on the 6th day of December last deposed that he believed deceased had no intention of quitting this Colony. Mr. Wood stated that he had nothing further to add to the arguments already advanced by him on behalf of his client.

Mr. Ring made a few remarks after which the Chief Justice proceeded to give judgment. After commenting at some length upon the matter as it stood before the Court, His Lordship stated that it had been clearly shown that deceased had acquired a domicile in this colony. He had come here, evidently with the intention of passing what remained of his life in this place; had invested his funds in the purchase of real estate, independently of the sums lent out on mortgage; had evidently the intention of making substantial and permanent improvements on his real estate; and as he was 59 years of age when he came here in 1852, he was not like a young man who might come to-day and leave again shortly. These circumstances, coupled with the fact of his decease in this colony, left no doubt as to the intention to acquire a domicile here on the part of the deceased. The office of Consul was one created for commercial purposes, and had no ministerial duties or privileges attached to it. The Letters of Administration must therefore remain in the name of the Official Administrator at present, and the application of the U. S. Consul was therefore refused.

Mr. Ring, instructed by Mr. Peakes, appeared on behalf of the U. S. Consul. The arguments in this matter were resumed before His Lordship, the Chief Justice. Mr. Walkem read a three-foiled affidavit which had been filed since last hearing and argued that the evidence which had been adduced on the part of the Crown and Official Administrator fully made out the fact that deceased had fixed his domicile in this Colony, but if any further evidence were necessary he would refer to the affidavit of Mr. Francis, the U. S. Consul, who on the 6th day of December last deposed that he believed deceased had no intention of quitting this Colony. Mr. Wood stated that he had nothing further to add to the arguments already advanced by him on behalf of his client.

Mr. Ring made a few remarks after which the Chief Justice proceeded to give judgment. After commenting at some length upon the matter as it stood before the Court, His Lordship stated that it had been clearly shown that deceased had acquired a domicile in this colony. He had come here, evidently with the intention of passing what remained of his life in this place; had invested his funds in the purchase of real estate, independently of the sums lent out on mortgage; had evidently the intention of making substantial and permanent improvements on his real estate; and as he was 59 years of age when he came here in 1852, he was not like a young man who might come to-day and leave again shortly. These circumstances, coupled with the fact of his decease in this colony, left no doubt as to the intention to acquire a domicile here on the part of the deceased. The office of Consul was one created for commercial purposes, and had no ministerial duties or privileges attached to it. The Letters of Administration must therefore remain in the name of the Official Administrator at present, and the application of the U. S. Consul was therefore refused.

THE KASKADIA ALLEGED RESAUR CASE.—The case of Captain Theodore J. Kaskadia charged with perjury in the matter of a complaint made in the Fourth District Court, on an application for an injunction to restrain Adolph Schmidberg from selling or disposing of the ship Oyarovich and cargo, which he had purchased at Sitka upon fraudulent pretences, was called in the Police Court yesterday. Judge Freelon appeared for prosecution, and ex-District Attorney Porter for the defence. The defence moved for a continuance, on the ground that the testimony of Prince Makoutoff, the Governor of Alaska, was requisite to enable the defendant to show that no perjury whatever had been committed. Schmidberg, in his complaint, alleged that the ship was purchased for cash, which was paid in the presence of Prince Makoutoff, while the defendant, in his affidavit, had sworn that he, Schmidberg, gave his notes or drafts on San Francisco payable thirty days after sight for the purchase money, which were yet unpaid; that Schmidberg had falsely represented himself as a Consul and a man of wealth, etc., while negotiating the purchase. Defendant expected to prove by Prince Makoutoff that his allegations were true and that no money was paid by Schmidberg, as stated, and had received a telegram from the Prince at Victoria, stating that he was on his way down from San Francisco, and would be here in two or three days. After some skirmishing between the counsel the case was continued till Monday next, at two P. M., as desired by the defendant.

