

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, February 12, 1867.

The Differential Duties Act under Union.

The collection of duties on goods shipped from Victoria to New Westminster, which has been persisted in by the Government since the Union, on the ground of expediency, although admittedly known by them to be a wrongful act, is about to be made legal, not merely as regards the past, but also for the future; as there is but little doubt that what with propriety may be termed His Excellency's Legislature will pass whatever bills he requires, and his Attorney General says these illegal exactions are justified by expediency. Until this doctrine was urged by that official we used to think that whatever was "morally wrong could never be politically right," but there is one part of this business, which is not merely grossly unjust, but so dangerously inexpedient, that public attention should at once be called to it with a view, if possible, to prevent a dangerous abuse of power. It will be recollected that the present "Customs Ordinance" of British Columbia was expressly framed for the purpose, and has the effect of levying differential duties on goods imported from Vancouver Island. When the miners and others petitioned against it as calculated to increase the price of necessaries at Cariboo, and, like sensible men, complained that it was hard that they should suffer merely because New Westminster envied Victoria her trade, His Excellency admitted that the measure had the appearance of hostility towards Victoria, but justified it on the supposed ground of "expediency," (we fear we shall hear a great deal of this word), pointed out with much clearness that every Colony should endeavor to establish a commercial centre within her own limits, and complained that the profits of the mercantile transactions of British Columbia should be enjoyed by Victoria, which (so he said) in no way contributed to the revenue of that Colony. Now, this reply of His Excellency, written early in 1865, is valuable as avowing the views he then held, and his reasons for the peculiar framing of the Customs Act, both which may be concisely stated as the doctrine of building up New Westminster at the expense of Victoria; and it seems incredible, although we fear it is too true, that this hostile measure, framed before the Union, terminated by the proclamation of the Union Act, but since then deliberately put in force in defiance of the law, is to be re-enacted with reference to Vancouver Island, now a portion of the united Colony. The result is, that direct shipments to New Westminster are still, as heretofore, to be discouraged by the Legislature, and the trader and consumer in the interior of British Columbia is to pay for the great expense of endeavoring to divert trade from its established channel, and of artificially restricting Victoria to her commerce on the Island. It is to be observed likewise that the exigencies of the revenue will require that the Customs Duties should be higher than heretofore, and as those imposed on, many at least of the necessaries of life cannot be increased, other necessaries and luxuries in general must be taxed on a very high scale. The effect of this, as an inducement to direct shipments, is well known to merchants; but as the matter concerns the public in general, it may not be amiss to give an illustration of the working of the "Customs Act," passed at New Westminster, in this respect. Liquors, which are invoiced in London, say at \$100, on their arrival in Victoria, for the purpose of estimating duty, would be, and we believe are, valued by the Collector of Customs at \$133. Now, we will suppose the duty payable by the new tariff on such luxuries to be very high, say 100 per cent. (we assume this purely for the sake of illustration), then such goods, going from Victoria, will be laid down at New Westminster for twice \$133, or \$266. On the other hand, if shipped direct

from London to New Westminster, they would be laid down there for \$100, added to the duty calculated on the London value, or \$200—leaving a balance in favor of the direct shipment of \$66. The freight and other charges payable on the respective routes for the purpose of this inquiry, and so far as the action of the Legislature is concerned, need not be carefully calculated, although no argument can be adduced, that we are aware of, that offers any commercial inducements for shipments to New Westminster, instead of Victoria, but certainly the reverse. If the reader will now substitute for the supposed cent. per cent. duty others of less amount, say \$50 or \$25 on the different articles imported, he will find an injury is inflicted on Victoria in each case, by what we may term the Differential Duty Act, diminishing, it is true, along with the scale of charges, but in every instance a matter of serious importance. We are aware that a drawback in practice is allowed on goods, which, since the Union, have paid duty in Victoria, and if this practice is continued, what we have said will only apply to goods now actually in Vancouver Island, and which were imported before Union; but on the owners of such goods this great injury will in any case be inflicted. And we must protest against our rights being, in any case, regulated by practice, which, after all, means no more than the tender mercies of the Collector of Customs. In this, and in every case, where the delicate subject of the people's pecuniary rights is involved, we demand that the matter should be regulated by law, which it is the bounden duty of Her Majesty's representative to see justly framed and righteously enforced.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday, February 6.

FREIGHTFUL AFFAIR AT COREA.—News from Corea, says the Hong Kong Mail of November 1, has arrived to the effect that the French have initiated proceedings to teach the Coreans that murdering foreigners is an unlawful pastime. The French admiral has sailed with his squadron to the Corea, but active operations will be deferred until after the winter. A sad tale of Corean barbarity accompanies this intelligence. The master and crew of an American schooner, named the General Sherman, with two English gentlemen, a Mr Thomas and Mr Hogarth, have been roasted to death by order of the king or his father—some accounts say the latter—the unhappy victims having been tied down in their berths and the ship then set on fire. We may suppose that some notice will be taken of this by the British Government. Whether lawfully there or not, their semi-barbarous murderers have no shadow of excuse for this atrocity, and it is to be hoped that prompt and effectual punishment will be inflicted; not a pecuniary one only, let us trust, as there is but too good reason to fear will be the case where the lives of British subjects are concerned.

ACCIDENT TO THE SCHOONER MEG MERRILLIES.—About 11 o'clock on Monday night, the schooner Meg Merrillies, bound for Victoria with a load of produce from Penn's Cove, Whidby Island, ran on a sunken rock off Beacon Hill, and went over on her beam ends. The crew saved themselves by means of a small boat, in which they managed to reach the shore, notwithstanding a heavy swell. The wind was blowing a perfect hurricane at the time of the accident, and the schooner struck so heavily as to lose her false keel and start her timbers. A part of the cargo floated ashore during yesterday, and the high wind that prevailed prevented any communication being had with the vessel. The Meg Merrillies is an American built schooner of some fifty tons; is owned by P. McQuade, Esq., and is valued at \$3000. The cargo is worth some \$700. An effort made by the Sir James Douglas to tow the schooner off, failed.

HANOVER.—A Berlin letter in the France has the following:—The news from Hanover is alarming. Serious disturbances are apprehended, and it is said that Count de Bismark desires to proclaim the state of siege. Similar intelligence arrives from Saxony. The Prussian soldiers are frequently insulted in the towns, and those belonging to the country loudly declare that they will recommence the war in a year. These facts are such as strongly to excite public attention. On the other hand the peace which seemed to be final between the Government and the Opposition in the Chamber was only a truce; hostilities are again commencing, as you may judge by the debates of the last few days, and all earnest and patriotic minds are preoccupied with the subject.

IMPORTING SALMON.—The Fidelity brings to Messrs. Everden & Bebee a large lot of Fraser River salmon. To the uninformed this may appear as silly as the shipping of coals to Newcastle. Messrs. E. & B. know what they are about, and they have learned that the salmon from the Sound and Fraser river are more palatable to the Hawaiians than those from the Columbia river, the latter being too fat to eat raw, as Salmon is universally eaten in that country. The shipment will be placed in a bonded warehouse until the departure of the next vessel for the Sandwich Islands, when the invoice will be shipped to Honolulu.—Oregon Herald.

PORTLAND STEAMER.—It is rumored that the present is the last trip of the Pacific to this port. The Orizaba is to be docked and rebuilt, and the Pacific will take her place on the Southern route. The screw steamer Ajax will be put on the line between this place and San Francisco. During the past month workmen have been engaged remodeling the upper works of the Ajax, and enlarging the passenger accommodations. She is a very large ship, and will be without doubt the largest craft that ever entered the Willamette.—Oregon Herald.

THE SOIREE DANCE OF THE Victoria Dancing Assembly came off on Monday evening, and whether we speak of the number and beauty of the fair guests, the agreeable character of the re-union, the delightful music, or the elegant supper, we unhesitatingly pronounce it a complete success. Dancing was kept up until a very early hour yesterday morning.

Mrs. DIGBY PALMER'S Soiree Dausante will take place this evening at Germania Hall. Every exertion has been taken by the lady promoter and her efficient committee to render the soiree one of the most brilliant and respectable of the season. A large orchestra will be in attendance, and we hope to see the room well filled.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—The Council met on Monday evening, the members all present but Councillor Trahey. Mr C. Gowen took the chair in the absence of His Worship. The publication of the By-law for Municipal revenue purposes was discussed and laid over till next meeting, which will be held on Friday next.

THE FIDELITER sailed from Portland for Victoria on Thursday last, and is probably detained in Baker's Bay. Her freight is as follows: 7 pkgs mds; 460 boxes apples; 3,200 qr sks flour; 95 sks wheat; 50 pkgs bacon; 10 hl bbls butter; 7 cs lard; 34 boxes eggs.

CONVALESCENT.—Dr Tolmie, who has for several weeks past, at different periods, been seriously unwell, is progressing favorably, and will shortly, we learn, be able to undertake his daily visits to town. The doctor's many friends will be glad to hear of his convalescence.

THE NICHOLAS BIDDLE.—This ship lies in Esquimalt harbour waterlogged. She has received injuries of a serious character, and a survey will be held as soon as the weather moderates.

WAGES.—J. Smith recovered \$15 from J. Costello, before the Magistrate, yesterday. Old John Brown was not so fortunate, a suit which he brought against the same party being frowned out of court.

FROM THE WEST COAST.—The schooner Surprise arrived yesterday from a trading trip to the West Coast of the Island. She reports rough weather, but nothing in the way of news of interest.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Thursday evening the following questions will be brought up for consideration: "Is the present form of Government the most suitable for this Colony?"

THE CONCERT in aid of the Female Infirmary came off last evening, and was an entire success, both in the respect to the attendance and the performers. An extended notice will appear to-morrow.

KEEPING UP NEW YEAR'S.—A son of the Flowery Kingdom was arrested yesterday for endangering the public safety by setting off fire-crackers on a wooden sidewalk.

THE WIKES continued down north and south of this place yesterday, with no hope of being replaced until the storm shall have abated.

Another Indian whisky-seller was bottled last night by the Police, and will be unceremoniously taken by the Police Magistrate.

THE EVANS BROS. will come before the Bankruptcy Court for their first examination to-morrow, at New Westminster.

A young man in Illinois was greatly smitten with a neighbor's daughter, and wanted her for his wife. In order to win her unsophisticated heart, he invited her to go with him to a circus that was shown in the vicinity. She accepted the invitation, and as they neared the ticket wagon, the young man rushed upon his fate by asking her suddenly if she would marry him. "No, I thank you," she replied. "You won't, eh?" exclaimed the ardent youth, "then buy your own ticket!" She took his advice and enjoyed the show greatly, but he didn't.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Canada.

[Dates to December 28th.]

Mr Southernland, of Peterboro, C. W., writes to the Examiner of that place, stating that he had tried the experiment of shipping flour to Brazil with excellent success. According to a statement which he furnishes, the transaction stands as follows:

Cost per bbl, at Peterboro.....\$6 50
Freight to Montreal..... 40
" Rio Janeiro..... 1 40
Commission, insurance, duty, &c..... 1 07

Value at Janeiro.....\$9 37
Profit.....\$3 28

The following very comical but genuine letter was actually received by the prisoner Lynch at the goal in Toronto from Robert, the President of the Fenian organization: New York, Nov. 30, 1866.

Robert Bless Lynch, Esq., Toronto Goal: Sir.—Your letter requesting me to send to Washington affidavits of your non-military connection with the Irish Republican army has been received and the request complied with, in the care of Capt. Fitzpatrick, and I will write to Gen. McNeil on the subject. I regret to tell you that you are not going to be hanged. So great a crime upon a non-combatant like yourself would make every Irishman in America a Fenian, and furnish our exchequer with the necessary means to clear Canada of English authority in short order—a consummation devoutly to be wished; and therefore I say I regret that you will not be hanged. It would be a glorious death for you; and a life that would otherwise pass away unknown in a few years, at most, would become an honored portion of the history of our race and of the times.

But whatever be your fate, pray God that you will act a brave dauntless part to the last. Remember that you not alone represent your own weak nation, in the position in which you are placed, but your country and your race also, and though much I regret that you are in the power of bloodthirsty foes, I still trust and hope that, under any and all circumstances, you will make your country proud of you, and your name honored. I remain yours sincerely,

W. R. ROBERTS, Pres. F. B. The match of this production would be hard to find. Only fancy a man writing to a friend under sentence of death with great regret that he is not to be hanged, and coolly giving as a reason for this regret that his execution would bring a pile of money into the Fenian exchequer.

It is stated that the military authority have in contemplation the transportation of works and machinery from England for the conversion of all the Esfields in the Provinces into breech-loaders.

MONTREAL, Thursday December 20.—James Griffin and Frank Knapp, who robbed the Royal Insurance Company's office, New York, of \$250,000 in bonds, were traced to this city and found at the Ottawa Hotel with two women; there was nothing on their person to prove guilt, but both were well armed, the manager of the Royal identifies the prisoners, one of whom managed to steal a box with the bonds out of the safe while the other conversed with him. Capt. Young of the New York police, states that they are professed thieves, and he recognizes others in our streets. A reward of \$10,000 was offered for the arrest of the said prisoners.

