

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

## And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 9. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1868. NO 23

**WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST**  
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY  
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Per Annum, in Advance, \$10 00  
For Six Months, 5 00  
For Three Months, 2 50  
For Week, 1 00  
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The Fenian conspiracy, which culminated in England in the Clerkenwell atrocity, has reached the turning-point in Canada by the cowardly assassination of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion, Member for the City of Montreal in the House of Commons, and the most brilliant orator of British North America. The assassins apparently left behind them a clue that has led to their detection. The deed is believed to have been the work of Fenians. The fatal blow appears to have been struck at a moment when the unfortunate Minister was thrown off his guard and was perhaps alone. He had just concluded an able speech upon the attitude of Nova Scotia, and was entering his own door for repose when it fell. The intelligence of the terrible event has cast a gloom over the Dominion. The nation is sorrow-stricken at the loss of her greatest orator and one of her ablest states-

O'Brien, attempted to throw off the yoke of England. If we mistake not, he was one of the "cabbage garden heroes," and having effected his escape to New York, became editor of the *Irish America*, a weekly journal published in that city. In 1853, becoming dissatisfied with Republican institutions, he proceeded to Lower Canada and announced his intention of being henceforth loyal to the Crown. His brilliant attainments at once secured him a commanding position among the statesmen of Canada. He was one of the delegates to England to complete the Confederation of the Colonies; and while in Dublin, at a public dinner given in his honor, passed one of the highest eulogiums upon the Queen and the British Constitution ever delivered. Upon the formation of the Macdonald Ministry he became Minister of Agriculture, a position he continued to fill until his useful career was cut short by the assassin's hand. His hostility to Fenianism was well known, and it is surmised that the Circles, fearing his influence among his countrymen, had resolved upon his death. The excitement throughout the Dominion is very great. It is feared the conspiracy is widespread, and that other prominent anti-Fenian members of Parliament are marked for destruction. The Orangemen, who muster strongly in the Dominion, have already committed some excesses in retaliation; but we cannot see how any cause, however good, will survive the "deep damnation" that attends such deeds as the explosion at Clerkenwell and the murder of Mr McGee.

Gerrit Smith, writing to Frederick Douglass under date of 11th February last, draws attention in feeling terms to the sisterly obligations of the North to the Southern States of the Union, and the splendid opportunity now existing for the North to bring back the errant affections of the Southern people to their first love—the Union—by the present expenditure of one hundred and fifty millions of dol-

lars in order to assist the South "to get on her feet again." He very properly suggests that the contribution of that sum as a gift, in this her time of need, would do more towards her return to her allegiance, than ten times the sum expended in military occupation; and in thus securing her gratitude reconstruction would become an easy task. He says "Horace Greely pities the South. And yet even he, with his bushel of brains, deep sense of justice, and glowing philanthropy, can keep on saying to the South 'Root hog or die!'" At this moment, when United States Congressmen are voting seven millions to pay for Alaska, a worthless mass of icebergs and snow-clad mountains, which is never likely to be other than a source of useless expenditure to the United States, and probably thirty odd millions to purchase the Danish West India Islands, more productive in earthquakes than anything else, and necessitating establishments that will open another outlet for the money of the overtaxed American people, the population of the South white and black, are on the verge of starvation, and their rich plantations are returning to their primitive state of wilderness from the lack of means to put them under cultivation. Thousands of American citizens, gently nurtured, and before the war possessed of every comfort, are now in want of the poorest necessities of life; whilst the public money, wrung from the hard earnings of the laboring millions North and South, is being lavishly wasted on fancy speculations in worthless territory, that will make a return to specie payment a question to be solved at the advent of the Mil-

lions, which Fenianism is fostered and objections are raised to the establishment of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, when American citizens in the South are famishing for want of bread; and instead of relieving the distress at home, and at the same time enable the planters to produce countless millions in cotton, sugar and rice within their own territory, and so creating an immediate return in increased revenue and reduced estimates for soldiers and sailors, resorts to the Quixotic idea of buying up east-off settlements from Russia and Denmark, in order to get rid of ready money. What an inducement for annexation of this Colony is here offered! How much we must regret the circumstances that prevented so delightful a consummation! What felicity would it not have afforded our citizens to be paying the most burdensome taxation in the world, when they knew the money would be spent in so glorious a manner. Let us look on another picture. In the Dominion of Canada taxation is exceptionally light. The public money is carefully expended on works of public utility alone, and where the outlay will soon be repaid tenfold by opening up sources of wealth to the Canadian people such as will ere long make Canada the cynosure of capital and population. The public offices are filled by men devoted to the common weal and whose sole object is the advancement in prosperity and happiness of their fellow citizens. What a contrast is here presented. Who can for a moment hesitate in choosing between them? Can we wonder at the surprise commonly expressed, even by Americans themselves, that people can exist so utterly blind to their own interest as to advocate delay of Confederation? It would be well to remember, however, that in every community there is always a certain number of eccentric people who assume the opposition to any project, no matter how important to the public welfare, simply to enjoy the pleasure of being noticed; people who, were it not for such senseless notoriety, would never be heard of.

Friday, April 10  
**FIGHTING.**—W. C. Bryant, of the firm of Gerow & Bryant, blacksmiths, and Charles Ball, a workman for the firm, were arrested on Wednesday by Sergt. Bowden, on a charge of fighting in the public streets, and brought before Mr. Pemberton yesterday for examination, when both men preferred charges of assault against each other. Bryant having had a misunderstanding with his partner Gerow (who is sick and bedridden) closed the shop on Wednesday noon, while the men were at dinner, and put the key in his pocket. Ball, returning from dinner and finding the shop closed, consulted Gerow, and was told to force an entrance, which he was proceeding to do when Bryant returned, and (as Ball alleges) attacked him. The charge of brawling was partially heard by Mr. Pemberton and laid over for one day. The counter charges of assault will be heard on Tuesday. The belligerents' countenances present the appearance of having been assaulted and "battered" into the bargain.

**Legislative Council.**  
THURSDAY, 2d April.  
After the settlement of the Capital question, Hon. Helmecken, seconded by Hon. DeCosmos, moved that the petition relating to a Court of Appeal being referred to the Governor, be postponed. Carried.  
Hon. Helmecken's petition to raise the import duty upon fruits. The hon. member thought the present duties not sufficient. People in the Colony will be compelled to change their orchards into something else in the season, in comparison with our neighbors; inasmuch as when the local fruits become fit for use people are tired of them, and thus they meet with no sale.  
Hon. DeCosmos—Let the matter be referred to the Executive Council.  
Hon. Robson was in favor of this action long ago, but was not supported in the efforts he then made. At present he felt inclined to oppose the motion if no other articles were to be included. He was himself desirous of introducing several, only he disliked just now to be continually changing the tariff, a bad policy in general, as foreign shippers never knew how or where they stand, and under such uncertainty become indifferent about shipping. Referred to the Executive Council.  
Supreme Courts Bill, second reading.  
Hon. DeCosmos thought this bill was a sort of tom-fool play, especially in raising one Chief Justice over the other, just as it happened where they sat; and in raising a Judge to be Chief Justice had never been so before under the old law. A Court of Appeal also was especially wanted. In his part of the country the bill was looked upon as an abomination.  
Hon. Attorney General—A what?  
Hon. DeCosmos—Precisely what I said. Let, of all things, the Court be merged into a Court of Appeal.  
Hon. Robson wanted to know if this bill was to be killed on the second reading. Great necessity, he granted, prevailed for a change. People going from one part of the colony to another, as things stood, had nothing fixed to go by. He fully concurred with the hon. member from Victoria.  
Hon. Attorney General regretted the House did not seem to understand the matter, which with the documents before them, was very strange. It was his duty to the House to see that no misunderstanding should exist. No doubt had been expressed in the House as to the purpose of the bill. He begged to say he had never, not had the Home Government, Hon. Helmecken, seconded by Hon. DeCosmos, moved that a committee, competent to analyze the bill thoroughly, should be appointed. Carried, 8 to 3. Committee—Hons. Walkem, Wood, DeCosmos, Ball and Robson.  
Limitation of Actions Bill, third reading.  
Hon. Attorney General was desirous of keeping the bill as it stood.  
Hon. Helmecken moved the bill lay over for six months.  
Hon. Walkem should support his hon. friend; he thought the bill utterly useless, and would convert the Colony into a debtors' prison. The bill simply states the law of England as it stands to-day, and cannot legally be considered anything more than declaratory law. The hon. Attorney General might smile, but he was prepared to maintain the bill gave a creditor a power in this colony over his debtor which he did not possess in England. Debts cancelled legally, if not morally, and barred by the provisions of the home law, are held in power over the debtors coming to this country. This acted with double injustice, by violating an old principle of law. A creditor must use diligence in the recovery of his debts, otherwise evidence of payment or arrangements existing to-day may all be lost in six years hence. Great injustice might thus arise by people coming to this colony who would not think it requisite to encumber themselves with a quantity of old documentary evidences of transactions supposed to be barred for ever. He had received several letters from some of his principal constituents desiring him to introduce a bill similar to that of last year.  
Hon. Wood supported his hon. and learned friend.  
Hon. Attorney General was not, he confessed, much edified by what he had heard fall from the hon. and learned gentleman. A man who contracted a debt in one country and shirked its responsibility in another was not honest; and so many cases of this kind occur, that it was time British Columbia protected herself from the disgrace attached to them. For instance, a man borrows a large sum of money in California one day and comes here by the steamer next day to avoid its payment; what is to be done with him? He really did not think two years long enough. Recommended for to-morrow, 8 to 4.  
Hon. DeCosmos' motion relative to changing the constitution of the Council, postponed.  
Hon. Helmecken's motion for the construction of a wagon road to Cowichan. The hon. member said the question had become agitated for years, and every day it became more necessary. There can be no doubt of the usefulness of the road to the coast, to a large number of settlers. One of the greatest evils of the colony system was to work men, not thoroughly lost, before the gaze of all people on the public streets in chains. There was no redemption for them after that exposure, for somehow a man's face to never forgotten when seen for a time in that condition. He proposed to employ this labor on the Cowichan road, where, if it might cost a little more to watch the convicts, he was sure the settlers themselves would willingly pay that addition,

