

The Weekly British Colonist, Wednesday February 8th 1871, Ontario School Bill.

On the 6th of January the Hon Mr Cameron, Provincial Secretary of Ontario, moved the second reading of his new School Bill. It has been the habit of public writers and speakers in this Colony to refer to the Canadian School System, meaning thereby the school system of Ontario, or Upper Canada. It will be as well, therefore, that the reader should carry that fact in his mind, in glancing at the new Bill now before the Ontario Legislature. The new Bill proposes to make very few changes in a school system which has been found to work so well. Some of the changes are, however, important, whether regarded in the light of their relations to Ontario, or as abstract principles; and we would, therefore, invite attention to them. The Bill proposes to make attendance at the Public Schools during a certain period every year compulsory. This is an entirely new principle in Canada. It has long been recognised in Prussia; and has, to a certain extent, been introduced in England under Forster's Bill. In support of this innovation, as some are disposed to regard it, it is urged that, as the Schools are maintained entirely, or almost entirely, at the public expense, upon the principle that education is a public, a national good, the public have a right to expect full value for the expense of maintaining these schools. Therefore it is considered desirable and just that all persons having children of school age should send them to school for a reasonable period, in order that they may be educated; themselves benefited, those who support the schools benefited, the state benefited. It appears that during the year 1869, 432,480 children attended the Common Schools, and 94,900 absent themselves. The proportion of non-attendance, although smaller than in almost any other country—smaller, we believe, than in any other country excepting Prussia—may be thought to be too large in justice to the public who support the schools, and too large for the interests of those directly concerned. Under these circumstances it has been deemed proper that the principle of compulsory attendance should be inaugurated. The next change in point of importance is that it is proposed to declare all the Public Schools of Ontario free. Now, we must stop to explain in what sense the term "free" is here employed. In Ontario a certain proportion of the money necessary to support the Public Schools is contributed from the general revenue of the Province; and the other portion (about one-half) is raised in the school districts, either by means of a tax levied upon property in each school district or in part by this means and in part by a tuition fee charged for each pupil in attendance. It has been the practice to leave it to the people in each school section to decide whether any portion of the local quota should be raised by means of tuition fees; and the tendency to do away with these fees has made such progress that out of the 4500 schools now in operation in Ontario, it appears that only in three hundred have tuition fees been retained. The proposition is not to make the schools free in that sense which would throw their maintenance wholly upon the state; but only in that sense which would sweep away the last vestige of tuition fees. Under the new Bill education will be so more largely sustained than has hitherto been the case. The only difference will be that none of the local quota shall be raised by means of tuition fees—the schools shall be thrown open free to every child in the land so far as any direct charge for attendance is concerned. It will be seen that where the percentage of schools still adhering to the free system is so infinitesimal, the change will be more in theory than in practice. The new Bill also provides for introduction into the common schools subjects of education that have not heretofore been taught, such as elements of natural history, agricultural chemistry, mechanics, and agriculture, and thus the schools would accomplish an important work in giving the young an idea of those branches so useful in active life, thereby benefiting the country by developing knowledge and skill. The other provisions of the new Bill are of less public interest, such as making better regulations for the inspection and supervision of schools, ascertaining the fitness of teachers, dealing with the question of school sites, and changing the title of the schools from that of "Common Schools," to "Public Schools," in order to overcome a prejudice. The alterations proposed by this Bill are

some of them, very important, and they would appear to be in a right direction, calculated to render the educational system of Ontario still more national and efficient.

Hon J W Trutch—Correspondence.

DEAR SIR—At a meeting recently held, by many of your friends in the city, we were appointed a committee to wait on you and invite you to attend a public dinner to be given at such a time as you might appoint. Your friends have heard with much regret that you are about to bid a final adieu to the Colony, and they desire therefore to offer you some mark of their respect for you as a private gentleman, and their appreciation of your services as a Public Officer. We are, Dear Sir, Your Most Obedient Servants, A. ROCKE ROBERTSON, W. C. WARD, J. ROBERTSON STEWART.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.—The Governor has been pleased to appoint Kenneth McKenzie, Esq, to be a Justice of the Peace in the Court of Revision for the Municipal Council, Victoria. More than two-thirds of the resident land-owners or occupiers in Esquimalt, Metehoon, Highland, Kennedy and Lake Districts having applied under the "Fence Ordinance, 1869," that the section of land comprising these districts may be erected into a "Fence District," the same has been created the "Southern Fence District." Notice is given that lists of persons liable to pay Road Tax for the year 1871 are to be seen at the offices of the various collectors, viz, Mr E. Macdonald, for Victoria and surrounding districts; Mr William Stewart, for Nanaimo; and Mr Joseph Rodolfo, for Comox.

PROVINCE OF MINNESOTA.—A Minnesota paper tells a sad story of a little girl and boy who were doted away from the house of their father in Morrison county, in that State, and subsequently were found dead, by the Indians. The boy lay on his back, having apparently died without much suffering. The girl had taken her ring from her ear, and, wrapping it with a lock of her hair, in a small piece of cloth, had put the little parcel in her pocket, and then laid down and died from cold hunger and exposure.

THE NORTH-WEST.—An Ottawa correspondent of the 12th January says the Dominion Government have completed arrangements for the establishment of a line of communication with Fort Garry, through British territory. The line is to be open for communication early in the ensuing season.

QUEBEC MARITIME TRADE.—Returns of inward vessels in the port of Quebec, 1,004 vessels of 728,446 tons. This is in excess of 1869 by 11 vessels and 54,222 tons. Outward, 1,008 vessels of 706,360 tons. This exceeds 1869 by 14 vessels and 36,365 tons.

FROM OMAHA TO OMAHA.—Sir A T Galt presided at the anniversary missionary meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist, Montreal, on the 9th January. In the course of his speech he said that, before the lapse of another year the Dominion of Canada would extend from ocean to ocean.

ACCIDENT.—A horse ran away on the Saanich road, on Friday night and a pony pillion to which he was attached was destroyed. The occupants were fortunately unharmed.

Meeting of the British Columbian Investment and Loan Society.

A meeting of this society was held according to notice at the office of Messrs Lowe, Stablebottom & Co, on Friday, 3rd February. The Chair was taken at 3:30 p.m. by the Vice President, M. T. L. Stablebottom, the following named shareholders being present: Messrs Aikman, McQuade, L. Franklin, Barnaby, Grandin, Thomson, Garesche, Earle, W. C. Ward, R. E. Jackson, E. Levy, Ruff, W. H. McCrea. After the usual formal proceedings the Chairman read the following Report: The directors of the British Columbian Investment and Loan Society beg to make the following report: The society was established at the end of 1869 and has now completed the first year of its existence. Being the first of its kind inaugurated in this colony it has met with the usual difficulties attendant on new enterprises everywhere, in addition to the generally depressed state of affairs ruling throughout the year, but more particularly at the commencement tended to render its introduction a work requiring more than usual care, prudence and energy. It is, however, a matter of congratulation that the society has made slow but certain progress, and the state of its affairs at the present moment is such that your directors are hopeful that the society will soon attain such dimensions as will give it a wide area of usefulness and yield a proportionately remunerative mode of investment to shareholders. The improved and more confident tone at present extending through all classes of the community, owing to causes upon which it is not necessary to expatiate, tends to confirm this opinion. Your directors have exercised all possible vigilance in examining the applications laid before them and are convinced that the investments of the funds made will be satisfactory to the most cautious shareholder. Of 17 applications submitted, seven were accepted and the balance rejected on various grounds. The greatest regard has been paid to economy—a vital point in the establishment of such societies—all services of the officers have been voluntarily rendered, and the directors cannot lay too great stress on the untiring zeal of the Secretary and Treasurer, Mr W. C. Siffken, although entirely unremunerated. In accordance with the Investment and Loan Society's Ordinance, 1869, your directors considered it advisable in August last to further invite the confidence of the public by advertising for deposits. The amount to be so received is limited to three-fourths of the sums invested. The interest to be allowed was the one deliberated fixed at the following rates: For 6 months or under, 6 per cent per annum; do do do 7 do do do do do do 8 do do do do do do do 9 do do do do do do do 10 do do do do do do do 11 do do do do do do do 12 do do do do do do do 13 do do do do do do do 14 do do do do do do do 15 do do do do do do do 16 do do do do do do do 17 do do do do do do do 18 do do do do do do do 19 do do do do do do do 20 do do do do do do do 21 do do do do do do do 22 do do do do do do do 23 do do do do do do do 24 do do do do do do do 25 do do do do do do do 26 do do do do do do do 27 do do do do do do do 28 do do do do do do do 29 do do do do do do do 30 do do do do do do do 31 do do do do do do do 32 do do do do do do do 33 do do do do do do do 34 do do do do do do do 35 do do do do do do do 36 do do do do do do do 37 do do do do do do do 38 do do do do do do do 39 do do do do do do do 40 do do do do do do do 41 do do do do do do do 42 do do do do do do do 43 do do do do do do do 44 do do do do do do do 45 do do do do do do do 46 do do do do do do do 47 do do do do do do do 48 do do do do do do do 49 do do do do do do do 50 do do do do do do do 51 do do do do do do do 52 do do do do do do do 53 do do do do do do do 54 do do do do do do do 55 do do do do do do do 56 do do do do do do do 57 do do do do do do do 58 do do do do do do do 59 do do do do do do do 60 do do do do do do do 61 do do do do do do do 62 do do do do do do do 63 do do do do do do do 64 do do do do do do do 65 do do do do do do do 66 do do do do do do do 67 do do do do do do do 68 do do do do do do do 69 do do do do do do do 70 do do do do do do do 71 do do do do do do do 72 do do do do do do do 73 do do do do do do do 74 do do do do do do do 75 do do do do do do do 76 do do do do do do do 77 do do do do do do do 78 do do do do do do do 79 do do do do do do do 80 do do do do do do do 81 do do do do do do do 82 do do do do do do do 83 do do do do do do do 84 do do do do do do do 85 do do do do do do do 86 do do do do do do do 87 do do do do do do do 88 do do do do do do do 89 do do do do do do do 90 do do do do do do do 91 do do do do do do do 92 do do do do do do do 93 do do do do do do do 94 do do do do do do do 95 do do do do do do do 96 do do do do do do do 97 do do do do do do do 98 do do do do do do do 99 do do do do do do do 100 do do do do do do do

The Legislative Triplets.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—The reports of proceedings in the Legislative Council published in the COLONIST cannot be correct. Bunter is made to say 'The people of Comox have a big disgust on towards the Sir James Douglas,' and again he proposes to 'add' one word 'instead' of another. Humphreys says (if the report is correct) 'I bucked against the Government.' He also uses the word 'hornswoggle,' and calls the Chief Commissioner 'a boot maker.' If these are not mistakes they know what he says, and I beg leave to ask Humphreys—was he added when he 'bucked'? Is a 'leg' or 'bucking' as ugly as the word 'hornswoggle.' He may be fit to represent horses, but not men. Calling improper names is not wit but impudence. Responsible Government is not fit for men who elect such representatives. A paternal Government would send these legislators to school. The resolution with reference to the sale of the ship Sir James Douglas, proposed by DeCosmos, was written by Bunter. Of this I am certain, because it has no meaning—it is Bunter all over, and the true essence of Bunter. DeCosmos ought to write his own notices of motion. If Punch were to present as a picture of 'The Legislators. Bucking and Braying' what would it be like? A long-eared donkey, braying 'hornswoggle,' and Bunter on his back with a big disgust on? In the absence of Punch, Piper may give us 'The Legislators.' I hope it is not necessary to present any evidence to His Excellency to prove that the Mainland and the Island are very much in need of schoolmasters. A FARMER. Clinton, Jan 24.

European Mail Summary.