The court of inquiry, composed of Cols. Denison, Shanly and Fairbanks, assembled at Ft. Erie to inquire into the case of Lieut. Col. Dennis, has presented its report. The report acquits him of all blame for his conduct in the skirmish that took place there on the 1st of June—Col. Denison dissenting. The Commander-in-Chief, however, has appended remarks to the report concurring in it, and acquitting Dennis of everything save an error of judgment in precipitating an encounter with the Fenians before he knew their strength.

Nova Scotia.

From the report of the Nova Scotia Gold Commissioners for the last quarter, we learn that the total amount of gold obtained during the three months named was 7184 oz. 4 dw. 16 gr. In the corresponding quarter of 1865 there were 6468 oz. 6 dw. 9 gr. produced, showing an increase of 716 ounces.

It is stated that a man employed about some of the wrecks on Sable Island lately lost his life in a distressing manner. It seems that he was crossing the Island during a storm of wind, became blinded with sand, and when found by a party of men was insensible. The sand had to be spooned out of his throat and nostrils, but the poor fellow died shortly after.

Margret Langley, the woman arrested on Tuesday on a charge of having passed a counterfeit \$20 Confederate note, was found dead in one of the cells of the Police station, on the following morning. An inquest was held before Coroner Jennings, and a verdict returned to the following effect:—"That the deceased Margret Langley came to her death by valvular disease of the heart, accelerated by intemperate habits, on the night of 4th inst., in the cells of the Police Station. The jury further state that from the evidence adduced the cells for the incarceration of unconvicted prisoners are barbarously unfit for the designated purposes, and should be at once reformed."

DEATH OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST.—The Sacred Union of Monday says:—During the morning, the Rev. Father Criman, who occupied apartments in the building adjoining the church, was struck with paralysis. It at once became evident that the case was critical. Several physicians were at once sent for and soon arrived. The patient expired in a few hours.

A new mode of dispersing mobs has lately been discovered, and it is said to act like a charm. The mode is to pass round a contribution box!

Execution of the New Zealand Thugs. Extraordinary Dying Speeches.

(From the Otago Daily Times, Oct. 20.)

In our last summary it was stated that Burgess, Levy and Kelly had been tried and found guilty of the murder of Felix Mathieu, one of four persons who were murdered by the prisoners, in company with James Thomas Sullivan. Sullivan was afterwards tried and convicted of the murder of J. M. Battle, an old whaler; but the sentence of death passed upon him was commuted to penal servitude for life, in consideration of his having been the means of convicting the other three, who were left for execution.

On Friday, Oct. 6th, the sentence was carried into effect on Burgess, Levy and Kelly, in the Jail Yard at Nelson. All the men died protesting the truth of the statements they had made, and Kelly and Levy repeatedly declared themselves innocent. Burgess was the first to speak. He declared that Sullivan was the murderer of Battle, of Mathieu, and of the Surveyor Dobson; and that Levy and Kelly were entirely innocent of all the murders. He acknowledged himself morally guilty of Dobson's murder, because he knew it both before and after it was perpetrated; but he asserted that Sullivan was actually concerned in all the six. He expressed himself happy on a morning as glorious and bright; and had it not been for the regret he felt at the unmerited fate of Levy and Kelly, he could die happily and almost joyously.

Kelly read a long statement, of the style and character of which the following extracts will give an idea. It commences:—"A good morning but an unpleasant morning to you all, gentlemen, countrymen, brothers and spectators of one of the most awful, terrible, dreadful, fearful, shameful, painful, mournful, revengeful, hateful, wrongful, unjustifiable, ignominious, inglorious deaths and murders that ever took place in the wide world since the creation of Adam, and a sad morning to my poor self; and may God be merciful to me a sinner and not a murderer!" After referring to the atonement of Christ, he continued:—"Since I have been bound, Almighty God has searched and tried me, to see if there has been any such wickedness in me as ever to know the certainty of the Maungatapu murders until Sullivan confessed. May I never be forgiven my sins upon earth, or after I shuffle off this mortal coil and appear before Almighty God, if I am not innocent of killing or being with any person that did kill, on the Maungatapu, or elsewhere any other murdered men in the world. If my assertion and dying word be not the truth, I hope that after I ascend the fatal and unwelcome scaffold and the bolt is drawn that will launch me out of this world and that whilst my frail and worthless body of clay is dangling in the air, the devil will be watching for the moment my soul departs from this body and that it may be borne on the wings of the devil to the bottomless pit of hell, at a speed more rapid than the light of the sun reaches our earth. Yes, at a speed as quick as lightning which I believe to be the fastest thing that travels, for I can think to Heaven in an instant." He next termed Sullivan "The Demon of the West Coast and the Maungatapu Mountains Assassin." He prayed for a blessing on the heads of the people of Nelson for their efforts to discover the bodies of the murdered men. He praised what had taken place on the part of the people of the town named after the gallant hero of the sea and ocean and the conqueror of old England's enemies. Nelson, the intimitable wounder of sea fights and war, and hoped he was happy; calling upon God to bless him, for he liked a patriot. He then copied a hymn referring to the hour of parting with all earthly things and concluded his dying speech thus:—"And this hour has been fully before me the great part of my life, but never as it should have been, until after my arrest. But may I find life and Heaven with my God. So farewell to everybody, from Tommy Noon, called Kelly."

Levy evinced the least emotion. He complained that the authorities did not allow him money to secure witnesses, that he had been unfairly treated by the press, and that had he been tried elsewhere he would have been acquitted. He appealed to the editor of the Colonist to give his statement full publicity, and declared by Jehovah (putting on his hat), and mentioning the place of the murder of the four men, that he and Kelly had been six hours away from the society of Burgess and Sullivan. He complained of his treatment in prison, and of favor having been shown to Sullivan, and concluded by protesting his innocence. The preparations being completed the men ascended the scaffold with their religious advisers, and all knelt down in prayer. Burgess professed penitence and hope in God; thanked all the officials for their kindness, and said he was quite ready to submit to the sentence of the law. Kelly ejaculated, "Oh! God! I am not ready. Give me a few more minutes to speak!" The ropes were adjusted, and the caps drawn over their eyes. Levy, who was still kneeling on the drop, cried out in a loud and distinct voice, "I am innocent." Kelly, while kneeling, attempted to rise and address the people assembled. He called out, "I am not being hanged, I am being murdered!" The drop fell—in a short time the men were dead. Burgess appeared to die instantly, without a struggle; Levy suffered two or three slight convulsions; Kelly showed signs of life the longest.

BOLD ROBBERY.—A St. Louis correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin, upon date of November 21st says: E. Jaccard & Co., jewelers, of this city, were yesterday robbed of ten thousand dollar set of diamonds, in a very ingenious manner. The thief was an elegantly dressed, genteel looking man, and claimed to be looking for a large assortment of jewelry to stock a store in St. Joseph. He was shown an assortment of valuable diamonds among other things, and while the salesman was engaged in waiting upon some ladies, the gent made an urgent excuse for a trip to the basement in a confidential whisper, and passed down, leaving his hat on a counter. He then passed through a side door into Leitch's drug store, and drawing forth a cap concealed about his clothes, passed out. When the salesman finished serving the lady customers, he discovered that a casket containing a ten thousand dollar diamond set had gone with the stranger.

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The Question of the "Capital Connection with our Bondholders."

The consideration of the local Capital of the United Colonists of being considered in so many points of view, all tending, we think, to show the necessity of establishing the seat of Government in Victoria, that one is apt to overlook many which, properly viewed, are more important; and we now propose to consider briefly the question chiefly regards our credit abroad, and especially in London, where our bondholders chiefly reside, as in case by mismanagement we excite disfavor among them, the consequences would be ruinous, not merely for a time, but permanently, by our want of confidence in capitalist reference to the Colony. We then inquire first, on what security did such bondholders advance money? Next, what policy should be pursued to prevent that security being diminished to their advantage? Now, the British Colonists were, doubtless, purchasers of full confidence, not merely in the existence of the resources of the fields, but in the expectation that the resources would be developed by legislation, such as would keep in view, as a primary object, the sufficiency of the security for debt due by the Colony to the capitalist. At the time the loan was made, those resources were in a way to be opened up satisfactorily the usual and necessary means, namely, by the establishment of a suitable depot for supplies accessible to shipping (not merely to steamers that is at Victoria, and the main roads from the head of navigation to the Fraser to the goldfields, steamers supplying transport, and intervening space. It will be noted that in the expression "for supplies" we include the and credit brought here from countries, chiefly by merchants, men of business, without which the richest mines could not profitably be worked. It is need to add that, when by mismanagement or any other cause, such credit becomes exhausted or drawn, the Colony is in danger of reverting to its original state to their introduction. The and energy with which Sir Douglas accomplished these will long be remembered, sagacity met with the best results, the confidence of monied-men and without the Colony. The tenance of that depot for supplies a centre of commerce, is in its essential to the cheap and profitable working of the of Cariboo as good intercommunication; if either fails, the yield of gold comes affected, and this, the security of the capitalist, being diminished, he naturally becomes alarmed, need not say that the first in line as duty of the Legislature retain his confidence. But our Westminster friends will say build up a new centre of credit and depot for supplies on the last two or three years, and backed by the British Columbia legislature you have utterly failed, have succeeded only in alarming and impoverishing the rest of the and our public and private of you have scarcely added a your town, and your merchants rather storekeepers) have a capital and credit than ever. would ask, are you satisfied that who have advanced some fourteen hundred thousand upon the good faith and security Colony in general, approve of a templated proceeding of pulling Victoria and building up New Westminster, which is, and to all appearances clearly ever will be, a like for a like? Surely honesty at least be trifled with. With respect to tenderness for those resident

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toria who have largely invested there, although this is a very serious consideration, we will say little, as to do so would be beside the immediate matter in hand, except that what ruins them deters others from investing in the Colony generally; but New Westminster would do well to recollect that many persons resident abroad have risked their capital in Victoria, and they will have their complaints to make, though of a somewhat different character from that of the bondholders, in case of the disturbance and injury of that centre of commerce of the Colony. Some \$200,000, moreover, was borrowed by the Legislature of Vancouver Island, and they in substance pledged the Victoria harbor dues as a security for the repayment of that sum of money; we wonder whether since the Union the confiding gentlemen who made this advance have ever been thought of by the Government? We must add that prudent people don't pull down until they find they have the means to build up, and where is the capital to come from to build up New Westminster? Who that has it will make such an experiment? Will bondholders venture on such a costly act of suicide? It is somewhat curious, although the coincidence may be purely accidental, that the two banks, both large creditors, seem to have closed their accounts with the Government about the same time that an intention was manifested to retain the seat of Government at New Westminster.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday, February 7.

The Concert.

The large number of persons who attended the rare vocal treat at the Theatre on Tuesday evening, showed by their presence that they appreciated and would assist in sustaining that noble charity, the Female Infirmary; and the performers—ladies and gentlemen who had stepped from the ranks of social life to take part in the entertainment—testified that their sympathy was not only heartfelt, but that they were prepared to express that sympathy in a practical manner. Among the audience we noticed the Bishop of Columbia and Mrs Hills, Archdeacon Gilson, the Rev. Dean Child, Chief Justice Needham and family, several officers of the Fleet and the Solicitor General's family. The curtain rose shortly after 8 o'clock, and from the commencement to the close the entertainment was listened to with rapt attention by the audience. The grand piano used on the occasion was presented to the Angela College by Miss Bardett Coutts, and is considered one of the finest instruments on the Pacific coast. The Concert was under the musical direction of Rev. Mr Reynard, the talented leader of the Cathedral Choir, to whose able exertions the success of the entertainment is in a marked measure due. Mr Whitaker, the organist of the Cathedral, was the general accompanist, and discharged the onerous duty with consummate skill. The ladies who freely contributed their invaluable services were: Soprano—Mrs Henry Rhodes, Mrs C. Kent, Miss Needham, Miss Ethily Harris, Miss Denny, Miss Lester; Contralto, Mrs Chief Justice Needham, Miss Pitts. The gentlemen were: Alto—Mr J. J. Austin; Tenor—Messrs. Redfern, Hicks, Whitaker, Long, Homfray; Bass—Filiott, Wilson, Guilloid, Gilson. The opening chorus of 'A Wake, Eolian Lyre,' was beautifully rendered—by the united voices of the amateurs. A glebe, by Messrs. Austin, Reynard, Guilloid and Redfern, was admirably sung; Mr Austin's alto, and Mr Redfern's tenor are especially deserving of notice. A duet—'I've Wandered in Dreams'—by Mrs Rhodes and Mr Reynard, was correctly and charmingly rendered—the lady's full soprano voice being heard to great advantage, and blending with the gentleman's full tenor, caused a general outburst of applause. Mr Elliott, in a deep, full, and well modulated base voice, sang, 'The Death of Nelson,' and was deservedly encored. 'Maiden's Fair of Padua's City,' a beautiful Madrigal, was so correctly rendered by the Choir, that the audience vociferously demanded a repetition, which was cheerfully granted. Miss Pitts, an accomplished amateur performer on the pianoforte, played a concordia, in the course of which she introduced the Danish National Hymn and Rule Britannia; this lady's playing was exquisite—the delicate manipulation of the keys, the complete command that she possesses over the instrument, and the euphony emitted under her skilful touch were greatly admired. An encore being demanded, Miss Pitts favored the audience with a Mazurka, which was played with great skill, and also elicited manifestations of satisfaction. The song, 'Native Scenes,' by Mrs Charles Kent, was one of the gems of the evening; the lady possesses a