Mr. Ring, instructed by Mr. Peakes, appeared on behalf of the U. S. Consul. The arguments in this matter were resumed before His Lordship, the Chief Justice. Mr. Walkem read a three-foiled affidavit which had been filed since last hearing and argued that the evidence which had been adduced on the part of the Crown and Official Administrator fully made out the fact that deceased had fixed his domicile in this Colony, but if any further evidence were necessary he would refer to the affidavit of Mr. Francis, the U. S. Consul, who on the 6th day of December last deposed that he believed deceased had no intention of quitting this Colony. Mr. Wood stated that he had nothing further to add to the arguments already advanced by him on behalf of his client.

Mr. Ring made a few remarks after which the Chief Justice proceeded to give judgment. After commenting at some length upon the matter as it stood before the Court, His Lordship stated that it had been clearly shown that deceased had acquired a domicile in this colony. He had come here, evidently with the intention of passing what remained of his life in this place; had invested his funds in the purchase of real estate, independently of the sums lent out on mortgage; had evidently the intention of making substantial and permanent improvements on his real estate; and as he was 59 years of age when he came here in 1852, he was not like a young man who might come to-day and leave again shortly. These circumstances, coupled with the fact of his decease in this colony, left no doubt as to the intention to acquire a domicile here on the part of the deceased. The office of Consul was one created for commercial purposes, and had no ministerial duties or privileges attached to it. The Letters of Administration must therefore remain in the name of the Official Administrator at present, and the application of the U. S. Consul was therefore refused.

Mr. Ring, instructed by Mr. Peakes, appeared on behalf of the U. S. Consul. The arguments in this matter were resumed before His Lordship, the Chief Justice. Mr. Walkem read a three-foiled affidavit which had been filed since last hearing and argued that the evidence which had been adduced on the part of the Crown and Official Administrator fully made out the fact that deceased had fixed his domicile in this Colony, but if any further evidence were necessary he would refer to the affidavit of Mr. Francis, the U. S. Consul, who on the 6th day of December last deposed that he believed deceased had no intention of quitting this Colony. Mr. Wood stated that he had nothing further to add to the arguments already advanced by him on behalf of his client.

Mr. Ring made a few remarks after which the Chief Justice proceeded to give judgment. After commenting at some length upon the matter as it stood before the Court, His Lordship stated that it had been clearly shown that deceased had acquired a domicile in this colony. He had come here, evidently with the intention of passing what remained of his life in this place; had invested his funds in the purchase of real estate, independently of the sums lent out on mortgage; had evidently the intention of making substantial and permanent improvements on his real estate; and as he was 59 years of age when he came here in 1852, he was not like a young man who might come to-day and leave again shortly. These circumstances, coupled with the fact of his decease in this colony, left no doubt as to the intention to acquire a domicile here on the part of the deceased. The office of Consul was one created for commercial purposes, and had no ministerial duties or privileges attached to it. The Letters of Administration must therefore remain in the name of the Official Administrator at present, and the application of the U. S. Consul was therefore refused.

REPLY FROM VICTORIA.—EDITOR COLONIST:—My third letter was in the hands of the printer when Mr. DeCosmos' first communication appeared, and would, if space had allowed, have been published at the same time. [This statement is quite correct.—Ed. Colonist.] This will account for the fact of there being no allusion in it to Mr. DeCosmos' observations, on the other hand, it is quite possible I should not have taken any notice of a communication employing such objectionable terms; and, indeed, I do not see that I am in any way called upon to answer any objections he may make. The difference between Mr. DeCosmos and myself upon a particular point seems to be this—that what he believes the British North American Act would give (in case of Confederation) a certain portion of the present revenues of the colony to the Provincial Legislature, I am inclined to think that it does not do so, but that the reservation would have to be a matter of special agreement, expressed among the other matters, in the address (of terms of union) agreed upon by the Legislature of British Columbia and the Parliament of Canada, to be presented to the Queen for ratification. Mr. DeCosmos states that he has proved my opinion to be erroneous. That, however, is his own idea, but he ought to be satisfied. Let the people judge for themselves as to the benefits or injuries likely to accrue therefrom. Mr. DeCosmos ought to be thankful for having had such a good opportunity offered of explaining himself to his views. It must, however, be remembered that I do not hang my objections to Confederation upon this question of the division of the revenues of the colony. It is probable, however, that the people will have time to think and determine whether they will ally themselves to a country so rich that a Stamp Tax actually yields at the rate of two and a half cents per head, and its greatest objection is the inconsequence of that price, because the Canadian paper suggests that British Columbia must wait a year or two, as it will take that time to remove various practical difficulties in the way of Confederation. I have not time at present to write more, but may shortly return to the subject of the overland road, &c., and in the meantime suggest that Mr. DeCosmos may be mistaken as to the personality of all his charges.

