

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 9.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1867

NO. 2

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Manufacturer of
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is popular in Europe.

IS & SON,
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"Fresh Meat
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Establishment,
1867.

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Tenders will be re-
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EGEATABLES;
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J. SPARK,
Paymaster in charge.

Assurance
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fact that since its es-
Eight Millions Sterling
First Premium
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WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

HIGGINS, LONG & CO.

TERMS:

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For Three Months.....	£0 60
For Week.....	£0 25

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AGENTS:

S. J. Stephenson, Collier Building, Victoria	C. Cowper, do
Clarkson & Co., Victoria	New Westminster
Barnard's Express.....	Quesnel, B.C.
do.....	Lytton
do.....	Victoria
do.....	Port McNeill
do.....	Beaufort
do.....	Cambridge Town
do.....	Clinton
L. P. Fisher, San Francisco	San Francisco
Hudson & McCarthy.....	do
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Awful Calamities.

The telegraph brings intelligence of the occurrence of another frightful tornado in the West India Islands. On the 27th of last month, it will be remembered, a storm of terrible violence burst over the British West India island of St. Thomas, destroying the town and the shipping, devastating the agricultural districts and causing the death of hundreds of human beings. Scarcely had the public mind recovered from the shock received by the fearful tidings of that calamity, when news of a catastrophe far exceeding in awful violence and disastrous effects any that has preceded it, is received. A despatch from from Havana, dated the 15th inst., states that Cuba was swept by a hurricane. Two thousand lives were lost, four thousand families made destitute, and the crops destroyed. The steamship company's loss is set down at \$12,000,000—probably in steamers, wharves, &c. In addition to this sad loss of lives, a despatch of the steamer *Albion* made at

Many others are added daily. The loss of life is not stated, but it was, no doubt, fearful. The crowning horror, however, was enacted at the island of Tortuga. This island must not be confounded with the English island of Tortuga, in the Caribbean Sea, nor with the island of Tortugas, off the coast of Florida, owned by the Americans and used by them as a penal colony for persons convicted of political offences—the assassination conspirators being among the prisoners confined there. The island referred to is situated on the northwestern coast of Hayti, from which it is distant five miles. It belongs to Spain and is a dependency of Cuba, separated from that island by the Windward Channel, through which steamers bound to or from New York with California passengers invariably sail. The island is about twenty miles long by eight miles in width. Its products are coffee, tobacco and sugar. To one acquainted with the density of the population of the West Indies, the large number of human beings (10,000) said to have been on this small island at the time of the calamity will not appear an exaggeration. The wind and tide acting together seems to have overwhelmed the fertile little spot, and when the waters subsided—which they probably did with the change of tide—not a living thing was left to tell the tale. Rich and poor, high and low, man and brute—all had found a common grave in the waters of the Atlantic Ocean. Ten thousand people—a number as large as the white population of Puget Sound and British Columbia combined—engulfed! History furnishes parallel cases. The sunken cities of the Mediterranean, which before Christ settled down in the sea with every living creature; the destruction by an earthquake of Lisbon, and the swallowing up of 30,000 of its inhabitants, who had fled to the wharves to escape being crushed beneath the falling walls; the catastrophe in the Indian Sea, last year, where an island was split in two by an earthquake and sank, with many others, furnish instances in point. But the mind is never guarded against horrors. The examples furnished by history do not lessen the misery inflicted, nor render less severe the shock occasioned by a knowledge of the fact that only a few days ago an entire community were at a single blow sent to their dread account by a catastrophe that no human agency could not have averted or human sagacity foreseen.

The PAPER HUNT.—The interesting hunt on Saturday was very numerously attended. The hares were given a start of twenty minutes, and the scent conducted the hunters over high rail fences and through swamps. In leaping his horse over one of the fences, Lord Cecil, R.N., was thrown and dislocated his shoulder. At another fence, two of the hunters came into collision, when one was thrown and sustained a severe shaking. Another hunter, with his horse, was engulfed in a swamp, and escaped with difficulty from a grave of liquid mud. The hares, owing to the fog, got clear away, and were not seen after the start.

EAST COAST.—The Sir James Douglas, from Nanaimo, on Friday morning, reached here Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, notwithstanding the dense fog that prevailed. Among the passengers were Mark Bate, Esq. and family, of Nanaimo. The quantity of produce brought down was large. A ton and a half of large salmon, caught in Cowichan Bay, was among the freight.

The MONTANA will be the next steamer to arrive here from San Francisco via Port-

Monday, Nov. 18th.

Alaska Items.

A gentleman who visited Alaska in the J. L. Stephens has furnished us with the following items connected with the trip and country:

We arrived at New Archangel, on Wednesday, Oct. 9th, at about 2 o'clock p.m., all safe and sound, and everything lovely. We

were somewhat disappointed that the Osipie

had not arrived. Found this a little the

way looking place I ever had the pleasure

of visiting. The town is built in a perfect

marsh, lying right under high hills and mountains.

The buildings are formed of square

logs and logs, and excepting that they

must be warm, are the most uncomfortable

houses I have seen. The inhabitants are

very kind, and I believe were inclined to be

hospitality and to like Americans; but things

have somewhat changed, and I think they

look upon us now as interlopers. There is

however, some very good society of well-educated Russians. The Governor, Prince

Makonoff, and lady, are very kind; both

speak very good English and are disposed to be sociable. I may also mention, Captain

Carviseff and lady, and their daughter, Miss

Leila, formerly at school in Victoria; also

Mr and Mrs Ivanoff, who are very kind and

good company. The Osipie arrived here

on Friday, the 18th inst., with the American

and Russian Commissioners, and the transfer

was completed on the same day. The Russian flag got caught as it was being lowered

(as though it did not like the change), but it

was soon removed, and the stars and stripes went up with a full round of cheer from the

embarge.

There is considerable misunderstanding in

regard to the right of property here, Gen-

Davis claiming all the Company's houses,

and intending immediately to use them for

quarters. Some of the employees of the

Company claim the houses in which they

reside as their own, and I think the Generals

will respect their claim. There are very few

Americans here, independent of the

army and navy officers. Among the Vic-

torian I notice Mr. Wm. Kell, Mr. L. Bos-

cow, Mr. J. A. McCrea, Mr. O'Dwyer, Mr.

Stirrup, and Malowanski. The latter arrived

in schooner *Angley*. The schooner was seized

by Capt. Howard, of the *Lincoln*, but has

been released by Mr. Dodge, the Collector of

the Port. Mr. Baker is here from San Fran-

cisco; he came up to make a transfer of all

the Russian Company's property, goods, &c.,

but owing to some misunderstanding on the

part of the Indians, he has decided

to return to San Fran-

cisco.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Buckley was

crushed beneath a coal car at Nanaimo on

Thursday and dreadfully injured. Hopes are

entertained of his recovery.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

The San Francisco *Advocate* has received the task of a mastodon, twelve feet long, brought from the shores of Behring sea by the Russian Overland Telegraph party, having been purchased from the Indians for a trifle. The party found an immense one standing upright in the frozen ground on Anday river, but could not dig it out, and reported such remains common in that Territory.

CAUGHT IN THE FOG.—The Enterprise, from New Westminster, had not arrived up to the hour of going to press. A telegram from New Westminster on Saturday evening, at 6, stated that the steamer had not yet reached there, notwithstanding that she left here on Friday morning. She is doubtless caught in the dense fog, and will probably return here to-day.

It seems that Mr. Adams, the under-garer who lately absconded, held in his hands \$80 belonging to Mrs. Maurice Carey, for which he failed to account before taking French leave of the colony. The friends of the woman are now getting up a raffle, the proceeds of which will be devoted to assisting her out of the country.

The J. L. Stephens sailed at 9½ o'clock on Saturday morning, she having been detained all Friday night by one of the densest fogs we remember to have seen in this locality. The fog enveloped the city most of Saturday and yesterday.

THE MATCH RACE.—"Governor" and "Royal Charlie" have gone into training for the match race for \$250 a-side, which has been set for to-day two weeks. The betting will be heavy.

GRIND MILL.—The machinery of Bonster's new grist mill was started on Saturday and worked satisfactorily. Bonster says he is determined to make the best brand of flour on the Island.

THE SOCIETY OF THE SISTERS OF ST. ANN.—An association of religious ladies of this colony, whose object is the education of children, will apply for an act of incorporation at the next session of the Legislature.

THE DIANA, from Steilacoom, W. T., with American officers for Portland, is detained by the fog at Seattle. The *Fidelity*, for Portland, is detained in port by the same cause.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Buckley was crushed beneath a coal car at Nanaimo on Thursday and dreadfully injured. Hopes are entertained of his recovery.

DUBLIN, Nov. 13.—The *Moniteur* officially announces the withdrawal of the French troops from the Roman Territory to Civita Vecchia. Napoleon seeing Italy resolved to fulfill the obligations of the September Treaty.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A serious riot occurred at Oxford. The military were ordered out to suppress it. The town is quiet. It is understood that Farragut's fleet will remain some time.

A loan of £1,000,000 sterling for the Houdras railroad has been introduced in the markets. It is proposed to construct a railroad from Porto Cabello on the Pacific. It is to be 250 miles long, and the cost of construction will be £6000 per mile.

DUBLIN, Nov. 13.—The jury in trial of Halpin brought in a verdict of guilty of treason and felony. The prisoner throughout his trial maintained the claim of being an American citizen. The Court has not given judgment.

FLORENCE, Nov. 12.—The *Gazzette* publishes a note from the Premier Letta, declaring that the suppression of the Pope's temporal power is indispensable between

the two powers.

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WEEKLY COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

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By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Europe.

FLORENCE, Midnight, Nov 3.—Garibaldi remains at Monte Rotondo, in his entrenchments, awaiting an attack. Garibaldi refuses the King's summons to disband, and a change is made in the present Ministry.

Napoleon has proposed to Victor Emmanuel to submit the settlement of the Roman question to the inhabitants of Rome and the Papal provinces by a popular vote. Italy declines to accept this plan for a solution of the question in which the interest of the whole nation is deeply concerned.