soprano voice of great purity and sweetness, which, added to the perfect control in which it is held, and the careful intonation observed throughout, caused a hearty encore, when she gave 'Oh, Summer Night,' which was equally well received. The chorus—'See the Chariot at Hand,' was carefully rendered—and concluded the first part. The second part opened with the favorite old madrigal 'Flora gave me fairest Flowers,' by the whole of the amateurs, and was well received—the several parts being well filled. Miss Needham next sang 'The Forsaken,' with exquisite taste; she is gifted with a rich, full voice, over which she has the most complete control—introducing all the graces with happy effect, and was greeted at the termination of each verse by the most rapturous applause, and at the conclusion of the song was loudly encored. She then sang the sweet melody, 'When the Swallows homeward fly,' (Agatha); the enthusiasm fully equaling that with which the first song was received. Mrs Rhodes and Miss Pitts followed with the duet, 'O, wert thou in the cauld blast,' and did full justice to the great composer. We were particularly struck in this song with the sweetness of Mrs Rhodes' fine soprano voice, and the power and volume of Miss Pitts' contralto. The gentlemen amateurs then sang, The Hunter's Farewell, very creditably. Hullah's arrangement of 'Those evening Bells,' (that plaintive air so well remembered in our youth), Miss Needham and Miss Pitts singing the soprano and contralto with expression. A very pretty duet and chorus by Spofforth, succeeded, in which Miss Pitts sang remarkably well. The popular serenade, 'Sleep, gentle Lady,' by Bishop, was listened to with delight by the audience and was loudly applauded. The chorus, 'To our next Merry Meeting,' was rendered effectively and was followed by 'God Save the Queen,' the solos being sung by Mrs Rhodes, who acquitted herself with all her natural grace and expression, the audience standing uncovered during its performance. Such a delightful evening it is rarely the good fortune of our mortals to enjoy, and we sincerely trust that such truly praiseworthy efforts may be crowned with the success which they unquestionably deserve.

THE SUTLEY—This splendid frigate, commanded by Captain Sullivan, and carrying the flag of Admiral Denman, sailed on Wednesday for England (via Callao and Rio Janeiro), after having been nearly five years on this coast, during which time her officers have won golden opinions from all who have had the pleasure of meeting them. During the preceding week the ship had been at Mare Island overhauling, whence she came down on Tuesday, at once commenced coaling, and on Wednesday afternoon was underweigh—a proceeding the celebrity of which we regret, and can only forgive in recollecting the natural anxiety of her officers to be once more "at home." Their presence at Mare Island was made the occasion for divers festivities, and the like advantage was taken of their arrival here to bring off one of the most charming events of the season. The Suteley's armament consists of sixty-eight with several one hundred-pounder Armstrongs. A friend of ours who visited the ship burst in upon us on his return and delivered us a lecture of some forty minutes duration upon the subject of marine ordnance. We confess that it was profoundly interesting—if a trifle prolix. Our friend is to-day suffering from headache, which we understand is him to attribute to the "Welsh rabbit." He had also remarked a "grand swell" on the bay in leaving the ship, and that she pitched and rolled, and appeared to be turning round in a remarkable and unaccountable manner. We have cautioned our friend against imprudently partaking of Welsh rabbits, and also against brandy-champagne cocktails on top of copious draughts of beer. We feel it our duty to record a solemn protest against the precedent established by Admiral Denman of cutting away from our port after so brief a visit. To a small provincial town the arrival of a flagship, with a troop of jolly youngsters aboard, is a social event; and it partakes of the nature of a swindle to hurry away before we have had opportunity properly to improve the occasion. Remembering only the agreeable character of her visit, and forgiving her sudden departure, we bid the Suteley a hearty "God speed!"—San Francisco News Letter.

A BELLOUSE CELESTIAL—Pung Kee, a son of the Flowery Kingdom, was yesterday brought before Mr Pemberton on a charge of setting off fire-crackers in the public streets, and also for assaulting officer Ferrell when that officer came to arrest him. Pung pleaded that he had been making New Year's calls; that he was elated in consequence of divers drinks he had imbibed at the houses of friends; that he was observing New Year's in an essentially celestial and therefore highly proper manner, and that the officer had no more right to interfere with his enjoyment, any more than he (Pung) had to put a stop to the "Chilimass" festivities of an Englishman. The accused, notwithstanding his eloquent, argumentative and logical defense, was convicted, and ordered to appear for sentence.

PROSPECTUS FOR A QUARTZ MILL—We publish to-day a prospectus for forming a company to erect a Quartz Mill on Williams Creek. For three years quartz has received considerable attention in Cariboo, but the want of a quartz mill has rendered all the efforts of the quartz prospector futile. Gold bearing quartz has been found on Snow-Shoe mountains, at Red Gulch on Lowhee, Chisholm Creek, Stout Gulch and at the head of William Creek. From some of these ledges large quantities of quartz have been sent to San Francisco, but no report good or bad has ever been returned. The Discovery and Home-Stake Quartz Companies have sent a ton down on two different occasions and have never had a return! The trouble, expense and delay incurred, as well as the great carelessness of forwarders, would make a quartz mill most acceptable to the miners. The matter has been agitated long enough; the Grand Jury and the Mining Board for the district both recommended the necessity of the Government erecting a Test Quartz Mill. Meacham & Co. entered into negotiations with the Government this fall, offering to attach a number of stamps to the engine of their steam saw mill on receipt of a certain bonus, but this also fell through. An opportunity is now offered to quartz operators through the present prospectus, to have quartz not only tested but partially worked, and it is to be hoped that an earnest effort will now be made to have at least one crushing mill in the district, and there is hardly a doubt but the Government will grant all the aid in their power to supply this desideratum of the mines. The capital of the company is small and the shares within the reach of mostly every man, and the question should be not whether the undertaking will be profitable as a speculation, but whether it will not open up the country so much more as to give each a much greater opportunity of becoming wealthy. If this effort fails it may make the prospects of quartz mining for another year. We commend the project to the serious consideration of all miners and especially to those interested in quartz.—Cariboo Sentinel.

ANOTHER PRINCE OF WALES SAILED WAS CONVICTED of illicit whisky vending yesterday, and sentenced to be fed at the public expense for three months. When will the absurd Indian liquor law be repealed, and a pack of lazy fellows, who like no better sport than to have their clothing and food guaranteed them by Government, compelled to labor for a livelihood.

SMOKING IN CARS.—An English jury has decided that when a man who is smoking in a railroad car refuses to remove his cigar at the request of his fellow-passengers, they have the right to knock it out of his mouth; and the judge thought that blowing tobacco smoke in the face of a fellow passenger might be considered an assault.

DIVORCE IN THE STATES.—A New Orleans wife got a divorce on the testimony that a strange piece of ribbon and hair-pin had been found in her husband's bedroom. A woman in New York City, on visiting her husband's office, down town, discovered long hairs on his hair-brush, and tried the same thing, but was unsuccessful.

THE MEG MERRILLIES lies in about the same position as when she went over on her beam-ends. Mr McQuade, should the gale abate, will endeavor to bring the wreck in to-day. The vessel is very strongly built, and fear that she will go to pieces is not entertained.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Alexander Kennedy, eldest son of the late Dr Kennedy, H. B. Co., dropped dead in his house, on Humboldt street, yesterday afternoon. He was a large, stout man, and death is supposed to have resulted from apoplexy. An inquest will be held to-day.

GERMANIA SING VERRIN.—The following officers of this flourishing institution were elected on Tuesday evening:—President, J. L. Jungermann; Vice-President, J. Loewen; Secretary, J. Sehl, (re-elected); Treasurer, W. Lohse, (re-elected); Librarian, C. A. Schmidt.

THE SEVERE SOUTHERN GALE of the past four days culminated yesterday morning in a snow-furor from the southwest. About noon, the wind hauled round to the northwest, and as we go to press there are indications of a sharp frost.

THE ENTERPRISE left yesterday morning at 9 o'clock for New Westminster. Among the passengers we noticed Registrar General Alston and bride, Hon J J Southgate, and Messrs Finlayson and Ehrhidge of the Hudson Bay Company.

MCHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—The Debating Class will meet this evening at 8 o'clock, when the following question will be discussed: "Is the present form of Government the most suitable for this Colony?"

COAL BY AUCTION.—Mr Backus advertizes 195 tons of Nanaimo coal, ex ship Nicholas Biddle, that were sunk by the fall of Foster's wharf, at Esquimalt, for sale by auction.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson, from ports on Puget Sound, arrived Tuesday afternoon. Captain Finch reports severe weather on the trip. The Anderson will return on Thursday.

BANKRUPT COURT.—Yesterday, F. W. Quarles passed his first examination. Crooks, Waller and Couves were allowed further time in which to effect an arrangement with their creditors.

LAMIRANDE, the French defaulter, who was kidnapped from Canada, has been tried in Paris, convicted and sentenced to ten years solitary confinement.

"FEMALE."—A French Court has decided that the term 'female,' applied to a woman, is an insult.

The Josie McNear will probably start for Portland to-day.

The Sound Mail came over yesterday in a plunger.

It is said that the fruit-trees in this vicinity are actually budding.

"Sticking Up" a Bank in Queensland.

(From the Mackay Mercury, Sept. 13.)

One of the first uses to which the local telegraph has been put, was to inform the general manager of the Australian Joint-Stock Bank that the Mackay branch of that institution had been stuck up and robbed to the tune of some hundreds of pounds. The details of the theft are as follows: About a quarter to 12 on Wednesday, the 12th inst., as Mr Geddes, the manager, was sitting in his room, Mr Green, the accountant, being at a small table behind the counter, the latter saw two men, an American mulatto and a native apparently, coming up the pathway, which leads through a thick low scrub to the bank door. Mr Green said, "Who is this coming?" Mr Geddes replied, "I do not know." The men then walked in, turned to the counter, and the dark one, pulling out a £1 note, asked for change. Mr Green said, "How will you have it—half a sovereign and the rest in silver?" "I want all silver," said the man. While Mr Green was stooping down to count it out, the other man said, "Are you Mr Green?" "Yes," said the latter. "Then, where is Mr Geddes?" "There he is," said Green, pointing towards the manager. Having thus identified their men, the native moved towards the manager's room, and stopping for a moment behind the partition, pulled out a revolver, and presenting it at Geddes, said, "If you stir you're a dead man." The dark fellow then covered Green, saying, "Don't you stir." The manager and accountant were then ordered into a small room behind the counter, the native keeping guard over them, while the half-caste closed the bank door, and searched for plunder, taking all the gold, notes and silver he could find, with the exception of six unissuable notes. This money he stowed away in a bag, the native in the meantime relieving the tedium of the prisoners by offering them an apple each. Having, however, but one, he had to tax the good nature of his mate for a second, the latter temporarily suspending his cash transactions while he pulled the fruit from his pouch. When the prisoners had been consoled with an apple, the native pulled out a second pistol and held one in each hand as the prisoners. A little friendly conversation then ensued; Mr Green somewhat naively remarking, "We little expected a visit from you this morning, you took us quite unawares." "I suppose not," replied the native, Green then said, "It is a d—d shame to rob us: it is only a small bank, and we are just commencing business." To this the unanswerable response was, "We want money and must have it." By this time the half-caste had nearly finished pillaging the drawers, and Mr Green asked him not to touch the cheques or papers, as they would be of no use to him, and only disarrange the accounts. Mr Geddes backed up this observation by stating that they bore the bank stamp, and that as they (the bushrangers) had all the money they ought to be satisfied. The half-caste was apparently satisfied, for he left the cheques and papers untouched, and was turning away when his mate asked, "Have you looked into the safe?" Mr Geddes, pointing to the teller's safe, said, "Here it is," and Mr Green opening it also invited them to look. They did so, and seeing nothing but a couple of bills, shot it, observing, "We have got everything." "Then you had better be off," said Geddes; and off they went, after the usual caution that if their victims gave the alarm for half an hour they would shoot them. Mounding their horses, which during the whole time had been tied to the post of the fence, they leisurely passed two or three cottages, several teams just then coming into Mackay, and cleared off with £746 8s, as the product of their daring boldness. The two men implicated can be identified. Only a short time since they stuck up the Leichhardt Hotel, at Lake Elphinstone; at that time there were three in the gang, and a report is current, which however we do not credit, that they have put their third mate out of the way. A telegram was sent to Nebo announcing the robbery, but, strange to say, not a hint was given that they had taken the road. Had this omission been rectified, a party might have set out from Nebo to intercept them with a very good prospect of success. Sub-Inspector Blackoney and some native troopers are also reported in pursuit, but without the least chance of overtaking them, unless they should double back on their tracks. On the evening previous to the robbery Mr. J. T. Baker had paid in £450 to the bank on Government account; and that the affair was well planned and long meditated is evident from the fact that the men were seen lurking near the bank on Monday, and when asked by Mr Keeley what they wanted, said "change." No doubt they would have committed the theft then but for Mr Keeley's appearance; and had they done so they would have obtained less plunder by £450.