By the label we have received our English files to the 30th December. The news is meagre. Diamonds of great value and in large numbers continue to be found at the Cape of Good Hope. A new diamondiferous track had been discovered and the old ones were keeping their ground. The diggings now extend over 100 miles of country and the population has increased to 15,000. One man has found two diamonds valued at £120,000. News from Natal reports that one party belonging to the Natal found diamonds to the value of £150,000, one gem found by them weighing 105 carats, which has been deposited in the Natal Bank. The Star of Beaufort West, a splendid gem of over 88 carats, has been exhibited at Cape Town for the benefit of the Ladies' Benevolent Society. The Earl of Orkney has been gazetted baronet. His lordship is one of the representative peers from Scotland, sitting, just as a member of the House of Commons does, for the existence of this present Parliament and no longer. The question arises, therefore, whether he, being a baronet, does not thereby forfeit his seat the same as a bankrupt commoner. An extraordinary accident happened on Dec. 23rd to two young Scotch women who slept together, at Castle Douglas. A suffocating smoke having awakened the one of the house he arose and found that it came from his daughters' bedroom, and on going there he found the bed on fire and the two girls dead from suffocation. To warm their feet they had taken to bed with them a hot brick, which being overheated ignited the feathers. The Flying Squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral F. B. P. Seymour, C. B. will depart from England on or about January 1st 1871, for Lisbon. General Sir James York Scarlett, speaking on the 24th at a Conservative meeting at Buryley in Lancashire, attributed the defeat under which France is now suffering to an overweening confidence in her own prowess and good fortune. He was afraid that England was in much the same predicament. The Royal Marriage, the Court Journal says, will take place early in March. The case of Sir William Russell, M. P. charged with unlawfully obtaining goods on credit, was again before the Lord Mayor of London on the 26th Dec. After a very brief deliberation his Lordship dismissed the summons on the ground that there was no evidence to show that the purchase of the rails, which formed the subject of the prosecution, was made by the defendant. A revenue return shows that in the financial year 1869 there were 145,049,640 penny stamps issued by the Inland Revenue Department, producing a revenue of £608,540. This number was 4,000,000 more than in the preceding year. The people of Normandy and Picardy are crowding to England. They prefer exile to the tender mercies of an enemy who is capable of exacting a contribution of £680,000 from a single city—a city, too, which gave him little or no trouble. Messrs Samuda, Brose, shipbuilders, of the Isle of Dogs, have nearly completed three iron vessels on Russian account. It is stated that these ships are intended for commercial purposes, but it would appear that they could easily be converted into men-of-war.

TO PHYSICIANS.

New York August 18th 1868. Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU, the component parts are, BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CURBERS, JUNIPER BERRIES. Mode of PREPARATION.—Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a blue gin. It is extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use. Buchu as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance, the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous docton. Mice is the color of ingredient. The Buchu in my preparation predominates, the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection it will be found not to be a mixture, as made in Pharmacopoea, nor is it a Syrup, and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exists. In this you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation. Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that you will be satisfied with its efficacy, I am, very respectfully, H. T. HELMBOLD. Chemist and Druggist of 19 years experience.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU! For weakness arising from indigestion. The exhausted powers of Nature which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found, Indisposition to exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horor of Disease, or Fording of Evil; in fact, Universal Lassitude, Prostration and inability to enter into the enjoyments of society.

THE CONSTITUTION. Once secured with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU variably does. If no treatment in submitted to, it is a sign of insanity.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu. Affects peculiar to females; is unequalled by any other preparation and all complaints incidental to the sex, or the decline or old age.

IMPROVED ROSE WASH. Will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, as itching eruptions, little or no change in the skin, not even in the most completely suppurating these unpleasant and dangerous eruptions. Copaliv and Mercury, in all these diseases.

USE Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu. In all diseases of these organs, whether existing in female or male, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price \$1.25 per bottle, or 6 Bottles for \$6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

H. T. HELMBOLD. Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. NONE ARE GENUINE unless done up in steel engraved wrapper with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

By Electric Telegraph

Europe. New York, Jan 28.—A Paris correspondent gives further details of the bloody outbreak at the Hotel de Ville. At noon of the 22nd about 1500 men, including large numbers of soldiers of the 101st battalion National Guards, marched in a body to place in front of the Hotel de Ville, uttering revolutionary cries and calling upon citizens to arm. Never during the present troubles had a crowd been seen so vividly to express the horrors of the old French revolution. They occupied the place over an hour without any opposition, shouting and yelling. In the meantime a small guard of Mobiles Bretons were drawn up in front of the Hotel de Ville, who stood their ground, avoiding collision with the mob until 1 o'clock when the Adjutant in command advanced front of his men on account of the threatened demonstration by the crowd, and was upon and fell severely wounded. The Mob then fired on the crowd, creating terror and confusion. A number of persons, who looked on, encouraged by the length of which had elapsed without violence, drew front of the Hotel, and received shots in the back. As the crowd flew, fifty of a number fell to the ground, and it was afterwards ascertained that five were killed and eighteen wounded. At the same moment the Mob fired, and the Adjutant was discharged from the windows of the hotel on each side of the street, which were occupied by the rioters. Three or four Mobiles fell from the fire, which was badly directed. Old casements above the statue of He Quatre were completely riddled with bullets. After several rounds were fired, the Mob withdrew from the building, and a large number of National Guards came up from the Hotel de Ville, and as they appeared, the rioters left the houses and flew, the Mob allowing them to escape without molestation. London, Jan 27.—A dispatch from Brussels says the Germans are before Mainz, and its bombardment is expected. The city is preparing to defend the place. The Prussians are concentrating at Mainz, and have occupied Mainz. A body of sharpshooters surprised a company of Uhlans and captured a godson of the Emperor Augusta. They have refused to change him for French prisoners. He was in the hospital at Cambrai previous to his capture. Versailles, Jan 27.—On Monday, the flag of truce left the French lines, and met by the German. The bearer delivered letters from Jules Favre addressed to Bismarck. It requested permission for some to Versailles. Bismarck replied he might, and at 9 o'clock the same night arrived. The Prussian Premier applied to the Emperor for permission to hold an interview with him. Favre spent the night at the quarters of the Lieut. of Police. The next day a council was held to consider the Von Moltke's proposal. The Emperor was present, in addition to the Emperor, President. The council lasted two hours, the result of their deliberations were communicated to Favre who returned to Paris past four the same evening. It is stated that Favre wanted the army in honor to be allowed to march out with full honors, but his position in some cases would not resume hostilities for a term of months agreed upon, and that there should be a triumphal entry into Paris by the Prussians. The terms were refused by the council, and Favre stated that the only basis of success that would be accepted would be same Sedan and Metz. London, Jan 27.—A strong influence work favoring the restoration of the Emperor under the agency of the Emperor Trochu and Favre. The Emperor will not enter Paris, but return to Berlin on Tuesday, leaving the Prince in command of the Prussians. The capitulation and armistice, nothing politically, nor does it insure the war. All depends now upon the assembly. Berlin, Jan 29.—The city is in a frenzy of excitement now that the capital of Paris is known. London, Jan 29.—There is no prospect that Favre will come to London. Mr. Deloche has been sent to represent France at the Conference. A revolt has broken out among the Chinese, and at least accounts had alarming proportions. The rebels have many important points. Versailles, Jan 29.—Terms of Peace by Bismarck to the French nation are: 1st.—The cession of Alsace and Lorraine known as German Lorraine. Money indemnity, one thousand million francs. Forty war ships from the French fleet. One of the colonies now held by the money indemnity must be guaranteed by Municipalities, and if refused, the rich individuals will be held responsible until acquiescence is obtained. The state of Paris is terrible. On the 28th, a sortie with 200,000 armed men, and a sortie with 200,000 armed men. On the 29th, a sortie with 200,000 armed men. On the 30th, a sortie with 200,000 armed men. On the 31st, a sortie with 200,000 armed men. On the 1st of Feb, a sortie with 200,000 armed men. 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PHYSICIANS.

New York, August 18th 1868. Your attention to my PREPARATION... H. T. HELMBOLD

Manufacturing Chemist in the world... H. T. HELMBOLD

HELMBOLD'S BLOOD EXTRACT BUCHU!

Arising from indigestion. The exhausted... HELMBOLD'S BLOOD EXTRACT BUCHU!

CONSTITUTION

With organic weakness, requires the aid of... HELMBOLD'S BLOOD EXTRACT BUCHU!

HELMBOLD'S BLOOD EXTRACT BUCHU

peculiar to females; is unequalled by any... HELMBOLD'S BLOOD EXTRACT BUCHU

PROVED ROSE WASH

Completely exterminated from the system... HELMBOLD'S BLOOD EXTRACT BUCHU

USE

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu... HELMBOLD'S BLOOD EXTRACT BUCHU

H. T. HELMBOLD

Druggist and Chemical Warehouse... H. T. HELMBOLD

BROADWAY, NEW YORK

None are genuine unless... H. T. HELMBOLD

H. T. HELMBOLD

By Electric Telegraph.

Europe.

New York, Jan 28.—A Paris correspondent... H. T. HELMBOLD

Prussians

The Prussians are concentrating at St... H. T. HELMBOLD

Germany

The Emperor will not enter Paris... H. T. HELMBOLD

France

The Emperor will not enter Paris... H. T. HELMBOLD

Italy

The Emperor will not enter Paris... H. T. HELMBOLD

Spain

The Emperor will not enter Paris... H. T. HELMBOLD

Portugal

The Emperor will not enter Paris... H. T. HELMBOLD

Switzerland

The Emperor will not enter Paris... H. T. HELMBOLD

Netherlands

The Emperor will not enter Paris... H. T. HELMBOLD

Belgium

The Emperor will not enter Paris... H. T. HELMBOLD

Denmark

The Emperor will not enter Paris... H. T. HELMBOLD

London

London, Jan 30.—Gambetta has ratified... H. T. HELMBOLD

Paris

Paris, Jan 30.—The Emperor will not... H. T. HELMBOLD

Germany

The Emperor will not enter Paris... H. T. HELMBOLD

France

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Norway

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Sweden

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Norway

The Emperor will not enter Paris... H. T. HELMBOLD

Sweden

The Emperor will not enter Paris... H. T. HELMBOLD

Washington

Washington, Jan 30.—There was a fearful... H. T. HELMBOLD

California

California, Jan 30.—The Emperor will not... H. T. HELMBOLD

Texas

Texas, Jan 30.—The Emperor will not... H. T. HELMBOLD

Florida

Florida, Jan 30.—The Emperor will not... H. T. HELMBOLD

Georgia

Georgia, Jan 30.—The Emperor will not... H. T. HELMBOLD

Alabama

Alabama, Jan 30.—The Emperor will not... H. T. HELMBOLD

Mississippi

Mississippi, Jan 30.—The Emperor will not... H. T. HELMBOLD

Louisiana

Louisiana, Jan 30.—The Emperor will not... H. T. HELMBOLD

Arkansas

Arkansas, Jan 30.—The Emperor will not... H. T. HELMBOLD

Missouri

Missouri, Jan 30.—The Emperor will not... H. T. HELMBOLD

Illinois

Illinois, Jan 30.—The Emperor will not... H. T. HELMBOLD

Indiana

Indiana, Jan 30.—The Emperor will not... H. T. HELMBOLD

Ohio

Ohio, Jan 30.—The Emperor will not... H. T. HELMBOLD

R. H. McDONALD & CO.

Wholesale Druggists... R. H. McDONALD & CO.

For Sale.

OUR DRUG BUSINESS located in San Francisco... R. H. McDONALD & CO.

British Columbia.

SODA CREEK—Weather report. 27th, max 60... R. H. McDONALD & CO.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 31—Sailed—Bk Vidette... R. H. McDONALD & CO.

Utah.

RENO, Jan 31—About 5 30 pm to-day... R. H. McDONALD & CO.

Nevada.

VIRGINIA, Jan 31—The Germans of this city... R. H. McDONALD & CO.

Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan 25 via Havana Jan 30... R. H. McDONALD & CO.