COPENHAGEN, Nov 2.—It is again reported that the United States has purchased the Danish West Indies, and the amount is now stated at fourteen millions in gold, to be paid to Christensen, the former Governor of St Thomas, who will be sent to Washington to complete the transfer.

LONDON, Nov 3.—Brazilian papers say the Allied forces won't undertake any action for the siege of the fortifications of Humaitin.

A farewell dinner to Charles Dickens, previous to his departure for America, came off Saturday night at the Freemason's Tavern; it was given by his literary friends—Bulwer Lytton, President.

LONDON, Nov 4.—It appears that Napoleon did not suggest the proposition of the settlement of the Roman question by a popular vote in the Roman Provinces, but it was the spontaneous plan of the Italian, French and Prussian Governments.

Late despatches from Florence show a vote of the towns in the Province of Rome unanimous for Italy.

Napoleon regards it as Victor Emmanuel's duty to expel Garibaldi; if that is done, Napoleon will withdraw.

PARIS, Nov 4.—The *Moniteur* officially declares that on the first of November Moustier will instruct the French Charge d'Affairs at Florence that if the Italians advance into the Papal territory in violation of the September treaty, Napoleon could not approve the act, and asks an explanation of Italy.

Only two French regiments are in Rome, but large bodies of troops are constantly leaving Toulon for Civita Vecchia. The Papal forces will assume the offensive immediately.

BISMARCK officially announces that Prussia will be neutral for the present on the Roman question.

VENICE, Nov 5.—In a debate in the Diet, on the policy of the Venetians, the

Government gave data of the battle of Tivoli. Garibaldi's rout was complete. It is said he lost 900 killed and 1,000 wounded. All the balance surrendered to the Italian regular troops. No French took part in the battle. It is reported at Florence that Garibaldi's mind is affected.

LONDON, Nov 6.—Parliament is called to re-assemble on the 19th of November.

The first squadron for the Abyssinian expedition has left Egypt for Abyssinia. The Viceroy of Egypt has offered to assist England and send a corps of natives to join the British forces.

LONDON, Nov 4.—Parliament is called to re-assemble on the 19th of November. Edward James, Member of Parliament from Manchester, died at Madrid.

A serious bread riot occurred at Exeter yesterday and to-day. Every meat and bread shop in the city was sacked by rioters. At date of last despatch incendiary fires were breaking out in different places in town. Great excitement prevails. The authorities have applied to Government for troops to quell disturbance.

PARIS, Nov 4.—The *Moniteur* publishes the particulars of a battle near Tivoli. Thirty thousand insurgents were either killed, wounded or made prisoners of war. Forty thousand Garibaldians were marched to reinforce the insurgents, but were stopped, disarmed, and turned back. The greatest agitation prevails throughout Italy.

New York cable specials give details of the battle of Tivoli. Garibaldi's rout was completely routed. It is said he lost nine hundred killed and one thousand wounded. All the remainder surrendered to the Italian regular troops.

No French troops took part in the route.

LONDON, Nov 4.—Noon.—The riots which occurred at several points have been suppressed.

LONDON, Nov 5.—The bread riots have extended to Axminster, where the grain warehouses were sacked. Axminster is the location of several extensive factories. The laboring men are numerous and determined. Quiet has not yet been restored at Axminster or Exeter.

PARIS, Nov 4.—Despatches from Rome this morning say that Papal troops, supported by the French, attacked Garibaldi at Monterosso and defeated him.

Some say Garibaldi is killed. Another account says he retreated and surrendered to the Italian troops. La Marmora, who had been here on a secret mission, the nature of which is not divulged, has returned to Florence, having accomplished the object of his mission.

The ultimatum of Napoleon was presented to the Italian Government on Sunday. A reply was demanded. Garibaldi arrived at Spezzia on board an Italian man-of-war, as prisoner of the Italian Government. It is believed that the defeat of Garibaldi cancels the ultimatum.

LONDON, Nov 7.—The disturbances caused by the want of employment and scarcity of food continue. Riots are reported in Torquay and other places. The troubles in Exeter have been suppressed, and the town is quiet. A Royal Commission has been appointed to inquire into the Protestant Church establishment in Ireland, with Earl Stanhope as chairman.

The *Times* predicts that should Napoleon fail to bring about a general conference of the European powers to settle the Roman question, he will abandon the defence of temporal power of the Pope, and leave Italy to decide the future position of Rome.

PARIS, Nov 7.—There have been serious riots incited by the party of action in various parts of Italy, particularly in Milan, where the troops were called out to quell the disturbances. Many of the rioters were killed and wounded.

Information from Rome says that the pontifical authorities had an intention to prosecute citizens who voted for union with Italy. Napoleon advised the Pope not to do this.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov 7.—It is reported that the Sultan is making unusual military preparations; he has purchased a large number of new guns and rifled cannon, and has been strengthening his fortifications.

BERLIN, Nov 7.—All the lower towns of Schleswig-Holstein have joined the Zollverein except Altona.

FLORENCE, Nov 7.—Garibaldi had 10,000 troops in the engagement on Sunday. The Papal troops were badly beaten until the arrival of the French, who turned the tide of battle. It is reported that Gen. Fresher participated in the action.

Cable despatches to date 10th say that the King of Italy demands the recall of the French troops, and finally protests against the proposed conference, consisting of only the Catholic powers. Garibaldi and his principal Lieutenants will probably come to the United States. The trial of Garibaldi is postponed. It is considered doubtful whether any Courts have jurisdiction in his case. Popular tumults, incited by Mazzini, had broken out at Milan and other cities. They were promptly suppressed. General discontent prevails throughout Italy. A state of siege is threatened at every large town. The French Government has asked the Papal authorities to release insurgent prisoners. They refuse. The *Moniteur* admits that the French took part in the last battle. Their Chassepot rifled cannon decided the day against Garibaldi. French loss was 30 killed and wounded. The Papal loss was 12. Garibaldian loss, 60 killed and many wounded, and 220 prisoners. This great slaughter was caused by the Chassepot rifle.

France is seeking a loan of 28,000,000 francs. It is represented that Government desires it for peace uses.

The Porte has replied to the last note of the European powers. He declines to receive advice, and accepts the responsibility for the events which ensue.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 8.—A private telegram says: New York State has gone 40,000 Democratic majority; New Jersey a Democratic Legislature; Massachusetts, 26,000 Republican; Kansas, female and negro suffrage, beaten 10,000. Illinois and Minnesota, greatly reduced Radical majorities. Maryland has elected Democratic ticket.

CHICAGO, Nov 6.—Election returns are very scattering. The following are probably correct: New York City gives 60,000 Dem.

mocratic majority; Brooklyn, 13,000. The State has gone Democratic by about 15,000.

CHICAGO, Nov 8.—In Illinois, there were only county elections.

CHICAGO, Nov 6.—In Kansas, female and negro suffrage was defeated by eight to ten thousand. Female suffrage ran ahead of negroes.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—Returns come in slowly, with indications that every official position will be filled by Democrats.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Two hundred and nine towns put Bullock's majority at 21,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The Democratic majority in this State is doubtless 40,000. The Tribune, Times, Post and Commercial mutually censurate each other for the cause of the Republican defeat.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The Chairman of Minnesota Republican State Committee says Marshall's majority for Governor is 5000, and that the negro suffrage amendment is probably adopted. Nine-tenths of the Republicans voted for Manhood Suffrage.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—In Wisconsin the Republicans have a majority of three in the Senate and one in the House. Fairchild's majority is about 6000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The Tammany Convention has renominated Mayor Hoffman. The Mozart Convention next week will undoubtedly nominate Fernando Wood.

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CHICAGO, Nov

The Weekly British Columbian
AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, November 19 1867.

THE CAPITAL MEMORIAL.

THE MEMORIAL of British Columbia Bondholders, and Representatives of Commercial, Banking, Landed, and other Interests in British Columbia, some of whom have resided in the Colony for several years:

The Memorialists beg leave respectfully to the Memorial dated the 20th of April last, which they had the honour of presenting to your Grace on the subject of the Seat of Government; and again to draw your Grace's serious attention to this subject.

I. Petitions were lately presented to the Governor and to the Legislative Council, praying that Victoria be made the Capital and seat of Government.

1. Copies of these Petitions, as published in the Government Gazette of 24th April, 1867, received since the Memorialists last addressed your Grace, are appended hereto, and marked No. I.

2. These Petitions, eight in number, express the wishes of Property Owners, Merchants, Traders, Farmers and other Colonists and Residents of Vancouver Island and the Mainland.

3. One of these Petitions from resident, and another of them from non-resident Property Owners in New Westminster,—from which place they ask the Capital to be removed,—both express the wishes of Owners of Property in that place amounting to twenty-five per cent of the assessed value of the whole real property of the town.

4. The Memorialists are informed that if the Petitions from the Interior Districts of the Mainland had not been circulated in the Winter, when the bulk of the Miners, and others subsidiary to the Mining interest were absent on their annual migration from the scenes of their summer and autumn occupations, more persons would have joined in the expression of the same sentiments; and that, for this reason, the signatures are chiefly those of the more constant or settled residents—a fact conserved in the Colony as adding weight to these Petitions.

5. The Memorialists, in calling your Grace's attention to the reasons adduced for granting the prayers of these Petitions, would state that the Petitions represent a preponderance of the intelligence and property, and of the commercial and industrial interests of the community of Vancouver Island and the Mainland.

II. The Memorialists have now received Governor Seymour's Message to the Legislative Council—No. II., also appended hereto—on the subject of the Seat of Government, in the second paragraph of which your Grace has directed to your Grace of 20th April last.

III. The Memorialists have also, since the presentation of their last Memorial, received Resolutions passed by the Legislative Council on the same subject, and it may be stated that six of the official members (Government, Church, and Town) voted in favour of the Resolutions.

IV. The Petitions of the Colonists, and Resolutions of the Council, confirm the general facts and statements made in the last Memorial submitted to your Grace, and particularly the special assertion in the fourth paragraph thereof.