Tuesday, February 12, 1867.

The Importance of our Bondholders of Victoria as the Capital.

We have already considered the results of Union and the policy of the Government on the Capital question as affecting the credit of the country and the security of the bondholders. As too much stress cannot be laid upon this aspect of public affairs, we propose to follow up the subject more closely still. After the completion of Union, on his own scheme, Governor Seymour returned to these Colonies to find them in a state of depression and financial difficulty, which with the remembrance of his own written despatches fresh in his mind, he must have been at a loss to comprehend. The financial statements which will no doubt very shortly be made public, will prove conclusively, if we mistake not, that while Vancouver Island was in a state of temporary difficulty, British Columbia was hopelessly involved, unless the most prompt and energetic measures were at once taken to foster her resources and to redeem her credit. A glance at the material ready at hand for the purpose, if judiciously and firmly used, without an instant's delay, show us on the one hand the rich mining districts of British Columbia depending for development on extraneous capital and enterprise; the costly roads approaching them also dependent on the amount of merchandise forwarded by that extraneous enterprise, and the various agricultural and stock-raising settlements looking for success to the material prosperity of the Colony at large. On the other hand, two local sources of supply—viz., New Westminster, on the Fraser River, and Victoria on the sea coast. The question then must surely have occurred to the most superficial reasoner: Where is the bulk of available capital and enterprise concentrated and absorbed, and how can it best be liberated and employed in assisting the Colonies out of their present state of collapse? Sober judgment would surely answer, by restoring confidence and encouraging investment in that place, wherever it might be. It was the bounden duty of the Government to ascertain this fact, and boldly to act upon it; and we know that facts would prove, beyond a shadow of doubt, that not only was that capital and enterprise mainly centered here in Victoria, but, moreover, that the people of British Columbia, from Yale upwards, looked to her as their natural fountain of supply. Moreover, it would have appeared, on investigation, that a large sum, probably not less than \$500,000, has been lying in the banks at Victoria, waiting for the action of the Government to restore confidence, before seeking an investment. The vacillating and undecided policy pursued by the Government during the past four months has caused a good proportion of this money to be withdrawn altogether; and whatever official declarations may be made or policy pursued to attempt to build up New Westminster, capitalists will never invest one dollar in so unpromising a place—while their confidence in Victoria, in which they had belief, has been materially shaken if not destroyed. Meanwhile, the Governor, secluded from his people, in the retired official retreat at New Westminster, is at a loss to understand the interest created by this subject—a matter only brought to his notice a few hours before the meeting of the Council—although it had been for some time a topic of the most intense interest to a large proportion of Her Majesty's subjects in these Colonies. The remarks we have made will prove to the Bondholders in London that ignorance of the importance of so vital a question, on which the present salvation of the Colonies financially may be said to have depended, argues ill for their future prospects; for unless prejudice and apathy be overcome, and the position of Victoria be fully and finally recognized, further disaster must ensue, the onus of which rests with the Executive. We shall revert to this subject more in detail after the publication of the Estimates.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

[Specially Reported for the British Colonist.]

FRIDAY, Feb. 1.

Council met at 3 p.m. Present: Hon. Birch (President), Crease, Wood, Hamly, Brew, Ball, Smith, Robson, Young, Macdonald, Helmcken, De Cosmos, Pemberton, Cox, O'Reilly, Sanders and Trutch. The President informed the House that His Excellency was prepared to receive the reply.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Hon Wood, a bill providing for greater concessions in drafting ordinances. Hon Trutch, a bill extending the land laws of V. I. to B. C.

Hon Helmcken asked whether there was a Government organ, or any person to represent the Government in the House? Hon President replied that he together with the Executive members represented the Government, and would be prepared to answer questions.

Hon Helmcken then gave notice that he would ask whether it was the intention of the Government to repeal the Poll Tax, or to introduce a bill to regulate the Coasting Trade. He further gave notice that he would introduce a bill to repeal the Trades License Amendment Act of V. I.

The Hon President said the Government would be prepared with a bill relating to Trades Licenses.

Hon Helmcken—Does it repeat it? Hon President, We will allow the hon gentleman to know that when it comes to the Council.

Hon Helmcken gave notice of motion to repeal Clause 21 in Standing Orders in reference to notices of motion obtaining the sanction of the Council.

Hon Robson gave notice of motion to repeal Clause 61 in reference to admission of the public by ticket.

THE REPLY.

House adjourned during pleasure to meet reply to the Governor, who returned a brief answer thanking the Council, and hoping that he would have some works of improvement to set before the Council next session, more agreeable to entertain than the labor of reduction and retrenchment.

INDEMNITY BILL.

Hon Crease, on the Council resuming its session, moved first reading of an ordinance indemnifying the Government for not enforcing the Stock and Carcass Act and portion of Harbor Dues Act of Vancouver Island. On Union taking place it became expedient to remit certain taxes, and the Governor came at the earliest possible moment to ask sanction of the House for what had been done.

Hon Helmcken—The principle of the bill is that the Government acted illegally in not enforcing the provisions of those Acts.

Hon Crease—Quite so.

Bill read first time.

Hon Crease moved first reading of ordinance assimilating certain local laws as promised in the Governor's speech; it would be only partial in its operation and effect, only presented certain laws for adoption or extension applicable to the present emergency among other things, applying the Criminal Law of England as it existed in B. C. since November '65 to V. I. The ordinance did not propose to deal with taxation. A tax ordinance, having the object of uniformity of taxation, prepared with the assistance of the V. I. members, would follow.

THE GOVERNOR'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Hon Pemberton moved an address to the Governor for copy of instructions and commission. He did so with feelings of the greatest respect, and not for the sake of picking holes. These documents ought to be in the House. Reports of despotism were afloat which they might serve to dispel, and their contents should be known to the Council that they might enable the people to know the exact nature of the powers under which they are governed.

Hon De Cosmos thought the House ought to have the constitution before them, and he took it that there would be no objection on the part of the Governor, or any member of the House, to place it before the Council. It defined the power of the Government and the rights of the people.

Hon Robson thought it was a matter between His Excellency and Her Majesty's ministers of a confidential nature, which it might be injurious to the community to divulge. The course appeared to him unusual. He was sure no hon gentleman would intentionally commit an act of discourtesy, and if it was unusual the House should be so informed and not commit itself. We are in the position of a Crown Colony, and the Governor's instructions might be of such a character that he could not and would not disclose them. He should be happy to find it otherwise, but at the present he should place himself in a false position by voting aye or nay.

Hon Helmcken said the hon gentleman was raising a myth, a bug bear; he remembered V. I. when it was a quasi Crown Colony and the royal instructions were made public without asking. There was nothing confidential in them. They speak of what can be done and what can't, and anything of a private nature is communicated in another form. There could be no delicacy about the matter, and he felt sure the Governor would have no objection to his instructions being placed before the House. The commission was no object. He remembered the instructions being publicly read at the installation and it should always be done. It was necessary for the House, and would be well for the Governor and country at large that the instructions should be forthcoming.

Hon Hamly would vote for the commission but against the instructions.

Hon President said he was sure the Governor would have no objection if the resolution was confined to asking for what related to the constitution of the Council.

Hon De Cosmos—The Colony!

Hon Helmcken—Better to leave it to the discretion of the Governor. These instructions are stereotyped; we could get a copy from Jamaica.

Amendment by Hon Macdonald that the word "commission" be struck out, and an

address sent to the Governor asking for copy of instructions referring to construction and constitution of the Council, agreed to.

THE DUTIES QUESTION.

Hon Crease moved the first reading of the Customs Declaratory Ordinance. This bill was the reverse of the indemnity bill. The latter was to indemnify the Government for not doing certain things, and for this doing certain things. He was aware of what hon members would say, but irrespective of other considerations, the bill was absolutely necessary for fiscal purposes and he would ask permission of this Hon House that it should be law here for a certain period. The Union Act of '66 extended the Customs Act of B. C. to V. I. but did not affect the local law on the faith of which large stocks had been laid in, and importers clamored for protection against the retroactive gross revenue. The question was fraught with difficulty, but he asked the House to assist the Government in this matter, by sanctioning the continuance of the collection of duties on goods entering B. C. from the Island for a short period; it would enable the Government to dispense with local Acts below which were considered unjust. The bill would not affect goods already in V. I. There was a clause in the bill enabling the Governor to declare by proclamation, at any time within the period named by the House, that the Act no longer applied. If a particular was specified it would enable merchants to make arrangements accordingly, and it was thought advisable therefore to leave the power of suspension in the hands of the Governor without wishing to give him extraordinary powers.

Hon Hamly seconded.

Hon De Cosmos was surprised to find the hon and learned gentleman introducing a bill of this character. He had read of men who advocated that there was no such thing as right or wrong. This bill reminded him that there were men in that house who held the same doctrine. This motion it really seemed to him was for the purpose of superseding a motion of his own. It was on record, on the order of the day, that he would ask the Governor to discontinue the levying of duties between the ports of the Colony, and it was strange that a motion to upset anything of the kind should have been brought up by the Government. If the House voted this motion it would be almost unnecessary to bring his motion up, [hear]; whatever the motive, it was clear that the Government intended to do a wrong. There were people in both sections who regard the collection of these duties as an illegal stretch of Executive authority. The Act was without sanction of law, still he was willing to indemnify the Government to a certain extent, but he hoped the indemnity would go to equalize the burdens of the people and not to perpetuate anything so unequal. Did it propose to levy duties on goods in transit from foreign ports? No! Did it propose to levy duties on goods imported into and landed in V. I.? No! It proposed to levy duties on goods imported into V. I. when it was a separate Colony. Hon members must understand the case, and not do anything to take away from Government the popular support so necessary for its successful working.

Duties were collected on the mainland under Revenue Ordinance of '65 which provided for the payment of duties on all goods, wares, animals and things imported into B. C. The principle was a right one and distributed taxation equally over the country: V. I. duties are collected under the Union Act, Sec 5, applying the Customs laws in force on the mainland to the Island.

The Imperial and local Acts must therefore be construed together. The territorial extent of the mainland was changed by taking in the Colony of V. I. under the one name of B. C. and that was all; there is nothing said that duties may be levied on goods shipped from one port to another in the same Colony. With equal propriety might duties be collected with the sanction of law between New Westminster and Yale, [hear, hear] Hon Hamly, No! I can give no guarantee was there that it might not be extended to the collection of duties between Yale and Lytton, Nanaimo and Victoria or even, to show the absurdity of the position, between store and store at New Westminster.

The collection of duties subsequent to Union by the people of this Colony was an illegal act and an outrage which no hon member could sustain. The Hon Attorney General had not attempted to show that what he was seeking to enforce was legal, his language admitted at once that it was contrary to law, and that he (Mr De C) felt surprised that people had not applied to the Supreme Court for writs of mandamus or quo warranto to cause the Collector of Customs to show by what right he dare put his hands into other people's pockets and compel him to return moneys so taken without authority. Expediency was no justification, it should have been the duty of the Government to have called the hon gentlemen around him at once to ascertain the best means of supporting the Government, and to try and gain the sympathy of the people instead of discountenancing their leaders. It is an intemperate and statesmanlike course to carry measures by popular impulse. The people of Vancouver Island were not called upon to pay one dollar, but he would not suffer injustice to be done to any section of the Colony. Let justice be done to all, and not ask Cariboo or Big Bend to pay more than Vancouver Island. If the hon mover referred to the large stock at Victoria, he would admit that there were large stocks here, and hoped there would always be large stocks, to supply the people of the mainland, but he would ask that a sufficient reason why the people of this country should be subjected to an illegal act? Why Government should put their hands into the pockets of merchants and traders as they pleased? It was creating sectionalism, more it interfered, with the freedom of trade. He had had as much to do with bringing about Union as any one, and one of the great objects was to do away with sectionalism, and to bring a tariff at one port which did not exist at another which the hon member now sought to perpetuate. He wanted to see measures carried that would make the country go ahead, and would vote for what was necessary to assist the Government in Committee, but he called upon the House to consider the injustice of the measure, and to devise other means for effecting the purpose, as the measures were sometimes defeated, so it might be in this case. He felt that the Government members could carry it, but the warned them of the consequences, and he was prepared to fight it to death.

Hon. Crease denied that his motion was intended to supersede the motion of the previous speaker, it would rather assist it. The bill had been prepared and printed, and it appeared well to take it up as soon as possible. The real object of Government was to produce uniformity of taxation. There was really in this case a *quid pro quo*, by the repeal of the stock and harbor dues acts, and were local traders who had invested in large stocks on faith of the law to be utterly sacrificed? He would not deny the doubt in which the question was involved, but the Governor came to them on the first occasion to ask the House to remove that doubt for a short time to enable the Government to be carried on. The sympathies of all were evoked at the present act of injustice, but this was to prevent greater injustice, and the ruin of men who had embarked all their capital on the faith of the existing law. He hoped hon gentlemen would assist in carrying it as a matter of necessity.

