

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 9. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1868. NO 15

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.
HIGGINS, LONG & CO.
TERMS: (foreign)
For Annals, in advance, 4 00
For Six Months, 2 00
For Three Months, 1 00
Per Week, 2 00
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—Colonial Building, Government and Langley streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.
AGENTS:
A. D. Levi, Nanaimo, V. I.
H. H. Clark, Victoria, do
S. J. Harris, Cowichan, do
H. H. Clark, New Westminster
Barard's Express, Quesselle, B. C.
do do Lytton
do do Kamloops
do do Greenwood
do do Vancouver
do do Port Moody
do do Clifton
L. F. Fisher, San Francisco
Hudson & McTear, do
Y. A. Gray, II, Clement's Lane, London G. Street, 39 Cornhill, London

During the past three weeks we have opened our columns to correspondence on both sides of the Confederation question. In doing so we have devoted a great deal of space that would otherwise have been employed in the production of reading matter of a different, and to many of our readers, no doubt, of a more interesting character. Our object has been to have the question fully and fairly discussed; to afford the friends of the scheme an opportunity of stating the benefits that in their opinion would flow from Union; and to allow its opponents an equal chance of refuting the arguments advanced in its favor. Upon the part of the Confederationists the question has been ably handled. Upon the side of the Oppositionists, almost the only argument advanced worthy to be named is that of the *Letter to the Editor*—who usually handles his subjects in a masterly manner—detracted from the force of his letter by blundering over the Act of Confederation, and drawing from his blunder an inference unfavorable to the status of the Colony after it shall have been admitted to the British North American family. The victory rests decidedly with the Confederationists. If we entertained any doubt before as to the advisability of joining the Confederacy, we have none since the letters appeared. We believe that our only hope for political regeneration lies in Confederation with the Eastern provinces upon "fair and equitable terms." Should the Canadians decline to grant us these, we would not join the union at all in our power to prevent it. Should Canada refuse to take us upon reasonable terms, then let Confederation "slide" and appeal—however hopeless the appeal may prove—to Downing Street for a cheap and efficient Government composed of workingmen. Some gentlemen deprecate another "change." Why? Because, they say, every change we've had has placed us in a worse position than we were before. By the same line of reasoning a patient having tried certain medicines advertised by quacks with positive injury to his constitution, must die rather than submit to the treatment of regular practitioners. It is quite true that the changes have all been for the worse. But what do the opponents of Confederation propose? To apply directly to the Pandora's box whence all the ills that now afflict us flowed for a fresh invoice of the same character! They want to go back to Downing Street, which has thrice failed them; to ask for a few more favors of the "same sort," before exhausting every other resource. It is only a few days ago that these gentlemen were denouncing the present Government in terms of unmeasured abuse for extravagance and imbecility (and even a worse fault than either!) but now we find them, after doing and saying all in their power to bring on a crisis, denouncing those who have placed faith in their professions and believed their denunciations to be sin-

sure, and declining to avail themselves of what would appear to be the only practicable means of escape from the burthens that are weighing us down and the difficulties that beset our path. We take pleasure in saying we believe the efforts of the opponents of this great scheme will avail nothing in staying the "march of Empire" westward. If we are not greatly misinformed negotiations are already in progress between the Imperial and Dominional Governments for the transfer of British Columbia. The people have decided in favor of it. The Legislature have UNANIMOUSLY asked for it "without delay." The Governor has announced his intention of advising the Home Government to consent to our incorporation with the Dominion. We have the oft-repeated sentiments of the members of the Canadian Government to prove that they are ready to receive us. It only remains, therefore, for the Imperial Government to give its assent and the PEOPLE of British Columbia to ratify the terms proposed, and the arrangement will be consummated.

Monday, Feb. 17.
The Orphans' Benefit.

DEAR MADAM.—On behalf of the Victoria Amateur Dramatic Club I have much pleasure in forwarding the enclosed check for Four Hundred and Fifty-seven dollars, eighty-eight cents (\$457 88), being the net proceeds of the performance given by the Club on the 4th inst, in aid of the Orphans under the charge of the Sisters of St. Ann's Convent. I remain, dear Madam, your very faithfully,
M. WALLAOE.

GENTLEMEN.—I have handed your check for Four Hundred and Fifty-seven dollars Eighty-eight cents, to Sister Marie Providence, Lady Superior, of St. Ann's Convent, for which she wishes me to return you her sincere and heartfelt thanks. She expressed the most warm feelings of gratitude when informed how generously and cheerfully the public of Victoria came forward to patronise the performance.
Gentlemen, I thank you for making me the bearer of your handsome offering, and remain,
Yours respectfully,
ANNIE DENNY.

The Club has to acknowledge the liberality of His Excellency the Governor in forwarding the sum of Twenty Dollars for his box, although unable to attend, and I remain, &c.,
M. WALLAOE.

HORSE TAMING A LA RAREE.—On Saturday Mr. Bartholomew gave his first exhibition at his riding school on Yates Street. The attendance was large and highly respectable. There can be no doubt, from the perfect success of Mr. B. on this occasion, that he is fully capable of taming any animal brought before him, however refractory or vicious. The animal operated upon was an unbroken colt belonging to Dr. Tomlin, of the H. B. Co., which had hitherto resisted all attempts to break him. Nevertheless, in something under an hour, Mr. B. had him in his hand, and then rapidly finished the "cougee" and so thoroughly that the bridling, jumping upon him barebacked, cracking his whip about him, beating a drum over his head, lifting his fore and hind legs, throwing him on the ground, dismounting over the quarters, putting on the saddle and riding him round the ring was but a natural consequence and occupied but a brief time. We consider the entertainment so interesting, instructive and successful that we shall revert to the subject again before next Saturday, when Mr. B. gives another entertainment, not having time now to do justice to his abilities as a horse-tamer.

ARRIVAL FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The American clipper ship, Shooting Star, Capt Peck, 10 days from San Francisco, in ballast, arrived yesterday morning. The Shooting Star is bound for Nanaimo to load with coal for San Francisco. Capt Peck reports heavy fog in the straits, which detained him three days. The Shooting Star will be towed to Nanaimo by the Isabel.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE KOKASATHA RIVER.
COWICHAN.—A petition numerously signed by the settlers in Cowichan District, craving Government aid for the erection of a bridge across the Kokasatha River, on a line with the main road from Victoria to Nanaimo, is about to be presented to the Governor. The aid solicited by the settlers for this most necessary—nay, indispensable work—is very trifling, the settlers themselves offering to supply the labor and timber required for the erection of the bridge. We do trust that the prayer of the petitioners, so moderately and modestly presented, will be at once conceded, and ere another winter sets in upon us this river will no longer prove an insurmountable barrier in the way of communication with these settlements.

We have before us two excellent letters upon the subject of Confederation, the excessive length of which will prevent our publishing either for a few days, if at all. We wish to direct the attention of correspondents to the necessity of writing short and to the point. Our space is very limited, and it will never do to fill the paper with correspondence upon one theme. Long letters are seldom read and the intended effect often falls in consequence. We do hope that our correspondents will accept this hint as well meant, and endeavor to confine their ideas to a smaller compass in the future.

St. John's Church.—Yesterday the Rev Mr. Hamilton, of H.M.S. Zeehoop, preached for the first time in this city. The congregation was very large, especially in the evening, all classes being attracted by the reputation of this eloquent divine. The sermons were both finished productions and full of earnest piety. As an extemporaneous preacher Mr. Hamilton has certainly no equal in this colony, and it is to be hoped we shall often have the benefit of hearing him during his stay amongst us.

Correspondence.—Day shows that the handsome sum of \$457 88 was handed to Mrs. Denny by Mr. Griffin, being the proceeds of the performance at the theatre for the benefit of the Orphans.

The Steamer Fly.—The steamer Fly arrived from Port Townsend yesterday with a cargo of hay and potatoes consigned to Lenoax & Co. She also brought two passengers—Messrs. MacAlmond and Steele.

The Tarbolgan.—The steamer Isabel towed the ship Tarbolgan down yesterday. The Tarbolgan is laden with 900,000 ft. lumber and spars for Shanghai.

We are indebted to Capt Peck, of the ship Shooting Star, for files of San Francisco papers to the 4th inst.

The Dal Norte will be due here to-night or to-morrow morning. She left on Thursday, at 4 o'clock.

The Orphans' Benefit.
EDITOR COLONIST.—An epistle has just been pointed out to me in the Morning News, from 'Enquirer,' stating that although ten days had elapsed since the above benefit nothing had been heard of the proceeds from the 'parties concerned.' As one of the 'parties concerned' permit me to say that on Saturday morning I received per mail from New Westminster a liberal check for His Excellency's box, and also a small sum due from a gentleman of this city, thereby enabling me to make up the account; and within an hour of such receipts the proceeds were handed to the other 'parties concerned,' viz. the Sisters of St. Ann's. In conclusion I would inform 'Enquirer' that I once knew a man who made a large fortune by minding his own business, and leave him to draw a moral; or, should he have no business of his own to attend to, let him join the Dramatic Club (I will propose him if he can prove his respectability) and he may then acquire a right to enquire, and see that twenty-five or thirty gentlemen do not combine to defraud helpless orphans. I remain, &c.,
GEO. YOUNG.

Treasurer Amateur Dramatic Club.
Prize Productions on Beacon Hill.
Scenery.

EDITOR COLONIST.—I have been intimated that some who are willing to send contributions upon this subject have been deterred by the fear that their productions may, at some time be made a matter of joke or ridicule. I take the opportunity of stating that this cannot possibly occur, as all communications are desired to be sent in with motto and initials, and that the name only of the successful competitor will be announced. On the night of award the motto of the successful candidate will be declared, and the party writing under that motto and claiming the prize, will then have to make

known the initials accompanying it, with the view of insuring the impossibility of improper appropriation. On the night of award, the Prize productions will be read and also such others of merit as the time will admit. Further particulars in due time.

The Nanaimo Benefit.
NANAIMO, V. I., 13th Feb. 1868.
EDITOR COLONIST.—In your paper of Saturday last I think you mentioned our concert as having taken place for the benefit of the Schools. This is a mistake. The concert was given for the benefit of our public Schoolmaster who has been over 12 months without salary. We realized after deducting expenses the sum of \$98 12. The people turned out en masse. The performers were Mr. Isaac Johns, Capt. Clark, A. C. Alport, Thomas Glahalm, Thomas Jones, and Charles A. Alport, assisted by the Philharmonic Society's band in their usual style. 'The Women of England,' 'Tom Bowline,' 'Twenty Years Ago,' and 'Joe in the Copper,' and several other fine songs were deservedly encored.

If you have room to let the people know who the benefit was for, it might induce others to follow our example.
Yours, truly,
CHAS. A. ALPORT.