**The Body Found at Clover Point.**—Mr. Pemberton summoned a jury yesterday and proceeded to hold an inquest over the body found on the beach near Clover Point on Wednesday. From the general appearance of the body, and the word "KANAKA," tattooed with India ink on the left arm, the remains are believed to be those of a Kanaka. The face and head are greatly decomposed and recognition is impossible, except by the tattooing and clothing. The body having been found near the spot where the remains of Wm. Black were discovered has given rise to a suspicion, that both men met their deaths at the same time. It is well known that Black was raving mad when last seen, and that on the night of his disappearance he chased two or three persons along Birdsong Walk. What supposition is more natural than that he subsequently proceeded to Clover Point, encircled and seized the Kanaka, and that both fell into the water and were drowned? The mystery will probably never be solved, but it cannot but be interesting to the residents of the colony to be kept in the dark.

**NAVIGATING LIEN.**—R. N. sailed in H.M.S. *Cameleon* for England. This officer was early identified with this Colony, arriving here in 1857 and being attached to the survey of the coast up to 1861, when he went home in the *Hecla*. Returning almost immediately afterwards he became connected with the surveying steamer *Beaver*, to which vessel he was attached up to the time of taking his departure. The beautifully finished charts of this coast owe much of their correctness to his ability. Lieut. Browning has been identified with the Colony for the last eleven years, and took a lively interest in everything affecting its welfare. We regret to lose him.

**NEW OCEAN STORE.**—The handsome store in Alhambra Building, at the corner of Government and Yates streets, just vacated by Dr. Farron, the well-known druggist, has been leased by Messrs. Kayser & Lowenberg, who are fitting it up in a handsome manner for the reception of a choice stock of cigars and tobacco. The location is one of the finest in the city, and it will be the fault of the new firm themselves if they fail to succeed.

**SUNDAY DEATH.**—A man named Sheppard, formerly one of the crew of the ship *Reboan* from China, died suddenly yesterday in a small house off Johnson street. He had been ill some days with the measles and had not been in a bed for some time.

**THE ISABEL TOWED THE SHIP.**—The *Shooting Star* of Nanaimo, on Wednesday returned last evening and started for the same destination with the ship *El Dorado* in tow.

Hon. DeCosmos was always glad to support any measure which assisted agriculture by opening up communication. He would always advocate road-building in any part of the country, where proved to be necessary, if the money was available to do so. In this case he should support his hon. colleague, in hopes the means might be found to build the road. Hon. Robson supported DeCosmos.  
Hon. Trutch admitted readily that the employment of convicts on the streets was very injurious to the men, while it produced no compensating good to the public. In this case, however, not that the road itself and the employment of convicts thereon. The line of road was extremely difficult, and would be very expensive.  
Hon. Pemberton was referred to, and stated the original survey traversed a very difficult line through which to build a road; but he had lately understood from the Assistant Surveyor General that a new line had been surveyed which was infinitely better in every respect.  
Hon. Ball would support the first part of the motion, but opposed the employment of convict labor in its construction. In Australia, he knew from personal experience, convict labor in the end was always far the most expensive. He hoped that clause would be struck out. Motion carried.  
Hon. Helmecken's motion extending the Vancouver Road Act to New Westminster and its immediate districts. Postponed until Monday.  
Hon. Robson moved for a survey during next summer for the extension of the Pitt river road to St. Mary's with a view to its being carried ultimately to the head of navigation on the Fraser. One third to be paid in money and one third in land scrip issued by the Government. The hon. member admitted the purpose of the road was local, but there existed a large amount of valuable prairie land never overflowed in this section of the country, which with a road would be immediately occupied, and thus benefit the whole country. As the work would be gradual, and the payments required only as the contracts were completed, the Government would not be involved at any one time in very large expenses by complying with the request made. As to issuing scrip the hon. member was favorable to that practice, as it was beneficial to the Government and the people who would ultimately locate the lands opened by the road.  
Hon. DeCosmos seconded the motion. He was willing to support all measures tending to open the country, but there was in this case, as in others of a similar nature, the grave question of money. The hon. member would be delighted to see the whole country round New Westminster thrown open for settlement, as he thought eventually it would become one of the chief garden-spots of British Columbia.  
Hon. Smith would heartily support the motion so far as the road to St. Mary's was concerned; but beyond that, he must beg to hesitate. The bill of expenses for surveyor's work for the road thence to Yale would be enormous. The country above St. Mary's was very different from the country below that point. Besides it was impossible to tell at present which side of the river would be chosen as best suited for the road which must ultimately connect with the road from the Rocky Mountains through the interior. The lower portion of the road must come down on one side of the river, and if Government now surveyed the north side, according to the request of the hon. member's motion, and it was afterwards found necessary to take the south side, it would cause a useless expenditure of money and labor.  
Hon. Robson thought the north side of the river must be finally chosen for an obvious reason. The south side was too near the American boundary for a road of such importance.

Hon. Attorney General with pleasure supported the survey of the road to St. Mary's, for he was personally aware of the valuable lands it would open for occupation. Beyond that point, however, he agreed with the hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and thought it was a question of time, which must be left to the judgment of the executive and not forced upon them.  
Hon. Helmecken had also much pleasure in supporting the road as far as would reach the good and available lands. Everything it was possible for the Government and the people to do just now to attract permanent settlers ought to be done. He would delight in seeing the Lower Fraser covered with farms well stocked with cattle, for in that case it would preserve one of the most beautiful spots that can well be imagined. The south side of the river being so near the American boundary would be hoped finally determine the location of the road. Motion carried unanimously.  
Hon. Bernard being absent, his motion on the Road Toll was postponed.  
Hon. Robson moved to amend the rules of the House, in order to present a petition from the Hurds Sound Copper Mining Company, which came in his hands late in the day. Petition read, and ordered put on the order of the day for to-morrow.  
Council adjourned till 2 o'clock to-morrow.

**ARREST.**—Consentants in the suit of Marvin vs. the Bank of British Columbia, have filed an *ex parte* petition for an appeal to the Privy Council, by stanza lalms.

**LEAVE.**—Libority of San Juan Island, has been made Collector of Customs for Lagos, South coast of Africa.

A County Court will be held on the 14th inst.

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Canada

Ontario and Quebec. The Dominion Telegraph Company has been organized with headquarters at Toronto.

The Toronto Globe patriotically advocates the opening up of roads through the North West Territory.

Forestalling the action of the Legislature of Nova Scotia on the resolutions introduced by Mr. Wilkins.

At ten o'clock the St. Kitts having previously landed his carriage and horses.

Next to this the subject of most interest just now is the fearful storm and floods which have visited all New Zealand.

Kingston, Feb. 10.—The Bank of Montreal building had a narrow escape from being destroyed by fire this afternoon.

BURIED ALIVE.—The Gaspé Advertiser says: One day during the latter part of last week a middle-aged man named Isaac Currie.

Restorative. Treatments of the experience of thirty years.

ROSY LIPS. The genuine MORRAY. It is the most valuable of counterfeits.

THE PROOF! Pills are reliable heart disease, rheumatism and scrofula in stages.

best CABINET PHOTOGRAPHY. Call on BRADLEY & Montgomery street.

CHILLS AND FEVER. We reduced our rates Britain from Fifty to all Costs per 1/2.

Report says that he asked Mr. Stafford where were the other Ministers.

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Floor Cloth. Linseed Oil. Sproat & Co. Musket. Saw. Twine, Seaming and Roping.

DRY GOODS. A Good Assortment. China Matting, 54.

Holloway's Ointment. Cures and Comfort for the Bed-Ridden.