Hon. Macdonald opposed the bill, expressing his great surprise at its introduction, and that the collection of duties on goods shipped from Victoria to New Westminster had not ceased the day after Union. He thought at the time that the matter merely required representation to be rectified, but it now appeared that the wrong was to be continued, and he called on all hon. members to refuse it their sanction. He was willing to indemnify the Government for what had passed and to let bygones be bygones, but he was astonished at the action of the Government, it was unjust in all its bearings, and could not be maintained in a legal point of view. If money was required, let it be obtained in a legal and straightforward manner. [Hear, hear.]

Hon Hamly maintained that the impost was not illegal. The course pursued was not only lawful, just and equitable, but it was the only one that could be maintained, and he thought that wise and proper discretion had been shown. He was, by duty, bound to collect duties on all goods landed in British Columbia, but could only collect them once, and could not therefore collect at Yale, although the Yale magistrate had sometimes collected duties on cattle, &c. from the American frontier. Goods in Vancouver Island that had escaped duty might be consumed there, but goods coming here by duty as usual. When the Otter, for instance, went north, no duty was charged at Fort Rupert, as the law had already been complied with, but not so at Fort Simpson. Nothing would have given him greater pleasure than to have defended an action in Court to test the question, as he believed it was right and just.

Hon Helmcken felt for the first time how utterly useless were the representative members in the House. This would be carried as a Government measure. Its illegality none denied, its injustice none doubted, and yet it was before it was introduced. It was his duty to protest against this measure being proceeded with, and he would ask by what right any member could ask for a money bill before the estimates had been submitted. Where was the evidence that such things were necessary? and yet it was proposed to carry this measure before the House had gone into ways and means. He had always considered the collection of duties between port and port since Union as illegal. His impression was that the collector had put it in force on his own judgment, believing it his duty, and that he could not do otherwise. The whole course is acknowledged by the Attorney General and the people, from one end of the Colony to the other, to be illegal, and the House is asked not only to indemnify the Collector of Customs, but to allow him to carry on the measure, and create discontent against the Government. He could give reasons why the people of Vancouver Island did not go to Court but did wish to make them public. They wished to assist and not throw differences in the way, trusting that when the Legislature met it would put an end to such proceedings. They had reposed confidence in the Executive, but he was sorry at their third meeting to find that confidence misplaced. It was impossible to carry out the measure, though he would not now go into the reasons, and he hoped no one in the House would render legal what is illegal without good cause, which had not been shown. Where was the *quid pro quo*, of which the hon member had spoken? Had not the people of Vancouver Island paid their taxes, and had not this Government received a share of it? Who supplied the goods to this country, did not the great bulk come from Victoria? If anybody was to be ruined it would be the merchants of that place, not of British Columbia. If the necessity for raising the money be shown, the Council will find the means, but the Government should be careful not to let the people see that they have no voice in the Council or they will find the people in strong opposition, not only to the measure but to the Government and form of Government, to a more serious extent than hon members may at present conceive. The bill was manifestly illegal, let the Council commit no further illegality.

Hon Robson said it had been repeatedly asserted and contradicted that the measure was illegal, he could not catch the words of the hon mover, and before proceeding further he would ask him whether he held the bill to be legal or illegal.

Hon Crease said that the question was not free from doubt, but it was maintained by many that the extension of the Customs Act '66 to Vancouver Island, as it did not touch goods already in Vancouver Island, could not, therefore, apply to those goods when shipped to British Columbia.

Hon Helmcken said the legal gentleman and the hon member himself considered the measure illegal, and it was right to ask this Council to say that it was legal? to constitute itself a court of judicature? No, was for the Government, on the best legal authority that could be had, to pronounce as to its legality. The hon speaker complimented the hon Collector on his zeal and integrity in the discharge of his public duties.

Hon Robson said he had heard much from the hon gentleman opposite about the illegality of this measure, but it was a remarkable circumstance that they had not a word to say about illegality in the other case in which certain Vancouver Acts were suspended. Admitting for the sake of argument that the action of the Executive was illegal in one case, why make so much fuss about

it in the other? He would confess that he had always been under the impression that the collection of intercolonial duties was an illegal act, and this was not intended to meet; moreover it was impracticable to carry out to its legitimate end, and as time advanced it would become more difficult. Still the matter must be regarded in a common sense point of view. The Government was in a difficult position, and he felt satisfied they thought the most equitable and just course had been adopted. He was utterly at a loss to perceive the gross injustice complained of. If there was any, it was to the people of the mainland. In British Columbia the revenue was raised mainly by duties; in Vancouver Island, with its free port system, it had been raised by other means. At the time of Union taking place Vancouver Island had large stocks, increased by a knowledge of Union taking place, especially in goods on which the largest duties were charged. The duty on those goods represent four or six months revenue of the Colony [cries of "no! no! yes! yes!"] It then became a simple question of revenue. Could the Government spare four or six months revenue for the sake of putting the money into the pockets of a dozen traders in Victoria? Had those goods come into the mainland would they be sold any cheaper? It was a mere matter of speculation—of sharp commercial practice—but they were too smart and had tripped up in the operation. The people on the mainland were consuming what had paid high duties. Where, then, was the hardship? He was anxious that Government should hit upon some other mode to enable a fair equivalent to be raised on Vancouver Island in lieu of duty on those free goods, and to make the people there pay the same proportion as on the mainland. The Government was compelled to act as it had done to save the revenue, and the House was in duty bound to indemnify it and enable the thing to be carried out until a better scheme could be devised.

Hon Helmcken taunted the last speaker for indulging in a tissue of contradictions. Hon Young thought the House had lost sight of the main question. He had not seen the bill nor read it, and could not therefore speak to it. They had gone through the whole fiscal system and other matters not knowing whether they were in the bill or not. All they knew was that it was considered expedient to dispose of certain duties should be collected at New Westminster, and the Government came to them for assistance at the earliest moment without maintaining that it was legal. In the present stage, therefore, he should favor the first reading.

Hon President hoped the bill would proceed, and was sorry hon members should oppose it, as he had conversed with Victoria merchants who did not object to it. The Council had met to dispose of these measures. Money must be raised, and he considered this an equitable tax for the time being, it need not be for long. As regarded the testing of the matter in a court of law, that was a matter for some one else, not the Collector to undertake. The hon gentleman agreed that the revenue would lose considerably by suspending the collection of these duties, and referred to a loss of \$6000 to the revenue from goods imported per Prince of Wales from England to British Columbia not being forwarded from Victoria, concluding by supporting the second reading.

Hon Helmcken explained that the reason of those goods not being forwarded was because the Government refused to allow them to be transported.

On motion being put the second reading was carried, only four opposing—Messrs Helmcken, De Cosmos, Macdonald and Pemberton.

Hon Crease moved the second reading for Friday next.

Hon Helmcken moved that it be referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

The amendment was lost. Ayes—Young, Helmcken, Macdonald, De Cosmos, Pemberton.

The Victoria Incorporation By-Law then passed second reading, and Council adjourned till Monday.

Monday's Sitting.

Council met at 2 p.m. Present—Hons. Birch (presiding), Crease, Wood, Hamly, Brew, Ball, Smith, Robson, Young, Walkem, Macdonald, Helmcken, De Cosmos, Pemberton, Cox, Sanders, O'Reilly, Trutch.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Hon Helmcken, in the absence of the hon member for Nanaimo, to move on Friday requesting that a sum of \$250 be placed on the estimates for a bridge at Nanaimo.

Hon Robson, on Tuesday, to ask for returns of Tonnage Dues and Road Tolls, with amount expended in repairs.

Hon Pemberton, on Tuesday, an Address to the Governor respecting Returns of Income and Expenditure of Assay Office for the past year.

Hon De Cosmos, Returns of Money Allowances to Magisterial Members while attending this Council.

Hon President said no money was allowed. The practice was discontinued two sessions ago.

Hon Helmcken, to move the Remission of Harbor Dues and Tonnage Fees between Colonial ports.

Hon Crease asked the hon member to withdraw his motion, as the Government would on Thursday introduce a bill relating to Trades Licenses.

The motion was allowed to be recorded.

LAND LAWS.

Hon Chief Commissioner, on Order of the Day, moved first reading of Ordinance authorizing the Governor to extend the Land Laws of British Columbia to Vancouver Island. He would not invite discussion at the first reading. The bill was to enable the Governor by proclamation to extend the land laws of British Columbia to Vancouver Island sooner than could be done by the Legislature. He intended to take the opportunity of introducing a clause defining more exactly the meaning of the word occupation [hear, hear]. The Vancouver Island law properly defined it as actual residence on the land. Here it had been held otherwise.

Hon Robson thought the law here enacted to the contrary, and would prefer a more liberal enactment.

Bill read the first time.

(To be Continued.)

The News.

Great are the triumphs of the Telegraph! On Tuesday, Her Majesty read the Speech from the throne, and today—only three days after delivery—we lay a synopsis of the same before our readers. It is said that during the delivery of the Speech, the people cried "Reform! Reform!" as it will be seen that the attention Parliament has been called to the state of the franchise, with a view to the extension of its privileges. Her Majesty expresses a belief that the misunderstanding between Great Britain and the United States will be amicably adjusted, and announces steps to that end have been taken.

If the New York Herald is to be believed, the Canadian Confederation scheme is assuming a tangible shape in England, and the probable appointment of Prince Alfred Viceroy would give great satisfaction to all parties. Should this despatch be correct, we of British Columbia may expect to be included in the Confederation—a consummation devoutly to be wished for, under certain restrictions and with conditions.

The same authority furnishes striking intelligence from Mexico. Previous accounts we were led to believe that the French forces at Manzanillo were preparing to evacuate the port and return to France. From the Herald's despatch it appears that the United States Government at that city had made himself obnoxious to and had been executed by French military authorities, upon a United States gunboat boarded the town for eight hours. The despatch is vague and indefinite, as the Herald's reputation for veracity is not of the highest order, it is probably a *canard*, for we cannot conceive how any military commander, in possession of his senses, would pursue a course that would certainly involve his nation in war.

Turning from the news from a quarter in which are more intimately concerned, find in the telegrams from the land much to inspire the public with renewed confidence in the being of the Colony. In the C we find Mr De Cosmos asking Committee of the Whole to co-operate in the amendment of the Constitution of the Colony so as to give the popular representatives to thirds of the whole number of Colonists. If the promises of His Excellency mean anything, this motion meet with Executive favor, for imagine no position more irksome and disagreeable than that now occupied by the Governor. In reply to the Governor, Mr Birch announced that it was the intention of the Government to repeal the License, Head Tax and Tonnage. This is, indeed, gratifying, and a trust, the forerunner of still more lightened legislation.

Added to the improved state of political atmosphere, it is gratifying to find that a change for the better has taken place at Cariboo, where, claim on the bank of a stream as Canadian Creek, and head the same mountain with Creek, has yielded an almost amount of gold to a single timbers.

Taken all in all, we have more in our power to lay a more ant budget of news before our readers, who, by the fulness of our grams to-day, are in a compensated for the patient have exhibited towards us during lengthened period in which they have been "down."

Mrs. D'ORR'S CONCERT.—We had to announce that Mrs. D'Orri vocal and instrumental concert was on Wednesday evening next, array of artistic talent, such as appeared on our boards, will be Those who attended Mr Wilson will remember with feelings of satisfaction experienced by them this gifted lady, and none present memorable occasion will neglect the forthcoming concert.

The Weekly British Columbia AND CHRONICLE

Tuesday, February 12, 1867.

The News.

Great are the triumphs of the Telegraph! On Tuesday, Her Majesty read the Speech from the throne, and today—only three days after delivery—we lay a synopsis of the same before our readers. It is said that during the delivery of the Speech, the people cried "Reform! Reform!" and it will be seen that the attention of Parliament has been called to the state of the franchise, with a view to the extension of its privileges. Her Majesty expresses a belief that the misunderstanding between Great Britain and the United States will be amicably adjusted, and announces that steps to that end have been taken.

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The same authority furnishes startling intelligence from Mexico. By previous accounts we were led to believe that the French forces at Mazatlan were preparing to evacuate that seaport and return to France. But from the Herald's despatch it would appear that the United States Consul at that city had made himself obnoxious to and had been executed by the French military authorities, whereupon a United States gunboat bombarded the town for eight hours. The despatch is vague and indefinite, and as the Herald's reputation for veracity is not of the highest order, it is probably a canard, for we cannot conceive how any military commander, in the possession of his senses, would pursue a course that would be certain to involve his nation in war.

Turning from the news from abroad to that from a quarter in which we are more intimately concerned, we find in the telegrams from the mainland much to inspire the public mind with renewed confidence in the well-being of the country. In the Council we find Mr DeCosmos asking for a Committee of the Whole to consider the propriety of amending the Constitution of the Colony so as to increase the popular representatives to two-thirds of the whole number of Councilors. If the promises of His Excellency mean anything, this motion will meet with Executive favor, for we can imagine no position more irksome or disagreeable than that now occupied by the Governor. In reply to a question by Dr Helmcken, Mr Birch announced that it was the intention of Government to repeal the Trades License, Head Tax and Tonnage Dues. This is, indeed, gratifying, and is, we trust, the forerunner of still more enlightened legislation.