Eruption of Vesuvius.
(Correspondence of the London Times.)
NAPLES, Nov. 20.

As yet I have done scarcely more than note the fact of the eruption of Vesuvius, but so much has increased since Wednesday last, and so marvellously beautiful is the spectacle, that it merits a more detailed report. Unlike those terrific eruptions which have been witnessed, and which cease with one great effort, this is a lava eruption increasing ever in force and beauty, and promising a duration of some weeks, if not months. If so—and it is the opinion of those most experienced in these matters—all the world may see it as soon as the groundless fears as to the state of Naples have vanished. For the first one or two nights the mountain was modest enough in its demonstrations—tongues of fire shot up to announce its internal agitation, and a thin stream of lava trickled down behind in the direction of Oitajans, which lies on the south-east side of Vesuvius. Some friends who went up there early gave a vague idea of the scene, and spoke of eight or ten new craters, being no more than so many fissures opened by the explosive force of the mountain, and which change in number and character from day to day. For the last two or three nights, however, the scene has been as grand as can well be conceived; but, before giving details, let me describe the actual state and appearance of the mountain. Since December, 1861, it has been almost quiescent, with the exception of one or two sulky and uncertain puffs, and our clear blue atmosphere has ceased to be marked with the spiral columns of smoke. On the very summit has gaped the huge crater, measuring nearly 700 feet in circumference, around which even children might have played; being careful only to avoid certain sulphurous exhalations which were emitted at intervals. During the last two years a small cone has been formed by the matter gradually ejected from this sulphurous hole; we could scarcely see its head above the walls of the large crater, but, within the last week, like some presumptuous stripling, it has shot up above its venerable parent, and this it is which has been fuming and spluttering, and storming with all the arrogant impetuosity of youth since last Wednesday. It has sent forth an immense quantity of lava, converting the surrounding crater into a lake of fire. At first the high circling walls kept it within bounds; but gradually it has risen and risen until it is now flowing down in several directions where the abrupt and irregular wall admits of a passage. The result has shown that it is lower in the direction of Oitajans, on the southeast, and those who do not care to make the ascent may have a glorious view of it from Sorrento. Still there is nothing like mounting to the top, so let us be off; yet, batten still, suppose us to have been done, and that last night Giovanni Cozzolini was our guide, who, by virtue of having accompanied Humboldt and many of the scientific and literary men of the age, expects his own name to be enrolled in literary annals. He is, however, a very safe and intelligent guide. There was no incident to mark until we got to the foot of the main cone,

when we heard the thunder of the mountain and felt the shocks as of an earthquake at every effort made to disgorge the liquid fire. Ascending by the usual road, we were compelled, on approaching the summit, to skirt a little round to the southeast, for two reasons—first, to get on the land side of the wind, which might have brought down upon us an inconvenient shower of stones; and, secondly, to obtain a better view of the main stream, which was fed, not only by the great crater, but by another orifice opened outside, about 20 feet in diameter. From this spot the stream of living fire, full 30 to 35 feet in width, poured down to the bottom of the mountain rapidly where it met with no obstacles, and where it did, struggled energetically until it carried everything before it. To the edge of the crater it was impossible to approach; the heat was scorching; and what would have been the consequences had the lava boiled over and come down upon us? It was difficult, therefore, to form any fair estimate of its size, but one might have supposed that it was not over 70 feet in diameter. It was not a moment, however, for figures, when nature was exhibiting her power in one of its grandest forms. There was a roar and a shock, and then shot forth flames and stones full 1,000 feet in height, at intervals of from one to five seconds, according to the watch of one of the party. These tremendous convulsions were repeated, and then came the descending shower, composed of stones of various sizes, some certainly half a ton in weight, judging by the bulk. We could mark their course by the eye as long as they retained their red heat, but on approaching the earth they blackened, and then the ear alone could tell what was spotting and pitting the earth around. By the same person who had already acted as a calculator, it was declared that the descent occupied five seconds—much in excess, I should imagine, of the actual time. Precision, of course, was impossible in the excitement of such a scene, and if we say that 1,000 feet was the height attained we shall not be wide of the mark. It was a nervous proximity to danger on which to stand, so the whole party soon decamped, and got back to Naples shortly after midnight, awe-struck by a scene which never can be forgotten. Yet, without the fatigue of an ascent, and one can from the city enjoy a spectacle of marvelous beauty only diminished in proportions as compared with that which I have just described. There is no sound, but there are those everlasting flames, across the centre of which is sometimes drawn a swathe of dark clouds, giving to their summits the appearance of greater height; and the sky is glaring with a deep red color; and mighty stones, reduced by distance, are falling like myriads of stars on the summit of the mountain, the foot of which is wrapped in darkness. What a gorgeous scene, and how much more gorgeous it promises to be!

ADMIRAL PORTER'S idyllic description of St. Thomas as the place of all the earth, next to Valrusia, worthy to be called the Garden of Eden, contains one or two points which should meet the attention of the Committee on Retrenchment. The Admiral says that the poets require 15-inch guns and chains, to make them fringed. We don't know how many guns will be required, but our experience of that sort of business in the Rebellion makes us dread a return to it. The one thing that costs is a gun. We must have men to handle it and barracks to cover the men, and food and transportation and powder for salutes, and all the paraphernalia of a peaceful military occupation, which costs, and numerous bays, without wasting money on coral reefs. On the top of this comes the story that Spain wants \$150,000,000 for Cuba. How much does King Theodore want for Abyssinia? Is not Lapland for sale? Can't we manage to buy a tract of Greenland?—*New York Tribune.*

Mrs. E. Cady Stanton writes mournfully to a Buffalo paper: "By some fantastic trip of your type-setters, my speech in St. James Hall on Saturday evening is suddenly terminated, and so linked to that of Mr. Train's that I am made to run off in an entirely new vein of eloquence. Among many other exploits, I am made to boast that I, neither spoke, nor chew, nor drink, nor lie, nor steel, nor swear; as if such accomplishments were usual among American women! In the Buffalo Express, women are to vote for 'liberty and God,' instead of 'freedom and equality.' In a speech, not long since, wherever I refer to my honored countrymen as 'white males,' I am reported as having 'addressed them as 'white males.' All these are good jokes if credited to the printer's devil, but not to those who represent an unpopular idea, and carefully weigh their words."

Lincoln, made by Mr. Ames at 10 for the State House at Boston but satisfactory to the Boston state that it might represent man as well as Mr. Lincoln.

Lincoln, made by Mr. Ames at 10 for the State House at Boston but satisfactory to the Boston state that it might represent man as well as Mr. Lincoln.

Lincoln, made by Mr. Ames at 10 for the State House at Boston but satisfactory to the Boston state that it might represent man as well as Mr. Lincoln.

Lincoln, made by Mr. Ames at 10 for the State House at Boston but satisfactory to the Boston state that it might represent man as well as Mr. Lincoln.

Lincoln, made by Mr. Ames at 10 for the State House at Boston but satisfactory to the Boston state that it might represent man as well as Mr. Lincoln.

Lincoln, made by Mr. Ames at 10 for the State House at Boston but satisfactory to the Boston state that it might represent man as well as Mr. Lincoln.

Physical Education may be considered as a process for training the different parts of our corporeal system to their highest state of attainable perfection, while moral and intellectual education amends the condition of the brain and gives vigor to thought and mental action.

These figures show in a graphic manner the latent capacity that exists for physical development, and also the power of practice and system to draw forth that capacity and place it at the disposal of its possessor.

pliable to the fairer portion of humanity, whose beauty of form and grace of motion give charming influence and fascinating power.

Municipal Council.

Thursday, Feb 13. The Council met at half-past 7 o'clock. His Worship the Mayor in the chair. Present: Councillors Lewis, Gibbs, McKay and Ahat.

On Tuesday news was received from Portland that the Columbia river was still frozen 10 miles below St. Helen's, but that the Willamette river and slough were open.

Correspondence with the Colonial Office, with Reference to the Memorials on the Subject of the Capital and Seat of Government of British Columbia.

Donald Fraser, Esq., to the Secretary of the Colonies. London, August 9th, 1867.

My Lord Duke.—In conjunction with other gentlemen interested in British Columbia, I had the honor to transmit to your Grace, on the 27th ultimo, a memorial on the subject of the site of the Capital of that Colony.

From Burrard Inlet.—The steamer Isabel, Capt Pamphlet, arrived from Burrard Inlet yesterday morning, bringing one passenger and a letter express from the lower river.

GRAPPLING FOR A MISSING MAN.—Persons were engaged yesterday with grapples in James Bay, near the bridge, for the body of the lunatic William Black, who has been missing for several days and is believed to have drowned himself.

On Tuesday news was received from Portland that the Columbia river was still frozen 10 miles below St. Helen's, but that the Willamette river and slough were open.

Accident.—Two of Mr. S. Handy's children, a boy and girl, were amusing themselves on the ice opposite the mill yesterday, when both fell through and were drowned.

The steamer Isabel started yesterday to tow the Russian bark Mouschikoff to Nanaimo, where the bark will load with coal for Alaska.

Correspondence with the Colonial Office, with Reference to the Memorials on the Subject of the Capital and Seat of Government of British Columbia.

Donald Fraser, Esq., to the Secretary of the Colonies. London, August 9th, 1867.

My Lord Duke.—In conjunction with other gentlemen interested in British Columbia, I had the honor to transmit to your Grace, on the 27th ultimo, a memorial on the subject of the site of the Capital of that Colony.

As some of these memorialists are about to leave London, and as we have not received any intimation from the Colonial Office on the subject of the memorial, I beg respectfully to call your Grace's attention to the matter.

The other gentlemen who moved in this matter having left it very much in my hands, I would state that the memorialists, although ready to meet your Grace if required, do not wish to force a formal deputation upon you, knowing how much your Grace's time is occupied at present.

It has therefore been suggested that I should offer to your Grace such information as my experience, gained by long residence in and varied relations with the Colony, may enable me to supply; and I beg to state that I shall be happy to adapt this suggestion should your Grace wish to see me.

I beg leave to avail of this opportunity to enclose for your Grace's information, two notes written to me by Captain Richards, the hydrographer, on the question of the most suitable position for the capital.

Captain Richards' testimony in favor of Victoria, confirms the truth of the statements made in the memorial on this head, and justifies the prayer of the memorialists to have the seat of Government and capital placed there.

Captain Richards' private character and professional position guarantee any opinion he gives; but in this case the value of his opinion is enhanced by the fact that his knowledge of the locality was gained by long personal experience, while on the survey of the North-West Coast for several years, during which period he visited Fraser River and all parts adjacent.