Mr. Ring, instructed by Mr. Peakes, appeared on behalf of the U. S. Consul. The arguments in this matter were resumed before His Lordship, the Chief Justice. Mr. Walkem read a three-foiled affidavit which had been filed since last hearing and argued that the evidence which had been adduced on the part of the Crown and Official Administrator fully made out the fact that deceased had fixed his domicile in this Colony, but if any further evidence were necessary he would refer to the affidavit of Mr. Francis, the U. S. Consul, who on the 6th day of December last deposed that he believed deceased had no intention of quitting this Colony. Mr. Wood stated that he had nothing further to add to the arguments already advanced by him on behalf of his client.

Mr. Ring made a few remarks after which the Chief Justice proceeded to give judgment. After commenting at some length upon the matter as it stood before the Court, His Lordship stated that it had been clearly shown that deceased had acquired a domicile in this colony. He had come here, evidently with the intention of passing what remained of his life in this place; had invested his funds in the purchase of real estate, independently of the sums lent out on mortgage; had evidently the intention of making substantial and permanent improvements on his real estate; and as he was 59 years of age when he came here in 1852, he was not like a young man who might come to-day and leave again shortly. These circumstances, coupled with the fact of his decease in this colony, left no doubt as to the intention to acquire a domicile here on the part of the deceased. The office of Consul was one created for commercial purposes, and had no ministerial duties or privileges attached to it. The Letters of Administration must therefore remain in the name of the Official Administrator at present, and the application of the U. S. Consul was therefore refused.

Mr. Ring, instructed by Mr. Peakes, appeared on behalf of the U. S. Consul. The arguments in this matter were resumed before His Lordship, the Chief Justice. Mr. Walkem read a three-foiled affidavit which had been filed since last hearing and argued that the evidence which had been adduced on the part of the Crown and Official Administrator fully made out the fact that deceased had fixed his domicile in this Colony, but if any further evidence were necessary he would refer to the affidavit of Mr. Francis, the U. S. Consul, who on the 6th day of December last deposed that he believed deceased had no intention of quitting this Colony. Mr. Wood stated that he had nothing further to add to the arguments already advanced by him on behalf of his client.

Mr. Ring made a few remarks after which the Chief Justice proceeded to give judgment. After commenting at some length upon the matter as it stood before the Court, His Lordship stated that it had been clearly shown that deceased had acquired a domicile in this colony. He had come here, evidently with the intention of passing what remained of his life in this place; had invested his funds in the purchase of real estate, independently of the sums lent out on mortgage; had evidently the intention of making substantial and permanent improvements on his real estate; and as he was 59 years of age when he came here in 1852, he was not like a young man who might come to-day and leave again shortly. These circumstances, coupled with the fact of his decease in this colony, left no doubt as to the intention to acquire a domicile here on the part of the deceased. The office of Consul was one created for commercial purposes, and had no ministerial duties or privileges attached to it. The Letters of Administration must therefore remain in the name of the Official Administrator at present, and the application of the U. S. Consul was therefore refused.