Added to the improved state of the political atmosphere, it is gratifying to find that a change for the better has taken place at Cariboo, where a claim on the bank of a stream known as Canadian Creek, and heading in the same mountain with William Creek, has yielded an almost fabulous amount of gold to a single set of timbers. Taken all in all, we have never had it in our power to lay a more important budget of news before our readers, who, by the fulness of our telegrams to-day, are in a measure compensated for the patience they have exhibited towards us during the lengthened period in which the wires have been "down."

Mrs. D'ORMY'S CONCERT.—We are pleased to announce that Mrs. D'Ormy's grand vocal and instrumental concert will come off on Wednesday evening next, when an array of artistic talent, such as never before appeared on our boards, will be produced. Those who attended Mr Wilson's concert will remember with feelings of pleasure the satisfaction experienced by them on hearing this gifted lady, and none present on that memorable occasion will neglect to attend the forthcoming concert.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday Feb. 8th

From Leech River.

Captain Williamson, of Williamson & Co. on Leech River, who has passed two years and two months on that stream in sinking shafts and driving tunnels without once visiting Victoria, arrived in town yesterday. He reports that the ditch is an excellent one, and that any amount of water is running through it. The sawmill is completed, and the lumber for the flume from the ditch to the mill is ready to be put together. Several men are crevicing and making "grub." Keat & Co. are working the surface with sluices, and making moderate wages. The only tunnel company at work, is the one in which our informant is interested; they first ran a cut in for 84 feet over the bed-rock, part of the distance through rim rock, when they found that they were only even with the inner rim of the old channel. They then went 75 feet further up stream; and found the bed-rock pitching for a depth of 17 feet. The cut is now in 75 feet. Capt. Williamson says that 47 feet more of the cut will take them into the back (or old) channel of the river, where, from personal knowledge, the miners are positive the result will be highly favorable; in all, the company have sunk 17 shafts, and driven 4 tunnels. The names of these indomitable men are Baker, White and Williamson—one Canadian and two Nova Scotians—all practical miners, and, as the labour they have bestowed upon the work shows, men of energy, perseverance and pluck. If the tunnel is carried to a successful issue, and the result proves that the prospects already obtained are not too flattering, Victoria will have a large and prosperous mining community at her very door. On Monday, the company, having exhausted their little stock of provisions, stopped work, and Capt Williamson, after many months of toil, has come to town for the purpose of ascertaining whether sufficient provisions—he asks no money—can be obtained on credit to feed himself and his partners until the work has been carried through, and the bill diggings of Leech thoroughly tested? We think that no work in the colony possesses greater public importance than the development of these diggings. We have been two years and a half waiting for the test claim to be opened. A ditch, at considerable expense is being constructed, which, if Williamson & Co. are "starved out" will be practically useless. The question resolves itself into this: Shall Leech River be abandoned for the want of a few sacks of flour, and a side or two of bacon.

THE WRECK OF THE SCHOONER NONPAREIL.—Captain Stephens, of the trading schooner Nonpareil, before reported lost on the North-west coast, returned on the Otter yesterday, and reports that his vessel was capsize on the 11th of November last, while in Douglas channel, during a squall. The captain, with the only hand on board, contrived to cling on the bottom of the sloop, on which they remained for three days, at the end of which time they floated ashore. Every effort was made to right and save the vessel and cargo, but after that object had been attained a tribe of Indians came down in canoes and "gobbled" up the provisions and destroyed the schooner. Stephens and his men were taken on by the Otter at Fort Simpson.

FROM THE NORTHWEST COAST.—The H.B. Co.'s steamer Otter returned from the North yesterday morning. She left Stekin river on the 17th January. No news had been received at the mouth from Mr Elwyn. Dr Chismore, Mr Leech and Bourgeois, of the Telegraph Company, were preparing to start up the river. They had experienced some difficulty in engaging Indians, but would probably leave in a few days. The weather had been very cold. The Otter arrived at Fort Simpson on the 23d January, left again on the 25th, and arrived at Fort Rupert on the 2d Feb. Left the schooner Kate at anchor in Safety Cove, bound down; she had been there eight days. No news from Sitka.

THE WRECK.—Yesterday the wires between New Westminster and Victoria "talked" to some purpose, and brought us despatches of great importance and interest to local readers. The fearful gales that have prevailed during the winter months have rendered telegraphic communication very uncertain; but when it is known that the line for many miles runs through a thickly wooded country which, for density of undergrowth, is unsurpassed even in a tropical climate, the frequent interruptions caused by the fall of trees will not be wondered at.

Mrs PALMER'S SOIREE DANANTE.—This pleasant re-union came off on Wednesday evening, and was successfully carried through. The attendance of ladies and gentlemen was very large, and the music by the band was the best we have heard on any similar occasion in this city. The supper, prepared by Cameron, was really excellent, but was not generally partaken of, and the caterer will therefore lose. The party lasted until a late hour in the morning.

THE ENTERPRISE will leave New Westminster this morning on her return to Victoria.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.—The candidates thus far mentioned for the Presidency are General Grant, General Sherman, General Thomas, General Butler, and Speaker Colfax. A writer in the Rockville (Md) Sentinel nominates Grant for next President, and Lee for next Vice President, as "National Union candidates." The Chicago Tribune proposes Horace Greeley as the Democratic candidate for President in 1868, on the amnesty platform.

I. O. G. T.—The following officers were elected by the Good Templars, on Wednesday evening, to serve for three months:—N. Shakespeare, W. C. T.; T. Carrington, W. V. T.; R. T. Williams, W. S.; D. Spencer, W. T.; J. Revis, W. F. S.; J. Fox, W. R. H. S.; C. E. Michael, W. L. H. S.; R. Thornhill, W. M.; V. E. Robinson, W. I. G.; J. Michael, W. O. G.; T. Mann, W. C.; G. Robinson, P. W. C. T.

FROM QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLAND.—The schooner Nanaimo Packet, with 12 of the workmen from the anthracite coal mine, at Skidegate Bay, Q. C. I., arrived yesterday afternoon, having left the bay five weeks ago. Another seam of anthracite has been discovered on the company's claim, which makes in all, three well defined seams. The men at the mine are all in good health.

INQUEST.—The coroner yesterday held an inquest over the body of Mr Alexander Kennedy, who died suddenly the day previous at his house on Humboldt street. Evidence was taken as to the circumstances attending the demise and the state of deceased's health for some time past, and the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "death from natural causes." The funeral will take place to-day.

THE DEBATE in reference to the suitability of the present form of government at the Mechanics' Institute, elicited some excellent speeches from Messrs. Fell, Babbitt, Bull, Orr and Lorrimer. On the vote being taken, the majority was in favor of representative government, and opposed to the present form.

DEERTERS.—Two jolly looking coves, who admitted that they belonged to the 'Mutiny' (Mutine), were arraigned before Mr Pemberton yesterday upon a charge of being deserters. The chaps were attired in citizens dress and had adopted an alias. They were ordered to be given up to the naval authorities.

LICENSING COURT.—The stipendiary magistrate and A. C. Anderson, Esq., J.P., yesterday granted R. Anderson, of Burnside, a renewal of his liquor licence; Felix Lelair, of California saloon, a transfer to Patrick Murphy; and McDougal & McNiffe, of the Grotto, a temporary licence.

NEW CONCERTS.—The Pixley troupe, with other musical notables, will appear this and to-morrow evenings at the concert room, corner of Johnson and Government streets, formerly the New Idea. Vocal and instrumental music and dancing is the programme of entertainment.

FROM NANAIMO.—The Sir James Douglas, Captain Clarke, came in from Nanaimo last evening, with a small freight and a few passengers, Rev Mr and Mrs Jenns amongst the number. The Revier was being loaded with coal for San Francisco. Rough weather was encountered on the way up.

As you value your eyes, don't put out a kerosene lamp by blowing down the chimney. An explosion is very likely to be the result of doing so.

GONE IS.—The Meg Merrilies has received such serious injury that she will be sold "as she lies" by her owner.

A Snake Five Feet Long Milks a Cow. (From the New Albany (Ind.) Ledger.)

A gentleman in the lower part of this city has a splendid milk cow. She ordinarily gives from two to three gallons at a milking. It is a remarkable fact that for the last two years she has given more in cold weather than in warm. When the weather is cold her milk is abundant, but when it moderates her supply is reduced down frequently to less than a quart. This remarkable freak attracted the notice of her owner several weeks ago and ever since he has been sedulously trying to divine the cause. At last he thought she was milked by other parties than members of the family, but as the cow was confined during the winter months and her residence and closely watched he became satisfied no person other than some one of his family milked her. During the recent extreme cold weather her milk was abundant, but yesterday (the weather having become very much moderate) she failed entirely. This morning he got up determined, if possible, to learn the cause of the failure. He had hardly entered the cow yard before his attention was attracted to a rustling noise in some chinks near the stable. Presently he saw a huge snake emerge from underneath the stable and crawl up to his favorite milker and deliberately begin stripping her teats. The snake was at least five feet long, and as large as a man's arm at the shoulder. It was what is known as a cow snake. The mystery was now explained. In cold weather the snake lies dormant, hibernating, but when the weather gets warm he emerges from his winter quarters. The gentleman attempted to kill the snake, but failed. It ran back under the stable, where it now securely lies gorged with its favorite beverage. The gentleman who relates this snake story is one of our most respected citizens and vouches for its truth.

The Candian Revolution—Details of the Fighting at the Convent of Arcadion.

(From the New York Herald.)

ATHENS, Nov. 29, 1866. Intelligence received yesterday from Candia brings details of the affair at Arcadion, telegraphed on the 25th. Arcadion is a convent situated in a strong position in the Department of Rethymnos. It was occupied all together by five hundred and forty persons; three hundred and forty-three of whom were women and children, leaving one hundred and ninety-seven men capable of bearing arms. Coroneos does not appear to have been in the place, as was incorrectly reported.

Upon the 20th, Mustapha Pacha left his headquarters at Epissopi with 12,000 men, and advanced upon the convent, demanding the surrender of the garrison. The Cretans refused, and the Turkish artillery immediately opened a tremendous fire upon the place, keeping up the bombardment two days and nights.

A breach being at last effected in the walls the Turks, who had suffered heavy losses, poured into the convent court. This was surrounded with small cells, in which the Christians had barricaded themselves and kept up their fire for six hours. Finding all resistance ineffectual, the defenders of the convent formed the desperate resolution of setting fire to the powder magazine. A monk applied the match. The explosion was tremendous, hurling Turks and Christians into the air, strewn the neighborhood with corpses. Two thousand Turkish soldiers were killed on the spot and large numbers wounded. Thirty-nine men and sixty women and children of the garrison were all that escaped. These were taken prisoners and carried off to Rethymnos. The wounded Turks are being daily brought into hospital. Canea and Souda have received upwards of a thousand, many being officers—among them being Mustapha Pacha's brother-in-law. The Turkish army is reported to be much dispirited by this disaster.

In the department of Canea, Zimbrakakis, joined by the corps of Byzantines, is still at Ptoonaa, some leagues from Canea. He recently made a reconnaissance up to the gates of that city, causing great alarm among the Turkish inhabitants and garrison.

In Iraliaon, Reschid Effendi, the Turkish commander, is still at Ayos Myron and Couraona. The Tuaks have burned seven villages in the district of Malevizio. The Cretan Chief, Michel Coraous, by way of reprisal, has committed twenty-seven villages in the districts of Missara and Kanopou to the flames. The Tuaks have set a price of 500,000 piasters (\$25,000) upon the capture of Coroneos, and a reward of 500 Turkish livres (about \$2,250) upon that of Coracas. Mustapha Pacha, whose army is not at present in a position to resume hostilities, has ordered the troops of Reschid Effendi to attack Missara.

The Colony and the Bondholders.

MESSRS EDITORS.—In reference to your article in to-day's issue, relative to the responsibility of the Colony to the bondholders and other creditors, allow me to remind your readers, that a portion at least of this debt was incurred by the uncontrolled representatives of the people, a form of Government since abolished. It remains to be seen whether, under the new Constitution lately inaugurated, and now being put into operation by Governor Seymour, due regard will be had to the popular voice, or whether the presence of the elected members in the Council will be a mere matter of form, the Government taking all control on the strength of the nominated majority. If the latter is the case, it must never be forgotten that the financial responsibility of the situation has been removed from the people by the Governor and his advisers and rests upon them alone. In view of present events, the most sanguine must feel that the situation is so precarious as to render that responsibility a heavy burden for even the most illustrious shoulders.

"PALMAN QUI MERUIT FERAT."

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, & C.

CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE Colic, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera:—So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases. From A. Montagu, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Cholera, Asthma and Dysentery. To it I attribute my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering and when all other remedies had failed."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—CANTON.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. Beware of cheap imitations! Medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole Manufacturer, J. Davenport, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s 1/2; 2s 9d; 4s 6d and 11s.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the TIMES, July 30th, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The "Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the Committee of Privileges and Hon. Earl Russell, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See LANCET, Feb. 3d, 1865.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from MEDICAL TIMES, Jan. 12th, 1866.—Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

AGENTS—Calcutta, Scott, Thompson & Co; W J Pettar, 74 Clive Street; New Medical Hall Company, Bombay—Treasurer, C. Hong Kong—Mr A S Watson. J T Davenport, 33 Great Russell Street, London. W. C.