Liquors. Ale, Bass, Pale, bottled in its Allsopp's Pale, bottled in qts and pts.

White Grand Marnier. Brandy. Cognac. Martell. Jules Robin & Co.

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BRISTOL'S (Vegetable) SUGAR-COATED PILLS!

THE GREAT CURE FOR ALL THE DISEASES OF THE LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS.

Put up in Glass Phials, warranted to KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

Only 25 Cts per Phial. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla. IN LARGE BOTTLES.

THE PERMANENT CURE FOR THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF SCROFULA OR KING'S EVIL, OLD SORES, RHEUMATISM, TUMORS, ABSCESSSES, ULCERS, AND EVERY KIND OF SCROFULOUS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS.

GENUINE HONDURA SARSAPARILLA. TRUE AND RELIABLE CURE FOR SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS.

THE LEADING PERFUME OF THE AGE! MUREAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water.

VICTORIA AND SAN FRANCISCO. WEILS, FARGO & Co.

RATES PER WHELS, FARGO & Co. Oregon and Washington Territory per Ton.

Dimmelford's Fluid Magnesia. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTATIONS AND BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

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GROCERIES & OIL. MAN'S STORES. Candles, Hales in 25 boxes. Soap—London and Golden.

Chicory Powder—Taylor Bros. Homeo Cececa. Chocolate Arrowroot.

Mustard. Spices—Cloves, Cassia, Licorice, Cinnamon, White Pepper.

Jam, bottled, assorted. Pickles—Bart's, assorted, and White Onions.

Sauces—Worcester, in half pts. THE SAVON, in 1/2 pts. Vinegar, No. 2, in 1/2 casks.

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The Weekly British Colonialist AND CHRONICLE. Saturday, April 11 1868.

For several years, in fact from the earliest days of the first gold fever in 1858, we have felt it was impossible for Victoria to attain to any commercial importance, to attract shipping to her shores, or to become a port where disabled vessels would naturally seek the means to enable them to proceed on their voyage, unless a great desideratum was supplied. This desideratum is a dry dock or patent slip—an apparatus and a spot within the harbor of Victoria where a ship may rely on receiving the attention her wants demand. It has been urged over and over again, on the streets, in the legislative halls and by the Press upon the notice of the local Government, the Imperial Government and upon capitalists generally that the need was great and the profit certain. It has been shown times out of mind that the great fleet of merchant ships that constantly plough the waters of the Straits in quest of lumber and coal frequently require repairs which can be only temporarily effected here or on the Sound, and that at a risk of subsequent loss they are forced to proceed on to San Francisco, where facilities abound, there to undergo a thorough overhaul at enormous expense. Instances have been cited without number of thousands of dollars that would have been expended in refitting ships at this port which, under the circumstances, have been expended elsewhere because the means for effecting the repairs are not at hand. For years we have seen money going through the Colony seeking investment. Bubble coal, copper, gold and silver companies have arisen from time to time, and found ready sale for their "feet" and shares at perfectly astounding figures. Real estate has reached prices appalling to experienced speculators. Enormous sums have been sunk in the purchase of mining claims, situated nowhere, by parties who hoped to enjoy their otium cum dignitate for the remainder of their days from the dividends which they implicitly believed would be realized from the investments. There was just enough uncertainty and doubt about such investments to insure success. When money was flush here, such "speculators" would build a dry dock; show beyond the shadow of a chance of failure that by investing \$15,000, \$20,000, or \$30,000 in the construction of a patent slip capable of raising vessels of 1000 tons, a handsome profit could be realized, and that the town would be benefited by the money spent in it, and he would invariably turn his back and lay out his surplus capital in the purchase of feet in a bubble company. In vain a long catalogue of distressed ships, and long columns of figures representing the same laid out in their partial reft might be gone over; in vain he might be told that twice as many more ships, despairing of being accommodated here, had sailed for the harbor and taken refuge at ports on Puget Sound, where the facilities for patching were equal to our own. The project was altogether too tangible—the "risky" element was wanting, and away went Mr. Capitalist, in nine cases out of ten to throw his surplus cash down the shaft of a promising copper or coal mine. So we have gone on from year to year, and after an existence of a decade as a recognized commercial port, Victoria is still without the means of affording accommodation and thorough repair to a disabled ship. We are pleased to observe that the City Council, with commendable energy and wisdom, have determined that this condition of things shall not continue for a moment longer than they can help; and at their last meeting it was resolved to apply to the Legislative Council for authority to create a loan, not exceeding \$35,000, the money to be expended in the construction of a patent slip within the harbor of Victoria capable of taking on a vessel of 800 or 1000 tons burthen. It was shown by Councillor Gibbs, when introducing the resolution, that at the lowest estimate (ten vessels per year of 250 tons each, and allowing each vessel to remain on the slip but five days), deducting \$2100 for interest, at 6 per cent, on the loan a profit of \$900 would remain to the city, should it decide to work the slip itself; while were it leased to a shipbuilder bound down to pay all expenses connected with its working and maintain it in repair, the rent would prove a source of revenue to the city, and the legitimate supplies of the ship and crew while in port would be a source of much profit to the merchants. Numerous instances can be quoted wherein ships have declined to come here to refit, because we possess no patent dock; the owners of the Rosedale paid \$8000 for having that ship taken on and off the ways; the brig Byzantium lately spent \$6000 in repairs; the ship Silas Greenman, \$4000; the Constantine, Nicholas Biddle and gunboat Forward, about \$15,000 on repairs to their hulls. We might fill a column with the list. A great majority of the vessels damaged in these waters are temporarily "patched" on the Sound and undergo thorough repair at San Francisco, a course that involves the owners in considerable expense; but with the proper apparatus this would soon become a favorite port for vessels requiring docking—the cheapness of material giving us a decided advantage over any American port. We hope this question of the loan will be vigorously pressed, and that another season will not be allowed to pass and find us still unprepared for business.

Thursday, April 9. The California will sail from San Francisco for Victoria on Saturday next the 11th. Why are the sailing days of this steamer so ill-timed? The Panama steamer is not due until the 12th at San Francisco, and were she even to arrive on the 11th, the time afforded for sorting the letters would be so short as to render it impossible to send them on by the California. On the 10th of last month, as the Panama steamer was entering San Francisco harbor, the California left it, and but for the kindness of the Captain of the steamer Constantine the mails then due would not even now have come to hand. The California, Oregon and Mexican Steamship Company are paid well for bringing our mails, and they really ought to study the convenience of the Colony more, especially when the delay of a day is a matter of small importance to them. Cannot the Company be induced to detain the steamer until the Panama mails are aboard, and if not, then we hope the suggestion elsewhere in this impression with regard to the G. S. Wright will be adopted.

"DOCTORED" SPIRITS.—Dr. Dickerson, who it will be remembered lectured at Yester's Hall one evening a few weeks since, and on attempting a repetition of the next evening failed to be "inspired," has made two attempts to lecture at Olympia and "weakened" on each occasion. The spirits under whose inspiration he was to hold forth would not vouchsafe their aid, and all attempts to rally them failed. Perhaps they were not our proof?

A TELEGRAM yesterday announces that the steamer Geo. S. Wright, purchased to run on Puget Sound, will sail from San Francisco for Victoria via Portland, on Monday next, 13th inst. The authorities should manipulate the wires and request Messrs. Kamm and Tarbell to bring along the English and Canadian mail bags, which will reach San Francisco about the 12th inst.

HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF COAL.—The shipment of coal from Nanaimo for the month of March was 5453 tons 15 cwt. The shipment for February was 4500 tons, which was the largest since the establishment of the mine up to that time; but the shipment for March exceeds that of February by nearly 1000 tons.

WEDDING FAVORS.—It is our pleasing duty to acknowledge the receipt of the customary favors from Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dalby, both of this city, who were "joined in matrimony" last evening, at the residence of the bride's father. We wish the young couple a happy future, unmix'd with alloy.

It is a pity to see several of the sidewalks lately renewed presenting a dilapidated appearance already, the result of willful destruction on the part of some person. We hope the Mayor will inflict the severest penalty in his power upon any person convicted of the offence.

DEAD BODY FOUND.—A dead body was found on the beach at Beacon Hill yesterday. The body was that of a white man, but was in an advanced stage of decomposition; the head being gone entirely. He had on a white undershirt and a red overshirt; the left arm was tattooed.

BENEFIT OF GEORGE MARSH.—This talented young actor, a resident for four years of Victoria, will take his first benefit on next Monday evening. George is a pains-taking and meritorious actor, and deserves well of the Victoria public.

WHO'S LOST A COW?—A dun cow has been lying for five days on the beach, below Beacon Hill, on a line with the flag-staff. It is hoped this paragraph will meet the eye of the owner, and that he will alleviate the sufferings of the poor animal.

The ubiquitous Smith family were in Court yesterday—the husband and wife having agreed to disagree. The difference was settled by the wise counsel of the Magistrate, and the pair left the Barracks in comparatively good humor with each other.