Our Canadian Letter.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS was opened on the 6th November last, at Ottawa, with much pomp and ceremony. Accompanied by a brilliant staff and attended by his body-guard, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada proceeded through the streets, which were lined with troops, regular and volunteer. The speech from the throne was congratulatory and touched lightly upon a few subjects which would be likely to engage the attention of the House. Shortly before Christmas the House adjourned until after the holidays. The session, or rather part of a session just held, has necessarily been provisional in its character. The most significant feature of it has been the adoption of an address to Her Majesty on the subject of the acquisition of the Northwest Territory. Many able and eloquent speeches were made on this question, amongst which we may mention that of Mr. Tupper and Mr. Howe against, and Mr. Tupper's speech was enthusiastically applauded. He pointed out the advantages which will be sure to accrue to the Dominion on the acquisition of this vast fertile region, which now grows under the systematic mismanagement of that enemy to progress, the Hudson Bay Company. Mr. Howe's chief point in opposition was that Canada is too large and thinly populated, to think of attempting to extend her frontiers, so far the Government has been supported by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Ring, instructed by Mr. Peakes, appeared on behalf of the U. S. Consul. The arguments in this matter were resumed before His Lordship, the Chief Justice. Mr. Walkem read a three-foiled affidavit which had been filed since last hearing and argued that the evidence which had been adduced on the part of the Crown and Official Administrator fully made out the fact that deceased had fixed his domicile in this Colony, but if any further evidence were necessary he would refer to the affidavit of Mr. Francis, the U. S. Consul, who on the 6th day of December last deposed that he believed deceased had no intention of quitting this Colony. Mr. Wood stated that he had nothing further to add to the arguments already advanced by him on behalf of his client.

Mr. Ring made a few remarks after which the Chief Justice proceeded to give judgment. After commenting at some length upon the matter as it stood before the Court, His Lordship stated that it had been clearly shown that deceased had acquired a domicile in this colony. He had come here, evidently with the intention of passing what remained of his life in this place; had invested his funds in the purchase of real estate, independently of the sums lent out on mortgage; had evidently the intention of making substantial and permanent improvements on his real estate; and as he was 59 years of age when he came here in 1852, he was not like a young man who might come to-day and leave again shortly. These circumstances, coupled with the fact of his decease in this colony, left no doubt as to the intention to acquire a domicile here on the part of the deceased. The office of Consul was one created for commercial purposes, and had no ministerial duties or privileges attached to it. The Letters of Administration must therefore remain in the name of the Official Administrator at present, and the application of the U. S. Consul was therefore refused.

Mr. Ring, instructed by Mr. Peakes, appeared on behalf of the U. S. Consul. The arguments in this matter were resumed before His Lordship, the Chief Justice. Mr. Walkem read a three-foiled affidavit which had been filed since last hearing and argued that the evidence which had been adduced on the part of the Crown and Official Administrator fully made out the fact that deceased had fixed his domicile in this Colony, but if any further evidence were necessary he would refer to the affidavit of Mr. Francis, the U. S. Consul, who on the 6th day of December last deposed that he believed deceased had no intention of quitting this Colony. Mr. Wood stated that he had nothing further to add to the arguments already advanced by him on behalf of his client.

Mr. Ring made a few remarks after which the Chief Justice proceeded to give judgment. After commenting at some length upon the matter as it stood before the Court, His Lordship stated that it had been clearly shown that deceased had acquired a domicile in this colony. He had come here, evidently with the intention of passing what remained of his life in this place; had invested his funds in the purchase of real estate, independently of the sums lent out on mortgage; had evidently the intention of making substantial and permanent improvements on his real estate; and as he was 59 years of age when he came here in 1852, he was not like a young man who might come to-day and leave again shortly. These circumstances, coupled with the fact of his decease in this colony, left no doubt as to the intention to acquire a domicile here on the part of the deceased. The office of Consul was one created for commercial purposes, and had no ministerial duties or privileges attached to it. The Letters of Administration must therefore remain in the name of the Official Administrator at present, and the application of the U. S. Consul was therefore refused.

Mr. Ring, instructed by Mr. Peakes, appeared on behalf of the U. S. Consul. The arguments in this matter were resumed before His Lordship, the Chief Justice. Mr. Walkem read a three-foiled affidavit which had been filed since last hearing and argued that the evidence which had been adduced on the part of the Crown and Official Administrator fully made out the fact that deceased had fixed his domicile in this Colony, but if any further evidence were necessary he would refer to the affidavit of Mr. Francis, the U. S. Consul, who on the 6th day of December last deposed that he believed deceased had no intention of quitting this Colony. Mr. Wood stated that he had nothing further to add to the arguments already advanced by him on behalf of his client.