On have to be added an accident which befel Her Majesty's ship Tribune on the same dangerous sand heads on a voyage from New Westminster, by which she was so seriously injured that she had to be broken up on her return to England.

These facts demonstrate the unsuitability of the site of New Westminster for either a commercial or political capital, since even large and full handed steam vessels can neither approach nor leave that place without incurring the risks of the gravest casualties and of probable destruction; and since sailing vessels cannot be expected to incur such risks, as no insurance would cover such palpable and notorious hazards.

Signed, DONALD FRASER.

COPIES OF CAPTAIN RICHARDS' NOTES; THE ORIGINALS OF WHICH WERE LEFT AT THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

ADMIRALTY, 25th July, 1867.

I have read your paper (the second memorial). I have always been of opinion that Victoria was far better suited as the seat of Government than New Westminster.

If the capital had been on the Fraser it should have been at Hope, or even as low down as Langley would have been better than New Westminster.

The latter was a crocheted Colonel Moody's, on some, to me, unintelligible grounds of military defence.

Esquimalt, two miles from Victoria, must always be the headquarters of the navy. It is the key of the whole Territory.

As it is they will both sink, which in my opinion is to be deplored. Unless we were going to give up Canada, I should look upon the loss of Vancouver Island as a dire calamity for us.

GEO. HENRY RICHARDS.

The second note was written in answer to Mr Fraser's enquiry if the first note was to be considered a private communication, or if it might be produced in the discussion on the capital site question.

ADMIRALTY, 1st August, 1867.

I have not the slightest objection to any one knowing the opinion I entertain in regard to whether the seat of Government should be in British Columbia or Vancouver Island.

If I am asked by the authorities I shall tell them exactly what I think on the subject.

Yours faithfully, GEO. HENRY RICHARDS.

To DONALD FRASER, ESQ.

I have also informed Mr. Graves, the Member for Liverpool, and the other gentlemen who intended to join a deputation, that their services will not be required.

Mr. Elliott remarks that it is impossible for your Grace to adopt any conclusion on the subject until a report on the question shall have been received from the Governor.

This resolution is both reasonable and proper, and my only object in adhering to it is to state that neither myself nor any of the gentlemen moving in the matter desired or expected that your Grace should decide the question until full information had been received from Governor Seymour.

I am, &c., &c., (Signed) DONALD FRASER.

LETTER FROM MR. SPROAT TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

LONDON, September 7, 1867.

My Lord Duke.—On behalf of the memorialists who have addressed your Grace on the subject of the selection of a capital for British Columbia—for whom Mr. D. Fraser, of 33 St. James Square, and I act as Honorary Secretaries—I am asked to refer to a paragraph in Mr. Fraser's letter to your Grace, dated the 9th August, as that gentleman is at present absent from London.

In the paragraph referred to, it is stated that Her Majesty's ship Malacca remained for one night aground. I beg to mention that an account of the accident, published in the colony, received since Mr. Fraser's letter was written, varies from the statement in his letter to this extent, viz. that the Malacca passed through at anchor, instead of aground, as appears from the enclosed slip from a Victoria newspaper.

However the ship may have passed the night—whether aground where she stranded, or at anchor in deep water—the inference which was drawn from the accident was just and correct. Either position of the ship would justify the same inference, viz. that the approach to Fraser River is dangerous to such vessels.

But, nevertheless, it is considered proper and candid to acquaint your Grace with this discrepancy of detail, slight though it be.

When the Admiral on the station reports to the Admiralty the exact fact will of course be known.

COPY OF THE SLIP FROM THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST AND CHRONICLE, JUNE, 1867, ENCLOSED IN MR. SPROAT'S LETTER.

THE MALACCA ON THE SAND HEADS. On leaving Fraser River, early on Tuesday, H. M. S. Malacca, with Governor Seymour on board, took the ground on the Sand Heads and remained hard aground until 3 1/2 o'clock the same afternoon, when the steamer Enterprise, on her way to New Westminster, discovered the Malacca's condition and went to her assistance.

The Enterprise took the Malacca's anchors and dropped them in mid channel—at high tide—which occurred about 8 o'clock. The big ship was heaved into deep water and anchored for the night, and in the morning came on to Esquimalt. We are glad to learn that the Malacca has sustained no injury; but it is painful to think what might have been the consequences had she remained on the Sands yesterday, when a high wind prevailed.

The Westminster papers attribute the accident to the absence of the black buoy, and call for frequent supervision of the buoys; but if the channel through the Sand Heads were fenced with buoys, they would furnish no safeguard against accidents of the kind. The sands are continually changing, and buoys that would mark the channel to-day would serve but to mislead the mariner ten days subsequently. Fraser River is no place for large vessels.

It was suggested to the Colonial Office that an opportunity might, with advantage, be afforded to the memorialists to peruse, and if necessary to comment upon the Governor's report. The suggestion was not adopted, being contrary to practice. On this point Mr Sproat wrote in the above letter as follows: I am aware of the practice alluded to in Mr Elliott's letter in ordinary cases; but the choosing of a site for the capital of British Columbia has been so very publicly discussed in the Colony and in England, and excites so earnest an interest in persons in this country connected with the Colony, and is besides so fraught with such grave consequences, that the gentlemen who have been moving in the matter—many of whom are thoroughly conversant with the subject—deem it important that the Secretary of State should be made aware of the anxiety and of their readiness to furnish information with respect to the question.

Confederate. To the exclusion of leading article we of our space to the question. We regard Confederation as an

ance, affecting as being of every real ability of the Colony therefore, that the thoroughly ventilated of citizens, for or should receive respect order that the public time arrives for decision—whether they their present whether they will boon of liberty while Confederation places Considering the im question, we do not we devote to sens worded communication

BENEFIT IN AID OF AN INSTITUTE.—The ex upon the building of the the summer, to render and spacious for with struction of the circ itinerant habits of the brought to the notice of the beginning of Dec committee, consisting of shue and MacLaren, w range for a concert on by which the public comfortable resort for ment. The committee G T Wilson, musician who associated with that so peculiar to men profession, that it gave the committee and in Professionals and am other in offering their the former were Ma Wilson and Carpenter ter, Mrs Parker, the Cariboo Glee Club, th and several ball wigs un-unanimously appointed ceeded admirably in an parties at a few rebe provided for the purp Adler, with usual lib saloon—the largest in disposal of the commi sit was held on the eve The saloon was seated many were found stas Esq, President of the short and facetious ad presided at the pian the concert was va piano solo, corset e duct, vocal duets, c minstrels were a perfe their local concertum ment, the magistrat, Rock drain, were re wit and force. The with "God save the Q eeds of the benefit w the committee bande in aid of the Institute.

THE PROOF! THE orable(?) scalliwag of to the ventilation we g clivities, resorts to the gument and renew Colonist once adv United States and dec every ten men in the same boat. He fails the proof, when w ally—when we broug traitorous practices the believe, insure his exp lative Council at it, stantiated those char mouth (or rather pap Traffor. If he can medium of the Colon article, on which he If he has not a f band we gladly place postual. Strong in the innocence, we affir every opportunity wit his charge. Will he ARRIVAL FROM HAN BARK MOUNALOS, S I. arrived yesterday signed to Lowe Broo sugar, molasses an Robert Cowan, fron Honolulu after a pas was to sail two days this port! We are i for a file of papers to The Russian ship Z Cronstadt, with the Ho

THE PROOF! THE orable(?) scalliwag of to the ventilation we g clivities, resorts to the gument and renew Colonist once adv United States and dec every ten men in the same boat. He fails the proof, when w ally—when we broug traitorous practices the believe, insure his exp lative Council at it, stantiated those char mouth (or rather pap Traffor. If he can medium of the Colon article, on which he If he has not a f band we gladly place postual. Strong in the innocence, we affir every opportunity wit his charge. Will he ARRIVAL FROM HAN BARK MOUNALOS, S I. arrived yesterday signed to Lowe Broo sugar, molasses an Robert Cowan, fron Honolulu after a pas was to sail two days this port! We are i for a file of papers to The Russian ship Z Cronstadt, with the Ho

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle

Tuesday, February 18, 1868.

An extraordinary controversy is progressing between the President and his late pro tem. Secretary of War, General Grant. The controversy has resolved itself into a question of rectitude between the two gentlemen—one holding the highest Executive position in the United States; the other, Commander-in-Chief of the armies. The President wrote a letter stating that after he had decided to remove Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, General Grant announced himself favorable to the President's plan and consented to accept temporarily the position occupied by Mr. Stanton. Acting on the faith of General Grant's professed sympathy and support, Mr. Johnson proceeded to unseat Mr. Stanton, who at first declined to move, but subsequently resigned his portfolio to General Grant, "under protest." After assuming control of the War Office, the President alleged that General Grant attended Cabinet meetings and tendered advice on matters connected with the Government of the country, from his actions and expressions leading the President and his advisers to believe that he was heartily in favor of their policy as opposed to the Congressional plan of reconstructing the Southern States. The Tenure of Office Act, passed at the last session of Congress, took the power of appointing or removing officials entirely out of the hands of the President and vested it in the Senate. Under this Act, Mr. Stanton laid his case before the Senate, and that body, by a strict party vote, decided that he had been illegally removed and directed him to apply to General Grant for a return of the portfolio of war. Stanton did so, and the General, clothed with the President's authority, immediately complying with the demand. He retired from the War Office and has since taken his orders direct from Stanton, ignoring the President's authority entirely. Hence the controversy. To charges of duplicity and double-dealing urged against him by the President, General Grant returned a casual answer, denying their truth; whereupon, Mr. Johnson repeats the charges, every member of his Cabinet save Stanton endorsing them as true. Grant's answer to the last document has not been telegraphed. Perhaps he has no answer. He seems, certainly, to have the worst of the controversy. The quarrel is an unfortunate one. To find politicians of a low degree accusing each other of falsehood and duplicity, and endeavoring to wipe out the name of the other, is not better than he should be; or indulge in a game of battles and shrewdness with the word "no," the evil results rest not alone with themselves. They lower the tone of the institutions they were selected to uphold, and disgrace and humiliate the nation.