THE CAPITAL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—We learn by telegraph that Victoria has been decided on as the future Capital of British Columbia. It was an act of justice long deferred.—Seattle Intelligencer.

THE CAMELION went to sea at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She is under orders to proceed to Panama and relieve H. M. S. Boon, which vessel will then sail for this station.

POSTPONED.—The entertainment for the benefit of the Volunteers is unavoidably postponed. When it takes place a first-rate bill of fare will be offered.

THE military authorities wish to charter the steamer New World to remove the garrison and stores from St. James to Sitka.

THE export of lumber from the Teaklet mills, since January 1st, exceeds seven million feet.

THE Enterprise returned from New Westminster yesterday afternoon, bringing a few passengers and a small express.

ARRIVALS.—The ships Shooting Star and El Dorado, bound for Nacamal, arrived yesterday from San Francisco.

The ship Nicholas Biddle, wrecked on Race Rocks fifteen months ago, is now nearly ready for sea.

THE B. O. Examiner will henceforth be published at Yale.

CONFEDERATION MEETING AT NEW WESTMINSTER.—At the meeting held at New Westminster to consider the propriety of uniting this Colony to Canada, on Monday evening, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted: Whereas, from information recently received there appears to be a desire on the part of the Canadian Government to have British Columbia at once admitted into the Dominion; and whereas, the history of this Colony indicates too plainly that we have little to expect from the Imperial Government so long as we occupy the helpless position of a Crown colony; be it therefore Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this meeting that British Columbia, as a whole, would be promoting its true interests by seeking immediate admission into the Dominion of Canada, upon fair and equitable terms. Resolved, That while the terms of this union in detail must be left to be negotiated by the several Governments interested, this meeting expresses its opinion strongly that two conditions should be particularly insisted upon, viz, the assumption of the public debt of this Colony by the central Government, and the construction of an overland wagon road as early as possible to reach the waters of the Gulf of Georgia at Burrard Inlet, via Yale and New Westminster. Resolved, That the hon. John Robson, H. McRoberts, E. Brown, J. T. Scott and W. Clarkin, Esq., be and are hereby requested to act as a committee to prepare and present to the Legislative Council, now in session, through His Excellency the Governor, an address requesting action to be taken at once in favor of having this Colony admitted into the Dominion of Canada, and indicating the principal terms that would be acceptable. The following amendment was lost, only five or six voting for it: Resolved, That the favoring Confederation and acknowledging that the same must be the ultimate destiny of British Columbia, is of opinion that the proper time for such a step has not yet arrived, and that the interests of this community would be better served by a postponement of the consideration of the question.

A RACE FOR LIFE. No man ever sacrificed so much time, or so much property, on practical or speculative speculating, as the Earl of Oxford. Among his experiments of fancy was the determination to drive four red deer stags in a phaeton, instead of horses, and these he had reduced to perfect discipline by his excursions and short journeys upon the road; but, unfortunately, as he was one day driving to Newmarket, their ears were saluted with the cry of a pack of hounds, which, soon after crossing the road in the rear, caught sight of the "four-in-hand," and commenced a new kind of chase, with "breast-high" alacrity. The novelty of the scene was rich beyond description; in vain did the lordship exert all his charioting skill—in vain did his well-trained groom energetically endeavor to ride before them; in vain did the weight of the carriage, were it of lead, for they went with the certainty of a whirlwind; and this modern phaeton, in the midst of his electrical vibrations of fear, bit fair to experience the fate of his namesake. Luckily, however, his lordship had been accustomed to drive this set of "fiery-eyed steeds" to the Inn, at Newmarket, which was most happily at hand, and to this his lordship's most fervent prayers and ejaculations had been ardently directed. Into the yard they bounded, to the dismay of grooms and stable boys, who seemed to have lost every faculty upon the occasion. Here they were "luckily" overpowered, and the stags, phaeton, and his lordship were all instantaneously huddled together in a barn, just as the hounds appeared in full cry at the gate.—The Orb.

Can a Fenian be a Boan Fide Citizen of the United States? This question is started by the Evening Post, which maintains that if the Irish Republic is a reality and not a myth, all parties who have sworn allegiance to it have thereby renounced their allegiance to all other countries, and consequently are not entitled to the protection of such other countries. The argument is so plausible that it is strange it was not advanced before. Evidently the Fenians themselves have never had the slightest suspicion that, in swearing allegiance to

government whose headquarters are established in Ireland, and in accepting the bonds of such government as genuine and legal money, they were renouncing their claim to the protection of the United States. Although the question is but newly broached here, it is hardly possible that it has escaped the acumen of the law officers of the British Crown, or that Mr. Seward has not long ago had his attention directed to it, either by intuition or by suggestions from the other side. The renowned and extended efforts, therefore, of the Fenians, to compel the United States Government to extend its protection to them in foreign countries is not likely to succeed. Protection to American citizens abroad is a principle which our Government should and undoubtedly will maintain at all hazards; but, if Fenians are not American citizens—what then? I doubt not but that, if the British Government can only obtain positive proof that George Francis Train is really what he has frequently boasted of being, namely, a full-blooded Fenian, the career in England of that frothy individual will be summarily ended. At the Fenian meeting last week at Cleveland, which was addressed by Gen. O'Neill, Col. Walsh and other prominent leaders, the speakers pledged 100,000 Fenians to the American Government in the event of a war with England. When that event happens it will bring with it the day of England's tribulation and Ireland's opportunity, and then will be the time for Fenians to strike an effective blow for the liberation of the Green Isle. Some of our sensation papers are predicting that such a war will surely come within two years; at farthest, notwithstanding the smooth words that passed a day or two ago between Mr. Johnson and the new British Minister. The nervous anxiety betrayed by Lord Hobart, in his controversy in the London Times with "Historians," to have the Alabama claims settled on the basis proposed by Mr. Seward, is a suggestive fact in this connection. It is asserted in Washington letters that Mr. Thornton, the new Minister, has a carte blanche for settling these claims with Mr. Seward without further recurrence to the home Government. Such a recourse is not without many precedents in diplomatic history. A Government which is preparing to back down from pretensions which "circumstances," if not a returning sense of justice, have warned it ought no longer to be maintained, will naturally seek, by such a transfer of negotiations, to smooth over the mortification of defeat. But I have wandered from the question, which must not be left without a reference to our old acquaintance, Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee. This individual, who is seldom out of trouble, has managed to get himself into the bad graces of his countrymen in the Canadas, by a false statement, recently made by him touching the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal. He asserted that this organization was complicated with the Fenian movements upon the frontier, and that the record books of the Society had been burned because they contained evidence of such complicity. The officials of St. Patrick's published a certificate, signed by the Mayor of the city, and three or four other societies, contradicting this statement; point blank. Having thus vindicated itself, the Society summarily expelled McGee from its membership.

French Medicines. PREPARED BY GRIMAULT & CO. Chemists to H. I. P. Prince Napoleon, PARIS. These different medicines, prepared by the most recent medical discoveries, founded on the principles of Chemistry and Therapeutics, they must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names sufficiently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has caused them to be appreciated and prescribed by the faculty in the whole world. They widely differ from those numerous medicines advertised in the public papers as able to cure every possible disease, as they are applicable only to a very few complaints. The most stringent laws exist in France with regard to the sale of medicinal preparations, and only those which have undergone an examination by the Academy of Medicine and have been proved efficacious, either in the hospitals or in the practice of the first medical men, are authorized by the Government. This fact must be a guarantee for the excellence of Messrs. Grimault & Co.'s Medicines. NO MORE COD LIVER OIL! Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse Radish. This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the Hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for Cod Liver Oil, and has been found most beneficial

in Diseases of the Chest, Stomach, Lymphatic Disorders, Green Sickness, Muscular Atony, and Loss of Appetite. It regenerates the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful depurative known. It has also been applied with happy results in Diseases of the Skin. Further, it will be found to be of great benefit to young children subject to Humors and Obstructions of the Glands.