Wyoming Territory.

CORRINE, Jan 30—Last Saturday shortly after... R. H. McDONALD & CO.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, Feb 1st—The propeller California... R. H. McDONALD & CO.

LEA & PERRINS'

Worcestershire Sauce... LEA & PERRINS'

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD... LEA & PERRINS'

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS... CROSSE & BLACKWELL

HER MAJESTY TABLE

U. S. & A. Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE... CROSSE & BLACKWELL



THEY ARE NOT A FILE... FANCY DRINK.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS... FANCY DRINK.

FOR INFAMMATORY AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM... FANCY DRINK.

FOR SKIN DISEASES... FANCY DRINK.

FOR GOUT, DYSPESIA OR INDIGESTION... FANCY DRINK.

FOR BRUISES, SWELLINGS, AND ALL KINDS OF... FANCY DRINK.

FOR ALL KINDS OF... FANCY DRINK.

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FOR ALL KINDS OF... FANCY DRINK.

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, February 8th 1871

The Legal Professions Bill.

Elsewhere will be found a communication upon the subject of the proposition to amalgamate the two branches of the Legal Profession in this Colony. The object of the Bill now before the Legislature is to render eligible to be called to the Bar the Attorneys now practicing in the Colony. By an Order of Court in 1858 all Barristers of the Supreme Court of British Columbia were authorized to practice as Attorneys and Solicitors, and all Attorneys and Solicitors to practice and plead as Barristers. This order, although in some respects modified by subsequent legislation, practically continued in force on the mainland in so far as the equal privileges and standing of Barristers and Attorneys are concerned. The two branches of the profession were kept distinct in Vancouver Island until 1868, when the Order above referred to was, by Legislative enactment, extended to it. Under these circumstances it might be imagined that the separation of the two branches is more imaginary than real, that it is only a separation in name. But there is more in it than that. The Barrister is still a Barrister. The Attorney is still an Attorney. To one the door of political preferment is open. Against the other it is shut. Both may plead in Court; but here the equality ends; for not only are Barristers distinguished by name and costume, but the distinction is carried into practice in various ways, occasionally assuming a somewhat offensive form. For instance, while the statement of a Solicitor must be verified by an affidavit, the simple statement of the Barrister is taken by the Court. Then, again, it has been stated that an Attorney requiring professional assistance may not give a Brief to an Attorney, but only to a Barrister. The Barrister may do the work of an Attorney, and receive an Attorney's pay; yet the Attorney, although said to be entitled to practice as a Barrister, may not enjoy the privilege or position of a Barrister. It appears to us that, inasmuch as all practitioners in this Colony have a right to practice and plead in the Courts, it is, except in so far as it operates to the prejudice of the Attorney, simply an anomaly to keep up the distinction. The Legislature having passed the Legal Professions Act, nominally ranging both branches of the profession under one head, ought, we think, to go a step further and give the Attorneys all the privileges of Barristers, or else keep the Barristers to the strict limits and not allow them to do the work of Attorneys. The Solicitors, as a professional class, are not less respectable than the Barristers, and in the event of Confederation they may be excluded from advantages which as Barristers they would be entitled to claim. So far we have viewed the question from the standpoint of the legal profession. But we would not rest the cause solely upon the ground of justice to one or both branches of the profession. The question concerns the litigants, the public. It is neither convenient nor economical to keep the two branches of the legal profession separate in a new country like this, and the people desire that this inconvenient, expensive and anomalous distinction should cease and determine. In Canada no such distinction exists; and it would appear to be a fitting time to abolish it when we are about to become a part of the Dominion.

The Tariff Question.

The question of the Customs Tariff is once more presented to the public mind. It will be remembered that a proposition to be permitted to make certain specific alterations in the British Columbia Tariff, with a view to its retention, was, last week, referred to the Government of the Dominion. The correspondence arising thereon was placed before the Legislative Council yesterday, copies of which will be found in another column. Lord Lisgar's reply is precisely what every intelligent person must have anticipated. It sets at rest what we must be permitted to think was a foolish hope that the Dominion Government would concede to the Legislature of British Columbia the right to alter the existing Tariff and, consequently, after the basis of Union, at this late hour. But it does more. It sheds fresh light upon the still more foolish agitations with which this community permitted itself to be disturbed some months ago, respecting the railway terminus question. It shows that the position taken in these columns all along with respect to every proposition to open up or amend the

Terms so successfully and well negotiated by our Delegates at Ottawa, was the correct one. It is barely possible that there are to be found those in the Legislative Council who will attach so much importance to the concluding words of Lord Lisgar's reply as to discover in them an argument in favor of retaining the existing Tariff, relying upon Parliament to adapt it to the wishes of the people; but we cannot think that such a proposition would find any considerable number of supporters in the House. To the great majority it must now be obvious that all question of compromise or alteration is ended, and the House cannot hesitate as to the true line of duty under the circumstance. We anticipate, therefore, that a resolution to accept the Canadian Tariff will pass with little or no opposition, and thus the country will be at once and forever relieved of a vexed and vexing question. It may not be considered altogether invidious to refer to the circumstance of the member for Cariboo and the member for Yale having been alone in opposition to the reference of the matter to Ottawa.

Friday, Feb. 3.

ANOTHER HIT.—It is rumored that a resolution to accept the Canadian Tariff will meet with opposition from the Government side of the House, such opposition being based upon the objection hinted at by the Attorney General, viz. that it is not competent for the present Legislature to deal with the matter. It is not easy to believe that the Government seriously contemplates taking that position. In the first place, we do not believe the objection to be a valid one. In the second place, the Government ought not to have been in the dark upon a point of so much importance. In the third place, if the doubt really presented itself, the Government ought to have set it at rest before now. The telegraph would surely have been better employed upon this point than upon the less rational one for which a week's delay was sought. It would have been a very simple matter to ask the Canadian Government whether or not it is competent for the present Legislature to make the choice; and if the rumor should prove to be true, it will become the elected members to ask for delay in order that the question may be asked.

NEW WESTMINSTER ITEMS.—At a meeting of the New Westminster Municipal Council, held on Monday evening, the President and Councillors Brown and Turner were appointed a deputation to wait on the Governor in relation to Front street. On Wednesday the 25th ult., the following officers were duly installed in the Union Lodge, 889, F and A M.—John Murray W.M., Ebenezer Brown S.W., Peter Germain J.W., Robert Dickson Treasurer, Isaac Johns Secretary, V B Tall S.D., Charles Scott J.D., C Ica J.G., and John James Tyler. The farmers on the South Arm have petitioned for the Fence Law to be extended to that settlement. The New Westminster Rifle Corps had 44 members on the roll. It is proposed to form a detachment of the corps at Sumner and Chilliwack, the steps are being taken for the purpose of organizing an Oddfellows' Lodge. A large list of proposed members has been signed and everything promises well. Large investments are being made in lands on the Lower Fraser. Unimproved country lands are selling readily at \$5 an acre, with an upward tendency.

MASONIC PRESENTATION.—Last evening at Masonic Hall, P.M. Henry Nathan, Jr., was presented on behalf of Victoria Lodge, with a gold Past Master's jewel, handsomely engraved and inscribed as follows: 'Presented by Victoria Lodge No 283, to W Bro Henry Nathan, Jr., D S G W of British Columbia, on his retiring from the Chair, 5th January, 1871.' The jewel was presented by Mr C Thorne, W.M., the recipient returning thanks in a few appropriate remarks.

I. O. O. F.—A number of gentlemen came down from New Westminster yesterday for the purpose of being initiated into the mysteries of Oddfellowship, in order to the formation of a Lodge at New Westminster. They will be initiated in Victoria Lodge on Monday night, and will take the requisite number of degrees under Dispensation.

FROM THE MAINLAND.—The steamer Otter arrived from New Westminster at 4 1/2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, bringing Messrs A T Bushby, T Harper, E Brown, Capt Irving, W J Armstrong, H V Edmonds, Boyd, Turner, Milligan and 17 others.

LICENSING COURT.—A special Licensing Court was held yesterday, the following Justices presiding: J D Pemberton, W J Macdonald and A R Robertson, Esqs. Licenses were granted to P Murphy for the Adelphi Saloon, and William Woodcock for the Omnesa House, Skeena.

The steamer Sir James Douglas, Captain Clarke, arrived from Nanaimo yesterday at 4 o'clock. She brought down six passengers and six head of cattle for Mr White Burrard Inlet. The Shooting Star is loading coal at Nanaimo and the Orient with stone at Newcastle.

INDISPOSED.—Mr Clement F Cornwall, member for Yale-Lytton, was yesterday prevented from attending the Council on account of indisposition. We are glad to know that Mr Cornwall's illness is not of a serious nature.

ENGLISH MAIL.—To Mr John Howard of Esquimalt, has been awarded the contract for carrying the mail between Victoria and Esquimalt. Mr Howard will also act as postmaster. The award and appointment could not have been better.

Legislative Council.

THURSDAY, Feb. 2d, 1871.

Council met at 1:20 p.m. Present.—The hon Speaker, hon Chief Commissioner, hon Attorney-General, hon Collector of Customs, Mr Humphreys, hon Dr Helmsken, Mr Nelson, Mr Nathan, Mr Skinner, Mr Banister, Mr Alston, Mr DeCosmos, Mr Pemberton, hon Dr Carrall.

Minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed. Mr Nathan gave notice that he should ask for returns showing the exports from British Columbia for years 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870, specifying quantities and values and countries to which exported; also, returns of bonded goods shipped by sea-going ships or supplied direct to duty to H.M. Navy, specifying articles, quantities and values; also, a return of all goods in bond on 1st January, 1871, specifying articles, quantities and values.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—TARIFF.—The hon Speaker read the following message and enclosures from His Excellency the Governor, which was ordered printed and laid on the table.

No. 7.—Referring to the message from the Honorable Legislative Council of the 24th ult., with a resolution requesting the Governor to move the Government of the Dominion to consent to the alteration of the B C tariff in certain particulars by the Legislature of the colony during the present session, the Governor forwards for the information of the Council a copy of a telegram which he transmitted to Lord Lisgar upon this subject, and the reply which he has this day received.

GOVERNOR MURGRAVE TO LORD LISGAR. True Copy. Victoria, 25th Jan, 1871.

To Lord Lisgar, Ottawa.—Legislature by resolution request me to seek consent of your Government to alteration of our existing tariff during this session by reducing duty on spirits to Canadian rate—50 cents on flour to 75 cents per barrel, on wheat to 10 cents per bushel—so as to enter union with British Columbia tariff as altered. Aggregate revenue would not be less than under Canadian Tariff. I recommend assent. Telegraph reply.

LORD LISGAR TO GOV MURGRAVE. True Copy. Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 1, 1871.

To His Excellency Governor Musgrave, Victoria.—The terms of union are in nature of a treaty. They have been extensively published in Canada and accepted by British Columbia. The Canadian Government therefore think they have no right to alter those terms after acceptance by British Columbia. Parliament may, in its discretion, modify the tariff on the request of British Columbia. I have no doubt that Parliament will consider any proposition made by you with a desire to meet your views as much as it properly can.

LEGAL PROFESSIONS BILL.—PETITION.—Mr Nathan presented a petition from the members of the legal profession of Victoria which sets forth that the distinction between the Barrister and the Attorney is prejudicial to the Attorneys and praying for the passage of an Act enabling the Attorneys to be called to the Bar on presentation of a member thereof. Accompanying the petition was a memorandum signed by Messrs McCreight and Robertson [Barristers] approving of the Bill now before the Council.

The petition was laid on the table. Mr Humphreys gave notice of a motion to ask whether it is the intention of the Government to let by contract the survey of the pre-emption and grazing claims, and whether letting by contract would not be cheaper than the present system.

Mr Humphreys gave notice of an address to the Governor praying for a copy of His Excellency's reply to the application of Messrs Ritchie, Blair and Smith for a lease of land for grazing purposes.