V. The Memorialists, therefore, under all the circumstances of the case, and in view of the facts now submitted, and of those contained in their Memorial of 20th April last, feel justified in respectfully but earnestly praying your Grace to give effect to the wishes of the settled population of the Colony, as expressed in so decided a manner by the Colonists themselves, and by the Legislature, representing all local interests, views, and feelings; by ordering the Capital and Seat of Government to be fixed, for the present at least, in Victoria.

VI. The Memorialists, having drawn your Grace's attention to the Petitions and Resolutions in favor of placing the Capital at Victoria, consider it now due to your Grace to advert to the objections made to this measure.

VII. The objections are contained in Governor Seymour's Message, No. II., hereto appended, and in his Speech prostrating the Legislative Council, 2d April, 1867, an extract from which is also hereto appended and marked No. IV.

VIII. Before discussing the more marked of these objections, the Memorialists take leave to make the following observations upon such other passages of these two documents as touch, remotely, the merits of the question of the Capital; and which are really essential to a correct understanding of the point at issue.

7. The Memorialists unite with Governor Seymour in deplored that the "thinly peopled territory" on the Mainland and Vancouver Island, with reciprocal interests, had not been united, in 1858, into one instead of being, as they were, made into two Colonies, with different systems of Government, and with a double Government Staff and Establishments, which neither, separately, was able to support except by an immoderate and unnecessary outlay.

8. In fact this division of Government and separation of territory led to the present peculiar condition of the country, and has a marked bearing on the Capitals of both.

IX. The Memorialists therefore consider it necessary to a full understanding of the question of the Capital, now at issue, to explain to your Grace the circumstances, as they arose.

9. Experience has proved that the creation of the Mainland into a separate Colony, so soon after the Gold discovery, was a mis-

take, which, short delay and the possession of fuller information might have prevented.

10. The measure which created the Mainland into a Colony, was passed with the best intentions, but on insufficient information at home of the true state and condition of the country to guide the Colonial Minister to a right conclusion; and this measure having been premature, unnecessary, and of a character unsuited to the condition of the Mainland at the time; and the wants of the country not having required a measure of this character since, it is not to be wondered at that its results have been unsatisfactory.

11. A short recital of facts will explain and justify these remarks.

12. The Mainland was established into a separate Colony, on the presumption that it contained a large population which would become settled, that is to say, a population which would remain, more or less permanently, to be governed. This presumption was inaccurate.

13. The importance to your Grace of having correct information on the circumstances which have led to the present position of the country, the Memorialists trust, will excuse them for having ventured to trace the origin of the Colony and its Capital.

X. They will now advert to another portion of this subject, namely, the RELATIVE CONDITIONS OF THE TWO TOWNS OF VICTORIA AND NEW WESTMINSTER.

32. Governor Seymour's remarks in his Message of 27th March last, hereto appended, No. II., on the question of the Capital, render it necessary to explain to your Grace the relative conditions of the two towns of Victoria or Vancouver Island, and of New Westminster, on the Mainland of British Columbia, to enable your Grace to come to a right decision on that question.

First, as regards Victoria.

33. Before New Westminster existed Victoria, situated on the Straits of Fuca, the highway from the Pacific Ocean to British Columbia, was well advanced.

34. It was the Emporium of Trade, not only for the Island, but for British Columbia also, for which latter purpose, it was well adapted, both by its proximity to Fraser River, and by its being the terminus of Ocean Navigation, beyond which large vessels did not sail.

35. Victoria at this early period concentrated the wealth and commercial enterprise of the entire country, insular and continental; attracted Settlers of several classes and of different Nationalities who invested large sums of Money in the Town and adjoining Agricultural Districts.

36. Victoria at this time possessed all the elements of a rapidly growing, busy, and thriving Town of several thousand inhabitants.

37. It is true that next season brought back a certain number of Miners, but what returned and what had remained of the first immigration never amounted to a population sufficient in number, or in variety of occupations, to be capable of supporting, as we shall immediately show, the expensive separate Administration established by the Imperial Government—an Establishment sufficient for the government of the former number, or even a larger population.

38. In short, the Tax payers were gone, but the expensive system of Government was continued, and had to be provided for by a population too small to support it with ease and good will.

39. In short, Victoria was in 1858-59 exactly such a Town as Governor Seymour correctly thinks, "the spare resources of the inhabitants (of both the Island and Mainland) should have been concentrated on, in the early stage of the political existence of this vast and thinly peopled territory," so as to have made "one town of magnitude and of sufficient importance and attraction, to retain during the winter, the greater part of the unattached population of the Colony."

40. This, indeed, appeared at the time spoken of, to be the natural destiny of Victoria, and had the real condition and requirements of the Colony been known to the Home Government before the measure of incorporation was decided on, this destiny would, no doubt, have been realized.

38. The failure of New Westminster is believed to be due to:

Westminster has not become a place of residence for Colonists in any number, having at this late day only a few hundred inhabitants. And, notwithstanding it has been the Port of Entry, and has had the Custom House Establishment and Staff, the only commercial character the place has attained is that of a forwarding post to the interior.

52. This would seem to be its natural destiny; and even this subsidiary position is in danger of being invaded by the superior claims of Yale higher up the River, better situated for a forwarding business by land and with the Mines.

53. And besides, if the Country ever fills up in the interior, which is the only portion of the Mainland that offers attractions for settlement to any extent, then the chief town will be placed far inland, where the Governor says, "the centre of population will be found on the eastern side of the Cascade Range."

54. On the other hand, should a Road to the Upper Country be opened from one of the Inlets on the northern coast of the Mainland, as is contemplated, and is the subject of negotiation at present in England and British Columbia, then it is believed that New Westminster will be practically deserted; as by this new route the intricate and difficult and intermittent navigation of the Fraser River will be avoided, and a shorter and cheaper route from the Coast obtained to the Upper Mining Country.

55. The facts above set forth are confirmed by the present condition of New Westminster, as described by the Solicitor General in the recent Debate in the Legislative Council of British Columbia, at New Westminster, on the Capital question: "Official life is its only hope. For eight years it has attempted to struggle into importance as a town, but has struggled in vain. Enormous sums have been lavished upon it. Houses, wharves, plank-ways erected for no practical end; and, almost at every step, we meet something which shows the sad results of misspent energy, one grave of great expectation, the monuments of departed hope."

"What is New Westminster, he asks? It is a Wharf and landing-place on the Fraser River; a Custom-house Station, and a Seat of Government by Proclamation only."

56. The failure of New Westminster is believed to be due to:

(1) To the town being in excess of the requirements of the County;

(2) To the want of attractions for settlers in the neighbourhood;

(3) To the better situation of Victoria for trade; its better climate, commercial resources, superior means of education, social amenities and public amusements; advantages which attract the people of the Mainland to Victoria; while their absence repels them from New Westminster.

57. This result is just what was predicted by New Westminster, when the unhappy selection of its site was made, subject as it is to such drawbacks as an unfriendly climate, severe cold and much rain in Winter, and heat and the pest of Mosquitoes in Summer, the delay to Vessels by the difficulties of approach and the interruption of regular communication by the freezing of the river.

58. The failure of the place is a proof of the futility of the attempt to force the growth of a town by artificial means, in opposition to the natural course of events.

59. We have as yet no

detail of facts, explanatory of the true state of both towns, in addition to the observations heretofore made in tracing the origin of the Colony, will not be without sound advantage in aiding your Grace to come to a conclusion on the proper place for the Capital.

XII. The Memorialists now beg leave to make a few remarks upon the two more prominent objections to the removal of the Capital, in Governor Seymour's Message and Speech.

XIII. In the Message of 27th March last, the Governor alludes to the public offices at New Westminster in terms which do not convey that they are suitable or comfortable; but seems to think, on the ground of economy, that because "there is no intention of erecting" others, and, "inasmuch as a considerable outlay would be required to make the Government House at Victoria permanently habitable, the retention of the Seat of Government on the bank of the Fraser is to be preferred."

60. As to the public offices at New Westminster, the Memorialists would remark in the first place, (1) that although they cost a vast amount of money at the time they were built, when materials and labour were very high, they are mere rough wooden buildings erected in 1859 at "The Camp," a mile distant from the town of New Westminster, for the various uses of the Royal Engineers; (2) some of the Memorialists know the officials complained of the offices being unfit and uncomfortable, although the complaints may not have been made officially; [3] that their usefulness for business purposes is a matter of local notoriety, and so well known in the Colony, that the Petition from the Interior asserts the fact, No. I. appended hereto; [4] that their condition is indeed put beyond question by the fact mentioned by the Governor himself in this same message of 27th March, 1867, namely, that some few years back £10,000 had been voted "for the erection of public buildings in New Westminster"; [5] that the unfitness of the existing buildings at "The Camp," and their distance from the town of New Westminster, were put forward as reasons for the voting of this money at the time allotted to by the Governor; and [6] that it appears from all the testimony given that if the Government continues long "on the banks of the Fraser," £10,000, at least, will be needed to replace the present offices.

61. And further, as regards the matter of the public offices, we would state that there are extensive public buildings, including a House of Assembly, Court House, and Government Offices at Victoria sufficient and suitable for all the requirements of the Public Service of the United Colony, specially built for such uses, at great cost, in 1859, the occupation of which would save all outlay at New Westminster, while the officers would be better housed than they are now.

62. The saving of the smallest sum is, in the present condition of the finances, an imperative necessity.

63. The Government House at Victoria, improved and added to by Governor Kennedy, will no doubt require some

outlay to complete the improvements begun by that gentleman—more especially a new roof on the original portions; yet it is clear that, as he and his family inhabited the House in its present condition till they left the Colony a few months ago, it cannot require a heavy outlay to make it "permanently habitable."

XIV. Governor Seymour says, "The Legislature of the Mainland was called upon to provide a House, suitably furnished for the residence of the Governor, while no such provision was required from Vancouver Island."

64. The natural inference is that anyone, ignorant of the facts, would draw from this, that while there is "a suitably furnished Residence for the Governor" at New Westminster, there is no such accommodation at Victoria.

On this statement we beg to offer the following explanation:

65. There was a Government House on the Mainland at the time mentioned by the Governor, and for several years before; and we are at a loss to understand why the Legislature should have been called upon by the Home Government to provide another.