Be not misled by the statements of unscrupulous persons, as the Defendant was termed by the Vice-Chancellor.

Scrofula, or King's Evil.

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth, and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which renders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumptions which decimate the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every-where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIONS AND SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, OR ERYTHRELA, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS AND BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER, AND SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC AND MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPPEPSIA, DEBILITY, AND, INDEED, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood," is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures, and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from a disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies have been tried upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted that can never be forgotten, and produced cures so numerous and so remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS. MOORE, & CO., Corner of Yates and Langley streets

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia

Is the great remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations and Billious Affections.

It is the Physician's cure for

GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other Complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of FEVER, and FEVERISH IRRITABILITY OF SKIN.

It produces grateful cooling acts. As a safe and gentle medicine for Infants, Children, Debilitated Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescent Saline Aperient

PREPARED BY DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON, And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "Dinneford's Magnesia," and see that Dinneford & Co. is on every 30 lb tin and Label, 4021 1 a w

Kootenay Express & Mail!

MR. RONALD WILL LEAVE VICTORIA for the above localities, carrying a Mail and Express, on THURSDAY morning, 12th February. The bags will close at 8 o'clock on the morning of leaving.

By Electric Telegraph DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Eastern States. New York, Jan. 25.—The Boston Anti-Slavery Society last night unanimously resolved, that the safety and honor of the nation demand the immediate removal of the President, the displacement of the State Governors of the South, and the remodeling of the Supreme Court. It was also resolved that no rebel Territory should be recognized as a State until the Federal Constitution should guarantee to every loyal citizen the ballot, and education to the negro, and land besides.

New York, Jan. 25.—The Judiciary Committee of the lower house of the Alabama Legislature will, it is said, submit a bill tomorrow for the removal of the Capital from Montgomery to Mobile. One-half of the town of La Grande, Georgia, including the business portion was destroyed by fire. Also, 13 business houses in the town of St. Ambula, Mississippi, including the warehouse of Canpotier & Sons, whose losses amount to \$45,000.

The meeting for the relief of destitute Southerners to-night was attended by many ladies. Beecher, Greeley, and Gen. Anderson were speakers. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The reporter of the St. Louis Democrat has been summoned to testify before the impeachment committee as to the correctness of his report of President Johnson's speech at the Southern Hotel in that city.

New York, Jan. 25.—Very few additional particulars in regard to the National Bank of North America and the Broker Meyer have been developed. A compromise has been made by the friends of Meyer, looking to a compromise with the bank for \$85,000. Willard & Strues, and James Boyd, brokers in Wall street, are among the firms reported to have failed.

Mexico. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—It is reported that there will soon be a convention of Republican generals in Mexico, to choose a General-in-Chief, and it is believed Ortega will be chosen. An officer of Ortega's staff has arrived here. His destination is said to be Vera Cruz. He brings a message from Ortega to Maximilian.

New York, Jan. 26.—The Herald's Vera Cruz correspondent says that Maximilian's War Minister arrived there on the 2d of January en route for Europe. On the arrival of the French at Perote, the Austrian garrison deserted the upper forts, spiked the guns which they removed, sacked the stores and left for Puebla.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—Accounts from various Mexican quarters indicate that the City of Mexico is closely besieged by the Liberals. California. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—Ex-Gov. Nye, of Nevada, whose recent election to the United States Senate caused such general rejoicing among loyal men throughout the Pacific coast, and indeed, on the Atlantic side of the continent as well, arrived from Sacramento by last evening's boat. He has been invited, and accepted, the invitation to lecture on the state of the country, at Union Hall, on Howard street, to-morrow evening, under the auspices of the California Hundred and Battalion in favor of their subscription of \$1000 towards a monument in honor of Californians who died in serving in the army and navy.

Mayor Coon, who had the misfortune to break his leg in December, has so far recovered to be able to get about his residence on crutches. The steamer Chrysepolis reached the wharf in this city last evening six hours and twenty minutes from Sacramento. Folsom, Jan. 27.—The Granite Flouring Mills, owned by J. H. Carroll & Co., of Sacramento, were destroyed by fire last night. Nothing was saved from the mill, and it is a total loss. Amount of insurance not known.

Unconditional Union. Messrs. Editors:—At the time when the question of Union with British Columbia was debated here, there existed two Chambers of Legislature—the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly. It was the duty of both to deliberate upon every public measure, and in order to fit them for deliberation every angry and jealous feeling about alleged encroachments by each upon the privileges of the other, which then painfully existed, ought to have been disregarded, if not extinguished, when they addressed themselves to their high trust; and more especially when a question—a great public question like that of Union—demanded the weight and estimate of their maturest and most deliberate judgment.

It is to be feared that this duty was in a great degree forgotten, and that the framers of the addresses mentioned in Lord Carnarvon's despatch of October last, consulted their temper and political theories, rather than their understanding, when they used language which not incoherently with it, embodied him by a disastrous sagacity to infer that Union was desired by the Community "even at the sacrifice of their representative institutions;" and rather excused or defended himself for coming to this conclusion, because, he said, the terms and conditions of Union, mentioned in a late telegram were loosely specified, and "the Assembly did not specifically withdraw the original pledges of December, 1865.

largest and most liberal and fatal effect to the "addresses," and thereby deprived the unsuspecting community at once of their constitutional freedom.

It cannot be, that the authors of the addresses really meant to surrender the long conceded rights of the people to exercise themselves as freely as the name right is exercised by the British public at home, or that the community of this Island ever meant to jeopardise the security of their freedom when they sent to the House of Assembly representatives, by an authority founded on that freedom, to guard those rights. Indeed, it must be manifest to every candid mind that the "addresses" at most were but a hyperbolic expression of a desire that the measure of Union should not be embarrassed or obstructed by any fiscal system then existing. It does not require much sagacity to see this, because the question of Union (during the period of "the addresses") absorbed every other question, and the public mind was agitated, and deeply agitated, upon it alone.

Little did they who framed the unfortunate "addresses," telegrams and all, ever dream of the use to which they might be applied. The contemplated outrage upon the general welfare was never suspected by our confiding community till they were startled by the announcement that the Ministers at home, by one of the means of the press, had revealed their cherished constitutional freedom; and the heavy dismay which then smote the heart of the public fell doubtless with equal weight upon all who had committed themselves to the "very loosely specified terms" of the said addresses.

The "addresses" asking for Union "on such terms as Her Majesty may see fit to grant," express a generous confidence in a Sovereign, who hitherto had ever aided the progress of her subjects in every road leading on to full, rational and political freedom. To say that the spirit and meaning of these words invite retrogression—and to interpret them as a demand or licence for Imperial obstruction to the removal of that great and growing want in human society—Progress—is an unworthy gloss upon the whole context. Such is no excuse or even palliation for substantially depriving the community of the constitutional freedom of British subjects.

As a result, may a trusting patient, who surrenders his arm to the surgeon's lance, be said to have furnished a lawful excuse for the fatal plunging of it into an artery. We must not suffer this great ministerial mistake to exist any longer uncorrected, and our great wrong herein to remain unredressed. The progress of the community must not be stopped, the enterprise and activity of those who still linger here must not further be repressed. The only remedy against the evils in our own hands. The Governor, with every desire for the best, cannot help us; he is bound by his instructions and may not travel out of the present act of Union. The remedy—the only remedy—is, first, by private meetings, public meetings, private agitation, public agitation; each and all must lend their aid. Their influence, their voice, united influence, united voice, no schism, no coterie, now; no independent action, now; all separate vanities, political and otherwise, must give way; and one united cry from the whole community must burst upon the ear of the Imperial Parliament, demanding the restoration of our former representative institutions with which we never, for one moment, consented to part. The British Government is the trustee of all the political rights of British subjects, and when it shall have learned the real state of the case, will no longer suffer the open and unguarded terms (only meant to express a generous confidence,) to be vindictively tortured into a deliberate abandonment of those long vested rights which have helped to create, confirm and ever invite that confidence. SIGNED.

The Loves of a Haberdasher. [From the Evansville (Ind.) "Courier."] Readers of the daily papers of large cities are often regaled with romantic tales of love at first sight, and to the end of the lovers will sometimes resort, but by the fortunate discovery of some letters, which we produce below, we have gained an inkling to a case which eclipses any we have yet heard or read of. These letters were found in Main street, a few days ago, and handed to us. It is said, by those who ought to know, that the hero of this romantic tale is a retail dry goods merchant, on Main street, near the classic Rhine. It seems that a young lady became smitten with this amorous messenger of tapes and ribbons, and sent him the following loving letters:

EVANVILLE, Ind., November 2, 1866. DEAR SIR,—I have long cherished an ardent affection for you in secret, and have at last determined, after careful reflection, to throw off the oppressive silence of reserve, and to reveal to you how deeply and devotedly I love you. We are yet unacquainted, but I hope we will not remain so, if you will trust to my sincerity; and you will then, when we become acquainted, learn from me the motives that prompted me thus to throw myself upon your confidence, which I hope you will never betray, but will ever treat sacredly, whatever may occur during our future friendship, which trust will prove warm, genial, and lasting.

But before I fully confide in you, I would like to feel assured that your feelings in this matter are in unison with my own, and that I can trust you.

If you will attend the Rev. —'s church on next Sunday morning, and, as soon as the services are over, go out and stand upon the steps in front of the church until the congregation have all passed out, I will pass by you, and, seeing you there, will accept that as an approval of this letter, and will make arrangements for an interview with you.

From ONE WHO DEARLY LOVES YOU. It is needless to say the amorous old love was on hand per agreement, and caused considerable speculation among the congregation by his strange demeanor as they passed out of the church. We presume all passed off well after this, as "we lose sight" of the actors until the following letter from the lady is found (both letters were found together.)

MONDAY MORNING, November 6th. DEAR FRIEND—I am unable to express, in the poor, weak medium of words, the happiness I feel to know that you, whom I have so long and devotedly loved, approved so kindly and gracefully the contents of my last letter. My heart beat quickly as I passed you last Sabbath morning on the church steps, and I almost involuntarily wished that I could throw myself upon your manly bosom and tell of my unalterable love for you, and there, if possible, consummate its devotion. I would rather marry you than any man living, but you have destined me to become the wife of a man whom I hate and detest—a little mean, and insignificant puppy, who does not spark of manliness in him; but he is rich, which pa thinks is everything, and pa has told me I must marry him! But, dearest, I will not wed him!

If I do seem to step beyond the bounds of modesty, I feel, at least, that I draw nearer to you, my heart's content. Can you, do you blame me? You have pledged yourself never to abuse the confidence I repose in you; and remember, your acts have pledged you and I now unreservedly trust you. I would be entirely willing to have an interview with you at my home, but I do not deem it safe, in view of my destiny, as above. I have a plan, however, by which, I think we can have an interview with perfect ease and safety. I will tell you, and you may conveniently and readily give your assent to this wise plan. If you consent, I wish you would give me the signal by hanging but one hoop-skirt at your store door. If you disapprove, hang out two hoop-skirts at your door, and I will pass to-morrow and know your wish, and act in obedience. This is my plan. I have a very confidential lady friend who boards at the — hotel, and I can easily get permission to go and see her, and remain with her as long as I please, for I often visit her. At my request my friend will visit my married sister, who lives in the upper part of the city. After she goes out and the house is quiet, I will give you a signal from the — window on the — floor by turning the lamp down and up three times. You will receive this at 9 1/2 o'clock, and then you may come to room No —, tap lightly three times, and then dearest we may hope to pass at least two hours in each other's society, and, if agreeable, can arrange for future interviews. I think this is the safest. I hope your pure and generous mind will not impugn my motives.

Then come if you think prudent. I assure you no harm will at end you. Yours, lovingly.

It appeared that the day upon which the signals were to be exhibited it was raining; in fact a heavy rain was falling during the entire day; but the elements could not quench the old fellow's love. A solitary hoop skirt dangled in front of the store the entire day; nay, we believe, had it rained pelted, he would have kept it out, this signal of devotion to the unknown object of his affections. But let us look to a later hour in the evening. Promptly at the appointed hour, the faithful lover posted himself on the corner to watch events; but, owing to some misunderstanding between the young lady and her friend, the latter did not absent herself on that evening, thus blasting for the time being the hopes of the old, but imprudent, maiden, who, we fear was led away by the good looks and happy manner of this man. We await further developments of this interesting case with anxiety.

S.T-1860-X. GREAT MANY SIDE HITS ARE being made at the Plantation Bitters, by a class of disappointed friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It's all no use. The people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and "that's what's the matter." They are in same sized bottle and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, as long as the world lasts.

Plantation Bitters, MAGNOLIA WATER, AND ALL ABOVE ARTICLES. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. C.J. LANGLEY & CO., VICTORIA. Sole Importers for the Colony.