Mr Humphreys gave notice of an address praying for a return of all moneys expended and collected on the Douglas, Alexandria and Yale-Clifton-Cariboo wagon roads, from the beginning, and the completion of said roads, together with the amount of indebtedness and the interest per centum paid and to be paid on said indebtedness appertaining to said wagon-roads.

Mr Nelson gave notice of the following—That whereas the tolls levied upon certain goods and commodities passing over the trunk road of the mainland portion of British Columbia bear injuriously upon the industrial interests of the interior; and whereas the public debt incurred by the construction of the said trunk road will be assumed by the Dominion Government upon the union of this colony with Canada;—Be it resolved, That a humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor recommending that on and after the union of this colony with the Dominion of Canada the tolls now levied upon certain goods and commodities passing over the said trunk road of the mainland portion of British Columbia shall cease and determine.

Mr Nathan gave notice that on Wednesday next he should move that the adoption of the Canadian Tariff be further considered.

Hon Attorney General moved the second reading of the Constitution Bill. He deemed it unnecessary to go into the details of the bill or to explain its provisions at this stage. The bill was ordered to be read a second time, just as Mr Banister rose to offer an objection, which he was informed, he could urge in committee.

Council went into committee on the bill, Mr Skinner in the chair.

Hon Attorney General explained that the Act was intended to come in force before union with Canada, whether a week, a month or twenty-five hours before rested with the Government. The colony could then go into union on the same footing with the other Provinces.

While the bill was in progress hon Dr Carrall said that he intended moving an amendment to take one member from the City of Victoria and give him to Omineca.

(laughter) Hon gentlemen might laugh, but he intended to do so when the schedule came up.

Mr Nelson asked whether the Government members were to vote as a unit upon the bill? Hon Attorney General—the bill has been carefully prepared and considered and I think it will be found that the Executive members, with but one exception, will be found voting for it.

In section 12 \$500 was substituted for \$2000 as a fine for each day that any disqualified person shall sit in the Assembly. At section 39 Mr Humphreys complained that 15 cents was too low a rate for mileage as it would not pay the expense of conveyance from the upper country, to say nothing of food for man and horse. He moved that 25 cents be the rate of mileage and thought each member should be paid back what he actually expends during his attendance upon the Council and nothing more.

Hon Attorney General replied that although in some cases the rate would not meet the expenses, in others it would exceed them. Perhaps it would not be necessary for members to arrive some days late in the season; besides, there would be the road-steamers (a laugh) which would render traveling comparatively inexpensive.

Mr DeCosmos supported the amendment. Hon Attorney General explained that the measure was merely a tentative one, and might be amended by the next Assembly. The Executive, he thought, had struck the mean in fixing the rate at 15 cents. The cases instanced by the member for Lillooet were exceptional. The members for Nanaimo, New Westminster, Comox, etc, were the amendment passed, would put money in their pockets.

Mr Nelson supported the amendment. Mr Humphreys asked if the hon Attorney General would consent to another amendment so as to introduce a scale.

Hon Attorney General said the amendment of the bill did not rest with him—it had been carefully considered by the Government.

Mr Banister—Then what's the good of us coming here at all. I would consent to the Island members being cut down to 10 cents so as to give the Mainland members 25 cents.

Mr Nelson protested against this matter being received in a sneering manner. It was not right, or just, or proper to deny the Mainland members justice in this regard and sneer at them, too.

Hon Attorney General—I don't know to what the hon gentleman refers.

Mr Nelson—I have heard sneers around this board.

Mr DeCosmos having written out an amendment for Mr Humphreys, the latter offered it as a substitute for his previous amendment. In substance it provided 25 cents a mile for Mainland members other than those from New Westminster District except City.

Hon Chief Commissioner—That would give a net of \$45 to Yale. From Barkerville to Victoria and back it would give a member \$280. A man can go now for \$100, but if he travelled in the winter time of course the cost would be greater. The fare now from Victoria to Barkerville is \$75. It will soon be reduced to \$50. Government officers going from Victoria to Barkerville were allowed \$5 a day, which was ample to cover all legitimate expenses, exclusive of fare. Of course, if a man required wines and cigars an additional sum would be necessary. The mileage of 15 cents would, in the hon Chief Commissioner's opinion, be sufficient to carry a member to and from Cariboo without the loss of more than \$10 or \$15, if anything.

The amendment was lost.

And the 49th (and last) section of the bill having been passed, Mr Nelson moved that the committee rise and report progress so that all the Mainland members might be present to vote upon the schedule.

Hon Chief Commissioner said it would be more satisfactory to consider the schedule with the Mainland members all present. The schedule might be taken up first tomorrow, and be begged ben members to come prepared with amendments already written out.

Hon Attorney General said there would be no objection to cutting one district into two, but he asked hon members not to carve and slice the districts so as to create confusion.

Committee rose and reported, and the bill was placed first on the Orders of the Day for to-morrow.

LEGAL PROFESSIONS BILL was postponed till to-morrow.

CUSTOMS REPEAL BILL was postponed till the tariff was considered.

THOMSON ROAD STEAMER BILL. The introduction of this Bill was postponed.

Council adjourned till Friday at 1 p.m.

THE NANAIMO PACKET.—The Port Townsend Argus says that the cargo of the wrecked schooner Nanaimo Packet—with the exception of two barrels of oil—was saved and is now on board the revenue cutter Lincoln. The cargo comprised \$2000 worth of furs. The schooner lies in a safe place and may be easily raised. The Port Townsend Message hints that the running of the vessel ashore was deliberate, and says it has now become a question whether they should not seize the cargo as contraband.

The mail steamer Isabel, Capt Starr, arrived from the Sound last evening at 8:30, bringing a mail and forty passengers. She will return this morning at 10 o'clock. Parker Hays has our thanks for the customary favors.

Mechanics' Literary Institute.—The next entertainment will be on Tuesday evening the 7th inst; at 8 o'clock, when reading by Hon Philip Haukin, and instrumental and vocal music by amateurs will be given.

IMPORTANT SALE.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that a large number of New Westminster lots will be sold for taxes on the 13th inst.

To FARMERS.—Mr Rueff of Wharf street wants wheat and potatoes in great quantity for which he will pay the highest market rates.

THE FORGERY CASE.—Mrs Copperman was yesterday remanded for another day in order to obtain an important witness.

DIDN'T COME.—The 100 Celestials expected by the bark Shooting Star to work at Nanaimo, did not arrive.

UP COUNTRY.—Reports from the Upper Country state that the stock is wintering finely and very little snow remains in the valleys.

TWELVE INDIANS, engaged in seal fishing off Cape Flattery in canoes, are reported to have lost their lives during a recent gale.

The schooner Anna Beck, property of L & J Boscowitz, has arrived at Port Townsend from San Francisco.

The California will be due to-day from Portland.

The Pacific will leave San Francisco for Victoria to-morrow or Monday.

The bark Antipodes will load at Moody's Mills, for Melbourne, Australia.

The U S revenue cutter Reliance has arrived at Port Townsend from Sitka.

LEGAL PROFESSIONS BILL.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—I appear that Mr E G A's op, when giving notice of a Bill to enable chemists and druggists to practice medicine, attempted to be facetious at the expense of the attorneys. I think, however, I can show that his remark, 'What's sauce for the lawyers is sauce for the doctors,' is fallacious and for this reason: The physician has been required to pass a higher class of examination than the chemist. Whereas the barrister need not have undergone any legal examination whatever, but the attorney must have done so. There again by colonial Ordinance similar to the Legal Practitioners Ordinance, 1867, by which the two branches of the legal profession are jumbled together, and I have not yet heard of any physician in the Government Service underselling the druggist by dispensing drugs over a counter at less than half the customary trade price.

As few persons outside of the profession will trouble themselves to ascertain what the attorneys consider to be their grievance, or what they seek, I crave your indulgence for the following remarks:

In England the two branches of the legal profession are distinct and in practice the distinction is strictly observed.

To be eligible for call to the Bar the student must either have kept his terms (i.e. eaten certain dinners) and attended certain lectures, or have passed an examination. Any person, however, who has been an attorney cannot be called to the Bar unless his name has been taken off the roll of attorneys for a stipulated time, and then he will be eligible for call provided he has eaten his dinners and attended the prescribed course of lectures.

The attorneys, before admission on the roll of attorneys, must have served a clerkship for three or five years to a practicing attorney and also have passed an examination.

The reason for the distinction with regard to the qualification of the two branches for call or admission may be accounted for thus: the public employ the attorneys, but as the barristers receive their instructions from the attorneys there is little chance of their being entrusted with business unless they are well qualified.

The distinction in the practice of the barrister and attorney which is strictly observed in England does not prevail here. The barrister being under the Legal Practitioners' Ordinance, 1867, (which was passed at the instance of the barristers in opposition to the expressed wish of the attorneys) is at liberty to practice as an attorney, and the attorney to plead as a barrister. The attorneys, therefore, consider that as they are at liberty to plead as barristers, and the barristers having descended from their exalted position, there is not any sufficient reason for the distinction being continued. And that, as the barristers are still distinguished from the attorneys not only by name and in costume but in practice, and are eligible for offices which are withheld from the attorneys, the practice of the professions should in more justice to the attorneys be kept distinct as in England, or that the attorneys now practicing in the colony should be entitled (under the authority of an Ordinance) to be called to the Bar of the colony on presentation by a member.

A precedent for such an Ordinance is not wanting. The Hon H M Foley, then an attorney, having been called to the Bar of Upper Canada in Trinity Term, 1864, under the authority of an Act passed in the previous session of Parliament.

In short, the attorneys only ask that what is now sauce for the barrister may be sauce for the attorney.

ATTORNEY.

RELIEF AT LAST!

"I have suffered much from dizziness or vertigo. These bottles of Bristol's Sarsaparilla and two phials of Pills entirely cured me."

R. T. COLEMAN, Idaho City.

A CLEAN, SMOOTH SKIN. "My blood and humors were in a very bad state painful sores broke out all over my body and limbs. Seven weeks' use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills made me a new man, with as clean and smooth a skin as any one could have."

J. SMITH, Marysville.

INVISIBLE CLOUDS OF PERFUME!! Fill every room where the floors are sprinkled with the true Murray and Lanman's Florida Water. In Spanish America all persons of refinement and taste perfume their drawing rooms in this way before having company, thus adding greatly to the enjoyment of their guests.

As there are counterfeits, buyers should always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, February 8th 1871

The Unknown Land.

Not once, but many times and oft we in receipt of letters from persons various parts of the United States and the British North American Colonies, desirous of emigrating to the Pacific coast, making enquiry about this colony, its climate, lands, resources and, all and sundry, those matters and things respecting which intending emigrants would naturally desire to be informed. These enquiries for the most part emanate from British subjects in a foreign land, who long to return to the beneficent folds of the Union Jack, and who look to British Columbia as presenting a desirable home under Confederation and with a popular form of Government. Of this class is he who writes to us from Iowa, and who is desirous of emigrating to this colony with a view to engaging in book-farming. 'I still claim the Union Jack,' says our correspondent, 'and long to feel at home under its shadow'.

Our present object in alluding to these circumstances is to impress the Legislature as well as the Government with the importance of adopting the most thorough and efficient means for disseminating such information as is constantly sought through private channels, the promulgation of which would not fail to bring thousands of ostracised British subjects back to the shadow of the Union Jack. We need go no farther than California to find thousands of this class. When one thinks of the wide and fertile acres with which the Colony everywhere abounds, its varied and immense resources, and its high adaptation to the wants of the industrial classes, and when it is remembered that the one great overshadowing desideratum in an industrial population, it is not easy to explain or excuse the persistent refusal of successive Administrations to adopt any of those agencies by means of which other new countries are populated, and without the use of which no new country has a right to expect population. This subject is not new in this colony. It is a new one in our Legislature's halls; and we advert to it not with the earnest hope that the present session may not be permitted to pass without some steps being taken in the right direction. British Columbia is still an unknown land in those centres of population from which we would otherwise have a right to expect population. In truth much of it is still terra incognita to ourselves. But, speaking of those parts of it now comparatively known, there need be no hesitation in proclaiming it a land of plenty, most desirable home for millions. It makes its real character and resources known is to secure what alone is needed to make it one of the most prosperous and powerful of all the British Possessions.