CONSUMPTION CURED! Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime. This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in case of Phthisis and other Diseases of the Lungs. It promptly removes the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, night perspirations cease and the patient is rapidly restored to health. NO MORE DIFFICULT OR PAINFUL DIGESTION! DR BURINDU BUISSON'S (Laureate of the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine) DIGESTIVE LOZENGES. This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France in cases of derangements of the digestive organs, such as Gastritis, Gastralgia, Long and Laborious Digestion, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Emaciation, Jaundice, and Com plaints of the Liver & Lungs. GRIMAULT'S GUARANA. This vegetable substance, which grows in the Brasils has been employed since time immemorial to cure inflammation of the Bowels. It has proved to be of the greatest service in cases of Cholera, as it is a preventive and a cure in cases of Diarrhoea, has been highly recommended by the celebrated Dr. Ricord, and found greatly superior to all other known mineral remedies and Copalins and Cubebes. The injection is used in recent, and capsule in more chronic cases. NO MORE COPALIN OR CUBEBS! Grimault's Capsules and Liquid Extract of Matico Vegetals. Where all other preparations have failed these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals of Paris, by the celebrated Dr. Ricord, and found greatly superior to all other known mineral remedies and Copalins and Cubebes. The injection is used in recent, and capsule in more chronic cases. GENERAL DEPOTS: In Victoria—Messrs. LANLEY & CO. 210 WATERLOO WAY. In Paris—At Grimault & Co's 45 Rue Richelieu. THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867. J. & F. HOWARD, Britannia Iron Works, Bedford, Patentees and Manufacturers of CHAMPION PLOUGHS, STEAM CULTIVATORS, STEAM PLOUGHS, HARROWS, HORSE RAKES, and other Agricultural Implements. From their long experience and great manufacturing facilities, J. & F. H. are in a position to supply Agricultural Machinery, not only of the best design, but also of the best workmanship it is possible to produce. Their aim for many years has been to manufacture Implements which, whilst most efficient in work, should prove economical and durable in use. Being extensive Farmers themselves, they have full opportunities of testing every machine before offering it to the public. Catalogues, with full particulars, sent free on application. London Office—4, Cheapside, three doors from St. Paul's, on the 17th.

Japan. The victorious rebels entered and burned a house of the Tycoon number of Government but U. S. ship Iroquois, and ultim own frigate, the Kayou, which lated left for Yeddo. The gations were all forced at Oosaka, and make the best of Klobe, which place was placed under the protection forces. Shortly afterwards and Frenchman were att wounded by a body of Japan The Japanese out of Klobe, five ships belonging to the da the guns of our vessels. A rived from Satsuma, but was Ministers would confer with the Prince's themselves. After a high functionary from the Mi Emperor himself, arrived an interview, which led to the state of siege and the acquies eigners in the altered state of traspired that the Emperor but a child, was still supren orders issued in his name w throughout the land. The fo had already been entered into settlement would be placed officers of the Daimios, who those of the Tycoon. The lo ighners would be paid, and official, who was the means break, should be decapit prompt and decisive action ers had a wholesome effe Japanese, and no further tro cipated. On the departure tionary, it was understood distant day the Ministers w Emperor at Kiota. The Ty at Yeddo and great efforts made to collect troops from and to purchase arms and Several foreign steamers, am S. S. Co's steamer Herman played in the conveyance of the coast of Yeddo, and act ions of defence were en Yokohama was garrisoned 2,500 troops, of whom 500 e from the Tycoon's body gar men. Nagasaki was quietly to the new government, but point to a determined sta coon in his capital is in a position; if he can only find and good generals be may of the Empire without diffic

Sir Morton Peto in the Land of Bankruptcy. The balance sheets of the of which Sir Morton Peto w were placed before the L ruptcy Court January 16t sorry we cannot tell any c how the affairs exactly stand else can at the present mo are vast arrays of figures, debts, and credits so giga wouder men could sleep in under these vast responsib ner two firms, and three p neither the firms nor the condensed, apparently, to thing under six figures in column. Messrs. Peto and the credit of their profit ac on 31st December, 1863, \$ Morton Peto personally was same period \$467,000; Mr 000; and Mr. Crampton. These three partners has their own industry. It is say how they stand now; for when they were forced to placing their affairs in ba wealth of the partners need ed upon the state of the firms, and the firms had hanging over them as £1,48 to the London, Chatha Railway, for which Peto Crampton had become se 4,000 shares of the Imper Credit Association. The given in the accounts which afford some heartless scribe scolding remarks against the partner who is chiefly p public. It is as well t should be known, for they but honor on Sir Morton three years and a half b and charities amounted while his house and pers were \$62,500. Looking balances in his favor, no asset that Sir Morton was in performing these liber how few men, even with la their favor, have the heart example.—London Star.

"Bridget" said a mistre servant, "where's the grio man. Is it after giving owa cousin, O'Flaherty, o holes it's no good at all."

Japan

The victorious rebels entered Osaka and burned a house of the Tycoon and a number of Government buildings...

Sir Morton Peto in the Lon on Court of Bankruptcy

The balance sheets of the eminent firms of which Sir Morton Peto was a partner were placed before the London Bankruptcy Court January 16th.

During the Sultan's visit to Paris

During the Sultan's visit to Paris he saw a wedding procession in the streets, and desired to speak to the bride.

'Bridget,' said a mistress to the Irish servant, 'where's the griddle?' 'An' sure, ma'am, it's just after giving it to my sister's own cousin, O'Flaherty; the thing's so full of holes it's no good at all.'

Modern Romances.

London Punch is taking off 'Aurora Floyd,' 'No Name,' 'Tangled Skein,' etc., in the publication, in weekly parts, of a 'Tale of the Times,' called 'Mokeena, or the White Witness.'

'Farewell, mia Bettina,' he said, pressing his wife to his heart. 'I shall come back when I return.'

'I doubt, thee not, Lionel,' was his weeping lady's reply, and the coachman, having embraced the calm but emotion-laden butler, ascended to his seat in the rumble, and the vehicle was soon lost to view.

'Listen,' said Lady Bettina, 'to my Secret. Before I married Sir Lionel I was young and lovely.'

'Yes,' continued Lady Bettina, reassured by her offering's sympathy, 'the property became mine. William Barlow, however, was obliged to fly his country A warrant was out against him, and in his absence he was arraigned, prosecuted, and found guilty.'

'Sentenced?' inquired Evelina, leaning forward.

'Aye, and such is the wanted justice of English law—executed!'

'A groan of horror burst from their pale lips, and Lady Bettina hid her face in a variegated bandana.

'Sometime after this,' Lady Bettina went on, 'I married Sir Lionel, who yesterday informed me that his wife was still living. He has gone away to seek her, I hope soon to have tidings of her decease.'

'Mamma,' said Agnesia, 'we, too, have somewhat to confide in you. Are you strong enough to bear it?'

'I am ready,' she began Agnesia, 'are you?'

'Break it gently,' remonstrated Lady Evelina.

'I will,' returned her sister. 'Mamma, we are not your daughters!'

'I suspected as much,' murmured the Countess.

Count Bismarck Explaining Himself

A curious correspondence between Count Bismarck and the members of a Conservative society in Pomerania is published by the 'Vossische Zeitung.' This society asked the Count for an explanation of his conduct, first, in abandoning the Conservative party; second in allowing himself to be photographed along with Mdlle. Lucca; and, third, in having ceased to go to church.

The Count at once gave a categorical reply, with many thanks for the frankness with which his 'dear friends' had addressed him. In regard to the first point Count Bismarck says that people are a distance 'cannot judge of the circumstances which must necessarily influence the political conduct of a statesman, that he might act for the good of the country, whose destinies have been placed in his hands, and that if his correspondents know how difficult it is to adopt the right course, and how heavy a burden rests on his shoulders, they would acquit him of wilful desertion of his party.'

In explanation of the second point the Count reminds his correspondents of the lengthy negotiations which led to the convention of Gastein. 'At one time,' he says, 'matters came to a dead lock, and life became so infernally tedious that I did not know how to kill time. I went for a walk, met Mdlle. Lucca, whom I knew, and suggested to her that she should relieve the tediousness of existence by giving a concert. 'Perhaps I will,' she answered; 'but only on one condition.' 'And what may that be?' 'That your Excellency will allow yourself to be photographed along with me.'

'With pleasure,' I answered; and this was the origin of the picture. I now leave it to you to judge whether you should cast a stone at me on this account.' As for the Count's non-appearance at church, he explains that his doctor forbids him to attend Divine service, as he has become so exhausted through working night after night that he is not equal to the effort. He adds that he feels this to be a great privation, and often prays in his own room for guidance as to what is best for the Fatherland.

NAVAL.—H.M.S. Chanticleer arrived at Mazatlan, Mexico, on the 7th March to relieve the Soont, which left the same evening for Panama. The Malacca was at Panama on the 28th February.

CHANGED.—The sailing of the steamer Geo. S. Wright has been altered from Monday next to this day. She will sail this morning for Portland.

TO YONEDA

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE AND LIFE.

Head Offices—Liverpool & Lon on.

Capital—£2,000,000 Stg.

Accumulated Funds in hand £1,200,000 Stg.

ANNUAL INCOME—£700,000 Sterling.

Fire Department.

The undersigned, Agents, will receive proposals and effect Insurances on all classes of Fire risks. The Company is enabled to direct the attention of the public with every confidence to the advantages offered in this Branch.

The guarantee of an ample Capital, besides an accumulated Fire Reserved Fund of over £1,100,000 sterling.

Moderate Premiums.

Prompt and Liberal settlement of Losses.

Loss and damage by explosion of Gas made good.