Barne's Magnolia Water. A toilet delight! The ladies' treasure and gentlemen's boon! The "sweetest thing" and largest quantity. Manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia. Used for bathing, the face and person, to remove the skin soft and fresh, to prevent eruptions, to perfume clothing, &c. It overcomes the unpleasant odor of perspiration. It removes redness, tan, blotches, &c. It cures nervous headache and allays inflammation. It cools, softens and adds delicacy to the skin. It yields a soft and lasting perfume. It cures mosquito bites and stings of insects. It contains no material injurious to the skin.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of all its pleasures. The first irregularity of any function should be checked and set right by appropriate doses of these purifying Pills, which strengthen the system by thoroughly cleansing the blood from all impurities. They banish disordered action, remove the cause of disturbance and restore its normal and natural power to every organ, without inconvenience, pain or any other drawback.

Over a Million Dollars Saved. GENTLEMEN:—I had a negro man worth \$1200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment. It soon effected a permanent cure." J. L. DOWNING. Montgomery, Ala. June 17th, 1860.

Foreman for American, Wells Fargo and Harnden's Express. "The sprain of my daughter's ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced to use your celebrated Mustang Liniment." J. W. HEWITT. Gloucester, Mass. August 1, 1865.

Lyon's Kathairon. It is the most delightful Hair Dressing. It eradicates scurf and dandruff. It keeps the hair cool and clean. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy. It prevents hair turning gray, and falling off. It restores hair upon permanently bald heads. This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it for a family that does not use it. E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Lyon's Flea Powder. Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder is instant death to Fleas, Ticks, Roaches, and everything of the insect species. It is one of the few articles that can be relied upon, and for a mere two bits we can save the bites and bills of these little pests. None is genuine unless signed by E. Lyon, and bearing the private stamp of Demas Barnes & Co., New York.

Lyon's Extract Ginger. LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER.—For Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbi, Flatulency, &c., where a warm stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. So everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's Pure Extract." Take no other. Caution.—See that the private U. S. Stamp of Demas Barnes & Co., is over the cork of each bottle; none other is genuine.

Plantation Bitters, MAGNOLIA WATER, AND ALL ABOVE ARTICLES. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. C.J. LANGLEY & CO., VICTORIA. Sole Importers for the Colony.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS! TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

DRUGS, & C. Pharmaceutical Preparations, Photographic Sundries, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Drysalteries, Dye Goods, Colors, Perfumery, Drugs, Paints, Glass Ware, Medicine Chests, Storekeepers' Sundries, Veterinary Sundries. BURGoyNE, BURBRIDGES & SQUIRE 16, Coleman Street, London. NOTICE. In the matter of the Estate of Louis L'Hotelier, who has made an assignment for the benefit of his Creditors.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of all its pleasures. The first irregularity of any function should be checked and set right by appropriate doses of these purifying Pills, which strengthen the system by thoroughly cleansing the blood from all impurities. They banish disordered action, remove the cause of disturbance and restore its normal and natural power to every organ, without inconvenience, pain or any other drawback.

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

The Female's Best Friend. For all debilitated constitutions, for the use of and in every contingency, peculiar to the life of women, youthful or aged, married or single, this mild but speedy remedy is recommended with friendly assurances. It will correct all functional derangements to which they are subject.

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

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS & C. & C. (Free from Adulteration.) Manufactured by ROSSE & BLACKWELL, LONDON. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S VARIOUS first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every dealer in the Colony. Purchasers should insist on having C. & B.'s goods when they ask for them, as it is not at all unusual for inferior preparations to be substituted. Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at Her Majesty's Table.

DRUGS, & C. Pharmaceutical Preparations, Photographic Sundries, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Drysalteries, Dye Goods, Colors, Perfumery, Drugs, Paints, Glass Ware, Medicine Chests, Storekeepers' Sundries, Veterinary Sundries. BURGoyNE, BURBRIDGES & SQUIRE 16, Coleman Street, London. NOTICE. In the matter of the Estate of Louis L'Hotelier, who has made an assignment for the benefit of his Creditors.

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Double Taxation. The promise of the President of Council "that Government will introduce the bill relating to Licences," when coupled with the fact that His Excellency in his speech nothing about that tax—notwithstanding he took particular pains to repeat that the Real Estate Tax "must be repealed—is most ominous. We get to say that since the moment Friday last, that the Government which he is the law adviser is earned more by expediency than legality—we have lost all confidence in that Government. We believe if the Governor can with impudence disregard law and, as a matter of expediency, collect duties at New York on goods from Victoria, with equal impunity raise the Tax Licence to five or ten per cent collect it. His Excellency stands position towards Vancouver Island and Cariboo similar to that in which the beggar stood towards Gil. "I saw on the ground an old hat the same time I heard a lame voice say, 'For God's sake, have a drop, if you please, a few bits into that hat; I saw at the foot of a tree a kind of a soldier, who upon two sticks supported the barrel of a rifle, with which he seemed to take aim at me.' The commercial and productive classes of Gil Bias, and the Government soldier seeking eleemosynary aid, the adoption of a plan that leaves persons appealed to no option but to contribute or submit to a still greater sacrifice. It is evident that there is no intention to repeal the Tax. We may be mistaken, but we are prepared not only for its continuance for an increase in the rate. After admission of Mr Crease, we are prepared for any overt act that will bring money into the public eye. The Colony is sick at heart a prospect before it. On all sides hear sentiments of discontent, excited at the illegal course that Government has adopted. A painful feeling of insecurity, that is becoming day more intense, exists. A sense of impending danger appears have seized on the popular mind a deep gloom pervades or hangs the country from Cariboo to Victoria. The Government is alone responsible for this state of affairs, and should persist in the present policy, and prebodings of evil meet with reason, the dreadful responsibility, that with itself, and not upon the heads of the overburdened colony, we warn the Government that leading on dangerous ground.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE. Tuesday, Feb. 12. INDIAN WHISKY SELLING.—One Indian, caught by officers Taylor and the morning of the Lord's day, was set of selling a bottle of gin to a man. The officers stated that a very small quantity was being sold by whisky sellers; but they thought it was a green hand in the profession, in explanation, told the Colonel was a sailor, and came out from the Prince of Wales; he was sent hospital while suffering from scurvy, he recovered he had been obtained employment. The offered £30 or two months' imprisonment. Wright, an incorrigible old man, arrested by the same officers on a charge, having given a can of liquor to a prisoner pleaded not guilty, a man there was plenty more whisky which might have given to the (prisoner) The prisoner made a man's address, and "begged to a man's innocence. The fellow was taken to the chain-gang for three months, though he dropped a few tears as he was taken to Court, he really seemed pleased that he was for the next 90 days supplied by our paternal Government.

MEMORIALS INSTITUTE.—The nominating committee for the Election and Debating Club met last evening, when the gentlemen were unanimously elected Messrs. A. B. Gray; Vice-President, Mr. J. Finlayson. A collection, readings and recitations were given.

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The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Tuesday, February 12, 1867.

GRAND PROMOSION OF HEALTH. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

secret of attaining happiness is to secure without which life is stripped of all its pleasures...

of the Bowels, Liver and Stomach Complaints. It is so well known in every part of the world...

Female Irregularities. Female Biliousness. Female Headache. Female Indigestion...

LES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c. Manufactured by ROBERT B. BLACKWELL, LONDON.

Attention to the following—Pleasant, Saucy, and all kinds of Jams, Potted Ham, Mustard, Orange Marmalade, Coffee, Cat's Foot, and other Table Condiments...

UGS, &c. Pharmaceutical Preparations, Photographic Sundries, Instruments, Patent Medicines, Dye Goods, Colors, Lozenges, Chemicals, Olives, Store, Sundries, Veterinary Sundries.

NE. BURBRIDGES & SQUIRE, Coleman Street, London. NOTICE. The Estate of Louis L'Hotelier, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. The nomination of officers for the Education and Debating Class took place last evening...

Double Taxation.

The promise of the President of the Council "that Government would introduce the bill relating to Trade Licences," when coupled with the fact that His Excellency in his speech said nothing about that tax...

Disaster to the Ship Nicholas Biddle. The American ship Nicholas Biddle, Capt. Howe, bound from a port on Puget Sound for San Francisco...

THE AMERICAN MINISTER. The Hon. Mr. Bigelow, late Minister of the United States at Paris, has been for some time the guest of the Emperor and the Empress of the French at Compiègne.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

INDIAN WHISKY SELLING.—One Duncan was caught by officers Taylor and Aboam, on the morning of the Lord's day, while in the act of selling a bottle of gin to an Indian.

AMATEUR VOCAL CONCERT.—The second of the series of entertainments in aid of the Female Infirmary will come off this evening in the theatre.

TEARING A COAT.—A hyou patiam cloochman, when taken to the skukum house on Saturday night, seized Sergt. Ferrell in a close embrace...

SCHOOL BILLS.—We learn that the Superintendent of Education, on Saturday, paid for a three months' supply of coal for the use of the schools out of his private purse.

NEW PAPER.—The whole or a part of the Columbian office will be brought from New Westminster to Victoria on the next trip of the Enterprise...

THE ISLAND ASSIZES will meet on the 18th inst.

SALARIES of Government officers, we learn, will only be paid quarterly in future.

REPLACED.—The buoy on Brothie's Ledge, by J. Costello.

Letter from Paris.

PARIS, 18th December, 1866.

There is general rejoicing in France at the return of our troops from Rome, principally on account of the saving of expense which it will ensure to the French Government.

THE JOHN WHITE whose death on the 2nd of the last inst., was recorded in yesterday morning's paper, was one of the poor fellows who was shot by the Sticken Indians in 1862.

RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—At a meeting of Company No. 1, last evening at the store of Sergt. Norris, the following commissioned and non-commissioned officers were elected:

THE CLERICAL DILEMMA.

The clerical journals of France especially continue to remark on the present position of the Pope at Rome, but are evidently embarrassed as to what view to take of the subject.

"THE JOURNAL DES DEBATS," a paper devoted to the House of Orleans, tells us in a correspondence from Rome that the Pope, amongst other things in his farewell address to the French army, said, "I bear that your Sovereign is not well, I will pray heaven to restore him to health."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—At the annual meeting of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, Henry Rhodes, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and Gustav Suro, Esq., Vice-President.

UNFORTUNATE.—The wires went down last evening as we were on the point of receiving our regular report of the Council proceedings at New Westminster.

THE TRIAL OF ADMIRAL PERSANO.

Admiral Persano, who, it is known has been in duress since awaiting his trial for having lost the naval engagement of Lizz, has again appeared before the Senatorial Commission.

PILRIMAGE OF THE EMPRESS TO ROME. We hear from Rome that the journey of the Empress of the French to the Holy City is looked upon as certain at the Vatican.

COUNT VON BISMARCK. Though Count Von Bismarck has returned to Berlin, and has resumed his functions as Prime Minister, he will, we hear, in accordance with the advice of his medical advisers, work but a very few hours daily.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. DIX.

The American Envoy has arrived at Southampton on board the steamer New York. His Excellency is shortly expected in the French capital.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF A THEATRE IN PARIS.

The Theatre des Nouveautés, a very pretty and commodious house, which had not been long built, was a few days ago totally destroyed by fire.

VICTOR HUGO AT GURNEY.

The voluntary exile, who has for the last few years been sulking at Gurney, has had a theatre constructed in the beautiful mansion he occupies in the British Islands.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

The Hon. Mr. Bigelow, late Minister of the United States at Paris, has been for some time the guest of the Emperor and the Empress of the French at Compiègne.

FACTS AND SCRAPS.

The remains of Cardinal Richelieu were transferred to the church of the Sorbonne, at Paris, on the 19th inst., and deposited in the handsome mausoleum which Girardin has erected there.

A SWEDISH PHOTOGRAPHER HAS JUST DISCOVERED A NEW METHOD OF TAKING PORTRAITS.

He places his client in a room from which light is carefully excluded, then at the moment of commencing operations, the room, by means of an apparatus, is suddenly lighted; the light is taken. This light is produced by pulverized magnesia and chloride of lime, which are placed in an iron capsule and held over a lamp filled with spirits of wine.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF ARTILLERY AT STOCKHOLM HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED TO SEND TO THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1867, A RIFLED CANNON.

A singular trial has lately taken place in a town in Bavaria. Two tradespeople, of the town of Bamberg, having had a dispute, one of them, desiring to mortify his adversary, called him Bismarck!!! This so offended the other that he brought an action for defamation of character.

A MONSTER FISH.

La Patrie Suisse states that on the 17th of November some fishermen of Egliun caught a pike which measured four feet and a half long, and weighed more than forty pounds.

M. X. POSSESSES A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE PAINTED BY A CELEBRATED ARTIST DURING THE 18th CENTURY.

It is a portrait of M. X.'s grandfather, holding on his knees a charming little dog. A few days ago M. X., on entering his study, stared with astonishment on beholding his dog—a bull terrier—which he had left asleep by the fireside, mounted on the table and busily engaged in tearing the picture to pieces.

THE CASE OF THE WILL OF FATHER LAPOINTE.

The case of the will of Father Lapointe has just come before the Imperial Court of Toulouse. As may be remembered, the learned Dominican, at his death-bed, appointed by testament, Father Jondel, also a member of the same community, to be his universal legatee.

"The insurrection in Crete," says the Etendard, "has led to an act of heroism that reminds one of the war of Independence, and which has produced in Greece and throughout the entire East a great sensation.

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