The Bear Garden.

It is with extreme regret that we refer to the demoralized condition into which the member for Lillooet has been permitted bringing the Legislative Council. But the occurrence yesterday of another of those scenes which have become too common of late, appears to demand the intervention of the press. It would really seem as though higher motive in one-half, possibly the fourth, of the questions with which he bears the official paper and occupies the floor of the House, than as the Hon the Chief Commissioner remarked, to have an opportunity of hearing himself talk and annoy the Government. Certain it is that he recognized nuisance in the House, and equally certain that he has rendered himself utterly powerless for good to those committed the egregious blunder of sending him there. But we must say that the members of the Legislature have themselves very much to blame for the reduction of Council to the status of a bear-garden, they would display a little more respect themselves, both individually and collectively and take a firm and dignified stand against the unprofitable, unseemly and parliamentary license indulged in by member for Lillooet, such exhibitions were not to be so frequent occurrence. The Legislature ought to protect its own dignity.

Saturday, Feb.

EQUIMALT MAIL NOTICE.—Mr J T Howard, Equimalt Postmaster, announces the mail van will leave Esquimalt at 1 o'clock a.m. and 2 o'clock p.m. and for at 12 o'clock m. and 4 1/2 p.m. Day, Sundays excepted. At the Col Hotel, opposite the Colonist office, all ages intended for Esquimalt and may be left; where passengers will be taken.

BOUND OVER.—D. Fasanaro was yesterday for an assault on John Taylor bound to his recognizances, for fifty dollars to keep the peace for three months.

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, February 8th 1871

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Not once, but many times and oft we in receipt of letters from persons in various parts of the United States and the British North American Colonies, desirous of emigrating to the Pacific coast, making enquiry about this Colony, its climate, lands, resources, and all and sundry, those matters and things respecting which intending emigrants would naturally desire to be informed. These enquiries for the most part emanate from British subjects in a foreign land, who long to return to the beneficent folds of the Union Jack, and who look to British Columbia as presenting a desirable home under Confederation and with a popular form of Government. Of this class is one who writes to us from Iowa, and who is desirous of emigrating to this Colony with a view to engaging in stock-farming. 'I still claim the Union Jack,' says our correspondent, 'and long to feel at home under its shadow.' Our present object in alluding to these circumstances is to impress the Legislature as well as the Government with the importance of adopting the most thorough and efficient means for disseminating such information as is constantly sought through private channels, and the promulgation of which would not fail to bring thousands of ostracised British subjects back to the shadow of the Union Jack. We need go no farther than California to find thousands of this class. When one thinks of the wide and fertile acres with which the Colony everywhere abounds, its varied and immense resources, and its high adaptation to the wants of the industrial classes, and when it is remembered that the one great overshadowing desideratum is an industrial population, it is not easy to explain or excuse the persistent refusal of successive Administrations to adopt any of those agencies—by means of which other new countries are populated, and without the use of which no new country has a right to expect population. This subject is not new in these columns. It is not new in our Legislative halls; and we advert to it now with the earnest hope that the present session may not be permitted to pass without some steps being taken in the right direction. British Columbia is still an unknown land in those centres of population from which we would otherwise have a right to expect population. In truth much of it is still a terra incognita to ourselves, but speaking of those parts of it now comparatively known, there need be no hesitation in proclaiming it a land of plenty—a most desirable home for millions. To make its real character and resources known is to secure what alone is needed to make it one of the most prosperous and powerful of all the British Possessions.

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Saturday, Feb 4.

Equivalents Mail Notice.—Mr J T Howard, Equivalents Postmaster, announces that the mail van will leave Esquimalt at 10 o'clock a.m. and 2 to 2 o'clock p.m. and Victoria at 12 o'clock p.m. and 4 1/2 p.m. each day, Sundays excepted. At the Colonial Hotel, opposite the Colonial office, all packages intended for Esquimalt and the Fleet may be left; where passengers will also be taken.

Bound Over.—D. Fasanaro was yesterday for an assault on John Taylor bound over to his recognizances, for fifty dollars to keep the peace for three months.

Legislative Council.

FRIDAY, Feb 3d, 1871.

Council met at 1:30 p.m. Present.—The hon Speaker, hon Chief Commissioner, hon Attorney-General, hon Collector of Customs, Mr Humphreys, hon Dr Helmecken, Mr Nelson, Mr Nathan, Mr Skinner, Mr Bunster, Mr Alston, Mr DeCosmos, Mr Cornwall, hon Dr Carrall, Mr Pemberton. Minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed.

NOTICE.

Mr Cornwall gave notice of a motion for an address to His Excellency the Governor asking that \$250 be appropriated for the mail service between Lytton and Nicola-Lake.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr Humphreys presented a petition from the inhabitants of the town of Lillooet praying that a Court of Assize may be held at that town as the practice of holding it at Clifton only placed the residents of Lillooet to great inconvenience and expense to attend.

Mr Nathan presented a petition from the Board of Education of the City of Victoria, stating that they had exerted all the means in their power to place the school system in a successful running order, but had failed, that they were now in arrears to teachers and rent in the sum of \$1000, and praying for the repeal of the present act and for relief. The petitioners recommended a small tax on real and personal property as the most equitable means of raising a revenue for the support of schools.

CONSTITUTION.

House went into committee on the Constitution Bill.

The Speaker called Mr Alston to the Chair.

Mr Alston said that Mr Skinner, having acted as Chairman on the first day should continue to sit as such until the completion of the Bill.

Mr Humphreys objected because Mr Skinner was a Mainland member.

The Speaker said a rule existed which rendered it imperative on Mr Skinner to take the Chair. This rule he had overruled in calling upon Mr Alston.

Mr Skinner had no objection to take the Chair.

Neither had Mr Alston, who accordingly took it and the business commenced.

To section 7 Mr Cornwall objected. He could not see why 12 members should be given to the Island and only 13 to the Mainland. The division was not fair and he did not believe it was the most generally populated. It was always disagreeable to draw comparisons between two sections, but in this case it was necessary to point out that the Island was inferior to the Mainland in agricultural land and productions. [Dr Carrall.—They import their chickens here yet.] In one small district alone of the Mainland there is more land available for settlement than there is on the whole Island. In the face of this fact the Bill gives the agricultural sections of the Island 8 members and those of the Mainland 6. Referring to the Schedule, the hon member said he would take one member from Marchoan, Sooke, etc, and send him to Cariboo—giving Cariboo four members. In each square mile there can be but four pre-emptive. So the Council would see that there was a limit to the agricultural population of the Island, while there could be no limit to the population of the Mainland.

Mr Nelson asked on what basis the mainland was to be allowed only 13 and the Island 12.

Mr Nathan.—On an equitable basis.

Hon Attorney General suggested that the hon gentleman should first state his reasons for opposing the motion.

Mr Nelson wanted returns of the population of the two sections.

Mr Humphreys thought the Attorney General had said the division was made on the basis of population.

Hon Attorney General—I said nothing of the kind.

Mr Humphreys would like to know on what basis the division was made. Was it on population?

Hon Attorney General.—The hon gentleman knows very well that no census has been taken.

Hon Chief Commissioner.—I will go further and say that the opinion of the Government is that the preponderance of white population is on Vancouver Island, and that if representation is to be made on the basis of population the bulk of the representation would be from Vancouver Island. [Hear.] There were other conditions, however, which weighed in giving the mainland the bulk of representation.

Mr Nelson said if the Government were in possession of information on the subject of population that information should be laid before the Council.

Mr DeCosmos thought the Government had acted very fairly in the matter; though Vancouver Island should have the majority on the score of population; but the effect of territory being taken into consideration the division was fair.

Mr Humphreys supported the amendment of the hon member for Yale; but complained that there was no use in talking, as 'conning noses' he saw that all the wisest men in the world might say would be ineffective. Reason in this Council was at a discount. Lillooet District alone produced 3,000,000 pounds of wheat or 2,000,000 pounds of flour.

Hon Dr Helmecken particularly asked for information as to where the 3,000,000 pounds of wheat were raised? and where it was sold?

Mr Humphreys.—In Lillooet District and sold at Cariboo.

with? (Laugh) Hon Attorney General.—It would require 15,000 acres of wheat land to produce 10,000 barrels of flour.

Mr Humphreys explained that Indians and Chinamen consumed a great deal of flour.

Hon Dr Helmecken was sorry to see such a feeling growing up between the two sections as was developed here to-day. Much had been said about sentiment. If there were any sentiment at all it was in giving the mainland one member more than the Island. He had said and he would say now that the population of the Island was greater than that of the mainland; that the permanent and floating population of the Island were greater than that of the mainland. Any district of Vancouver Island would show more voters than any district on the mainland; but he would not draw comparisons between the two sections which ought now to work as an harmonious whole. There was no sense in talking of what the population of either section will be ten years hence. We had to deal with the present. In this instance the Government was right.

Mr Humphreys asked, supposing the Island formed a continuous portion of the Mainland what would be the division?

Hon Dr Helmecken said that neither politically nor practically was Vancouver an Island. It was just as much a part of the Mainland as any other part of the Colony—only being divided by two half miles of water. Vancouver members would vote together on this bill, because it was fair and honorable. He regretted to see such a division between Mainland and Island members; it had never occurred before and he was sorry indeed to see to-day any attempt made to create a sectional division.

Hon Dr Carrall hoped the amendment would be taken pleasantly. He concurred in the remark that had been made with respect to this not being practically an island, and said the terms island and mainland should only be used to indicate the two sections. It was his honest conviction that the mainland should have 14 members and the Island 11. In the Executive Council he had withheld his support on this section. He had been asked to support 10 to 15, but such a difference would not be right. The resources and population of the mainland were such as to entitle it to the number claimed by the amendment of the member for Yale. Twenty-five members were out of proportion to the population of the colony—it was antiquated. Now, any district of the colony may be represented by a resident of any other district. Perhaps an islander may be chosen to represent a mainland district, and that would throw the weight of representation into the hands of the Island. This was one of the strongest reasons why the amendment should be agreed to now.

Hon Chief Commissioner said if there had been any doubt in the mind of the Executive as to the advisability of dividing the representation as the bill proposed, the discussion to-day had removed them. Were the division otherwise, it was quite evident that the section now desiring a large majority of representatives would have done as it pleased. The hon member for Lillooet, who never missed an opportunity to attack his name to that of the Chief Commissioner, and was entitled to all the honor he might gain thereby.

Mr Humphreys—I have simply tried to do my best to represent a large and important constituency, and I protest against these personalities. [Hear.] There are no personalities.

Hon Chief Commissioner.—I was going on to say, when I was interrupted, that the Government had been twitted with making empty speculations with respect to the population of the two sections. From the 'Bee Book for 1869, which he held in his hand—the returns, he would say, were incomplete—the hon gentleman proceeded to show that the white population of the mainland was 2914 males and 377 females; while that of the island was 2600 males and 1819 females. The statement of the votes polled in the two sections also showed that the Island had the preponderance of population. The total white population of the colony, according to the 'Bee Book' was 8000. He believed it would reach 10,000 and that Vancouver Island had the most inhabitants; that the Government, taking into consideration the extent of the mainland, had decided to give it one member more than the island.

Mr Nelson produced facts to show that the returns were incomplete.

Mr Humphreys spoke after again stating that he might say would be useless.

Mr Skinner in a brief speech supported the amendment.