Life Department.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the last Annual Meeting of the Shareholders, the Agents are authorized to give

SPECIAL NOTICE

The present participating Policy-holders, and all holders of participating Policies issued after 1st January 1868, will become entitled to an increased share of the Profits.

The undersigned, Agents, also wish to direct the attention of the public to some other of the advantages offered by the Company in this Department.

In addition to the guarantee of an ample Capital, the very large Life Reserved Fund of over £900,000.

The large Distribution of Profits, divided every five years, amounting since 1855 to two per cent per annum on the sum as

sured,—the greatest bonus ever continuously declared by any Company on all its participating Policies.

The power of the Agents to accept lives without transmitting the proposal to England.

SPROUT & CO., STORE STREET, Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

The British and Foreign MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital One Million Pounds Sterling

Directors: ROBERT BRAYTON, Chairman; JAMES WATSON, Secretary; JAMES WATSON, Treasurer; JAMES WATSON, Agents.

Marine Insurance effected to all parts of the World. When required Losses may be paid at San Francisco, Hongkong, Shanghai, Melbourne, Sydney, &c.

Northern Assurance Co

ESTABLISHED 1857 (INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) CAPITAL, \$10,000,000. Fully subscribed by upwards of 700 Shareholders, whose personal liability is limited to \$100,000.

VESTED FUNDS, \$3,000,000.

LIFE DEPARTMENT. This Institution insures the lives of persons of all ages, and the rate of premium applicable to Europe, which on examination will be found more advantageous than those charged by other Offices having Agencies here. It is the policy of the Company to insure the lives of persons of all ages, and the rate of premium applicable to Europe, which on examination will be found more advantageous than those charged by other Offices having Agencies here.

Agents, JANION, RHODES & CO., LONDON OFFICES, 25 CORNHILL.

A CARD BUILDERS' Insurance Company

POLICIES ISSUED ON ALL CLASSES OF FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

METHOD OF BUSINESS: FIRE—Low Charge; Marine—Prompt Payment of Losses; No Law Suits.

For Insuring every kind of Property in all parts of the World from Loss or Damage by Fire.

THE PROMPTITUDE AND LIBERALITY WITH WHICH THE COMPANY'S business is conducted are well known, and the importance of its relations with the public may be estimated from the fact that since its establishment, it has paid more than Eight Millions Sterling in discharge of claims for Losses by Fire.

Agents, JANION, RHODES & CO., LONDON.

Marine Insurance.

THE UNION INSURANCE COMPANY of San Francisco.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY, CAPITAL Stock, \$750,000.

For information, rates of Premium, &c. Apply to LOWE BROTHERS, Agents, Wharf Street, London.

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L. & P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take legal proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their rights may be infringed.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and Retail by the Proprietors, Messrs. LEA & PERRINS, Ltd., 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Agents for the Colonies, Messrs. J. & F. WATSON, 10, Market Street, Sydney.

Three Prize Medals—Paris, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c. &c. (Free from Adulteration.)

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Brack Vinegar, bottled in Oak Vats, by means of PATENT STRAIN COPIES, and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and Manufacturers of every description of Olives, Stews of the highest quality.

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1866, MORTHEWALL, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Valencia, of counterfeiting the labels of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and was sentenced to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

On the 30th of the same month, one of the most notorious and audacious of the same kind, was sentenced to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Anyone SELLING SPURIOUS CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SAUCES, under the name of CROSSE & BLACKWELL, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine carefully before taking delivery of them. The CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SAUCES are manufactured by Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and are sold by EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in Vancouver Island.

SILVER MEDAL PARIS EXHIBITION 1867

PEPSINE

WINE—LOZENGES—GLOBULES. The most agreeable and potent remedy for weak digestion. In bottles and boxes.

PANCREATIC EMULSION in 4 oz. 8 oz. and 16 oz. bottles. It is the most valuable and reliable preparation for invalids and children, in packets.

GELATINE AND CREOSOTE (Morse's), CHLORODYNE, in Bottles (Morse's), PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PREPARATIONS.

See Name, Address and Trade Mark.

T. MORSON & SON, (Juror International Exhibition, 1862) 31, 33, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

Orders to be made payable through Agents or by English drafts.

SHIPPING ORDERS CAREFULLY EXAMINED AND PACKED on saw bills.

Wholesale Agents for British Columbia and Vancouver Island, Messrs. J. & F. WATSON, 10, Market Street, Sydney.

INSURANCE AGENCY

MARINE—Pacific Insurance Company, San Francisco.

FIRE—Imperial Insurance Company, London.

LIFE—City of Glasgow Assurance Company, Glasgow.

For Rates of Premium, apply to J. ROBERTSON STEWART, Agent, Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C., 1867.

ROBERT JAMES F. FINDLAY, JOHN HENRY DURHAM.

FINDLAY & DURHAM, IMPORTERS

General Commission Merchants of Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.

LONDON OFFICE—St. Great Saint Helens, Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C. 2.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, April 11, 1868.

English and Continental Echoes.

Our English files contain news to the 15th February. An agitating circumstance during the fortnight has been the mysterious disappearance of Rev. R. Speke, brother of the African explorer. The most thorough search has been made for the missing gentleman, but beyond the discovery of his hat on Birdcage walk, nothing has been found. The new Press Bill in the French Chambers has created a great surprise. The bill allows any person to establish a journal without previous permission, abolishes the imprisonment of journalists, and returns all Press offences to the magistrates, who, however, can only punish by fine. M. Rouher went down to the Chamber, informed the majority in speech, but, mistakingly, said that the bill "felt profound emotion," that the bill "must and should pass," that if they rejected it, they might go to their constituents as the opponents of Napoleon and of liberty. Of the eight millions of voters who created the Empire four millions were dead, a new generation had arisen demanding a larger liberty, and it should have it. The majority turned white—knowing well that a free press will flay them alive—but obeyed; and the first clause of the bill was passed by 215 to 7, whom M. Granier de Cassagnac, their leader, at once styled the "Seven Wise Men." The marriage of Prince Humbert, heir apparent of Italy, with his cousin, the Princess Margherita, Duchess of Genoa, is fixed for April next, and has been formally announced to the Italian Chambers. The bride is but just sixteen, but "graceful and intelligent"—like all princesses—and the marriage appears to give unequalled satisfaction in Italy, where the dread of the foreigner is strong. The match appears to have been somewhat hurried by the King, and there is a rumor in Florence, probably quite unfounded, that on its completion Victor Emanuel will abdicate the throne. Mr Lowe has put forward his address, in the shape of a letter to Mr Julian Goldsmid, M. P. and 250 graduates of the University of London. It is written with a certain dignity, and prides in the writer's personal achievements as a politician, but is not otherwise remarkable. Mr Lowe admits that he dissented from the policy of the Liberal party on Reform. He did so because he thought, and still thinks, "that really liberal and enlightened measures and administration were more likely to be attained under the old than under the new constitutions." Now that the question is at an end, "we must expect a much greater demand for equity than heretofore, and ought to pass our institutions in review, modifying such things as seem likely to wound this feeling, and founding ourselves upon principles which will bear the test of discussion in a democratic assembly." Mr Lowe advocates the infusion of "distinguished merit" into the House of Lords, on an equal footing with "rank and wealth." A conference of the Non-conformists of Hampshire, Salisbury and Poole was held on Tuesday in Southampton, to discuss the subject of education. About 350 attended, and they resolved almost unanimously, the largest opposition being 20, that Government aid in the education of the poor was a necessity, that such aid was no breach of Non-conformist principle, that a conscience clause was indispensable, that the time has come for day-schools supported wholly or mainly out of public rates or taxes, and that "it is necessary to render the instruction of every child in the rudiments of learning compulsory on English parents." The world moves. Mr Bright made a great speech at Birmingham on the condition of Ireland. He attacked Lord Stanley for his cold declaration of the hopelessness of the case, but remarked that his declaration that the Ministry would yield nothing to noise and to menace came rather badly after the concession of last session, steadily yielded to noise and to menace. Mr Bright, though himself opposed to any aspect of the Union, declared that such a repeal of the Union was not a course conceivably open, in case all others failed. He