66. This House, now occupied by Governor Seymour on Fraser River, was built in 1859 by order of Governor Douglas at "The Camp," and occupied by Colonel Moody and family until he left the Colony; and after Colonel Moody's departure, your Grace's predecessor in office caused it to be sold to him, and to be sent from England, and to be paid for out of Colonial funds.

67. Instead of no such provision having been required, from "Vancouver's Island," the Secretary of State for the Colonies called upon the Government of that Colony most pointedly and urgently, at the period mentioned by Governor Seymour, to have a Government House built, there being none then, as Governor Kennedy's predecessor had occupied his own house. The Legislature made an appropriation afterwards, and a Government House was bought at Victoria, and furnished by Governor Kennedy at the expense of the Colony of Vancouver Island.

68. This explanation is required to confirm the accuracy of our statement made above to your Grace respecting the Government House at Victoria.

69. The expense of repairing Government House at Victoria is the only outlay which Governor Seymour says would be incidental to the removal of the seat of Government from New Westminster; and the Memorialists would confidently submit that the saving of this outlay cannot counterbalance the disadvantages of keeping the seat of Government in an unsuitable and inconvenient spot, to the prejudice of the general interests, and in opposition to the expressed wishes of the Taxpayers; while the advantages of having it in Victoria conducing to the benefit and contentment of the Community at large, do fully justify the outlay.

70. The Memorialists having thus stated their reasons for believing that the Public Buildings at New Westminster are in a bad condition, and that the enormous expense of repairing Government House at Victoria should not prevent the fixing of the seat of Government in that place.

71. The expense of repairing Government House at Victoria is the only outlay which Governor Seymour says would be incidental to the removal of the seat of Government from New Westminster; and the Memorialists would state that much of the site of Derby had become property of the Colony by public auction, in October, many settlers and others for

of money—a proceeding repeated at New Westminster; that Government has paid, or intends to pay, for Government House.

72. The inference from this statement is, that the Crown has paid, or intends to pay, for Government House.

73. The Colonists and the Memorialists are however, under the belief that the property belongs to the Colony; and it would be satisfactory if your Grace would have the goodness to inform the Memorialists of the real position of the matter, and to cause this information to be communicated to the Colonists.

XV. Before dismissing the subject of Government House at Victoria the Memorialists beg to draw your Grace's attention to a statement made in connection with it which has caused some surprise, both here and in the Colony.

74. In Governor Seymour's message of 27th March last to the Legislative Council, No. II. hereto appended, the Governor alludes to the public offices at New Westminster in terms which do not convey that they are suitable or comfortable; but seems to think, on the ground of economy, that because "there is no intention of erecting" others, and, "inasmuch as a considerable outlay would be required to make the Government House at Victoria permanently habitable, the retention of the Seat of Government on the bank of the Fraser is to be preferred."

75. The inference from this statement is, that the Crown has paid, or intends to pay, for Government House.

76. This precedent is in point of the first, and the present second, seat of Government; similarly of the facts in both cases, it would state that much of the site of Derby had become property of the Colony by public auction, in October, many settlers and others for

of money—a proceeding repeated at New Westminster; that Government has paid, or intends to pay, for Government House.

77. The other objection remaining to be noticed is contained in Governor Seymour's last speech (No IV hereto appended) to the Members of the Legislative Council, wherein he tells them that, "If in spite of your Resolution in favor of Victoria I still hesitate on removing my abode and the seat of the Legislature from the spot established by law, you will understand that I consider the public faith and honour engaged on the one side, and possible expediency on the other."

78. This reasoning no doubt has reference to, and is to be taken in conjunction with the expression previously used in the message (No II hereto appended) that "New Westminster was by proclamation, having the force of law, created the Capital of British Columbia."

79. The Memorialists admit that New Westminster has been the Capital of the Mainland since 1859, and that it was legally established as such; and they do not admit that these facts can have any weight in settling the question of the future Capital.

80. The question now to be decided is, whether New Westminster is to continue to be the Capital, not only of the Mainland but of the Mainland and of Vancouver Island, and their Dependencies now all united under the name of British Columbia; and the decision must depend upon considerations much more important than the legal status of New Westminster past or present.

81. If an argument is meant to be founded, as the Governor's language would imply, on any legal rights that may be alleged to have accrued from the "Proclamation" which created the Capital, and upon the principles of "fame and honour" which guaranteed this creation, to the effect that the arrangement of 1859 must remain unchanged; then we respectfully and confidently maintain that Victoria has still stronger claims, from longer enjoyment of the honours of a Capital.

78. New Westminster is the Capital of a Colony which never existed, and this only for eight years. Victoria has been for eight years the Capital of a free Colony, the national Government, and composed of two distinct Provinces. The Supreme Court of Justice, a Governor, and other important offices, are upon her by the same power as Westminster is a Capital.

79. Victoria can, at any time, be a capital on the ground of location, and this would make her pleasanter and stronger than that of the year before.

80. But the Memorialists grant that the plea of legal status does not carry much weight.

81. They are bound by the law of England, in order to arrive at a conclusion; and they respect

WEEKLY COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

5

78. New Westminster has been merely the Capital of a Colony in the nature of a Crown Colony which never had free institutions, and this only for eight years, while Victoria has been for eighteen years the Capital of a free Colony, the seat of a Constitutional Government, and of a Legislature composed of two distinct branches, of a Supreme Court of Judicature, and the residence of a Governor; and these privileges and this important status were conferred upon her by the same power that created Westminster a Capital.

79. Victoria can, at any rate, urge pre-emption on the ground of longer possession, and this would make her plea of legal status stronger than that of the younger Capital, if such a plea be admitted in either case.

80. But the Memorialists submit to your Grace that the plea of legal status in this matter does not carry much weight.

81. They are humbly of opinion that the plea of legal status should be abandoned as untenable, in order to arrive at a practical conclusion; and they respectfully venture to hope your Grace will agree with them.

82. Admitting all due legal force to the Proclamation which established the Capital, yet it surely cannot be argued that such an Act must be construed as to be unrepeatable; and that a Capital established by virtue of this Act must be perpetual, and immovable under all changes of circumstance, and regardless of all consequences.

83. To put such a construction upon this, or upon any Proclamation, would be to assign to that form of Colonial proceeding a character and effect never claimed for any legislative enactment of the Imperial Parliament.

84. Indeed, Governor Seymour himself seems (as if on second thoughts) to admit this reasonable construction in the same Message, for he adds that he would not maintain that any Proclamation may not be repealed when the community reaches a more advanced state of population and mode of government; but, for the present he proposes to "leave matters as they are."

85. The Memorialists are sorry to be compelled to observe on the Governor's admission, that the contingency he attaches to renders this admission practically valueless; because the prospect of such an increase of population as would "develop the general interests of the Colony in the uncertain future," is so remote as not to justify delay in settling the question of the Capital; and we fully share the objections entertained throughout the Colony itself to the Governor's proposal to "leave matters as they are." Prudent dispatch in settling this question is really essential to the progress of the Country.

86. The Memorialists are sorry to be compelled to observe on the Governor's admission, that the contingency he attaches to renders this admission practically valueless; because the prospect of such an increase of population as would "develop the general interests of the Colony in the uncertain future," is so remote as not to justify delay in settling the question of the Capital; and we fully share the objections entertained throughout the Colony itself to the Governor's proposal to "leave matters as they are."

87. The Memorialists make no comment upon this Address.

88. They have avoided all verbal criticism upon the contents of Governor Seymour's message (No II), and Speech (No IV hereto appended), however open to such a course of treatment many persons consider these Addresses.

89. The Memorialists have abstained from taking this course for several reasons which they trust your Grace will appreciate; first, from their belief that the importance of the matter deserves the most serious and unprejudiced treatment on its merits; secondly, from a desire to confine your Grace's attention simply to the consideration of the material points at issue; thirdly, from regard for Governor Seymour's high official position.

90. The Memorialists, in consequence, at the important Trading point of Langley, on Fraser River, had a pecuniary value in the estimation of the public; but from which it was considered expedient to remove the Seat of Government in 1859.

London, 26th July, 1867.

Letter from Donald Fraser, Esq.

LONDON, August 10, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR,—I acknowledge the receipt of the various papers you sent to me and of your remarks on the subject of the proper place for the Capital, all of which I found most useful.

Mr Dallas forwarded to you a Memorial, dated the 20th of April, sent to the Secretary for the Colonies, on this subject, which I hope you received, and which I also hope you will be able to have published in a Victoria paper for the information of all concerned in this important matter.

The answer we received from the Colonial Office stated that the Secretary of State had not then—i.e., on the 13th instant—given to us from Governor Seymour such information as would enable him to decide the question. Since then we have not heard from the Colonial Office.

88. We fail to see any actual difference between the two cases, except that the first Town had a shorter life than the second, and that less money had been wasted on the first than on the second.

XVIII. The other precedent, although not taken from the removal of a Town or Capital, is an approximate in character to the one we have just cited, that we think it appropriate. It is that of the Free Port of Vancouver Island.

89. This fiscal system of the Free Port was established formally, and continued on the recommendation and with the sanction and hearty approval of the Home Government.

90. The Colony enjoyed the privileges of this system, which was considered one of the Institutions of the Country, and to whom many attributed the early growth and former prosperity of Victoria, during eighteen years, till it was abolished the other day by operation of the Act of Union.

91. Most assuredly "public faith and honor" were deeply pledged to the maintenance of this system, not by the Colony only, but by the Home Government also.

92. In reliance on the sanctity of this pledge, the system obtained much favor with Merchants and other Commercial Classes in England and in other Countries. And in reliance upon the permanency of the system, important commercial interests were created, and very large investments made in Land and substantial Buildings, such as Warehouses, Shops and Dwelling Houses in Victoria and its neighborhood.

93. Yet this most important privilege, which lent prestige to the Colony, so long enjoyed, and by many so highly prized, was by the Act of Union of last year abolished; and this, too, in opposition to the views and sentiments of many of the oldest, wealthiest and most enterprising men in the Colony, on the ground of expediency.