Mr Nathan said that the bill, if anything, was too favorable to the mainland, and as it had been developed in this debate that Vancouver Island had the largest population, he should at the proper time support an amendment to take one member from the mainland and give him to the island.

Mr Nelson produced statistics to show that the revenue of the mainland was more previous to union than the revenue of the united colony after union.

Hon Dr Helmecken claimed that that was owing to a diminishing population.

Mr Nelson replied that the union of the colonies would have more than made up the difference if the island had the greater population.

Mr Bunster spoke in favor of the original section.

Mr Cornwall replied in support of the amendment.

Hon Attorney General said 25 representatives would give the colony a member for every 100 voters. (Laughter.)

Hon Chief Commissioner.—Yale will have a member for every 50 voters.

Hon Attorney General said it was impossible for the Government to procure a correct estimate of the population in time to bring down the bill at this season. The vote of opinion that the majority of the voters would be found on Vancouver Island and that if population was taken as the basis the Island would have more; yet taking into consideration the resources and extent of the Mainland and its probable more rapid growth, they came to the conclusion to give the one 13 and the other 12. The feeling he had seen exhibited here to-day portended no good to the colony in the future. He asked hon gentlemen whether if the Mainland had been given 15 and the

Island 10, the Mainland would not have been in a position to put its heel upon the Island and do with it as it pleased? It was unfair to twist the Government upon coming down unprepared with statistics. The bill might be amended at the very next session—it was merely tentative.

Mr Nelson complained that no estimate had been made of the population. He claimed that the Government itself had created sectional feeling in saying that the Mainland would put the Island under its heel if it had the chance.

The motion was then put and lost—5 to 9. The yeas were Meers Carrall, Nelson, Humphreys, Cornwall, Skinner.

The section was passed by a similar vote. Mr Humphreys complained that Lillooet district had not been divided.

Hon Chief Commissioner said any member wishing to change the lines which had been fixed by the schedule should submit it in writing. It was not at all possible to fix the lines more definitely on the Mainland as there had not been surveys sufficient.

Hon Attorney General said that unless a district could be well defined by surveys much trouble would arise. He agreed that the districts were too large. This Bill might be considered as temporary and could be amended the next session.

Mr Cornwall moved an amendment to divide Yale district as follows:—1st—Hope, Yale, Lytton and the intervening country. 2d—From Lytton to the Thompson and Kamloops. 3d—The balance of the district.

Considerable discussion arose on the matter proposed to divide the Mainland generally and on motion the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. Mr Alston moved the second reading of this bill which was agreed to and ordered to be committed on Tuesday.

INSTALLMENTS DUE ON LAND. Mr DeCosmos by request allowed this question to be deferred.

SURVEYS OF CLAIMS. Mr Humphreys asked the hon Chief Commissioner whether it is the intention of the Government to let by contract the surveys of the pre-emption and grazing claims proposed to be surveyed during the present year, and if such letting by contract would not be cheaper and more expeditious than the present slow and expensive system.

Hon Chief Commissioner replied as follows:—I am not aware whether or not it is the intention of Government to let by contract the surveys of pre-emption and grazing claims during the present year; but I am of opinion that such a system would be neither cheaper nor more expeditious than the present, which I do not consider either a slow or expensive system.

Mr Humphreys rose to express his dissatisfaction at the reply, when the hon Chief Commissioner rose to a question of order and appealed to the Speaker to know if when a clearly defined question was answered in a clear and distinct manner as had been done in this instance, should the matter rest there and no further discussion take place? It appeared to him that the hon Chief Commissioner had done his duty.

Lillooet put forward these questions for the purpose of having an opportunity to talk and to annoy the Government.

Hon Speaker said it had been the custom to allow members to reply if they were not satisfied with the explanation given to their questions.

Mr Humphreys complained of the treatment he had, upon this and other occasions, received at the hands of the hon Chief Commissioner, [who withdrew to the lobby] and after exhausting himself, resumed his seat.

WAGON ROAD RETURNS. Mr Humphreys asked leave to have the motion for returns respecting the wagon roads postponed for one week, as he might have to move an address to the Governor enquiring whether the hon Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works has a right to issue the people's representatives in that House, leave granted.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO MR RITCHIE AND OTHERS. Mr Humphreys said this had already been complied with and he read the letter asked for in the motion for an address.

LEGAL PROFESSIONS BILL. Hon Dr Helmecken moved the second reading of this Bill.

Mr Nathan seconded.

Mr Alston opposed the Bill altogether. He thought it his duty to stand up for the dignity of the profession as well as for the interests of the public. He knew the ins and outs of the whole thing. Five out of the eight who had signed the petition knew nothing about the Bill at the time and were now opposed to it. He was sorry to see that two barristers had signed it, but he was glad to see that it did not contain the name of a barrister from England. English barristers were too proud of their dignity to consent to such a thing. The proposers of the Bill had offered an insult to the profession. None of the Judges had been consulted by them. Should this Bill pass this colony would enjoy the unique distinction of occupying a position differing from any other part of the world. He intimated that some political distinction was sought by the passage of the Bill.

Hon Attorney General said he would oppose the bill, not on account of any personal interest, but in the interest of the people. Barristers had nothing to lose by the proposed change, nor the attorneys anything to gain. There should be a commission appointed to frame a bill of this nature. He had seen the two professions united, but it had proved a great curse. He thought this a piece of legislation that should be done under the patronage of the Canadian Government. The hon gentleman continued at some length, concluding by saying that this question should be left to a new House and not entertained by what might be termed a dying institution.

The question was taken for the second reading, when a vote occurred and the Speaker gave his casting vote against the bill.

THOMPSON ROAD STEALER BILL. Hon Dr Carrall asked leave to introduce this bill, and explained that he was absent

on Wednesday when he was to bring it in. The rules were suspended and the bill was read a first time.

It was moved that the second reading be fixed for Monday.

Mr Humphreys asked that the second reading be postponed until after the arrival of the steamer from New Westminster, as he had written to his constituents and wished to hear from them on this matter.

Several members spoke to the question and the second reading was finally fixed for Wednesday.

Council adjourned till 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday.

COMMITTED.—Mrs Amelia Copperman was yesterday examined on a charge of committing perjury in the case of Copperman v. Hodges and committed to the Assize Court. The offence charged is that Mrs Copperman in that case, swore that the four receipts produced by her as a payment for the cost claimed by Hodges were signed by Hodges himself, and also that she denied having presented a receipt for October signed Hodges. The evidence against her was confirmed by four witnesses. The Magistrate manifested a great deal of leniency in the management of the case, as the accused had no counsel. Her charge not to commit herself by any irregular statement was accepted as advice by the prisoner, and she consequently pleaded guilty in reference to the charges of perjury, but she adverted to the forged receipts, saying she did not sign the receipts, that she could not write, and kept her own name, that she did not know Hodges's first name and could not pronounce it, let alone write it. She wanted to introduce other names, but was not permitted by the Court.

HARPER'S WEEKLY DENOUNCED.—The Most Rev F. N. Blanchet, Archbishop of Oregon, has issued a letter to the faithful denouncing Harper's Monthly and the violent estimates of his weekly journal of questionable civilization. The Sentinel follows and warns 'all Catholics, as well as right-minded and decent Protestants, against Harper's Weekly, and prostrates it' equal to any hardy paper in the country in its outrages, turpitudes and cuts.

The News.—It will be seen by our last night's despatches that Blamarok lies very ill at Versailles, and that Bourbaki's army has been completely destroyed and the remnants thereof driven over into Switzerland. Our Cariboo news will be found to possess considerable interest. The California Standard says that the fourteenth dispatch sent by the Cariboo telegraph line is as follows:—

ANXIOUS for the sale of Polytechnic patent galvanic chain bells, which are said to be infallible in cases of rheumatism and paralysis, have been established in all the colonies. Langley & Co of this city are the agents for British Columbia.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—W. H. Lamont, was before the Police Court yesterday on a charge of being a suspicious character, and was fined a second time remanded for three days.

DRUNK.—One case of drunkenness was tried before the Police Court yesterday. The offender was fined five shillings and permitted to depart.

THE FOREMAN CASE.—Mrs Copperman, was again remanded for three days on a charge of forgery.

THE CALIFORNIA PASSED UP THE SOUND.—Yesterday at 11 a.m. Her list of passengers (the) were found in our fourth dispatch.

THE GRAPPLER SAILED.—Yesterday morning to tow the bark Golden Age, from Barrard Inlet, the bark Golden Age, from Barrard Inlet, will sail this afternoon for Victoria direct.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES. All of superior quality. PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS, JAMS, TINS AND JARS, ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DRESSING FRUITS, MESSAGE, WINGAR, POTTED MEATS AND FISH, PRESERVED FRESH SALMON, KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS, PICKLED SALMON, FRESH AND LIGHTNING HERRINGS, FRESH AND LIGHTNING HERRINGS, FRESH AND FINEST HADDOCKS, PURE SALAD OIL, SOUPS, IN QUART AND PINT TINS, PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS, PRESERVED HAMS AND CHICKENS, PRESERVED BACON, OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES, BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, YORKSHIRE CASSEROLE, YORKSHIRE PORK PATENT, TONGUES, BRAVY, FOLLETT, PLUM Pudding, LEE & PERKINS' WOOD PRESERVED BACON.

CAUTION. To prevent the fraud of selling the bottles or jars with goods always be examined upon delivery to see that every Stockholder throughout the world.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THOMAS BATES & CO were awarded CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the superiority of their productions.

CAUTION. Are being infringed by Impostors of Counterfeit Pills. Invention of his rights, which necessarily are numerous, BATES being the original Invention and the only one made in the United Kingdom.

THOMSON ROAD STEALER BILL. Hon Dr Carrall asked leave to introduce this bill, and explained that he was absent

ARMERS.—Mr Ruff of Wharf street beat and potatoes in great quantity he will say, the highest market

ORGERY CASE.—Mrs Copperman was remanded for another day in order an important witness.

COM.—The 100 Celestials expected bark Shooting Star to work at Na-ti do not arrive.

STR.—Reports from the Upper Council that the stock is wintering finely and snow remains in the valleys.

INDIANS, engaged in seal fishing Flattery in canoes, are reported to their lives during a recent gale.

chooner Anna Beck, property of L. Cowitz, has arrived at Port Townsend San Francisco.

California will be due to-day from Pacific will leave San Francisco for to-morrow or Monday.

ark Antipodes will load at Moody's Melbourne, Australia.

US revenue cutter Reliance has arrived from Sitka.

Legal Professions Bill. BRITISH COLONIST.—I appears E G A S O N, when giving notice of enable chemists and druggists to medicine, attempted to be facetious expense of the attorneys. I think, r, I can show that his remark, sance for the lawyers is space for tors, is fallacious and for this reason: ician has been required to pass a State of examination than the chemist, the barrister need not have under- by legal examination whatever, but rney must have done so. Then again us and chemists are not affected by nial Ordinance similar to the Legal oners Ordinance, 1867, by which the saches of the legal profession are d together, and I have not yet heard physician in the Government Service elling the druggist by dispensing drugs counter at less than half the custom- d price.

ew persons outside of the profession ouble themselves to ascertain what rorks consider to be their grievance, t they seek, I crave your indulgence the following remarks:

England the two branches of the legal sion are distinct and in practice the sion is strictly observed,

be eligible for call to the Bar the stum- mether have kept his terms (i.e. certain duties) and attended certain ces, or have passed an examination, sion, however, who has been an at- cannot be called to the Bar unless he has been taken off the roll of at-ney s supplanted time, and then he will be le for call provided he has eaten his s and attended the prescribed course of es.

e attorneys, before admission on the attorneys, must have served a clerk- for three or five years to a practising e and also have passed an examina-

reason for the distinction with regard a qualification of the two branches for admission may be accounted for thus: public employ the attorneys, but as the sters receive their instructions from the neys there is little chance of their being eated with business unless they are well fled.

the distinction in the practice of the bar e and attorney which is strictly observed England does not prevail here. The e being under the Legal Practitioner- Ordinance, 1867, (which was passed at stance of the barristers in opposition e expressed wish of the attorneys) is at ty to practice as an attorney, and the at- ty to plead as a barrister. The attor- y, therefore, consider that as they are at ty to plead as barristers, and the baris- having descended from their exalted po- sition, there is not any sufficient reason for distinction being continued. And that, he barristers are still distinguished from attorneys not only by name and in oc- e but in practice, and are eligible for which are withheld from the attorneys, practice of the professions should in justice to the attorneys be kept dis- e as in England, or that the attorneys practicing in the colony should be en- d (under the authority of an Ordinance) e called to the Bar of the colony on pre- ation by a member.

precedent for such an Ordinance is not- ing. The Hon E M Foley, then an at- y, having been called to the Bar of Up- Canada in Trinity Term, 1864, under the ortion of an Act passed in the previous sion of Parliament.

n short, the attorneys only ask that it is now sauce for the barrister may be e for the attorney.