pointed to the fact that the repeal of the Union with Scotland was only defeated in a full House some 150 years ago by a majority of two, which was a high precedent, if any one wished to adopt that desperate remedy for quieting Irish discontent. As to the Irish Church, Mr Bright pointed out that if any man supposed that the Irish people would permit such a Church he must find Ireland "a huge lunatic asylum." He proposed to secularize the Church property, distributing £3,000,000 out of the estimated £13,000,000 to the present Protestant Church, the Presbyterians now assisted by regium donum, and to the Roman Catholics in fair proportion—making them absolutely free Churches ever after. A letter from Algiers, in the *Viege* of Cherbourg, gives some heartrending details of the famine among the Arabs. The writer says: "At Orleansville I have seen from 150 to 200 of these poor wretches, scarcely covered with ragged burnous, resting the leaves of the aloe plant, the roots of the dwarf palm, and the filthy fragments abandoned in the streets. I have seen natives coming down from the mountain with asses laden with dates robbed of all in an instant by these famished Arabs. The latter I have seen engaged unmercifully by Europeans in order to make them desert, and yet they received their wages without seeming to feel them rather than give up a single date. At Relizane I noticed squatted on the footpath, with their backs against the wall, some dozen Arab children, the oldest of whom could scarcely be more than four. When I saw children I make a mistake; they were only skeletons. Their legs and arms were, in the most rigorous meaning of the words, no more than bones covered with shrivelled skin. On looking at those poor little things, so frightfully shrunken, one went at a loss to know by what effort they could stand on their feet, bought a dozen pound loaves and distributed them to the starving children, but this was scarcely done when I was surrounded by a score of Arabs vociferating for a share. Only with great difficulty could I get out from the midst of the poor wretches, the numbers of whom rapidly increased, and had it not been for the assistance of some Europeans I do not know what might have become of me. Scarcely had I got clear of the crowd when I saw them fall upon the children and snatch away the bread which I had distributed. At Oran, in the middle of the city, in front of the Hotel de l'Univers, I witnessed the most disgusting of spectacles. Every evening there is thrown out of that establishment the remains of the kitchen—damaged leaves of salad and other vegetables, the entrails of fowl and game, and filth of that kind. Well, on the evening I speak of I saw a dozen Arabs fighting with the dogs of the neighborhood over this offal. Large supplies of money are still seeking employment, and good bills are readily taken at 1 1/2 per cent. The stock of bullion in the Bank of England is now £21,605,960. In the Bank of France, £43,432,000. At a meeting of the Scotch shareholders in the Atlantic Telegraph Company, held at Glasgow on Tuesday, a resolution was passed approving of the conduct of the Directors. The subscription list of the Ten per Cent. Preference Shares of the Company will close on Monday, the 24th inst. Wednesday, April 8th, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will run four steamers per month between San Francisco and New York, commencing April 16th, with the steamer Golden Age. The sailing days from San Francisco will be the 6th, 14th, 22d, and 30th; and from New York, will be the 1st, 9th, 16th, and 23d of each month. The present month promises to be one of unusual activity in steamship affairs. The following is a list of steamers announced for New York April 4th, Moss Taylor, San Juan; April 6th, Golden Age, Panama; April 14th, Sacramento, Panama; April 15th, Nebraska, Panama; April 22d, Mocha, Panama; April 30th, Colorado, Panama, and possibly another steamer will be added to this list by the opposition line between the 15th and 30th of this month. In view of the addition of another mail steamer every month, it has been suggested that during the continuance of this arrangement, there be but two steamer days per month, namely, the 14th and 29th. It is reported that the steamship Guiding Star, at New York, has been purchased by the North American Steamship Co. The same company recently bought the steamers Arago and Fulton, formerly in the Liverpool trade. The most encouraging intelligence continues to reach us from the mines by every arrival. The old discoveries prove to be richer than was even hoped and new creeks lately developed promise large yields. Canadian Creek, the newest favorite, Grouse and Cedar Creeks, and Mocha, and St. Louis Gulches, have paid handsomely during the severest winter weather. The New Dominion claim, on Canadian Creek, is believed to be the richest in the country. Messrs. Sparrow and Kabe, of this city, recently discovered that of 3500 feet in this claim only 1000 feet had been recorded, whereupon they took up the extra 500 feet and since hold it by a decision of Mr. Brew.

PERSONAL.—Private letters state that Dr. Brown, the eminent explorer and geologist, is in London, preparing his forthcoming work announced yesterday. Mr T H Long, of the Colonist, was in Dublin on the 25th February, about to return to his colony. Mr W dington's lectures before the London Geographical Society was set for the 24th February. Mr Donald Fraser was spending a few weeks in Jersey. Capt. Bazalgatte, formerly of San Juan, Mr B S Levy, of this city, and the Solicitor Franklyn were met in London on the 15th February.

TRAVEL.—A telegram from San Francisco to the Portland papers states that on the 2d April W. H. Abel, who was recently charged with rape upon a little girl, was being tried in the police court that morning, and when the case came up pulled a razor from his pocket, and cut his throat from ear to ear. He expired immediately. He left a note stating that he was entirely innocent of the charge, and that he preferred death to the stigma which would attach to his name. The little girl also persistently denies the truth of the charge against Abel.

RECENTS in the suburbs complain very justly of the condition of the streets leading to their dwellings. They say that on the main thoroughfares nearly all the money raised by taxation is lavished, while the side streets remain in a state of primitive impassibility. This complaint is worthy the attention of our energetic Mayor and Council.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise sailed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning with 30 passengers and a fine freight. Among the passengers we noticed Hon Dr Helmecken; Dr Foster, of Lillooet; F H Lamb and A G Richardson, Western Union Telegraph Company; Mr and Mrs Dewdney and James F Barry, of Yale.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

New Westminster, Monday Council met at 3 p.m. Messages from the Governor-warding report from Hon. Co Lands and Works upon the road to Canada, with map of the route.

Message No. 3.—In reply to the motion, calling for all the information in the possession of the Government of Great Britain in forwarding to the Council the Governor's report, the Council has received of conversations with the Governor of Canada, which were of official character. He used in which he opened the Session words of Her Majesty's Secretary of the Confederation of Eastern Provinces.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS CLOSED.

Whiskies, Claret Wines, Champagne Wines, Ciders, Porter, Liqueurs, Rums, Apple Jack, Gins, Sherry & Port Wines, Absinthe

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By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST, Legislative Council.

New Westminster, Monday, April 6 Council met at 3 p.m. Members present, 12. Minutes read and confirmed.

Messages from the Governor—No. 1. Forwarding report from Hon. Commissioner of Lands and Works upon the overland coach road to Canada, with map of the route.

Message No. 3.—In reply to Hon. DeCosmos' motion, calling for all correspondence on the question of Confederation between the Governments of Great Britain and Canada. The Governor said he would not feel justified in forwarding to the Council the reports he has received of conversations with the Governor of Canada, which were not of a strictly official character.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED.

Hon. Woods.—To ask the Attorney General whether it is the intention of the Government during the present session to proceed farther with the assimilation of the laws of the former Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

Hon. Helmecken's three motions postponed.

Hon. Macdonald's motion postponed.

Hon. DeCosmos' ordinance to encourage the establishment of investment, savings and loan societies. Carried. Bill read first time. Second reading on the 16th inst.

Hon. Smith's motion on the Kootenay mails, postponed.

Hon. Barnard's motion asking if the Government intended abolishing the road tolls in whole or in part this year. Seconded by hon. Robson and carried.

House adjourned till Wednesday 15th for Easter holidays.

Europe.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY DEFEATED.

London, April 4.—The House of Commons was densely crowded to hear the debate on Gladstone's motion to disestablish the Irish Church. The question was on Lord Stanley's motion to postpone the question to next Parliament.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and several other members of the Royal Family seated in the royal gallery till the debate closed. A vote was reached at half-past two this morning.

A division took place on Stanley's motion to postpone. Six hundred members voted, and Government was defeated by sixty majority. The announcement was greeted with wild cheers from the Liberals.

On going into committee Gladstone's resolutions were carried by a majority of 56. In committee Gladstone moved his first resolution and that the committee report progress. The House adjourned at 2 o'clock.

LONDON, April 4.—The defeat of the Ministry is the chief topic of conversation. The Times says the Commons have resolved that this cancer of the nation must be removed, and the rejection of Stanley's amendment and the adoption of Gladstone's resolution is merely the first step of the operation.

The national will, soon to be expressed, will be no uncertain sound. It would insist that the work so happily begun shall be thoroughly performed. This morning's vote is the dawn of a reunited Empire. Now Ireland may take confidence. She is sustained by a vast balance of opinion of the Kingdom.

The wrongs of ages are to be ended and right done amid the acclamations of the nation. This must guarantee peace.

LONDON, April 5.—An important meeting of the Cabinet was held on Saturday to consider what action should be taken in consequence of the vote on Friday night on Gladstone's resolution. It is reported that the Ministry decided to resign in case the opposition should retain their large majority after the recess of Parliament.

PARIS, April 5.—The Etandards has advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 3rd ult., which say the State of Paraguay and its President, General Lopez, are not so desperate as the Brazilian accounts represent.

New York, April 5.—The Herald's Berlin special says Minister Bancroft has been commissioned by the U.S. Government to complete a treaty of commerce and navigation

with the North German Confederation and the German Zollverein.

BERLIN, April 4.—The Parliament has adopted by a large majority the resolution declaring that members ought not to be held responsible elsewhere for words spoken in debate.

Eastern States.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The examination of witnesses in the impeachment case yesterday was protracted and tedious. Testimony related entirely to the correctness of published reports of certain speeches by the President. Court adjourned till Thursday.

CHICAGO, April 4.—A Little Rock despatch says the Republican State Ticket is elected by over 20,000 majority.