94. It may be well to add that this question of Free Port, as opposed to that of Customs Duties, excited much interest, and produced a conflict of opinion in the Colony; and although we refrain from entering upon the merits of this disputed point, we may safely assert that the abolition of the Free Port was assuredly of far greater importance to Vancouver Island, in the opinion of many, than the removal of the Capital from Westminster to the Mainland, in the opinion of a large majority of the people of that portion of the united Colony.

95. The Memorialists have felt it necessary to dwell upon this part of the subject longer than they could wish, not alone to discuss Governor Seymour's view of the claims of the present Capital on the ground of legal status; but because this is the same position taken, and is, substantially, the only objection made in the arguments of such of the minority of the members of the Legislative Council as opposed the Resolutions for the removal of the Capital to Victoria; and our remarks apply to their arguments as well as to the Governor's view.

XIX. We beg to furnish your Grace with a Report of the Speeches made in the Legislative Council, pro and con; and although their length calls for our apology in respecting drawing your Grace's attention thereto, we venture to assure you they deserve special attention to show how the question is viewed in the Colony.

XX. The Memorialists have endeavored in their Memorial to answer, fairly and temperately, what they conceive to be the objections urged at New Westminster to the placing of the Capital at Victoria; but they must candidly admit that these objections give them less concern than the threat with which Governor Seymour closes his Message of 27th March last, to the Legislative Council, wherein he tells the Members "plainly that, should he find it necessary to set the present question at rest, he will humbly recommend to the Queen that he and his successors in office be commanded to resettle permanently in the present Capital of the Colony."

96. The Memorialists are informed that this language gave offence in the Legislature, and created distrust and alarm in the public mind, by the suspicion the threat engendered that the question would be settled arbitrarily, under the influence of prejudice and tempe-

ram, rather than impartially on its merits, after undergoing dispassionate deliberation; while the unusual personal reference to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, caused both surprise and disapproval.

97. The Memorialists make no comment upon this Address.

98. They have avoided all verbal criticism upon the contents of Governor Seymour's message (No II), and Speech (No IV hereto appended), however open to such a course of treatment many persons consider these Addresses.

99. The Memorialists have abstained from taking this course for several reasons which they trust your Grace will appreciate; first, from their belief that the importance of the matter deserves the most serious and unprejudiced treatment on its merits; secondly, from a desire to confine your Grace's attention simply to the consideration of the material points at issue; thirdly, from regard for Governor Seymour's high official position.

100. The Memorialists, in consequence, at the important Trading point of Langley, on Fraser River, had a pecuniary value in the estimation of the public; but from which it was considered expedient to remove the Seat of Government in 1859.

London, 26th July, 1867.

Having this before our eyes, the object is to give Jack and Joe as much fun and pleasure as possible for their money. At present, when men go on shore, they have nothing open to them but vice and intemperance. Should they be otherwise inclined, they have no library, no reading room, no quiet place of resort after they have had their game or their walk.

In the absence of such they turn into the first grog-shop and drink till they tumble out of it more like beasts than men.

Remember, sir, prevention is better than cure.

Such, sir, is the talk of many on the lower deck of a man-of-war—that home of dauntless hearts. Should it come to war with any nation the men who man our Ironsides will prove themselves worthy sons of the heroes of Camperdown, St. Vincent and Trafalgar.

Trusting, sir, you will find space for this letter in your valuable paper, you will very much serve,

Yours truly,
AN OLD SHELLBACK.

Friday, Nov 15th.

Testimonial to a Worthy Pilot.

EDITOR COLONIST:—Desirous to bear testimony to a deserving man. I ask from your well informed journal the following notice: On the recent trip of the C. O. & M. S. S. Co.'s steamship J. L. Stephens to Sitka, R. A., I had with me as Pilot Mr. Thos. Ainsley, of this place, and take great pleasure in recommending him as competent in every respect for such position. Mr. Ainsley was never at fault in the intricacies of the inner passage, and performed all his duties to my entire satisfaction, and handled with a seaman's skill the largest vessel that ever navigated the intricate channels of the Northern Coast. I recommend him with the fullest confidence to any vessel going north from this port.

C. C. DALL,
Commander Steamer J. L. Stephens.

FROM ALASKA.—The U. S. steamer Ossipee, Capt. Emmons, which left Sitka on the 3rd November, arrived in Equimault harbor yesterday noon. The Ossipee has on board Gen. Rousseau, U. S. A., and staff, and will remain here some days.... The steamship John L. Stephens, Capt. C. C. Dall, from Alaska via Nanaimo, with 1300 tons of coal aboard, also arrived yesterday, and will sail for San Francisco.

THE P. T. FISH, that is designed for the finest hunt of the season, will come off to-morrow. Victorians are the promoters, and cordially invite their naval friends and all others to participate in the sport. The horses will start at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The U. S. S. Lincoln sailed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for San Francisco. She carried a mail and an express.

THE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS TO THE ROYAL HOSPITAL ARE NOW DUE.

Servant Girls and the Fenians.

A monster meeting of the servant girls, generally, of Troy, N. Y., was held there on Monday night for the explicit purpose of protesting against any further contributions to the Fenians exchequer in the present dilapidated state of that cause. The meeting was suggested by a private announcement, received on Friday, and since made public at Cleveland, that an official appeal was to be made to this class in particular, and the women of America in general, by the Cleveland congress of Fenians, to come at once and liberally to the financial aid of the organization.

The chambermaids resolved:

First.—That they had not the slightest interest in the capture of Canada, and that they could not discern the propriety or fitness of the policy that would free Ireland through the reduction of the New Dominion.

Second.—They had now for several years poured out most freely of their small means—the scanty results of hard and honest toil—to sincerely aid in the liberation of Erin from the shackles of domination, and had since those earnings thrown away and wasted by officials on the mere frivolities in the city of New York, and on so-called military campaigns, which had no foundation, either in sense, practicability, or even well grounded prospective success.

Third.—Up to this time all the money and munitions so lavishly furnished by the friends of the Fenian cause, in the United States, throughout this and other countries, has been criminally diverted from their original purposes, and wasted without stint.

Fourth.—That they would under no possible circumstances contribute any further aid to the cause until they were assured beyond the peradventure of a doubt that such aid would be used in the maintenance of an army whose objective point should be Ireland, and Ireland alone. It was also recommended that similar meetings should be everywhere held.

The above embraces the spirit of the resolutions. The gathering was of course a novel one, but the proceedings were conducted in a very orderly and proper manner, the organization being similar to that of all public meetings. To be sure, made up as the singular conclave almost wholly was of the female brogueish servant element, there were many amusing informalities, both of action and of speech, but the intent of the meeting, as above set forth, was firmly adhered to and earnestly and conspicuously evident. The convention was the result of a common understanding among the servant girls, and the issuance of a private circular.

At a future meeting it is proposed to adopt an address in answer to the one to be sent out from Cleveland by the Fenian congress now in session there.

An Elopement Case.

Mention was made a few days since, says the Detroit Free Press, Sept. 5, of an elopement, the parties to which were a young man whose name does not appear and a school miss fifteen years of age, named Blair, whose parents reside in Dearborn. The grand coude d'état by which the gay Lothario won a bride from an unwilling father was accomplished about a week ago, since which time the angry parent has been scouring the country in all directions in search of the missing pair. For a number of days his search was unsuccessful, and he had about concluded to abandon the matter, when by the merest chance he stumbled into their hiding place. It happened in this wise: Blair is a farmer, and frequently brings to market pickles, fruit and vegetables of various kinds which he generally disposes of at the hotels in the city, among others the Garrison House. He came to the city on Tuesday with a load of fruit, after disposing of which he dropped in at the Garrison House for dinner. While the waiter was absent filling his order, Blair sat at the table, with his head resting dejectedly on his hand, busily engaged in thinking over plans for the recovery of his daughter, when, behold! upon raising his head the young runaways were seated exactly opposite to him at the same table. Blair rose indignantly on his feet, and reaching across the table seized the offending youth by the collar with one hand, and with the other rained in a shower of blows which had the effect to greatly dampen his matrimonial ardor. Some of the persons present interfered and separated the parties when the young man sneaked off, leaving his bride in charge of the justly angry father. S.

THE P. T. FISH, that is designed for the finest hunt of the season, will come off to-morrow. Victorians are the promoters, and cordially invite their naval friends and all others to participate in the sport. The horses will start at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

THE U. S. S. Lincoln sailed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for San Francisco. She carried a mail and an express.

THE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS TO THE ROYAL HOSPITAL ARE NOW DUE.

SERVANT GIRLS AND THE FENIANS.

A Russian princess in the Parisian grand monde has lately spread the report that opals are the surest and truest soothsayers that ever woman consulted in harrowing doubt. She had a set of these gems; it had been given her by an admirer, a gentleman, of course; but he was absent, and had suddenly ceased to correspond regularly. The melancholy lady one morning opened the box containing his present and fancied her opals looked wan. She held them to the light; they positively shone less than mother of pearl. "The image of my heart," she sighed, and put the box aside. That day she received a letter; her admirer was very ill. "Ah, the opals," exclaimed the lady, and hastened in search of the box. The set looked very sickly indeed. "He's worse," exclaimed the princess; and all her visitors that day had to be witnesses of the hourly change in her gems. The following morning at day dawn the box was again consulted. The opals were perfectly colorless. They looked like fishes' eyes; just as expressive, without a shade of wink or blink in them. The princess' tears can be fancied but not described. At twelve the opals had crumbled into dust, when shrieks and spasms ensued. At one the postman delivered a letter, bordered round with black edges—the admirer was dead! I need not say that prostration completed the sorrows of that day, and the news ran like wildfire that opals were magnetic fortune-tellers—magnetic, electric, mesmeric, or anything the ladies do not understand. The Paris papers have all, more or less, recorded the above circumstance, consequently there is a great exchange of pearl and diamond rings for opals. To have the state of one's beloved ever plainly indicated on one's fingers is too evident an advantage to be gainsaid.

While this opal mania is on the fair sex it would be useless to expostulate or to try to explain causes and effects. "The opals crumbled and he died" is the staggering answer to reasoning. But before your readers invest too largely in opals, etc., the mania has reached New York, the following is worth consideration. Turquoises, pearls and opals all die out in certain atmospheric circumstances; they lose their brilliancy first, but instead of attributing to them a knowledge of the health or feelings of those who offered them, it would be well to ascertain what has affected them. Acid damp kills them; an opal touched by vinegar falls into calcined powder.