RELIEF AT LAST! I have suffered much from dizziness or vertigo. Pills of Bristol's Sarsaparilla and two of Pills entirely cured me. R. T. COLMAN, Idaho City.

A CLEAN, SMOOTH SKIN. My blood and humors were in a very bad state. My face broke out all over my body and I suffered much from dizziness or vertigo. Pills of Bristol's Sarsaparilla and two of Pills entirely cured me. J. SMITH, Marysville.

INVISIBLE CLOUDS OF PERFUME!! every room where the floors are sprinkled with the true Murray and Lammans Florida Water Spanish America all persons of refinement and to perfume their drawing rooms in this way are having company, thus adding greatly to enjoyment of their guests.

As there are counterfeits, buyers should always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Murray & Kemp, New York.

By Electric Telegraph,

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

London, Jan 31—Bourbaki's army has not entered Switzerland; the French Commandant has asked the Swiss authorities to allow the transportation of the sick through Switzerland; the request was granted.

On the 24th a French corps escaped southward. The remainder of Bourbaki's army is out of and is being driven upon the Swiss frontier.

The bombardment of Belfort continues. A dispatch from Gambetta yesterday, in reply to the dispatch from Favre on the 23rd, says the country is feverishly anxious and cannot rest contented.

The War Government at Bordeaux has ordered the immediate execution of the armistice, but cannot order the elections to take place without further explanations, or without throwing off the fate of Paris.

The municipalities of Bordeaux have protested against any dishonorable peace and have implored the Government to remain at its post.

London, Feb 1—Favre says Paris is suffering greatly. King William has ordered three million rations to be sent from the German army for Paris.

It is said firing was heard at Belleville and Villette. Yesterday, Gambetta telegraphed that he will announce his resolution to open communication with Paris; he tells them to remain firm.

It is reported that military operations in Eastern France have ceased. The Orleans Princes have resolved to accept a constitution for the National Assembly believing their return to France will be no longer prohibited.

Versailles, Jan 31—The armistice is carried out in the North and West without difficulty.

Berlin, Feb 1—Orders have been given for disbanding the 10th division of troops to France. The telegraph report of the Emperor's return is unfounded. He will not arrive before a definite treaty of peace occurs.

Bordeaux, Feb 1—It is believed the first act of the Assembly at Bordeaux will be the nomination of President Favre, Gambetta, Thiers, Picard and Givry as the probable candidates for the Presidency. The first three have the best chances.

London, Jan 31—The World's special correspondent says all circles here agree with the restoration of the empire with Eugene as regent. The Emperor's confidential aide arrived at Obisulhurst to-day.

St Petersburg, Jan 31—Prince Wittgenstein, Russian Minister to Paris, started for there.

Paris, Jan 31—Von Bismarck in the course of his speech before the delegation yesterday, declared that while the relations with the Empire of Germany were most friendly, no effort would be spared to prevent fear and suspicion and secure mutual respect.

London, Feb 1—The Times cable dispatch from Berlin says the conditions of peace prescribed by Bismarck and Favre embrace the cessation of Alsace and Lorraine with Belfort and the payment of ten million francs, indemnity for expenses of war, the cession of the colony of Bendiaberry, and transfer to German navy of 20 first-class frigates. Favre referred these terms to the National Assembly which is to meet at Bordeaux.

Bordeaux, Feb 1—Gambetta has issued a proclamation saying: "Frenchmen, Prussians believe the armistice will dissolve our armies and secure the election of a Chamber who will be ready to conclude a shameful peace. It depends on France to upset these calculations. If it is necessary to make an armistice, let the instruction of the young troops continue with an unexampled vigilance for defense, and for war if necessary. While you install the National Republican Assembly, be willing only to make such a peace as is compatible with the honor, rank and integrity of France."

London, Feb 1—Prussia declines the suggestion of the neutral Powers regarding the pacification and prefers to prescribe for herself the conditions of peace.

Madrid, Jan 31—The Herald's cable dispatch says that at the military parade to-day the King was accompanied by the Generals, U S Ministers, and a brilliant staff of Marshals and Generals, all in a grand gala dress. Forty thousand men took the oath of fidelity to the King.

The Government has important revelations concerning the resignation of Gen. Prim. The principal agent was an old Detregrousse a la Brava.

Berlin, Feb 1—The semi-official journal declares that there is an understanding established between Favre and Bismarck as a basis on which negotiations for peace shall proceed.

London, Feb 1—The dykes of Smyrna have been destroyed by the torrent. A large part of the city is inundated. The number of victims are not known.

Paris, Jan 31—The Austrian delegation advocate the increase of armaments, but repudiates the policy of revenge. Austria's policy is peaceful but prudent. Hostile contingencies are possible, and Foreign Powers must learn that Austria is ready for defense.

Bordeaux, Feb 1—It is reported here that Manteuffel has refused to recognize the armistice, and regarding the protests of the French commandant, has continued hostilities by which he has forced the French army of the east to surrender or retreat into Switzerland. Gen. Clinchard, who now commands the army of the east, has concluded a convention with the Swiss authorities and crosses into Switzerland with his whole army to-day.

Bordeaux, Feb 1—Twelve opposition papers have protested against the decree of Tuesday touching the electoral disqualifications of the signatories sent by Jules Simon, who declared that the decree of Paris of the 28th abolished all disqualifications. Simon said he would insist upon the execution of the Paris decree.

A public meeting elected the future Committee of Public Safety, which included Gambetta, Louis Blanc and Rochefort.

A telegram from Favre says that yesterday the Government agreed to ignore the elections in Alsace.

The French generals in the north and centre of France protest against the Prussian demand relative to the line of demarcation.

The 24th regiment, including Garibaldi, occupied the pursuit of Manteuffel, who pursued the French to the Swiss frontier. Manteuffel is crowned with fugitives and the cherokees are filled with sick and wounded.

London, Feb 2—The French prisoners are distributed through the cantons of Fribourg, Berne and Geneva. The French are still entering Switzerland.

Berlin, Feb 2—It is said the Government of Paris has taken the obligation to advocate in the Constituent Assembly the peace preliminaries agreed upon at Versailles.

London, Feb 3—A special dispatch to the Times says that Bismarck is ill and was today visited by the Emperor.

London, Feb 2—Odor Russell telegraphs from Versailles under date of Jan 31 that postal arrangements from Paris and Versailles to Havre and Dieppe have been reestablished. These ports are in communication with England.

The French authorities do not wish the Prussians to enter Paris until it has been re-occupied.

Bordeaux, Feb 2—The Government at Bordeaux has just issued a decree ordering elections for the National Assembly to be held on the 18th. It disqualifies for election to the National Assembly members of families reigning over France since 1778, persons who have acted as imperial officers or candidates in past elections, or who have held office as ministers, emperors, and prefects who have accepted office since the 2nd of December 1870.

London, Feb 2—A letter from Col. Duncan Kenry of the War Department in Bordeaux says: "There is an immense reaction in official circles and among the population against the Provisional Government. Ten millions of the people would vote for the restoration of the Empire to-morrow. France will refuse volunteer war."

Berlin, Feb 1—Many thousands of Bourbaki's army have died from starvation. The Prussians have taken at Cluny 100 officers, 2 brigadier-generals, 10 cannon and 7 mitrailleurs.

Eight thousand men of the army of Bourbaki have escaped in the direction of Lyons. General Manteuffel has gone in pursuit. The entrance of Bourbaki's army into Switzerland was affected in accordance with a convention between Generals Clinchard and Hering.

London, Feb 1—The Italian Chamber of Deputies has, by a vote of 232 against 29, resolved to transfer the capital to Rome.

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London, Feb 3—The conference met this p.m. All the Powers save France were represented. A preliminary electoral meeting at Paris had declared in favor of Victor Hugo, Guizot, Garibaldi, Gambetta, Roussin and Doran.

Berlin, Feb 4—The Gaudis says Bourbaki has succumbed to his wounds.

London, Feb 3—59,000 Prussians are now marching on Havre.

Bismarck points to Gambetta's decree of ineligibility of former functionaries as a corroboration of the fear that he expressed to M. Favre, that the elections would not be free. Bismarck protests against the decree, and says that Germany will only recognize freely elected Deputies.

London, Feb 4—The conference, after a prolonged session, adjourned till Tuesday. About 180,000 prisoners were taken at Paris, also 1500 cannon, 400 field pieces and mitrailleurs; gunboats on the Seine, rolling stock and railways are likewise appropriated by the Germans.

Berlin, Feb 3—It is said an attempt was made to assassinate Trochu.

The Orleans Princes will not stand as candidates.

St Petersburg, Feb 4—It is stated on reliable authority that the London conference having considered the treaty relating to the navigation of the Danube apart from the Black sea excludes it from further deliberation on the Danubian question. The European Commission having charge of the navigation of that river therefore it remains in force. To this course England, Germany and Russia raise no objections and the Porte has given her consent.

London, Feb 4—The efforts of the neutral Powers to intervene in the peace negotiations at Versailles encounter great difficulties.

The first clause of the Papal guarantee bill has been carried through the chamber of Deputies.

London, Feb 4—Several trains loaded with provisions arrived at Paris to-day. German troops have occupied Abbeville, in the Department of Somme. Col Villery protested against the occupation as a violation of the armistice.

The Germans have had a series of engagements on the Swiss frontier with the rear guard of Bourbaki's army on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. 1500 prisoners, including two generals, many hundred provision wagons and a large quantity of arms fell into the hands of the Germans, whose loss was small.

Lille, Feb 4—Faidherbe has issued an order carrying into effect the armistice.

Among the candidates nominated by the moderates are Thiers, Changarnier and Ernest Keller.

Berlin, Feb 4—Bourbaki is convalescent. M Thiers and seven other monarchists and three Republicans are announced as candidates for the assembly.

The Duke de Annume has published his opinion as to peace or war. Having been forced to remain in exile when he preferred to fight, he expresses his conviction of the advantages of a monarchy in France, and compares the country during the reign of Louis Philippe with the present time. He declares that nothing can separate him from France, and if France declares for a Republic he will bow to the decision.

Paris, Feb 3—Seven thousand persons have asked permission to leave the city. Trochu has declined to stand as a candidate for the Assembly.

Favre, while negotiating the armistice, was instructed by his colleagues. Gen Vicoz also took part in the deliberations.

Berlin, Feb 5—The Emperor William telegraphs to the Emperor instructions to order the firing of a grand salute in honor of the late decisive victories.

Berlin, Feb 4—The Herald's cable says there is great commotion at the residence of Count Chambord, where he receives numerous visitors and by means of couriers has dispatched twice each day. The Count is in high spirits and may depart for France at any moment.

Versailles, Feb 4—Favre declares himself master of the situation; and it is probable that if France preserves the Republic Favre will be Consul, and if the Empire is restored he will be Premier. The chances of the Bonapartes and Orleansists are diminishing while the Germans are confident of the restoration of the Empire.