at William Creek worth \$16,000 and a stable and store valued at \$2500, besides the road bonds stored. The overdraft at Quoselle Mouth were covered (by the testimony of Mr. Robert Greig) by a mortgage on the steamer Rotterprie, then valued at \$45,000 (sold afterwards for \$3000) and a half interest in a saw mill and two lots at Quoselle Mouth. The transactions with the Quoselle Mouth branch had been very large, and were covered as they occurred by general orders to receive moneys from the Government on road contracts. Finding that the cash advance of \$10,000 by the Victoria Branch was not enough, an arrangement was entered into with Mr. Lang by which Mr. Wright obtained the endorsement of Mr. Marvin to several notes of Mr. Lang, and with the full knowledge of Mr. Lang, (consequently denied by the latter) drew a check in favor of Marvin for \$9000, to be paid out of the \$19,298 when received by the Government. The check was dated 31st Dec. 1864. Mr. Wright produced in support a letter of same date addressed by him to the Manager, and handed to the plaintiff with the order or check. The money to be paid on or about 15th July, 1865. The plaintiff, Edgar Marvin, who had business transactions with G. B. Wright and was anxious to prevent a law suit between the latter and Captain Thomas Wright relative to some unsettled claims on the steamer Enterprise, arranged matters between the contractors by drawing a check for \$4880 in favor of Captain Thomas Wright, out of the \$9000 to be paid by G. B. Wright when received from the Government by the Bank of British Columbia, as alienated from the \$19,298. The plaintiff had an interview with the Manager, Mr. Lang, in March 1865 (30th), and in view of this arrangement acquainted him with the intention of the parties, and having ascertained that the \$9,090 draft would be paid on receipt by the Bank of the \$19,298, immediately concluded the arrangement by signing the check, and the next day acquainted the manager that he had brought to him, at the request of Captain Wright's attorney—Mr. Drake—G. B. Wright's letter of 31st December, and the draft of \$9000 to deposit for collection, and deposited them accordingly, withdrawing them only in April, 1867. The plaintiff's testimony was also corroborated by Mr. F. Farbell, who held the power of attorney of G. B. Wright, and deposed to a general knowledge of all these matters, and that he had advised the Manager to accept the check for \$9,000, and though he refused, a promise was given to pay on receipt of the road money; and by Mr. Rhodes, who gave in evidence that Capt. T. Wright had applied to him wishing for a loan on a certain check of \$4880 in his favor, drawn by G. B. Wright. But not being accepted at the Bank, Mr. Rhodes had an interview with the Manager, Mr. Lang, having the draft with him, related all the circumstances to him, with which he was previously acquainted, and asked him to accept the check. He declined to accept it, writing, as not being a banking transaction, but in reply to questions said the Bank had no claim against G. B. Wright beyond the \$10,000, and that if the Gov't paid the \$19,298 the Bank would pay the \$4880. Mr. Rhodes replied he would consider the check good and act accordingly, and subsequently instructed his cashier to advance money up to \$1800. Mr. Godfrey Brown made a similar statement. In consequence of information from Mr. Brown, Mr. Rhodes had a subsequent interview on 6th October with Mr. Lang, and asked if the \$19,000 had been paid by the Government. Mr. Lang said it had not been paid yet. Mr. Rhodes recalled the former assurance of Mr. Lang that no claim beyond \$10,000 existed against Mr. Wright at the Bank. Mr. Lang soon positively denied having said so, but was reiterated by Mr. Rhodes, as he came especially to find if the paper was good or bad.

Mr. Lang, in his examination by commission in London, states not at all to recollect these conversations. On 6th August Mr. Marvin, in consequence of something he had heard, had an interview with the Manager and asked if he was going to pay his check for \$9000. Mr. Lang said he would not be paid unless Mr. Wright made good his overdraft with the Bank. Subsequently Mr. Marvin was called on to pay the \$4880, of which he did pay \$2649 and interest in various amounts till April 1867. On 6th August, 1865, Mr. G. B. Wright writes to Mr. Lang that he is informed by Mr. Marvin that his check of \$9000 will not be paid, and expressing his regret at the course adopted by the Bank, that was to transfer the \$9000 to his credit at Quoselle to reduce his own draft, and alleges (in Copy) as his reason for not protesting more strongly that he was in the power of the Bank. In the course of 1866 many transactions occurred between the Bank and the plaintiff, the latter paying them as much as \$5000 without claiming a set-off. In April 1867, 13 months after the money had been received from the Government, the plaintiff commenced proceedings. The examination of Mr. D. M. Lang by commission in London by Mr. Cooper, barrister, was then put in by the defence to rebut the testimony of plaintiff and his witnesses. Mr. D. Greig and Mr. W. O. Ward had previously been examined at some length, but holding in the former's testimony coincided with the other witnesses' statements, and the only fresh fact elicited from Mr. Ward was the practice at the Bank, when a sum of money to be collected was partly to be deposited for payment to a third party, that a memorandum to that effect appeared on the ledger at the top of the page, in the depositors' account. The examination of Mr. Lang was very lengthy one, and took nearly 1 1/2 hours to read. In the first place Mr. Lang stated that the particulars of demand by the plaintiff of 27th April, 1867, was a false statement. He did not recollect receiving the check for \$9000 from Marvin and all along declined to recognize it. He believed never having seen the letter of 31st Dec. 1864; recollecting nothing of the interviews of Marvin and Farbell, and did not make arrangements to pay the check. Believed the \$9000 mentioned in a notice by Drake & Jackson, on behalf of Capt. T. Wright, to be the \$9000 alluded to by plaintiff. All road moneys had been pledged to the Manager at Quoselle. (This was distinctly proved not to be the case as regards the 5th instalment of \$19,298, which was to be collected and paid in Victoria.)

The order at Quoselle was a general order, and that at Victoria was a specific one given to Mr. Lang, and the authority addressed to Mr. Bitch the 26th Nov. 1864. Mr. Lang deposed to knowing of an envelope being handed by Marvin for safe-keeping in the vaults of the Bank, which was quite a usual course, on payment of a small fee; and that his understanding was not to release any securities, &c. The conversations and other highly important parts of the evidence of the witnesses for the plaintiff, more particularly Mr. Rhodes, detailed at great length to Mr. Lang, were met by him with the assertion, that on several times repeated, "I do not recollect." Mr. Ward and Mr. Greig also proved that the Bank at Victoria had the head management, and had full control over all the branch banks in both Colonies, the latter having, owing to distance, a general power as to advances, &c. The speeches by the respective counsel, lasted about one and a half hours. Mr. Wood and Mr. Walker, who were both complimented by the Judge on their handling of the case, and the summing up of the Judge, which was in his usual lucid and forcible manner, took over two hours. The jury retired at 7 o'clock and immediately returned a verdict for the plaintiff of \$9000 and on retreating a second time at the request of the Judge on the question of interest found 6 months interest at 1 1/2 percent per month. It was more of a lengthy than a complicated case; the evidences would fill a volume, and required the undivided attention of those present to follow it; and establishes beyond doubt the force of the assertion by the Judge that parole agreements when supported by sufficient evidences as to conclusiveness and binding as documentary ones. CAUTION IN THE ACT.—Friday morning, about 5 1/2 o'clock, a special officer, Yinger, hearing a noise in the store of A. Phillips, on Fort street, proceeded to that spot and discovered that one of the store windows had been forced open, and upon searching the premises found an Indian laden with plunder secreted among the goods. The intruder was taken into custody and the owner aroused, when it was found that the case of Old Tom, and a number of bottles of sherry wine had been stolen. The thief was afterwards found under the sidewalk, where the thief had apparently stowed it to carry away at his leisure. Mr. Pemberton sent the Indian to the gaol for three months, and took possession of the stolen goods and places of business in this city. From Nainai.—The steamer Sir James Douglas returned from Nainai and Chelan Friday evening with 15 passengers, the head of beanstattle, and a quantity of East Coast produce. The cattle are consigned to J. Stinson of this city. Business is reviving at Nainai. The ships loading there are the Liverpool and Eldorado, from San Francisco, and the bark Meschikov, from Sitka. The Eldorado will carry a way 1500 tons of coal. The ship Tradogian, bound for Burrard Inlet with lumber, for the safety of which some apprehensions were felt, sought shelter from the blow of Monday night last in Departure Bay, near Nainai, whence she will be towed down by the launch to-day. The ice has disappeared from the harbors of Nainai and Chelan, and the vessels will be able to leave at once.

CONFEDERATION. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to China. The schooner Crosby has been chartered to bring a cargo of Oregon products to this city for Mr. J. E. Stewart. CONFESSION. The Hon. Mr. DeCosmos, will sail for the Eastern Station to-day. On her way down the coast, she will touch at the principal Mexican ports. Two more boats have disappeared from the Sandwich Islands and are supposed to be now on their way to

The Weekly British Colonialist and Chronicle

AND CHRONICLE

Tuesday, February 18, 1868

It is said that those whom the gods... should the people of New Westminster remain in the full possession of their senses after perusing the correspondence on the Capital question between the Colonial Office and Messrs. Fraser and Sproat...

In all that has been written and said on the subject of the location of the Seat of Government of this Colony in Governor's messages, five-hour speeches in the Legislative Council, or the thousand and one newspaper articles...

He surveyed and marked out the "intricate channel" of the Fraser through the sandheads, and is therefore the most competent person living to express an opinion on the subject of the location of the Capital.

He not only pronounces for Victoria but furnishes his reasons for his preference. He says it is a point on the Fraser was to be selected as the Capital, any place would have been preferable to New Westminster, which was a crocheted Colonel Moody's on some (to me) unintelligible grounds of military defence.

Having thus summarily disposed of the "strategic" claims of New Westminster, of which we have heard a good deal recently, Captain Richards proceeds: "Requimait, two miles from Victoria, must always be the headquarters of the navy. It is the key of the whole Territory. If it becomes occupied by an enemy your entrance to British Columbia is lost."

The other day we picked up a copy of the subsidized Government organ of the Colony—we mean the British Columbian—in which the editor announces that he favors "the sale of Vancouver Island to the Americans because it is of no use to the mainland of British Columbia."

It is generally understood popular belief at the Crochet has always been that were anything to happen to New Westminster, the Colony would hopelessly collapse; that the hopes, the existence of the Colony centered in that favored town, and should it fall into a state of hopeless decay there would soon be no more British Columbia...

midst of a most delightful dream? If so he will recall the feeling of disappointment which crept over him when he found 'twas all a dream' and a half-finished one at that. We can well imagine the consternation of New Westminster on awakening from the dream of bliss it has so long indulged in and finding that instead of being a 'Capital city' with greatness looming up in the future, it is only a collection of 'wooden hovels dignified by the name of Capital'...

At New Westminster garbled extracts from his 'Sailing Directions' have been frequently published to show the 'high appreciation' in which he held that place and the approaches thereto. He has been over and over again endorsed by an 'eminent savant' and as one of the wisest and best men in the British Navy.

We are curious now to know the opinion that will be expressed of the gallant Captain's acquirements after his pungent and truthful letter shall have reached the "Capital." In the two last paragraphs of his letter, Captain Richards deprecates the abolition of Free Trade, and says that had it been maintained Victoria would have "grown and kept up New Westminster's head as well."

As things are now, he fears the "town will both sink." Thoroughly impressed with the importance of Vancouver Island to this Empire, and wishing similarly to impress the mind of the Colonial Minister, Captain Richards concludes by saying that unless it be the intention of Great Britain to part with Canada, he would regard the loss of Vancouver Island as a dire calamity for the nation.