A lady advertises for sale in a Southern paper, one baboon, three tabby cats and a parrot. She states that, being married she has no further use for them.

WEEKLY COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

The Weekly British Colonist,
AND CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, November 19, 1867

News of the Morning.

The despatches received last night are of an exciting character. The Italian Government, in accordance with the terms of the September treaty, by which it was pledged to preserve the integrity of the Papal Territory, followed Garibaldi into Montevideo, where he was attacked by the Italian army and completely routed. One account states that the Liberator was killed; but this is contradicted by a subsequent despatch, which says that he had arrived at Spezzia, on board an Italian man-of-war, a prisoner. The ultimatum of France demanded that Victor Emmanuel should at once exert all the force at his command in the suppression of the Garibaldians; and notwithstanding the pressure brought to bear upon him by his own people, the King has braved the terror of an internecine difficulty rather than incur the enmity of France. The popular voice is of course against the policy of Victor Emmanuel; but so long as he has the army on his side (and from the readiness in which it has obeyed his orders it is evident that it is loyal), no fear need be entertained of the King experiencing any very serious difficulty at home.

From England we regret to hear of bread riots at Exeter and Axminster, where the grain warehouses were sacked.

The Democratic majorities in the United States indicate a still greater change in popular sentiment and the complete discomfiture of the Radicals. Mr. Johnson's course may be said to have been endorsed by the North, and it now remains to be seen how far Congress will venture, in the face of the popular verdict just given against them, to impeach the President. Our impression is, that Congress will not carry out its avowed policy, and that there is much greater danger of that body being "impeached" by the President as unconstitutional than of his being impeached by them.

Tuesday, Nov 12

ARRIVAL OF THE LINCOLN.—The United States steamer Lincoln, Capt. J. M. White, 14 days from Alaska, arrived yesterday at 12 o'clock. The Lincoln has been on the coast of Alaska upwards of three months, during which period she has experienced almost incessant rain. The survey of the was consequently conducted with great difficulty. At Sitka she received on board five miners who had been for some time on the cold bars of that stream. They report good diggings, and show considerable dust, and intend returning in the spring. The Lincoln party are all well.

WANT OF ROAD COMMUNICATION.—A correspondent at Alkali Lake, Lillooet district, complains of the bad state of road communication between the lake and Lillooet. He says he owns a farm about 100 miles above the town of Lillooet, on the old Cariboo road. A good many farmers have settled in the locality; but they are all shut out from communication with the outer world, except by Indians, to whom each settler has to pay about \$25 a year for carrying letters and papers to and from the post office. We direct the attention of the honorable member of Lillooet district to this well founded complaint.

STRIKE AMONG GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.—Certain praiseworthy intentions of Captain Clarke, of the Government tug Sir James Douglas, were completely foiled by a strike among the officials on board. The Captain had designed proceeding to Nanaimo to bring down the Sitka passengers by the John L. Stephens; but when the time came to start the fires it was found that the firemen, not having been paid for some months, had "struck." The deck-hands assumed a similar position of won't-work-till-we-get-our-pay-you-beat, and the Douglas remained quiet at the wharf.

THE RACES.—The horses in the match race will start at 1 p.m sharp. Voleree, Boston Colt, Greyhound and Prioress will contend for a purse of \$1000. On the result of the match there is considerable betting by outside parties. For the Navy Race seven horses will start at 2 o'clock; about 3 o'clock the Prince of Wales' Stakes will be contested for. Every preparation has been made to insure a successful day, and as the weather promises to be delightful we anticipate that there will be large crowd on the ground.

DEMOCRATIC GAIN.—Last year the Montana Legislature stood as follows: Council-Democrats, 11; Radicals, 2. House, Democrats, 28; Radicals, 4. This year the Legislature is entirely Democratic, not a single Radical having been elected.

THE CABLE.—Between the Islands and Swinimish is again out of order, which is the cause of no despatches having been received here over the wires recently. A few telegrams came across in a boat yesterday morning.

THE CAPITAL.—A private letter from London, of date Sept. 27th, states positively that the Seat of Government will be fixed by Royal proclamation at Victoria. The news we think is thoroughly reliable.

THE CALIFORNIA.—Will sail from Esquimalt for San Francisco via Portland at 11 o'clock this morning.

BALL AT THE BUSH TAVERN.—Mr Brown, of the Bush Tavern, announces a ball for this evening, at his Tavern, Esquimalt road. A fine orchestra band will be in attendance, and a free spread prepared. Carriages will leave the Colonial Hotel every fifteen minutes.

THE ENTERPRISE.—Leaves this morning for New Westminster and will probably call at Nanaimo en route.

THE FIDELITY.—Left Portland on Friday last and is therefore fully due.

ADVENTURES OF A NEW YORK NEWS-PAPER CORRESPONDENT.—We mentioned yesterday that Dr Adonis, the energetic correspondent of the New York *Herald*, had failed in his attempt to get the news from the Alaska expedition to the journal he represents in consequence of the wires between Swinimish and Victoria being out of order. We are glad to learn, however, that on Sunday night a special boat was chartered by the doctor, and lengthy despatches, furnishing a full description of the ceremonies attending the transfer of the territory to the United States sent to Swinimish, from which point the line is in working order to San Francisco. The boat reached Swinimish station at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. From San Francisco, the telegrams were doubtless sent over the wires to New York City last evening, and will appear this morning in the New York *Herald* at least forty-eight hours in advance of any California newspaper, and three days ahead of any other New York journal. The cost of the telegram will be about \$1000. The doctor appears to be a man who is not easily balked by the terrors of an internece difficulty rather than incur the enmity of France. The popular voice is of course against the policy of Victor Emmanuel; but so long as he has the army on his side (and from the readiness in which it has obeyed his orders it is evident that it is loyal), no fear need be entertained of the King experiencing any very serious difficulty at home.

Besides we regret to hear of bread riots at Exeter and Axminster, where the grain warehouses were sacked.

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NEPTUNE.

Sailor's Home.

EDITOR COLONIST.—In the issue of Tuesday morning you advocate the establishment of some dwelling where the marines of both the mercantile and Royal marine can meet together and have access to newspapers and periodicals, enjoy a game of draughts, chess or skittles and other quiet amusements, thus combining the comforts of a public house without its contaminating influences. Any one observing the number of men in H.M. uniform rolling about, some of them in a pitiable condition of helplessness, will acknowledge the advantages of such an institution. But it may well be questioned whether the community can fairly be expected to tax themselves for such an object. The mercantile marine is comparatively small—almost nothing in these times, whilst there are about 700 of H.M. seamen on the station. It is by these the advantage will be principally reaped. We regard it as the duty of the Admiralty to do this for them. The large employers of labour at home do such things for those under them. A reading-room is associated with many of the factories. Even a wise master will look out for the comfort and safety of his servant. And the Admiralty having the exclusive control of these men for a lengthened period, occupy a relation to them akin to that which maintains between parent and child. In promoting their welfare they are promoting the efficiency of the service. Their duty then surely extends to this. This sailor is proverbially thoughtless, and many in a three days' have undone the effect of a twelve months discipline.

Besides, it is not fair to the quiet living citizens to let loose swarms of giddy men to play their fantastic tricks before the eyes of all, without providing some rendezvous where the recreation will not be positively hurtful. The expense will be but a drop in the bucket.

By all means let there be such a home established, that Jack may have his club as well as his master. Between Esquimalt and Victoria there are many good sites, where a cricket ground and bowling green could easily be formed. Let it be provided by the Admiralty, and not by a community that finds sufficient difficulty in the support of its hospital.

English & Continental Items.

LORD LYONS.—Who succeeds Lord Cowley as British ambassador at Paris, has been presented to the Queen at Balmoral, by Lord Stanley, and kissed hands on his appointment. The two noble lords have since left the castle.

The Prince of Wales was present at the Badell races on the Grand Prize and following day. He was the guest of the Grand Duke; and was cordially received by the people. At the races he had a white bat, white coat, white gauntlets, tiny white cigarette, and sky-blue cravat."

Ex-Governor Kyre is at present sojourning in Dover, and has been feted by the officers of the 5th regiment, now quartered in the garrison.

Received

Majesty's Ship *Highbury*, in the Indian near Zanzibar, state that the crew of Kielwa had informed the officers that Dr. Livingston was still alive, although many of his followers had been killed in fight with the natives.

Some remarkable regulations as to dress have been decreed by Lieutenant-General Sir Patrick Grant, Governor of Malta. Sir Patrick commands that, in a temperature which has lately reached to 90 in the shade, officers shall not appear in public "dressed otherwise than they would be when going to their club in Pall Mall."

Sheffield is about to have ravages, even in its wickedness. The trades outrages commission, at Manchester, have ascertained that the Ashton and Stockport brickmakers have been worse than the Sheffield saw grinders. There is a terrible uniformity in the means by which these misguided men attempted to remedy their supposed grievances. The destruction of property, the hamstringing of horses, the shooting of constables and others, and the throwing of explosive missiles through bedroom windows, show the same perverted sense of justice and the same indifference to human life. I hope that these secret iniquities will all be brought to light.

A new paper is about to be brought out in Paris, with the title of *Carle des Jours*. It will consist simply of the bills of fare for the day of all the restaurants of Paris, with a list of prices, and will form a body of reading for the epicure of the most entrancing description. There was once a lady whose favorite literature was that of cookery books, which she said gave her an appetite. The new Paris paper will translate some people to the seventh heaven of gastronomic pleasure.

It will be interesting to our readers to know that Lord Brougham, notwithstanding his great age, has improved in health since his return to his quiet northern retreat at Brougham Hall. He is in the enjoyment of better health than was his lot while in Cannes or London. Those who saw his lordship about a month ago, after his fatiguing journey from London, are struck with the marked improvements. His lordship daily takes carriage drives in the neighborhood of Penrith. He still employs himself with his pen—[Carlisle Patriot].

