

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

## And Victoria Chronicle.

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NO. 24

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

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**English and Continental Echoes.**

Our files of English papers by the Sparrowhawk are only to the 3rd of March. The essence of the most important news that they contain has been already reported by telegraph, and the only duty devolving upon the writer of this article is merely to supply the details, and to express his opinions upon topics of most interest to the Colonial reader. The Fenian Revolt, the Reform Bill and the Confederation Scheme occupy the attention of the English mind to the exclusion of almost every other subject. With regard to the Fenian affair, we know, by cable, that a wretched, ill-advised and "one-horse" outbreak it was. Sir John Falstaff's ragged crew must have been gentlemen in appearance and action compared with those of some of the conspirators. The track was torn up on the Great Southern and Western Railway, and the guards carried off, and but for the loyalty of the country people, who signalled the advancing trains in time to stop them, great loss of life would have ensued. The Ballynackon police barracks was attacked and fired. The police guard were smoked out, and allowed to make an egress by means of a ladder from one of the top windows. The buildings were destroyed. A detachment of the 71st Infantry overtook the rebels at Bottle Hill, where they dispersed them and captured four of their number. Particulars of the subsequent revolt will, perhaps, reach us by the next mail. The details of the Reform Bill, to which allusion has been so often made in these columns, are contained in the *Times*, of February 26th. It contains four "fancy franchises," qualifying the man possessing them to vote for the borough or county in which he may be resident. There are an educational franchise, somewhat more extended than that proposed in 1859, and franchises dependent on the deposit of £80 in a savings bank for twelve months, or on the possession of £50 in the funds, or on the payment of twenty shillings yearly in direct taxes. In addition to these new franchises it is proposed that the existing occupation qualifications should be lowered to a £20 rating qualification in counties, and a £8 rating qualification in boroughs. Mr Dieraeli estimated that the fancy franchises would add 124,000, and the reduction in the occupation qualifications would add 82,500 to the county voters, and that the numbers added to the borough voters by the same means would be 82,000 and 130,000 respectively. The dream of plurality of voting, which was explained to mean the giving a voter an additional vote where he possessed one of the fancy qualifications besides an occupation qualification, was abandoned. With relation to the distribution of seats, it is proposed to disfranchise absolutely, for corruption, Yarmouth, Lancaster, Reigate, and Totnes, so gaining seven seats, and to take a single seat from every double-mem-

bered borough with a population of less than 8000, by which twenty-three seats more will be gained—fourteen of which will be given to large unrepresented towns, chiefly in the North, one to Torquay and fifteen seats to new County divisions. The demonstration of the London Reformers on the 11th is everywhere pronounced an utter and complete failure. There is going to be a mess made of the Paris Exhibition. Napoleon, finding that

owing to some heavy jobbing, has ordered that each nation shall pay part of its own expenses. So the House of Commons, which expected to pay about £40,000, finds itself let in for £116,000, and will have to pay about £40,000 more. Naturally the House is savage, and but for Mr Gladstone's help, poor Mr Hunt, who has to ask for the money, and who naturally does not want to scold the Emperor, would hardly have got his vote. He obtained it, however, and now there is a new trouble on hand. The "gasmeter," as the Emperor himself calls it, is constructed as if on purpose to burn the wonderful mass of treasure it will contain, the insurance offices fight shy of it, and some great exhibitors are frightened. The danger seems to be of the gravest kind, so grave as to afford a hope that its very imminence will make the authorities as careful as they are in a powder magazine. Lights, cigars, and hobnailed shoes ought all to be equally and absolutely forbidden. The King of Prussia opened the North German Parliament on the 24th of February, in a speech the drift of which is that he intends to unite Germany. He declares that Providence had led the German people towards unity by ways they neither expected nor desired; that the Princes have been ready to meet the requirements of the Fatherland; that he would have been equally ready, if "Providence had not called him to the leadership of the Commonwealth." He warned the Parliament of the danger of altering the draught of the Federal Pact, the negotiations having shown him the difficulty of obtaining the assent of so many different Princes. As soon as the Constitution was settled he would open his hands to the South German States, offering them a combined guarantee for the security of all Germany, a customs' league, and a common law for trade, as the bases of alliance. He trusted "that the yearning and striving of the latest generations would be realized in their common work." The draught to which the King alludes will be fiercely discussed, the Liberals intending to substitute the more Democratic draught of 1848. The King, however, with the consent of the Federal Council, can dissolve the Parliament, and the comparative strength of parties is uncertain. It is believed that the balance of power depends on the votes of the members from the minor States, but the Parliament is as yet very raw and uncertain of its own purposes. Debating in the French Chamber is getting sharper. During a very useless debate on the legal right of the Emperor to abolish the discussion on the Address, which ended in a vote of 241 to 25 in favor of the Emperor, M. Jules Favre told the Minister of State, "We hold everything at the will of one man. You are no longer of your epoch. In the mid of Europe emancipated you believe yourself, or rather you wish to believe yourself, the Minister of a Marcus Aurelius or a Trajan"—pretty plain speaking. One member shrieked about civil war, and M. Walewski had difficulty in restoring order. His management of the House displeases the Emperor, who has every day new cause to regret the Duo de Morny.