After the publication of this letter we expect the visals of wrath of the public at the "Crochet" will be uncorked. But the gallant captain has shown that he can wield the mightier weapon quite as well as he can the sword; and that should he be attacked with either he is quite competent to place his enemies hors de combat at very short notice.

So our friends had better feign their visals or expend the contents upon a less worthy object. To demonstrate the fair and honorable course that has characterized the exertions of those good friends of the Colony—Messrs. Fraser and Sproat—it is only necessary to refer to that portion of the correspondence which treats of the grounding of the Malacca on the Sand-heads in June last. Mr. Fraser in the letter given yesterday, stated that the Malacca remained aground all night.

But when the files of the "Chronicle," containing a reliable account of the disaster, reached London, it was ascertained that the vessel was hoisted off before daylight by the H. B. Co's steamer Enterprise, and that she anchored overnight in the channel, and came on up Requimait the following morning. A note was at once sent to the Colonial Office explaining the mistake, and enclosing a copy of the newspaper account of the disaster. This action, in the face of the tissue of falsehoods and fables that have issued from the New Westminster press since the agitation of this question commenced, reflects all the more honor on the Committee.

deeply. The interests of both towns demand that the question should be finally settled as speedily as possible, the public mind placed at ease and the citizens of the "Crochet" brought to see that their true interests lie not in hanging on to the coat-tails of a few officials, or in picking up the crumbs that fall from the gubernatorial dinner-table, but in turning their energies to useful account for developing the resources with which nature has so blessed the country.

HORSE-BREAKING ON THE RIBBY TERRY. Mr. Bartholomew's list of subscribers for this exhibition having filled up satisfactorily he will give his first lecture to-morrow. In order to suit the convenience of ladies he provides comfortable seats for them, and places double tickets at most moderate rates.

CONCERT.—We understand a second instrumental and vocal concert will be given at the theatre, the great success that attended the last entertainment having encouraged the manager to again come before the public. At the late performance, Messrs. Edwards, Gunter and Roberts, of H. M. S. Zealous, Miss Lizzie Yeoman, and other performers, were highly successful in their efforts.

THE MARMORA.—This bark commenced discharging powder at Requimait yesterday morning. The cargo is in excellent order, and after discharging the Government stores, the bark will be brought into this harbor to be relieved of the general merchandise she has on board.

ASSAULT.—Jim, of the tribe of Songish, was called up yesterday to answer to a charge of assault upon police officer Cudlip, and no satisfactory excuse being given, he was fined \$10, which he paid at once.

CONFEDERATION, No. 5. Editor BRITISH COLONIST.—I observe that your correspondent, "Victoria," has returned to the discussion of the question of Confederation in a third letter. In his first letter he made a direct attack on the statements made by me in "my third letter." He said that "according to the North American Act section 102, all revenues over which the Government had control previous to Confederation, became after Confederation the property of the Dominion."

My refutation of this point, showing that he had made a mistake of \$150,000 in his calculations, was so conclusive in my fifth letter, and is still so fresh in the public mind, that it is unnecessary for me to deal with the details of that matter. But strange to say, "Victoria's" third letter appears subsequently to my fifth, without the slightest mark of retraction—not even a single error acknowledged or excused.

Here is a specimen extract from "Victoria's" third letter: "But what is this Government, of the Dominion? It means simply this, to take away all the present Colonial revenues and apply them to the support of the General Government, and to such uses as that Government may choose, save and except that it must pay a Lieutenant Governor, Judges, and some few other officers; it may even be taken to pay loans and legions of loans which may be used for works of no interest or benefit to ourselves."

tenant Governor, Judges, and some few other officers; it may even be taken to pay loans and legions of loans which may be used for works of no interest or benefit to ourselves. Our loans expire in a few years, those of Canada never. Our debts therefore will diminish, our income increase.

In this extract, "Victoria" says that the Dominion would "take away all the present Colonial revenues and apply them to the support of the General Government." This is a repetition of what I have already refuted. Instead of the Dominion Government taking all our Colonial revenues, I showed in my third letter the principal sources of its revenue in and from this colony in case of our admission, viz: 1. Customs, 2. Excise, 3. Postage, 5. Light Dues.

Next he says, "that the General Government would 'apply all our revenues to such uses as that Government may choose, except paying a Lieutenant Governor, Judges, and some few other officers.' The natural inference from this statement is that in case of our admission, the Dominion would take all our revenues and only pay the Governor, Judges, and a few other officers. Only an adept at misrepresentation, or the prince of blunders, could give utterance to such a glaring misstatement.

Need I say that, instead of all our revenues going to the Dominion, only a part would go, and that the smallest part? Need I say that, instead of all our revenues going to the Dominion, only a part would go, and that the smallest part? Need I say that, instead of all our revenues going to the Dominion, only a part would go, and that the smallest part?

Need I say that, instead of all our revenues going to the Dominion, only a part would go, and that the smallest part? Need I say that, instead of all our revenues going to the Dominion, only a part would go, and that the smallest part? Need I say that, instead of all our revenues going to the Dominion, only a part would go, and that the smallest part?

Need I say that, instead of all our revenues going to the Dominion, only a part would go, and that the smallest part? Need I say that, instead of all our revenues going to the Dominion, only a part would go, and that the smallest part? Need I say that, instead of all our revenues going to the Dominion, only a part would go, and that the smallest part?

Need I say that, instead of all our revenues going to the Dominion, only a part would go, and that the smallest part? Need I say that, instead of all our revenues going to the Dominion, only a part would go, and that the smallest part? Need I say that, instead of all our revenues going to the Dominion, only a part would go, and that the smallest part?

Need I say that, instead of all our revenues going to the Dominion, only a part would go, and that the smallest part? Need I say that, instead of all our revenues going to the Dominion, only a part would go, and that the smallest part? Need I say that, instead of all our revenues going to the Dominion, only a part would go, and that the smallest part?

me to suggest in my third letter, among the special conditions, a fixed and per capita subsidy, the same as in the Eastern Provinces, rather than to pay to the Dominion, out of all revenues collected by it here, the same rate per head for the people of this colony, as the average annual cost of Government per head in the Eastern Provinces.

The Dominion Government is something different from a Zollverein. It has different and more important duties to perform than merely to collect revenue and distribute it pro rata, in order to create internal free trade throughout its vast territory.

It is a repetition of what I have already refuted. Instead of the Dominion Government taking all our Colonial revenues, I showed in my third letter the principal sources of its revenue in and from this colony in case of our admission, viz: 1. Customs, 2. Excise, 3. Postage, 5. Light Dues.

Need I say that, instead of all our revenues going to the Dominion, only a part would go, and that the smallest part? Need I say that, instead of all our revenues going to the Dominion, only a part would go, and that the smallest part? Need I say that, instead of all our revenues going to the Dominion, only a part would go, and that the smallest part?

Need I say that, instead of all our revenues going to the Dominion, only a part would go, and that the smallest part? Need I say that, instead of all our revenues going to the Dominion, only a part would go, and that the smallest part? Need I say that, instead of all our revenues going to the Dominion, only a part would go, and that the smallest part?

Need I say that, instead of all our revenues going to the Dominion, only a part would go, and that the smallest part? Need I say that, instead of all our revenues going to the Dominion, only a part would go, and that the smallest part? Need I say that, instead of all our revenues going to the Dominion, only a part would go, and that the smallest part?

Need I say that, instead of all our revenues going to the Dominion, only a part would go, and that the smallest part? Need I say that, instead of all our revenues going to the Dominion, only a part would go, and that the smallest part? Need I say that, instead of all our revenues going to the Dominion, only a part would go, and that the smallest part?

Need I say that, instead of all our revenues going to the Dominion, only a part would go, and that the smallest part? Need I say that, instead of all our revenues going to the Dominion, only a part would go, and that the smallest part? Need I say that, instead of all our revenues going to the Dominion, only a part would go, and that the smallest part?

Benefit Vancouver Is... Canada for the month of the expenditure by some expeditious amount to the revenue to \$1,444...

Advertisement for Dr. Cassin's Compound... Feb. 12, 1868. It is the best preservative against almost any sickness, used simply, composed of herbs only, it can be given safely to infants...

Colony Weekly British Columbia and Chronicle

Tuesday, February 12, 1885

The question, Why does not the Council meet? is frequently asked, but has not yet been satisfactorily answered. The Government, it is true, has written the honorable members for two of the districts that he hesitates to call the party together because he expects important dispatches from Home bearing upon the question of finance. These dispatches, it is generally understood, refer to a proposition carried in Downing Street by Mr. Bismarck, that a new loan to extricate the Colony from its pecuniary difficulties be effected with an Imperial guarantee. It would be absurd for British Columbia, already owing \$1,200,000, to go upon the London money market for a new loan of half a million dollars without the endorsement of the Imperial Government; and the anticipation formed by some that the Imperial Government will become security for us will prove, we think, equally absurd. The policy of Great Britain is to confederate all her British North American Colonies immediately, with the ultimate object in view—should the scheme work well in that section—to extend the system to the West Indies, to Australia, to New Zealand, &c., and thus, instead of having a number of petty little provinces eternally warring against each other's commercial and political interests, and jealously watching lest their prerogatives are trodden upon by a neighbor, to consolidate the various sections into groups or families of Colonies, by union imparting to them strength and vigor, and by a course of wise legislation removing the causes that now exist for local disputes and heart-burnings. To illustrate the unsatisfactory condition of the British North American Provinces prior to Confederation, it is only necessary to refer to the system of hostile legislation pursued by the Main and of this Colony towards Vancouver Island before Union. Few of our readers will have forgotten the blow aimed at our commerce by the passage of the Differential Duties Act and the Gold Export Tax—measures which, it was openly avowed by members of the Council, were designed to draw trade from Victoria and center it at New Westminster. There was also the Mail Subsidy—a liability guaranteed, as a penalty when the Mainland Government was in a bankrupt and sinking state, when its credit was even more than the whole Colony's has been since Union—and contracted for the sole purpose of destroying the commerce of Victoria. To be sure the Mainland Government, in the matter of the subsidy, was nose off to spite its face. President fathers of its foolish attempts have passed into history, and are only now valuable as a reference in demonstrating how even English Colonies, when bound together by no stronger ties than that of common nationality will resort to unfair and unscrupulous means to effect very unworthy ends in their intercourse with Colonial sisters. If England had no other object in view than to remove all motive for strife, we think the scheme of Confederation was wisely conceived. Confederation, therefore, being the policy of the British Government, we can readily believe that the proposition of Mr. Seymour to raise a new loan on the faith of the endorsement of the Imperial Government will meet with a decided No! at the Colonial Office. There will be no guarantee. England will advance no more money upon the security of the revenues of a Colony which under its present system of Government presents so poor a prospect of repaying the loans already effected. What, then, will be done? Will England cast us off and tell us to seek our own livelihood and carve out our own destiny? or will she consent to the solemnization of matrimony between Mr. Brother Jonathan and Miss British Columbia? She will do neither. She will simply say to Ottawa, Here is our youngest daughter. She has been living beyond her income and is heavily in debt. She is fertile in resources and has millions of acres of rich arable lands; she