The announcement that the Princess of Wales, after seven months of absolute prostration, during which she has been confined to a reclining position, has at length been able to walk down stairs, will be received with great pleasure throughout the length and breadth of the Queen's dominions at home and abroad. It is true that her royal highness is yet obliged to avail herself of the aid of crutches, but, even with this drawback, the fact she has at length accomplished is a gratifying proof of her progress towards recovery.

The popularity of this princess has been undimmed by any shade since her first arrival amongst us, and her protracted sufferings have excited the sympathy of all ranks and classes of the people.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The elections in New Brunswick have gone for the government. There are fifteen constituencies in that province, and twelve have elected representatives—11 for the gov-

ernment and 1 against it. The other three will probably give two opposition and one government member, so that the parties will stand as follows: For ministry, 12; for opposition, 3; total, 15 members.

The names of the members elected are

Messrs. Wallace, Bolton, Fisher, Connell, Johnson, Ferris, McMillan, Burpee, Renaud, Gray, Tilley and Smith.

Mr. Tilley is a member of the federal government, being Minister of Excise, and Mr. Smith is the leader of the opposition.

Mitchel, the other member of the government, is yet to be elected.

Nova Scotia.

The new government of Nova Scotia must be of the same party, and have the same politics, as the Legislature. Therefore there will be a clash between the local and general governments, and the consequence must be a change in the constitution of the Dominion —perhaps the change will be the omission of Nova Scotia from the confederation. In this case that province might form a legislative union with Prince Edward's Island.

The grand result in Nova Scotia has rather astonished the Privy Council, and send the Secretary of State, Hon. Mr. Archibald, to the right about. The government have only secured two out of the nineteen constituencies, and Dr. Tupper will have a hot time among the anti-unionists.

The new local Legislature of Nova Scotia is liberal, and quite opposed to confederation.

BABES IN THE WOODS—AN INCIDENT IN AUSTRALIA.

An English paper has this story from Australia: Three tiny boys, colony born, of Daylesford, in Victoria, started into the bush to look for some runaway goats. The eldest was only seven; but Australian lads and lasses have a continent for a play grounds, and nothing was feared.

When, however, the little ones missed the dinner hour, and then tea, their parents grew anxious and searched the neighborhood in vain. Night fell, and with the aid of the local police, the search was extended, and though it lasted until morning, the children were still missing. At dawn, a storekeeper came in who had seen the little wanderers on the road over night; and then a boy who had given them the right direction as he passed.

This was all that could be gained throughout the second day; but now the little scattered community had heard of the loss and was on the alert. The quartz miners put their tools by and went into the bush; so did the sawyers at the steam-mill, and so did the wood cutters in the scrub; and the third day was thus passed in a vigorous search. Still no trace or tidings, except a faint foot-mark going in the direction towards the Warribee river, and therefore the good folks were growing much concerned, and it was settled at a public meeting that all hands should strike work and go to look for the babies.

Accidently next day, in every shop was shut, every tool and implement was left idle; six or seven hundred men, women and boys turned out in all directions into the dense scrub to hunt the stray ones up. Seventy pounds were collected as a reward for the finder; though no one wanted that incentive, and the man at the steam mill kept the whistle going all day to guide the little feet home, if they were still able to stir. For days these kindly souls of the Victorian township kept at the hunt. It was in vain; at the end of the week the shops had to be reopened and work merrily resumed, for the children could not be discovered. The heart-broken parents publicly thanked their neighbors for doing all that human gentleness and goodwill could do, and so the melancholy narrative ends, for the children were hopelessly lost and must have laid down in the wilds to die. It will be hereafter a colonial tale to match our British "Babes in the Wood," with the blue-bird and the bell-bird for "cock robin," and the generous Daylesford folk to make a pleasant verse instead of the "wicked uncle."

Sheffield is about to have ravages, even in its wickedness. The trades outrages commission, at Manchester, have ascertained that the Ashton and Stockport brickmakers have been worse than the Sheffield saw grinders. There is a terrible uniformity in the means by which these misguided men attempted to remedy their supposed grievances. The destruction of property, the hamstringing of horses, the shooting of constables and others, and the throwing of explosive missiles through bedroom windows, show the same perverted sense of justice and the same indifference to human life. I hope that these secret iniquities will all be brought to light.

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bottle that contained prussic acid, was found in the privy of her residence. In the room of Swaney was found a bill for prussic acid purchased in this city. Upon being questioned, Swaney acknowledged to having purchased prussic acid in Stockton, but said he intended to take it himself, but upon further questioning, could not tell what disease he desired it for, and said he had dropped the bottle, but upon being taken to the place he mentioned, no bottle could be found.

A short time since, the wife of Swaney died suddenly, about ten days after child birth when she was considered in no danger, an grave suspitions are entertained regarding her death. An improper intimacy between Swaney and Mrs. Seale has long been suspected in Mariposa. It is now the intention to examine the body of Mrs. Swaney, to ascertain the cause of her death.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—John Cullen Cuthbert, civil engineer, formerly of this office produced at San Francisco a preparation of mineral oil in combination with mine compounds, for preserving wood and iron from decay in salt water, and from barnacles, worms, etc. Its application to ships' bottoms, will destroy the necessity of their being painted, while it will protect iron-clad ships from the slowly-destroying action of the water. It has been practically tested, and other substance will produce the same serving effect.

A Silly Question.

EDITOR COLONIST.—Will you inform what height and fighting weight is required to be a member of the City Council, so that the may not make a mistake in future in proposing a candidate for the Councillorship.

A. BUNSTER.

[Our correspondent is no doubt excessive wittiness; but, for the life of us, we cannot discover the point.—ED. COLONIST.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—An accident will sometimes befall the most wary. A sprain, a burn, a cut, cannot always be prevented; but a speedy and easy cure may be obtained by the application of this estimable Ointment. It immediately cools the part, soothes the irritated nerves, prevents the blood flowing to the seat of injury thus fully guarding against inflammation and the formation of abscesses. For curing accidental hurts this Ointment surpasses every liniment, lotion, or emulsion. It restores the skin to its original firmness to the muscle; it gives freedom of motion once more to stiffened sinews, contracted joints, and strained ligaments. For repairing damage rapid, no agency equally curative.

33

SILVER MEDAL.

PARIS EXHIBITION 1867.

PEPSINE.

MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, LOZENGES and GLOBULES.

The proprietors of this medicine have a large stock of it in bottles and boxes, on sale.

PANCREATIC EMULSION, in 4 and 8 oz bottles,

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES, introduced by Dr Tilbury Fox, Dietetic Preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the Food of Invalids and Children, in packets

GELATINE and CREOSOTE (Morson's).

CHLORODYNE, in Bottles and Globules, Morson's

PURE CHEMICALS and LATEST PREPARATIONS.

WEEKLY COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

The Weekly British Colonist
AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, November 19, 1867.

The Seat of Government Memorial.

The document published yesterday explains itself. The people of this Colony should take steps to show their gratitude towards those who have taken so much interest in their welfare. We have no intention whatever at the present of criticising the memorial, but would simply remark that the basis of the memorial is the resolutions of the Legislative Council of the Colony. Those resolutions request that the Governor will take such steps as he may deem most fitting towards making Victoria the Seat of Government. It is not asked that the Home Government or the Governor should be arbiters; but that the thing asked should be done. It is hoped that the Governor has taken his constitutional view of the case, and as listened to the voice of the Council, we not hurriedly, but after calm and passionate consideration. Not having the Governor's despatches at command, it is impossible for us to say what course his Excellency may have taken, but, judging from his past conduct, there is reason to fear that his prejudices had led him to advise contrary to the opinions of the Council. If so, and if her Majesty's Government have been deceived and influenced by such representations, the Colony will be agitated from one end to the other, and instead of the question being settled, it will be more unsettled than ever; what little confidence remains will be lost, and the hope for progress of the Colony entirely destroyed. At a time when all should endeavor with one accord to drag the Colony out of its present engulfed position, an increase of dissatisfaction can only terminate in ruin; but remove that dissatisfaction—place the seat of Government at Victoria, where the Legislature desired it to be placed—then, and not till then, will the depression and oppression under which the Colony labors be removed. The Legislature has spoken plainly. If it did so under the that time existing condition of affairs, how much more correct is that opinion now that the Americans have purchased the formerly Russian territory. The conditions necessary for the Seat of Government are, that the place or spot should be convenient for the internal government of the country, and also convenient for holding communication with neighboring powers. Such conveniences Victoria possesses, and also one-half of the population of the country.

It would be admitted—an admission we do not make—*that* Victoria and New Westminster were equally well balanced for the former, the position of Victoria for the latter would give it an overwhelming advantage. Victoria being the point to which all steamboats come and from which all communication radiates, renders it desirable that the Governor should reside there in order to be in communication with our foreign and British relations. The political relations of the country, both internal and external, alike unite in selecting Victoria for the seat of Government. It is ridiculous, in the first place, for any one to say that New Westminster possesses as many advantages as Victoria, supposing even their natural qualifications to be evenly balanced—which we unhesitatingly deny—the acquired qualifications of Victoria would give her an immensely preponderating advantage; Victoria being a city possessing every convenience, both for the internal and external government of the country.—Westminster, a city without merchants, without Banks, save those of the river—without steamboat communication with foreign ports; in fact, without anything, save the Governor, whom it worships first and God last;—a place famous for "dolatry" but for nothing else. There may be hundreds of places and harbors where towns can be built, but the people have chosen Victoria and have built a city only second to San Francisco. Is it advisable that the Executive of this Colony should still attempt to Government patronage to ruin a city already existing for the sake of building up another—an attempt that hitherto has so signal failed? A continuation of such conduct can have but one result—the building of a town on American territory and forcing the commerce of the country into foreign hands. We feel persuaded that the people of this Colony will not allow British interests to be thus sacrificed; but at the same time we earnestly hope that his Excellency has recommended Victoria as being the best and most suitable place for the Seat of Government, and as the only way of putting an end to a question that has unsettled the public mind, prevented improvements, destroyed confidence and retarded the material progress of the Colony.

A MURKIN.—The *Sunday News* mentions the case of one of the men who was not indicted for the offence of aiding Schenck to escape, as an instance of popular hardening. Our contemporary thinks that Mr. Denison should have dismissed the charge and set the man free.