The Legislature organized to-day and the constitutional amendment will be adopted to-day.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—In the President's communication relative to the North German Treaty he intimates a probability that the same question will soon be settled in England, either by treaty or by mutual legislation. England evinces a willingness to adopt the American view of the matter.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—The Moses Taylor, from San Juan this morning, carried 1114 passengers.

Legal Tenders, \$71 1/2 @ \$72 1/2. Flour, apart from city trade, no demand. City brands, superfine, 48 lbs per 195 lbs, \$6 62 1/2 @ \$6 87 1/2; 31 lbs @ \$6 87 1/2 @ \$7 02 1/2; Extra, 48 lbs, \$7 31 1/2 @ \$7 62 1/2; 31 lbs, \$7 62 1/2 @ \$7 87 1/2.

Wheat, prices nominal, \$2 50 @ \$2 75. Cleared, ship Czarovitch, Sitka; Hawaiian bark Kaina, Petropolski; Sailed, bark Kutusoff, Port Gamble.

The "Alabama" Claims—The Clerkenwell Explosion Conspiracy.

LONDON, Wednesday, January 29th.

The question of arbitration still occupies a good deal of space in the newspapers. Lord Hobart and "Historicus" keep up the fight with a "pluck equal to that of Sayers and Heenan. The Chronicle, an able if not a very likely high class weekly, holds that the question respecting the recognition of the Confederates as belligerents is one wholly unfit for arbitration.

Each Power must judge such questions for itself, and there must come a time when a great Power can no longer, consistently with its own independence, go on heaping up useless concessions. The interests of peace are not really consulted by giving to baseless expectations the countenance derived from the success of unjust demands.

If this question were one to be settled in a newspaper paragraph it had been forever done for by the following in the Pall Mall Gazette:

"Suppose in an arbitration between the Americans and ourselves the arbitrator were to find that he had behaved so badly that we ought to make a humble apology, pay twenty millions sterling and give up Cork, Limerick, and Halifax to the United States as pledges for the payment of the money, would such an award be acted upon? It would be mere waste paper, and so would any award which appeared to either side distinctly unjust. As to the question whether we were right in the matter of the proclamation, Lord Hobart has not said one word, and cannot say one word to the broad fact that the proclamation of neutrality was an answer to the proclamation of blockade. It admits of no answer."

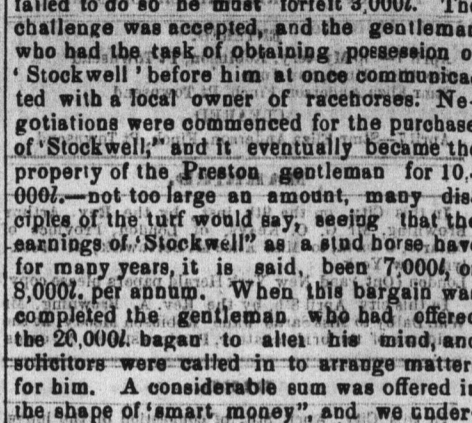
THE CLERKENWELL CONSPIRACY. Yesterday there were nine persons in prison charged with the crime of murder in the Clerkenwell explosion. When they were brought into the little cage of a Police Office in Bow street one was missing. Seven men were in the dock, and one woman, unable to stand, was sitting in a chair. Among the men were Barrett and O'Neile, brought a few days ago from Glasgow. Prisoners, spectators, and his own counsel looked for the missing prisoner in vain. The Crown Prosecutor rose, and the first witness he called was Patrick Mullany. He came into the witness box, as Queen's evidence, ghastly pale, trembling in every limb, and speaking in so faint a voice that the questions were often repeated. He had been a Centre—Centre of tipsy tailors on a strike in St. Giles. He had been introduced to the leaders of the Fenian movement from America. He and his companions had been mixing Greek fire a year ago. They had eluded all the money they could raise, and with great effort collected the powder to "blow the Clerkenwell Prison to—bl—!" One got the barrel and another the truck, and muddled with liquor they carried out their stupid plot, and then Barrett, who had lighted the fuse, cut off his whiskers, changed his clothing, and got off to

Scotland. That is Mullany's story. The evidence of other witnesses is as wild and contradictory as might be expected. They swear to one prisoner as doing a certain thing, then to another, and contradict each other; but it seems probable that, with the aid of the new Queen's evidence, four or five may be convicted.

REMARKABLE BETTING TRANSACTION.—For several days there has been some gossip in Preston with regard to a most extraordinary bargain or wager as to the purchase of a horse. It appears that two young Preston gentlemen of good position and ample fortune, but given lately to considerable speculation, began one day to discuss sporting matters; they commented upon the merits of noted racers, and their progeny, and at last the celebrated animal Stockwell, with its various achievements, and those of its colts and fillies, became the subject of conversation. By and by one of the gentlemen stated that he would give 20,000l. for 'Stockwell,' if his friend could obtain possession of him within a certain time, but that if he failed to do so he must forfeit 3000l. The challenge was accepted, and the gentleman who had the task of obtaining possession of 'Stockwell' before him at once communicated with a local owner of racehorses. Negotiations were commenced for the purchase of 'Stockwell,' and it eventually became the property of the Preston gentleman for 10,000l.—not too large an amount, many disciples of the turf would say, seeing that the earnings of 'Stockwell' as a stud horse have for many years, it is said, been 7,000l. or 8,000l. per annum. When this bargain was completed the gentleman who had offered the 20,000l. began to alter his mind, and solicitors were called in to arrange matters for him. A considerable sum was offered in the shape of 'smart money,' and we understand it has been accepted.—Times.

LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS

Concentrated Alcoholic Solution of the



Constituent of PURE COAL TAR SOAP

As proved by abundant medical testimony. By daily use it cleanses the skin, and is a most effective agent in the treatment of all eruptions of the skin, such as eczema, psoriasis, and all other diseases of the skin.

W. W. WRIGHT & CO., WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGISTS MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, &c., SOUTHWARE STREET, LONDON, S.E.

SKIN SOAP

As proved by abundant medical testimony. By daily use it cleanses the skin, and is a most effective agent in the treatment of all eruptions of the skin, such as eczema, psoriasis, and all other diseases of the skin.

W. W. WRIGHT & CO., WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGISTS MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, &c., SOUTHWARE STREET, LONDON, S.E.

CHLORODYNE

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—So strongly do we commend the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure in Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c.

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FRESH SEEDS.

Yates street, - - - - - Victoria.

JAY & BALES

Are prepared to supply FRESH Island raised and Imported

Agricultural, Vegetable & Flower Seeds

Of every description, Wholesale and Retail, at greatly reduced prices.

Seeds carefully packed for travel. Tests on view at the Store, on 22 & 23rd

Table with columns: LIABILITIES, ASSETS, and various financial entries.

GENERAL ABSTRACT Showing the average amount of the LIABILITIES and ASSETS within the Colony of British Columbia, of the Bank of British North America, taken from the usual Weekly Statements during the Quarter from 31st December, 1867 to 31st March, 1868.

Victoria, B. C., 31st March, 1868. I, John Grant Shepherd, do hereby declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the foregoing abstract is a true and faithful account of the average amount of the Assets and Liabilities within the Colony of the above Bank, during the period specified, and that the same was made up from the Weekly Statements thereof, kept in pursuance of the provisions of the "Banking Act, 1864."

Declared before me at Victoria, this 1st day of April, 1868. J. G. SHEPHERD, Manager.

GENERAL ABSTRACT

Table with columns: LIABILITIES, ASSETS, and various financial entries.

Victoria, B. C., 31st March, 1868. I, William Christ Ward, do hereby declare to the best of my knowledge and belief the foregoing Statement is a true and faithful account of the average amount of the Assets and Liabilities within this Colony of this Bank, during the period specified, and that the same was made up from the weekly statements thereof, kept in pursuance of the provisions of the "Banking Act, 1864."

Declared before me at Victoria, B. C., this 3d day of April, 1868. W. G. WARD, Manager.

Scotch House.

A. M'LEAN & CO.

GENERAL OUTFITTERS. Beg to intimate that they have received

A very Choice Assortment of Goods for the Winter and Fall Trade, comprising:

Gentlemen's Clothing, Underclothing, Baltic and White Shirts, Waterproof Coats, Hats, Boots, &c., &c., &c.

BOYS' CLOTHING,

In Suits, Pants & Inverness Capes in great variety All which they can with confidence recommend, and would solicit an early inspection of the same, as they will be sold at the smallest possible advance on English cost, to make room for other shipments.

BEST CLOTHING STORE

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, W. WILSON'S.

CLOTHING

AND UNDERCLOTHING

BEST VALUE, BEST QUALITY, LARGEST ASSORTMENT RECEIVED LAST STEAMER.

W. WILSON & CO., Proprietors.

Wine and Wine... Ayer's Cathartic Pills... Various small advertisements and notices.

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