The laxity of Swiss neutrality affords a pretext for the annexation of Neuchâtel.

The German army will march through Paris after peace is made.

London, Feb 6—The Observer says that if it is true that Prussia demands the cession of Poudicheery, her object must be to exchange that colony with England for Heligoland, but adds that Favre is yet unaware that any territory is demanded, nor does he know the amount of indemnity demanded by Prussia.

Letters from St Petersburg say that Russia will not intervene in aid of France.

Versailles, Feb 6—Germany does not demand any of French possessions in India or Asia or transatlantic countries.

Favre has notified Bismarck that the elections will be free.

Bordeaux Government contends that the elections shall be limited to 40,000 Prussians occupy Dieppe. Honneur is not being occupied.

Preparations are making at Stuttgart for departure for Versailles of King of Wurttemberg and Count. Suite will appear in new uniforms and liveries invented for the occasion. All German sovereigns are invited to be present at the conclusion of peace, which is expected at an early day.

The Municipal Council of Douay protest against the election disqualification decree of Gambetta and will record all legal votes.

London 6—Since conclusion of the armistice at Paris the decree closing the Clubs has been rescinded because of occasional open air meetings which threaten turbulence. Semis writes that the republic is a failure and that the Orleans family is the only hope of France.

Berlin dispatch says that previous to the negotiation of Paris England suggested to the Great Powers the expediency of taking part in the interest of peace, and the powers were asked to instruct their representatives at the London Conference.

Washington, U S Minister at Paris, accompanied 1500 Germans.

At Paris Favre, Gambetta, Crimieux, Bismarck, Pousard, Simon, Arago, Peletan, Pao

ges, Ferry, Hochfort, Sasset, Ronciera and Pithivan are nominated.

(BY MAIL/MAIL TELEGRAPH.) British Columbia.

SODA CREEK, Feb 2—Max 36, min 20. Light snow, yesterday.

It is reported that over a foot of snow fell at Quesselle during the day.

QUEENSLAND, Feb 3—From the Cariboo Sentinel of Jan 28—William Creek—The Rose co are rooking and getting an average of 14 oz to the set. Last week they washed up 55 oz. The Ballarat co had 25 oz. The Pinkerton co are making over wages.

Grouse Creek—The Talisman co last week washed 28 oz from 2 sets of timber.

Stout Gulch—The Jenkinson co last week washed 28 oz.

Lowick Creek—The Brown co last week washed 28 oz.

Lightning Creek—There are about 20 men still working on this creek who are all making small wages.

Lightning Creek—The Lightning co last week for four days work washed 97 oz. The Spruce co 28 oz. The latter co have been running through a canyon which they have not yet botomed.

The Elfers co are getting better prospects every set as they advance into the channel which they have not yet crossed. They are now getting over wages and the gold becomes coarser and better washers will take some time to prove whether or not this is a separate channel from the creek further down. It is believed by many to be a continuation of the same lead as in the Lightning creek.

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Vanwinkle Creek—The McCormack co have good prospects of striking the old Vanwinkle lead in the tunnel.

Son's Creek—Weather—31st max 54 min 0. 1st max 46 min 18. Snowing slightly.

LITTON, Feb 3—Ried the Big Bend mail carrier arrived here last night. He reports sixteen hours on French creek on two claims working each employing four men who are averaging from 16 to 20 dollars to the hand. Supplies are plentiful. The stock on the Thompson river has suffered somewhat from the frost, but are still in pretty fair condition.

The four mill here is busy at work and turning out a very superior article of flour. This new enterprise is considered a great boon to the neighboring farmers who have hitherto been compelled to send their wheat to Lillooet. The advantages it will give them have been manifested by the large amount they have contributed to the building of the work.

PORTLAND, Feb 3—The propeller California sailed at 4 p.m. on 1st Feb for Victoria and Puget Sound. Following is her passenger list—Miss Lillie Dunbar, Capt H J Gregory, Sister Blandine, Sister Mary, J H Mitchell, E A Kinross, H Borries, C Tuttle, and J Allison.

CLINTON, Feb 6—Weather—Mild and cloudy. The glass 10 below freezing. There is no snow in the Thompson river valley. The ice here is four inches in thickness. It is 2 feet deep at Pavilion Mountain.

There is a large petition from Clinton and Lillooet signed generally by the farmers in favor of Thomson's Patent Road Steamers.

SODA CREEK, Feb 5—Max 30 min 2. Snowing slightly.

YALE, Feb 6—Mr Reid Big Bend express and mail carrier, arrived here yesterday afternoon, 25 days from French creek. He reports ten feet of snow on the divide.

The miners on French creek are working all winter.

All the ranchmen on the Thompson are going to Peace river in the spring.

Stock is doing well, but fears are entertained for its safety should the weather not hold good, as feed is scarce.

Nevada.

VIRGINIA, Feb 1—At one o'clock this morning fire broke out near the Merchants Exchange C at kept by Mrs Sherman as a lodging house which proved one of the most disastrous that has visited our city for years. The fire crossed D street and swept two-thirds of the east side of the city.

McKay's stable on the corner of D and Union streets was on fire and the work of tearing down the buildings was commenced in order to save Piper's Opera House but the fire spread to the latter building and the Opera House was burned to death in Mrs Sherman's house.

VIRGINIA, Feb 1—The buildings destroyed by fire this morning by fire comprise 3 on C at 6 on the east side of D at 15 on the east side and 4 on the west side of E at besides several other buildings between these points. One of the bodies taken from the ruins of the lodging house was supposed at first to be that of the boot black Mackey but he has since turned up alive. The body was not identified.

Arizona.

SAN DIEGO, Feb 1—From the Tucson Arizona we have the following—Indian hostilities are occurring all over Arizona. Within 10 days the Apache made several raids on the Gila and Pinal reservations places hitherto regarded as safe. A mass meeting is called for this evening to consider measures for the public safety.

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the fisheries question. This proposition has been accepted by our Government and it is believed that Schenck will remain at Washington and conduct the negotiations on the part of the U S. The Canadian authorities are earnest in their desire that the Alabama claims be kept entirely separate from questions affecting the Dominion, and be settled first.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 4—Capt James M. Selden of a lumber vessel, was arrested on the complaint of his wife who charges that he committed bigamy by contracting marriage with Jane Doshine, at Pt Lido, Washington Territory.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 5—Sailed—Bark America, thyst, Bellingham Bay, Brig Nanetta, whaling voyage. Ship E Kimball, Pt Gamble.

Arrived—Barks Oakland, Pt Madison, Rival Pt Discovery, Martha Ridout, Pt Blakely.

Weather—Clear and fine.

The excursion by the star Sacramento and the cars was made from this city to Santa Rosa to-day. The road was in excellent order and all passed off pleasantly. The run down from Donahue's was made in two hours and fifteen minutes. The wheat along the whole route is looking fine, and averaging five inches in height. There are good prospects for a No 1 crop.

The steamers Orazaba and Wm Taber sailed for San Diego to-day, with a number of passengers.

The schr Newton Booth arrived to-day with the crew and what was saved from the wreck of the whaling brig Massachusetts. The shipwrecked party did not see any oranges growing, or any grass as high as a horse's back, and give anything but an enthusiastic account of that earthly paradise.

Interest in billiard matches appears to be on the wane, and but few bets have been made on the final match between Dion and Deery. The visit of Rudolph to Dion will probably revive the excitement.

LOS ANGELES, Feb 5—The bodies of Perry and Oscar Belderbeck, who have been missing for three weeks, were found yesterday. It seems they owned and were at work on a wood claim near town, and they had some difficulty with the owners of an adjoining claim.

The Belderbeck Bros were followed one day in the early part of last month by Alfred Henry and G. J. Clark of the adjoining claim, and a man named Buckskin. Shortly after five o'clock were heard in rapid succession since which time the former have been missing. After careful search their bodies were found buried near camp wrapped in their own blankets, one shot through the heart the other with four bullet wounds, and both with their skulls mashed. George Woodhue, an employe of Gardner, who heard the shooting, was furnished money by Gardner and told to leave the country. He went as far as Wilmington and informed the authorities of the murder, which resulted in the arrest of Gardner. Warrants are now out for the other parties.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 6—Flour unchanged. No sales. Wheat—\$2 20 @ 2 45 Barley—1300 sacks good brewing \$1 42 1/2

Arrived—Ships Grace Darling, Seabeo and John Jay, Port Blakely.

Raining heavily to-night.

RELIEF AT LAST!

"I have suffered much from dizziness or vertigo. The bottles of Bristol's Sarsaparilla and two phials of Pills entirely cured me."

R. T. COLEMAN, Idaho City.

A CLEAN, SMOOTH SKIN.

"My blood and humors were in a very bad state. Painful sores broke out all over my body and limbs. Seven weeks' use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills made me a new man, with as clean and smooth a skin as any one could have."

J. SMITH, Marysville. 578

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.

Jan 31—Sms Isabel, Starr, Pt Townsend. Feb 1—Sms Maria, Middleton, Saanich. Feb 2—Sms Discovery, Gaffney, Nanaimo. Feb 3—Sms Isabel, Starr, Pt Townsend. Feb 4—None.

Feb 5—Sms Ringlander, Dake, Port Townsend. Feb 6—Sms Isabel, Starr, Pt Townsend. Feb 7—Sms Isabel, Starr, Pt Townsend. Feb 8—Sms Isabel, Starr, Pt Townsend. Feb 9—Sms Isabel, Starr, Pt Townsend. Feb 10—Sms Isabel, Starr, Pt Townsend.

CLEARED.

Star Otter, Lewis, New West. Feb 1—Sms Isabel, Starr, Pt Townsend. Feb 2—Sms Maria, Middleton, Saanich. Feb 3—Sms Isabel, Starr, Pt Townsend. Feb 4—None.

Feb 5—Sms Ringlander, Dake, Saanich. Feb 6—Sms Isabel, Starr, Pt Townsend. Feb 7—Sms Isabel, Starr, Pt Townsend. Feb 8—Sms Isabel, Starr, Pt Townsend. Feb 9—Sms Isabel, Starr, Pt Townsend. Feb 10—Sms Isabel, Starr, Pt Townsend.

PASSENGERS.

Per Star OLYMPIA, fm Puget Sound—Mr and Mrs Bloomfield, Mrs and Miss Abbott, Mr and Mrs White, Mr Olds wife and 4 children, Messrs White, Dall, Zoids, Ponce, Price, Artridge Wolf, Gerard, Brown, Page, Williamson, Allison, P O Collins, Barrington, and twelve others.

Per Star Isabel, fm Puget Sound—Capt Hooper, Least Meion, Lieut Piggot, Lieut Garibolton, Mrs Doyle, Capt Hornsby, Mrs Hornsby, Messrs B. Jones, Stevens, Bryan, Kaufman, Brun, Williams, Huntington, Robie, Foley, Thompson, London, Kane, Stephens, Clayton Jones, and 20 others.

IMPORTS.

Per Star CALIFORNIA, from Portland—174 sacks mid dings, 200 qr-sacks flour, 5 sacks oatmeal, 9 pigs agricultural implements, 16 suits, 16 suits, 3 bales blankets and woolen goods.

Per Star OLYMPIA, fm Puget Sound—5 cattle, 10 cars mutton, 9 sacks oysters.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Star CALIFORNIA, from Portland—Lowe, Stahl, Schmidt & Co, A Gannaway & Co, Ed, Pranis & Sanders, JACO, T N Hibben, Barnard's Express, O Bossi, J R, Wells, Fargo & Co.

Per Star OLYMPIA, from Puget Sound—S&H, Berry Kane.

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 2d instant, the wife of Mr WA Franklin, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In this city, 2d February, by Rev Mr Gibbrell, Mr Edward Quinnes to Miss Julia Sophia, second daughter of James Wilcox, Esq, all of this city.

DIED