holds, besides, the key of the door through which your Confederacy must seek an entrance to the Pacific Ocean. Assume her debt, and she is yours. Canada will jump at the offer. This Colony would be cheap to the Dominion were her debt five times as great as it is. Seward would gladly give the Alabama claims and \$10,000,000 besides for the privilege of planting the flag of his country upon our soil and proclaiming it America's. That negotiations are progressing for the transfer of the Colony to the Dominion we are now convinced; and that Governor Seymour is urging the adoption of that policy upon the Home Government, we are equally well satisfied. His Excellency's best interests prompt him to hasten the accomplishment of the scheme. Should he succeed he will claim that his individual exertions brought it about. But should the Colony remain unconfederated when His Excellency's term of office shall have expired, an investigation into public affairs will be instituted by his successors, and Mr. Seymour visited with the censure of the Colonial Office for general incapacity and habitual neglect of duty. The Governor's true line of policy, therefore, if he wishes to save himself, is to hasten Confederation—a policy we believe he is at this moment pursuing to the best of his poor ability. His Excellency was correct when he wrote that he deferred calling the Council together until despatches affecting the financial status of the Colony had been received. Such a statement is quite consistent with the truth. He has laid this proposition for a loan with an Imperial guarantee before the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, well knowing it will meet with no favor, and has placed the affairs of the Colony in a light before the Imperial Government that leaves it no alternative but to consent to our early admission to the Confederacy. We should not be surprised if Mr. Seymour never met the Council again, or that if he does it will be merely to announce the fact that Confederation has taken place. To the imminence of Confederation may also be attributed the failure of the Imperial Government to fix the Seat of Government of the Colony, and to take other steps which it is probable the Confederated Government would insist upon retracing immediately.

Wednesday, Feb 12, Supreme Court.

Edgar Mason vs. Bank of British Columbia. This is an action on the part of plaintiff to recover from the Bank the sum of \$9000, with accretion interest, claimed in payment of a check from the firm of G. B. Wright & Co. given in December 1864. It being a case for a Special Jury the following gentlemen were empanelled: Messrs Finlayson, Charles, Lewis, Lennox, Malandaine, Beaves and Turner. Messrs Wood and Walker, instructed by Mr. Greig, appeared for plaintiff, and Messrs McCraith and Walker, instructed by Drake and Jackson, for defendant. The examination of Messrs G B Wright and Francis Tabbell occupied the day. The Court adjourned till 11 a.m. on Tuesday next.

Wednesday, Feb 12, The Court was occupied the entire day in the trial of this suit.

After able addresses from counsel on either side the case went to the jury, who returned after a brief absence with a verdict for the plaintiff for \$9000, with six months' interest added, at the rate of 1 1/2 per cent. per month.

Two passengers from Portland, Oregon, arrived per Anderson yesterday. They crossed the Willamette and Columbia river on the ice. Loaded teams were crossing daily from shore to shore and the U.S. Quartermaster was engaged the day they left sending six mule wagons, loaded with army supplies, across both rivers. The cold had been very severe but it is believed that the heavy rain now falling will raise the water in the rivers, and carry the ice out to sea. The Ordinance remains at Astoria in bond.

Mr. Franos, a man who is desirous of purchasing a good piano at a reasonable price will have an opportunity of doing so by calling upon Mr. Digby Palmer, an advertiser in another column. The one with check action we believe is the only one of the description in this city.

Unfortunate Encounter.—An angry look place between Messrs T. F. McElroy and J. J. Moses, last Wednesday evening, in Mr. William's store, which resulted in the serious injury of Mr. Moses. It appears that for some days past Moses had held a grudge against McElroy and had frequently denounced him in the most bitter language. On the evening of the 11th he assailed McElroy with the most violent abuse, and the consequence was an appeal to moral suasion. Mr. Moses' injuries may be summed up as a broken leg, caused by the falling of a stove upon it during the scuffle, and a wound upon the head inflicted by some cudgel or other instrument in the hands of McElroy.—Olympia Standard.

Last evening a farmer from the other side fell into the View street sewer, near the house of Mr. Bond, receiving serious injury. Mr. Bond, hearing the man's cries for assistance, proceeded to the spot and extricated him from his perilous position. The injured man was conveyed to the residence of Mr. Innes and medical assistance promptly sent for.

Missing.—Wm. Black, the insane man who ran into the prison a few days ago and was subsequently released, has been missed by his friends since Saturday. He is a tall, dark complexioned man, with a black hair, whiskers and mustaches.

Frozen to Death.—A telegram from Clifton last evening reports that Caleb Imman, a packer, while going from Clifton to Dog Creek, on the 27th ult., had his limbs dreadfully frozen and died from the effects on Friday last.

TRADES LICENSES.—The half-yearly trades licenses, ending on the 30th of June next, are due and payable at the office of the Stipendiary Magistrate, Parties selling without a license are liable to a penalty of \$250 for each offence.

The steamer Eliza Anderson, Capt. Finch, arrived from Puget Sound yesterday morning. Business on the Sound is dull owing to want of communication with the interior, the late floods having torn up the roads in every direction.

TIGER ENGINE CO. No. 2.—At the adjourned monthly meeting of this Company last evening Thomas J. Barnes was elected Foreman, viz James Gillon, resigned, and Joshua Davis 2nd Assistant Foreman, vice Barnes.

Mr. SUTTON, formerly Chief Engineer of the New World, has placed us under obligations for copies of the Oregonian to the 5th inst.

The Del Norte will leave San Francisco for Victoria to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The U. S. R. C. Lincoln, came in from Puget Sound yesterday afternoon.

Another Growl from "Sniktaw"

EDITORS COLONIST.—If it is possible to form any opinion of what they want from the speeches and writings of Messrs Young, Ball & Co., they seem to be impressed with the idea, that this Colony should continue to remain governed at an expense of \$700,000 a year, because under Confederation Canada would not govern us for nothing. Suppose we may reasonably assume that under Confederation the expense of our government would be more than half that amount; that fact is no recommendation in the eyes of those sage politicians, because government is still going to cost us that much. They will not even concede to ask Canada whether or not she will give us the terms proposed, and why? because she has already made two or three changes which have proved mistakes. That is, we have lost our way, and because we have made two unsuccessful attempts to recover it, we must be content to remain for ever lost, rather than make another effort to find the road, the non-recovery of which is certain death. Why, sir, with any sane, any thinking, or any honest man, the very fact that these efforts have hitherto been unsuccessful, is the strongest possible reason why we should make another struggle to recover our lost position. Here we have a method laid down by the adoption of which we may reasonably expect to do so, and if the opponents of Confederation decline to accept that method it is clearly their duty to point out how we are to exist during the next four or five years; how we are to raise our present revenues; how we are to sustain our present and increasing indebtedness—all of which we must do if we retain our present Government, with our present system of Government—a Governor respecting whom a member of the firm of Young, Ball & Co. a short time ago wrote, "that in consequence of his thorough unaccountability, it is inconsistent with our self-respect that we patiently bear the continuance of Governor Seymour any longer amongst us," &c.; and yet, within six weeks, the writer of that sentence is a principal mover in getting up a petition with the avowed purpose of retaining for an indefinite period that "thoroughly unsuitable" Governor and his whole system. What can we think of such a politician? There can be no controversy with such an opponent, and when we find a man with so little regard for his own consistency—so little consideration for his own judgment—assuming the position of a leader of the people, our patriot but feel that his only claim to our courtesy is the claim which civility gives him. And that even charity can give him no just title to our respect. Such leaders should have some thoughts, some ideas, something like those of purpose.

of purpose, it is impossible to combat mere opinion. No man has any right to resist a measure which is indispensable without being prepared to offer something better. These petitioners offer nothing, suggest nothing. They would sacrifice the best interests of the Colony to gratify their spleen against a political opponent; they would stick to the ship and go down with the wreck rather than go into the boat along-side, because Mr. DeCosmos already occupies a seat there. There is a grandeur and nobility about self-immolation when dictated by a stern sense of duty; but when that self-immolation is induced by a spirit of personal revenge there is something about it so "object, mean and vile" that I shall not venture to characterize it as it deserves. If, instead of having the privileges offered us by Confederation urged upon us—almost thrust upon us by the British Government—the people of Canada had at the present moment been like the people of the United States some ninety years ago, in arms against the British Government, demanding those very rights which we now doubt we would have found the firm of Young, Ball & Co. in the vanguard of agitation, eagerly hounding on every man disposed to take the field; and perhaps in a moment of ardent enthusiasm these patriots themselves might have unsheathed a sword and watched the conflict from some convenient knoll. And yet, because those rights and privileges, which have again and again been thought worth fighting for at present so easy of attainment, are offered for our acceptance, are placed within our reach—these men think proper to reject them; they will not even deign to consider them; they will not even condescend to ask Canada what she will give; but they rejeice upon what they call their dignity, and—stare! Permit me to say, in conclusion, that if the people of Victoria are willing to be led like sheep, to the slaughter, by such leaders as these,—the first, a man whose only claim to distinction is the fact that at some former period of his life he must have graduated with the highest honors in some school of coarse incentive—the man who has established a law. The other seems to be a man whose ideas have got into such singular confusion as to leave no one idea clearly presented to his own mind, except an intense dislike of Canadians and everything Canadian. I say that if the people of Victoria are willing to range themselves under the banner of such leaders as these, they richly merit that ruin which under our present system the future will surely bring us.

Letter No. 3, from "Victoria."