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Saturday, Nov. 16.
DEPARTURES.—Among the passengers hence by the J. L. Stephens to-day, for California, will be Mrs Stronach, the amiable and devoted wife of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr W. E. Stronach, who is sojourning at Kootenay. Mrs Stronach is tormented by a cruel disease which has baffled the skill of our first physicians, and her object in visiting California is to consult the medical men there. We earnestly hope that the visit of the lady will be attended with happy results, and that she will be speedily restored to health and strength to her many friends here. Mr A. R. Robertson, the well-known and popular barrister, also goes to California by this steamer, with the intention of spending the winter months there, and returning early next spring. Mr T. H. Long, junior proprietor of the Colonist, is another gentleman who has taken passage on the Stephens. Mr Long is prompted by a desire to visit an aged parent, whose declining health warns him that his days are few. We wish our *confere* a pleasant journey, a happy reunion and a speedy return. Mr Baker, of the North Pacific Fur Company, who has negotiated for the purchase of the Russian Fur Company's establishment, at New Archangel; Mr J. A. Jones, long favorably known from his connection with the firm of Henderson & Barnaby; Mr C. Elliott, the well-known auctioneer; Mr Myers and family; Mr Openheimer and family; Mr James Thorpe; Dr Adonis, of the New York *Herald*; Mr Goodall, of the Chicago *Tribune* and S. F. Alta, are among the other passengers. In the list we also observe the name of Capt. Raynor, who, we are glad to know, will soon return to this city. The number of passengers on the J. L. Stephens will reach one hundred. No steamer has ever left this port with more precious cargo freight. May a kind Providence guard the noble ship from disaster, and favor g wind wait her speedily to her destination.

DEATH OF VICTORIA THEATRICAL CELEBRITIES.—Poor old John S. Potter, the former indefatigable manager of the Victoria theatre, is dead—gone to that bourn whence no traveler returns. He burst a blood vessel at Julesburg, Colorado, a few months ago, and died almost immediately. With all poor John's faults in his later days, he was once a manager of position and wealth. He was nearly 60 when he expired. In 1859 and 1860 the Chapman Family performed for many months in what is now the Lyceum, on Government street. One of the members of the troupe was Caroline Chapman—a young girl of considerable ability in genteel comedy. After leaving here she went to San Francisco, where she contracted a marriage with a young man named Nichols, whom she subsequently deserted. Latterly she lived with a prize-fighter at Rideau Hall, Ottawa.

QUEBEC.
The Quebec *Chronicle* says that a party of three men and a boy have been successful in gold mining in the river Gilbert, as for some weeks they have succeeded in taking out from \$300 to \$400 worth of gold a day.

The Quebec *Mercury* says that it is understood that the Governor-General will leave Quebec with his family about the 24th inst., permanently to reside at Rideau Hall, Ottawa.

NOVA SCOTIA.

On Saturday, after the declaration of the poll, a number of persons procured a gun and went to fire a salute in honor of the victory gained by their friends. In ramming home the cartridge for the third round the gun exploded.

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A CONVERT FROM CATHOLICISM.—The Rev. T. W. Williams, late of the "Olaties," and attached to St. Andrew's mission on the Fraser, has left the Church of Rome and is now studying with the view of reception into the Church of England.

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"He needs no cup. He can drink from any vessel that contains liquor—whether the neck of a bottle, the mouth of a demijohn, the spile of a keg or thebung of a barrel."

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Dominion of Canada.

ONTARIO.

KINGSTON, Sept. 23.—A horrible murder was committed here on Sunday morning, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock. A watchman of Morton's distillery was set upon by a lot of ruffians, and, after murdering him, they broke open the safe and stole about \$2,500, and decamped. On Sunday morning, as soon as the murder was discovered, the police started in pursuit. The steamers Watertown and Gazzette were chartered, one going to Clayton and the other to Cape Vincent. It was afterwards learned that the murderers had crossed to Cape Vincent, and hired a horse there, and drove towards Watertown. The police followed, and last evening arrested three men in Watertown. There is one still at large, who is supposed to be an accomplice. The money, of which a great part is silver, is supposed to be buried on Long Island, and has not yet been found. An inquest is now being held on the murdered man. There is considerable excitement here.

KINGSTON, Sept. 23, p.m.—The murderer of the watchman at Morton's brewery were brought to town this afternoon. Their names are Wm. Howard, C. E. Adams, Alex. Gemmill, jun., of Toronto, and Edward Jones. There was about \$750 found in their possession. The most intense enthusiasm prevailed on their arrival, the police being cheered all the way to the station. Gemmill turned Queen's evidence.

A terrible explosion took place on Wednesday night at Sarnia. A tug-steamer blew up, and captain, mate, engineer and three men were killed immediately, while five more were picked up more or less injured.

QUEBEC.

The Quebec *Chronicle* says that a party of three men and a boy have been successful in gold mining in the river Gilbert, as for some weeks they have succeeded in taking out from \$300 to \$400 worth of gold a day.

The Quebec *Mercury* says that it is understood that the Governor-General will leave Quebec with his family about the 24th inst., permanently to reside at Rideau Hall, Ottawa.

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orthodox diameter and thickness. These base half sovereigns are dated 1849."

The returns given by the present census (March 30, 1861), show that in Nova Scotia 900 vessels, 8,816 boats, and 14,323 men are engaged in prosecuting the fisheries.

From the San Francisco Dispatch.

Singular Effect of the Election.

We have heard of a curious circumstance which occurred in this city within the past week, and one which shows that certain High Churchmen are not so completely wrapped up in their theological duties as to fail to turn their sails to every popular political breeze. A highly educated young woman, with just the slightest possible perception of colored blood mingling in her veins, arrived here some time since from Victoria, with a letter of introduction to the Rector of Trinity Church, from the Archbishop of Victoria. She was recommended for her Christian virtues and her religious and secular accomplishments, and was forthwith accepted as a communicant of the church. In the course of time, her superior qualities pointed her out as a fit person to take charge of a Sunday School class, and she was accordingly assigned to one composed principally of Indian and "native" Californian children, and those of the mestizos of the Spanish Republics. She performed her duties faithfully, and seemed to give universal satisfaction up to a few days since. One day last week she was astonished at the visit of one of the leading functionaries of the Church to her place of residence. He seemed considerably embarrassed about communicating something he had to say, but finally mustered up courage, and remarked :

"Miss L., you needn't come to Sunday school next Sunday."

"And why not, pray?" she asked.

"Well, I don't want to argue the matter with you, you know; but you needn't come."

The teacher insisted on knowing the cause of this sudden and unexpected dismissal, and pressed the functionary for an answer. He, however, only repeated what he had said before, and siddled toward the door, exclaiming :

"I don't want to have any argument about the matter, you know!" and effected his retreat.

But it would seem that the young woman was not made of that penetrable stuff that yield to questionable authority without good and sufficient reasons. So she proceeded last Sunday to the school, as usual, and assumed her seat. Her class, however, had been taken away from her; but she maintained her seat through the entire exercise. Subsequently, but determined to have an explanation from the Rector, she sent him a note, and proceeded to his residence, and claimed to have been wronged. What she had been summarily dismissed from her class.

"It's rather a delicate matter to speak about—but you know, I presume."

"Is it on account of my color?" she boldly inquired.

"Well, yes. You know the politicians and the elections have changed all this sort of thing, and it was criminal in the Archbishop to send you here with that letter, under the circumstances."

"Oh, it's the election and the politicians, is it?"

It was. The discarded teacher entered into a logical series of questions with the Rector, somewhat after this fashion :

"You admit that I am competent, don't you?"

"Certainly."

"That I am a good Christian?"

"Yes."

"That I can still be a communicant of the Church?"

"Surely."

"And yet," said she, in a tone of gentle inquiry, "I am not to be permitted to teach poor little children their Christian duties?"

"Well, you know, the politicians, the elections," etc., and a long string of reasons were given which so tried her patience that Miss L. in a moment of impatience exclaimed :

"That's all nonsense."

At this undignified remark, the reverend gentleman rose to his feet, and pointing to the door, said, in a stately voice :

"Miss L., our conversation is at an end," and the interview closed.

Comment on the above is unnecessary. Either the prejudices of the Church on the question of color should have been consulted before she was accepted as a teacher, or the dignitaries should have so managed her dismissal that there would not have been so scandalous an exhibition of the dependence of the church on the fluctuations of political parties.

There was once a Connecticut hotel keeper who had doubtless in his day been a masculine "Yankee school ma'am" but who, at any rate, under the responsible pressure of a high regard at the same time for the moralities, and for the King's English, positively refused the hospitalities of his tavern to a passing traveller who entered on the register his party as "John Smith and Lady." The upright landlord in the most downright manner, did speak certain words to this effect;

"If this woman is your wife, don't be afraid to say so on the books, and the best in the house is at your service; if she is only your lady, our room are all full."

THE OLDEST REMNANT OF MORTALITY EXANT.—The skeleton of one of the earlier Pharaohs, incased in one of its original burial robes, and wonderfully perfect considering its age, which was deposited about eighteen twenty months ago in the British Museum, and is justly considered the most valuable of its archaeological treasures. The lid of the coffin which contained the royal mummy was inscribed by the name of its occupant, Pharaoh Mykernus who succeeded the heir of the builder of the great pyramid about two centuries before Christ. Only think of it; the monarch whose crumbling bones and leathery integuments are now exciting the wonder of numerous gazers in London reigned in Egypt before Abraham was born, and only about two centuries or so after Mizraim, the grandson of old father Noah and the first of the Pharaohs had been gathered to his fathers.

A city servant girl who is a good deal on looks, thus describes the fashion of low necked dresses; "As for lowecks, the lower it is the more fashunabil' air drest. Mis Goolra give me a bla silk of hern and I cut its nec off, and Susin Simmus cut off hern, an we attrax a great eel of attenshu to our necs, prominadi in the streets like other ladys and holden up our cloze. Nobody isn't nothing now which don't hold up her cloz, and the higher you hold them the more you are noticed."

Shipping Intelligence

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