EDITOR COLONIST.—In my former letter I suggested for the consideration of the public whether the tariff of the Dominion might not prove very injurious to the agricultural, commercial and industrial interests of this Colony, and has instead of offering inducements to people to settle, would rather tend to depopulate the country. Whether the admission of Canadian goods duty free would, not, deplete trade, compel merchants to seek new business relations, and whether it would not prevent the use of progress, of manufactures or factories in our own territory? Of course all these injuries to British Columbia, might be beneficial to some of the provinces of the Dominion, but what we have to consider is our own interest. It would not comfort us to starve in order to fatten them. It likewise suggested that two members in a House composed of one hundred and eighty or so, could have little or no influence in altering the tariff, the commercial system or general laws to suit the Pacific portion of the Colony, that the general course of legislation would be to encourage the progress of the four millions, and not those ten thousand situated fifteen hundred miles off; and in fact that if joined to the Dominion, British Columbia would be deprived of the management of her own affairs instead of having more control over them. It may therefore be worthy of consideration whether the people living in British Columbia had not better manage their own legislation, they being conversant with the country, and what it requires, than entrust it to those who have their own interests to attend to primarily, and who may be considered for the most part ignorant of the conditions and requirements of this Colony, and of the peculiar relations, geographically, commercially and otherwise that it bears to the United States of North America, for errors in legislation may transfer all the trade and commerce of our own country which we now enjoy into the hands of neighboring foreign territories. That the people of this Colony are as intelligent and as well able to judge for themselves as the Canadians, no one, of course, will deny; but where the shoe pinches is this, that the people believe themselves to be debarred from the management of their own affairs; that however good our system of government may be theoretically, that practically it gives great dissatisfaction, and that being unsuitable must be bad. If a man is troubled with an aching tooth, surely in order to cure it is not necessary to terminate his existence. If the government be bad would it not be wiser to improve it, than to thrust ourselves into one which, being untried, might prove our death? The fable of King Log and King Stork has been practically rehearsed in this colony heretofore; it is necessary to have a new and revised edition thereof? It is a fact that under our present form of government the people may be debarred from carrying out their wishes; but it is a fact that they have been? During the late session of the Legislature the elected members, carried everything their own way when they were united, and it was probably owing to disunion that other reforms were not effected. Surely we have more power over our own affairs even now than two members, who would be snubbed mendicants from a mendicant province, could possibly have in the halls at Ottawa; by asking for improvements in our government we could have still more. It is not fair to attribute all the ills the country suffers to the government, but it is far more pleasant to blame the government than to accuse ourselves. The Colony has gone through a terrible ordeal of insolvency with which the government had nothing to do, therefore the suffering should not be visited on its head, still it is the baneful effects of this ordeal and the unpopularity of and dislike to the government that leads many to seek consolation in the Confederacy, they having a vague notion that it is a good thing. Let the question then of the evils of our local government be left out, because they can be remedied and let our material interests only be considered. We have a rich country, and it is absurd to say that it cannot support its own government. True it is that the Government is now in difficulties, but the past year has been an exceptional year, therefore have been diminished by causes very well known, its expenses increased by having to pay off various expensious members, and the retention of the Seat of Government at Westminster, and the presentation of bills that were supposed to have been paid. A brighter era has dawned, and it is believed by those able to judge that this year a considerable influx of immigration will take place and the funds of the Government be, at least equal to the demands upon it, and that the revenue will be nearer \$600,000. Let us wait a while, and see what the condition of the country will be this year, and then we may have a greater or less love for it. It would be at least imprudent to rush into Confederation under a state of excitement; love at first sight may be romantic, but marriage is not infrequently followed by years of sorrow. May our immediate Confederation lead to a similar result? If after Confederation the people of British Columbia become dissatisfied, that dissatisfaction will be a source of weakness and expose to the Dominion. It is better, therefore, for both parties not to be in a hurry. It is nonsense to say that this Colony will be forced into the Dominion against its will; neither the Dominion nor this Colony would allow it. But what is this Government of the Dominion. It means simply this, to take away all the present colonial revenues and apply them to the support of the General Government, and to such use as the Government may choose; save and except that it must pay a Lieutenant Governor, judges and some few other officers; it may even be taken to pay loans and legions of loans which may be used for works of no interest, or benefit to ourselves. Our loans expire in a few years—those of Canada never. Our debts, therefore, will diminish, our income increase. Agents, under Confederation the chief expenses of the colony are left to be provided for by the local government by direct taxation. Suppose the people of this Colony to submit now to the Stamp Tax, that they will have to bear under Confederation; would they not be able to support their Government and carry on necessary works? There cannot be a doubt, but that Confederation would to us increase the expense of Government; or in other words that this Colony should conduct its own Government at less cost than it will entail under Confederation. It requires very serious consideration whether it is worth while risking the destruction of the farming, industrial, manufacturing and commercial interests for the sake of \$100,000 per annum, which very soon they might pay themselves to the General Government. The people want to prosper. It is not them and give the provinces \$100,000 to be divided in the same way as they seem to be making a country rich or prosperous. Depend upon it, the country is large enough and rich enough to support itself, and its own resources; the people must do the latter and not the Government. The Confederacy is at best an experiment and none can tell whether it will succeed or not; even now it has discordant elements within itself which are disposed to promote its disintegration; surely it would not improve matters to have a dissatisfied British Columbia in it also. It may appear very liberal for the Government of Canada to give large sums of money to various provinces, but that money must be supplied by taxation, and if the present taxes be insufficient for the purpose others must be introduced. Canada is not generally believed to be rolling in wealth, and its resources will be sufficiently taxed to settle the Northwest Territory and pay for the Government Indian war; that is likely to be occasioned thereby. If the Dominion be a bad or indifferent thing, this Colony would not wish to have anything to do with it; if a good thing, the people will not be slow to discover. If one negotiates with the Dominion, and that is so rapid as grasp us as is asserted, the Colony will not get out of its clutches. Let us bide our time and events. I do not, Mr. Editor, lay these things down dogmatically. They are merely intended to induce the people of this Colony to think for themselves, to think coolly and quietly, and not to be carried away to do in a moment of excitement that which many might repent when reason returned and calmer reflection prevailed. The question is a momentous one, but to the late but to themselves personally and to those who may come after. If, after mature reflection the people believe that their material interests will be better promoted by joining the Dominion upon terms, then, remaining separate, who will deny them the right to do so? No one. We are for the people, VICTORIA.

The Lot on Store Street, adjoining the warehouses of Janion, Rhodes & Co., 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

By Electric SPECIAL TO THE DAILY Europ Lisbon, Feb. 6.—The party near Prag, were first side. The guard returned some of the assailants and the royal party rode rapidly. Vienna, Feb. 6.—The Czar is acting on the edge which has protested Powers against her extension of the Danube. The royal party rode rapidly for Foreign Affairs the intention of the subject. Paris, Feb. 6.—It is stated that the Emperor has accepted the invitation to visit Constantinople next London, Feb. 7.—The inter Adams is announced as an article highly commended. Berlin, Feb. 7.—It is stated that negotiations for a confederation between the United States and the British North American Confederation have progressed satisfactorily. Berlin, Feb. 8.—Bismarck's absence from the North German and will devote several months through Europe. The Emperor compels him to seek relations with the United States. London, Feb. 8.—Das states that a new Cabinet (to) for President. The notorious Fenian was captured at Cork while he was being taken to a great force and prevailed. The mob was the prisoner lodged in jail. Paris, Feb. 8.—Youn is enlisted in the Papal Zouaves. Berlin, Feb. 9.—At Bismarck told Carl Scharnest desire of the King to the good will of the United States. This regarded by Americans in view of the possibility of the selection of some foreign United States pending difference. London, Feb. 10.—Business created by the ease in Northern Turkey. The reports Danube were greatly exaggerated. New York, Feb. 9.—dispatch says Napoleon policy towards the Pope and remarkable disposition to abandon the Holy See said of the existence of a Confederation from Rome with Rome there while the friendly relations with Victor Emmanuel and Queen Isabella has in the Papal Legion, recall in Madrid as Napoleon service in the cause of Farragut remains honored visitor. London, Feb. 4.—The Court of Common Pleas that Minister Adams in April. The Fenian Captain on Friday, and is charged assault on the Mar cannop.

Paris, Feb. 9.—The Press Bill, after all changes of the heated debate.

The French Government expelled the American from Florence, Feb. 9.—ing its stay in Italy along the coast between Vecchia.

London, Feb. 1.—laminated for committing Martello Tower at once was conclusively committed for trial.

Several rioters were Males. Two police injured.

New York, Feb. that the Federal debt shows an 1,000,000, owing to revenue.

In the House, to introduce a

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

Lisbon, Feb. 6.—The King and Queen of Portugal, while returning from a hunting party near Praga, were fired at from the roadside. The guard retained the fire, killing some of the assailants and wounding others. The royal party rode rapidly away unhurt.

Vienna, Feb. 6.—The Debats says the Czar is acting on the suggestion of Prussia, which has protested with other European Powers against her extensive armament in service. The same paper says the appearance of numerous armed bands in the province of Belgravia is directing attention to affairs on the Danube.

Berlin, Feb. 7.—It is officially announced that negotiations for a commercial treaty between the United States and the North German Confederation have commenced and are progressing satisfactorily.

Berlin, Feb. 8.—Bismarck has obtained leave of absence from the post of Prime Minister of the North German Confederation, and will devote several months to travelling through Europe.

London, Feb. 8.—Despatches from Athens state that a new Cabinet is formed, with Bulgaria (?) for President. The notorious Fenian, Captain McClay, was captured at Cork last evening, and while he was being taken to jail, his friends rallied in great force and a desperate fight prevailed.

Paris, Feb. 8.—Young Turbide recently elected to the Papal Zouaves at Rome.

Berlin, Feb. 9.—At an interview recently Bismarck told Carl Schütz it was the most earnest desire of the King of Prussia to cultivate the good will of the people of the United States.

London, Feb. 10.—The feeling of uneasiness created by the threatening appearance in Northern Turkey has greatly subsided. The reports of troubles on the Danube were greatly exaggerated.

New York, Feb. 9.—The Herald's cable dispatch says Napoleon has altered his policy towards the Pope and Italy in a sudden and remarkable manner.

London, Feb. 4.—Selwyn will succeed Sir William Earle as Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

Paris, Feb. 9.—The amendment proposed to the Press Bill, allowing trial by jury for all offences of the press, was lost after a heated debate.

London, Feb. 10.—Mackay was examined for committing the assault on the Martello Tower at Duncannon, the evidence was conclusive and he was fully committed for trial.

London, Feb. 10.—Mackay was examined for committing the assault on the Martello Tower at Duncannon, the evidence was conclusive and he was fully committed for trial.

London, Feb. 10.—Mackay was examined for committing the assault on the Martello Tower at Duncannon, the evidence was conclusive and he was fully committed for trial.

London, Feb. 10.—Mackay was examined for committing the assault on the Martello Tower at Duncannon, the evidence was conclusive and he was fully committed for trial.

London, Feb. 10.—Mackay was examined for committing the assault on the Martello Tower at Duncannon, the evidence was conclusive and he was fully committed for trial.

London, Feb. 10.—Mackay was examined for committing the assault on the Martello Tower at Duncannon, the evidence was conclusive and he was fully committed for trial.

London, Feb. 10.—Mackay was examined for committing the assault on the Martello Tower at Duncannon, the evidence was conclusive and he was fully committed for trial.

reason why Negles and other American citizens are imprisoned in Ireland, and requesting the President to institute an immediate examination of the cases, and if the facts recited are found true, to demand an immediate release of the persons convicted for some committed in the United States.

London, Feb. 7.—The resignation of Minister Adams is announced. The Standard has an article highly complimentary of Mr Adams.

Berlin, Feb. 7.—It is officially announced that negotiations for a commercial treaty between the United States and the North German Confederation have commenced and are progressing satisfactorily.

Berlin, Feb. 8.—Bismarck has obtained leave of absence from the post of Prime Minister of the North German Confederation, and will devote several months to travelling through Europe.

London, Feb. 8.—Despatches from Athens state that a new Cabinet is formed, with Bulgaria (?) for President.

Paris, Feb. 8.—Young Turbide recently elected to the Papal Zouaves at Rome.

Berlin, Feb. 9.—At an interview recently Bismarck told Carl Schütz it was the most earnest desire of the King of Prussia to cultivate the good will of the people of the United States.

London, Feb. 10.—The feeling of uneasiness created by the threatening appearance in Northern Turkey has greatly subsided.

New York, Feb. 9.—The Herald's cable dispatch says Napoleon has altered his policy towards the Pope and Italy in a sudden and remarkable manner.

London, Feb. 4.—Selwyn will succeed Sir William Earle as Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

Paris, Feb. 9.—The amendment proposed to the Press Bill, allowing trial by jury for all offences of the press, was lost after a heated debate.

London, Feb. 10.—Mackay was examined for committing the assault on the Martello Tower at Duncannon, the evidence was conclusive and he was fully committed for trial.

London, Feb. 10.—Mackay was examined for committing the assault on the Martello Tower at Duncannon, the evidence was conclusive and he was fully committed for trial.

London, Feb. 10.—Mackay was examined for committing the assault on the Martello Tower at Duncannon, the evidence was conclusive and he was fully committed for trial.

London, Feb. 10.—Mackay was examined for committing the assault on the Martello Tower at Duncannon, the evidence was conclusive and he was fully committed for trial.

London, Feb. 10.—Mackay was examined for committing the assault on the Martello Tower at Duncannon, the evidence was conclusive and he was fully committed for trial.

London, Feb. 10.—Mackay was examined for committing the assault on the Martello Tower at Duncannon, the evidence was conclusive and he was fully committed for trial.

London, Feb. 10.—Mackay was examined for committing the assault on the Martello Tower at Duncannon, the evidence was conclusive and he was fully committed for trial.

London, Feb. 10.—Mackay was examined for committing the assault on the Martello Tower at Duncannon, the evidence was conclusive and he was fully committed for trial.

London, Feb. 10.—Mackay was examined for committing the assault on the Martello Tower at Duncannon, the evidence was conclusive and he was fully committed for trial.

London, Feb. 10.—Mackay was examined for committing the assault on the Martello Tower at Duncannon, the evidence was conclusive and he was fully committed for trial.

London, Feb. 10.—Mackay was examined for committing the assault on the Martello Tower at Duncannon, the evidence was conclusive and he was fully committed for trial.

London, Feb. 10.—Mackay was examined for committing the assault on the Martello Tower at Duncannon, the evidence was conclusive and he was fully committed for trial.

London, Feb. 10.—Mackay was examined for committing the assault on the Martello Tower at Duncannon, the evidence was conclusive and he was fully committed for trial.

Chicago, Feb. 7.—Despatches from the city of Mexico announce that Diaz and other Generals have tendered their resignations. The news of the victory over the revolutionists in Yucatan was received with great joy.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The Supreme Court, Justice Nelson announced an elaborate opinion in the case of the State of Georgia against Stanton, Grant and Pope, praying that they be restrained from doing certain acts contemplated by the Reconstruction laws.

South America. New York, Feb. 7.—A Lima date of January 14th, says that a force sent by Prado to attack the Revolutionary forces under Zegura, was defeated and their commander severely wounded.

London, Feb. 8.—A colored delegate offered a resolution declaring, as the belief of the Convention that no confiscation act should be passed by Congress, and that the only way for the landless to obtain land is by purchase.

A white delegate offered a resolution that the investments of estates of infants and unmarried women by administration and extenders of Confederal securities be recoverable in law money.

A Times special says it is ascertained that the President actually issued an order to Gen. Grant, forbidding him to obey orders received from the Secretary of War.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The Convention was occupied to-day in discussing the bill of rights. Seven sections were adopted as follows: 1st. That all men are born free and equal.

2d. That slavery is forever prohibited. 3d. Section vests the power in the people to modify the form of government.

4th. That citizens owe no paramount allegiance to the Government of the United States.

5th. That future attempts to dissolve union will be resisted with all the power of State. 6th. The right of free speech and liberty of the press.

Chicago, Feb. 7.—It is stated that Meade has extended the time of voting in Alabama so as to include Saturday. The Constitution will probably be defeated.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Excitement in regard to the proposed amendments to the Constitution, was at its height.

Washington, Feb. 6.—It is reported to-day that the President and McCulloch have quarrelled, and that probably McCulloch will leave the Cabinet.

Howard called by the bill to grant aid to the Central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Blaine's Army Appropriation Bill contains a provision for the gradual reduction of the army until the force is reduced to 24 regiments of infantry, 7 regiments of cavalry and 3 of artillery.

New York, Feb. 9.—Advices from Abyssinia state that a strong force of British troops advanced from Sanale towards the interior on the twenty sixth of January.

Water had been bored, for according to the Artesian plan, sand water found in abundant quantities near the English line of march on the coast shore and has been lighted by the English for naval purposes.

Minister Van Olfenburgh, of Japan, informs the people of the United States that an arrangement has been concluded by which the city of Yeddo, town of Negato and harbor of Edo will be opened to them for trade or residence, in pursuance of the treaty of Amoy.

San Francisco, Feb. 2.—The Panama steamer Montana arrived early this morning, also, the steamer Idaho from Honolulu. The Idaho reports the wreck of three American vessels.

San Francisco, Feb. 7.—The gold market continues feverish, closing at 3 p.m. to-day at 142 1/2, selling at 141 1/2.

San Francisco, Feb. 10.—Gold opened at 142 1/2 and advanced to 143 1/2. Flour unchanged; prices open and quiet.

San Francisco, Feb. 10.—Gold opened at 142 1/2 and advanced to 143 1/2. Flour unchanged; prices open and quiet.

San Francisco, Feb. 10.—Gold opened at 142 1/2 and advanced to 143 1/2. Flour unchanged; prices open and quiet.

San Francisco, Feb. 10.—Gold opened at 142 1/2 and advanced to 143 1/2. Flour unchanged; prices open and quiet.

HOW REFRESHING is the fragrance of our well-cultivated flowers! With many, the indulgence in this exquisite luxury is difficult, if not impossible.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Sick Headache—Thousands suffer from this worrying annoyance when the body and brain are depressed in warm, damp weather.

CUSES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN. Holloway's Ointment.

Holloway's Ointment. The wonderful ointment which the English reliever of chronic skin diseases, has made famous.

Holloway's Ointment. The wonderful ointment which the English reliever of chronic skin diseases, has made famous.

Holloway's Ointment. The wonderful ointment which the English reliever of chronic skin diseases, has made famous.

Holloway's Ointment. The wonderful ointment which the English reliever of chronic skin diseases, has made famous.

Holloway's Ointment. The wonderful ointment which the English reliever of chronic skin diseases, has made famous.

Holloway's Ointment. The wonderful ointment which the English reliever of chronic skin diseases, has made famous.

Holloway's Ointment. The wonderful ointment which the English reliever of chronic skin diseases, has made famous.

Holloway's Ointment. The wonderful ointment which the English reliever of chronic skin diseases, has made famous.

Holloway's Ointment. The wonderful ointment which the English reliever of chronic skin diseases, has made famous.

Holloway's Ointment. The wonderful ointment which the English reliever of chronic skin diseases, has made famous.

Holloway's Ointment. The wonderful ointment which the English reliever of chronic skin diseases, has made famous.

Holloway's Ointment. The wonderful ointment which the English reliever of chronic skin diseases, has made famous.

Holloway's Ointment. The wonderful ointment which the English reliever of chronic skin diseases, has made famous.

Holloway's Ointment. The wonderful ointment which the English reliever of chronic skin diseases, has made famous.

Holloway's Ointment. The wonderful ointment which the English reliever of chronic skin diseases, has made famous.

Holloway's Ointment. The wonderful ointment which the English reliever of chronic skin diseases, has made famous.

Holloway's Ointment. The wonderful ointment which the English reliever of chronic skin diseases, has made famous.

Holloway's Ointment. The wonderful ointment which the English reliever of chronic skin diseases, has made famous.

Holloway's Ointment. The wonderful ointment which the English reliever of chronic skin diseases, has made famous.

Holloway's Ointment. The wonderful ointment which the English reliever of chronic skin diseases, has made famous.

Holloway's Ointment. The wonderful ointment which the English reliever of chronic skin diseases, has made famous.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. Make your sick, feeble, and languid.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. Make your sick, feeble, and languid. It is a safe and reliable remedy.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. Make your sick, feeble, and languid. It is a safe and reliable remedy.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. Make your sick, feeble, and languid. It is a safe and reliable remedy.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. Make your sick, feeble, and languid. It is a safe and reliable remedy.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. Make your sick, feeble, and languid. It is a safe and reliable remedy.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. Make your sick, feeble, and languid. It is a safe and reliable remedy.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. Make your sick, feeble, and languid. It is a safe and reliable remedy.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. Make your sick, feeble, and languid. It is a safe and reliable remedy.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. Make your sick, feeble, and languid. It is a safe and reliable remedy.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. Make your sick, feeble, and languid. It is a safe and reliable remedy.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. Make your sick, feeble, and languid. It is a safe and reliable remedy.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. Make your sick, feeble, and languid. It is a safe and reliable remedy.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. Make your sick, feeble, and languid. It is a safe and reliable remedy.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. Make your sick, feeble, and languid. It is a safe and reliable remedy.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. Make your sick, feeble, and languid. It is a safe and reliable remedy.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. Make your sick, feeble, and languid. It is a safe and reliable remedy.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. Make your sick, feeble, and languid. It is a safe and reliable remedy.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. Make your sick, feeble, and languid. It is a safe and reliable remedy.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. Make your sick, feeble, and languid. It is a safe and reliable remedy.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. Make your sick, feeble, and languid. It is a safe and reliable remedy.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. Make your sick, feeble, and languid. It is a safe and reliable remedy.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. Make your sick, feeble, and languid. It is a safe and reliable remedy.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. Make your sick, feeble, and languid. It is a safe and reliable remedy.