Much fault is publicly found with the metal lions for Nelson's monument just finished by Landseer, and set up in London. Baron Marochetti supplied the metal and made the

castings, for which he is to receive £11,000. The weight of each lion is seven tons. Sir Edwin Landseer is to receive £6000. It is stated that a firm offered to perform Marochetti's part of the work for £6000. Whether this be so or not, a partner of one of the most extensive establishments in this country, where complicated castings of very large dimensions are constantly made, not only of cast iron, but of the alloy of which the lions are composed, states that the rate of 1s 2d would be remunerative. Thus £23,650 would have sufficed to procure what he estimated at £31,000. The Paris paper of the 24th of February publishes the following telegram from Corfu, dated the 24th of the same month, as emanating from a Greek source: "On the 13th and 14th instants an engagement took place in the western portion of Crete. Eight thousand Turkish troops from Heraclea were defeated by the Cretans near Gerakari, and fell back, leaving behind them two guns, five flags, 100 mules, and many prisoners. The Imperialists received reinforcements from Canea, but they attempted in vain to occupy the provinces of Selmo. In another part of the island a body of Ottoman troops were beaten by the insurgents on the 11th and 12th instants. Since then the combatants retain their positions. Fresh massacres are announced to have been perpetrated by the Turks. The Cretan Assembly generally persists in its demand for the annexation of Candia to Greece. A paragraph in the Paris *Moniteur* says that Mr Archibald Alison will send to the Universal Exhibition in Paris the model and plans of a tunnel to unite the coast of England and France. Several projects have from time to time been presented to the Emperor Napoleon of submarine railways between Folkestone and Boulogne, and Dover and Calais. The stock of bullion in the Bank of England is now £19,390,312, and in the Bank of France, £28,807,024. Yesterday about £100,000 was withdrawn from the Bank for export; but the West Indian steamer brought a large supply of specie, viz., £672,860. The British Board of Trade returns for the past year have been issued. They show the total value of exportations to have been £186,827,785, which is over fourteen per cent over the total of the preceding year, and eighteen per cent over that of 1864. The amount of shipments of cotton manufactures was £80,865,022, being an increase of thirty per cent in value and twenty eight per cent in quantity on those of the preceding year. Haberdashery shows an increase of seven per cent, linen manufactures an increase of five per cent, woolen manufactures five and a half per cent, and iron manufactures ten per cent. The imports of cotton during the year were 12,295,803 cwt against 8,731,949 in 1865. Of this total, 4,643,370 cwt were from the United States, against 1,212,799 in 1865 and 126,322 in 1864. Garibaldi, on his way to Venice, paid a visit to Bologna, where he was received, with the utmost enthusiasm. At the railway station he was met by the Working Men's Society, the Roman emigrants with their respective banners, the Democratic Society and a vast crowd of people, who completely filled the building, and among whom were many ladies. At the sight of the familiar red shirt enthusiasm was immediately aroused, and the friends of the General had some difficulty in opening a passage for him from the carriage to the waiting room. Many people kissed his hand, others his clothes. Seeing upon one of the banners the wolf with the twins, and on another the Roman Eagle, the General made some remarks respecting Rome. Professor Filopanti, in reply, said that the duty of liberating Rome belonged in the first place to those who remained there, and in the second to the Roman exiles. If, unfortunately, neither succeeded, the duty devolved upon all Italians, and in such a case, the Government remaining neutral, the nation would count upon the valor and abnegation of Garibaldi. The General replied that it was to be hoped this great object would be accomplished by purely legal means; that revolutionary means ought to be reserved as a last resource should the others fail.

**LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.**  
Monday, April 23d  
THE "BRUTAL NEWS" ON MR SPARROW AND "COLONISTS" GENERALLY.—The *News* professes to discover an analogy between Mr Sparrow being allowed to hold two positions at the same time and the late Treasurer of the Island being recommended for promotion at the hands of the Home Government. The intelligent reader does not require to be told that had the late Treasurer applied for and obtained the superintendency of a Flame Company, or had he accepted a position which would not have considered himself entitled to a Government office in addition, "as a matter of compensation." The natural delicacy, not the common sense of most men, would deter them from laying claim to any such preference over other and more needy fellow-colonists. A strong argument advanced by the *News* in Mr Sparrow's favor is, that he is a "poor man with a family to support." Is he, then, the only "poor man" in the Colony with a "family to support?" Are "poor men with families" so seldom met with that Government is forced to shower its favors upon Mr Sparrow? or, is the requisite amount of intellect to enable a man to test and stamp weights and measures at twenty cents a-piece, only located within the martyrized Mr Sparrow's head? Has the ex High Sheriff of the mainland (a "Colonist" as well as Mr Sparrow), no claims on the Government for "compensation?" Yet he holds neither a public nor a private situation, while the gentleman that the *News* has taken under its wing holds one of each! We are accused by the *News* of objecting to the establishment of this pernicious precedent because Mr Sparrow is a "Colonist." This we deny. We have every desire to see citizens from the Colonies occupying high and lucrative positions in the Government of every Colony; but we cannot bring ourselves to follow the example of the *News* and sustain the Government in the perpetration of a wrong act because the only person benefitted is not an Englishman. The principle (?) that actuates our cotemporary in its frequent onslaughts upon citizens who happen to have been born on the other side of the water is fully set forth in this extract, which we take from its blasphemous leading article of Sunday, the 14th: "The time cannot be far distant when Colonies will be governed as they ought to be, by Colonists, for patience has its limits." Had Mr Sparrow been born somewhere in the United Kingdom instead of in Canada, the *News* would have seen good reason to "brutally" abuse the Governor for the appointment; but as the appointee happens to be a "Colonist," after the idea of the editor of that paper, he is entitled to the tenderest consideration and the most complete "compensation" at the hands of the Government. We feel that we must denounce the narrow-minded, prejudiced policy of the *News* in attempting to array one class of subjects against another by boldly asserting that an Englishman, an Irishman or a Scotchman is not as good and as true a man, and as capable of holding office, as one who was born—through no choice of his own, be it remembered—on the other side of the Rocky Mountains. We are all Colonists here. We are neither Canadians, Englishmen, Irishmen nor Scotchmen. We are British Columbians. All are entitled to the same privileges, under the law—and for the *News* and its satraps to contend that because one Colonist was born in a different part of the world to another, he is therefore a better man, is to exhibit an amount of ignorant presumption and prejudice that we were not prepared to find even in the columns of the *News*.

**THE "SUPPRESSED TELEGRAM."**—The *News* has made a very low and uncalled for attack upon the gentleman who so ably guards the interests of the State Telegraph Company in this city, in connection with the telegram which it alleges was suppressed at this office. It is, perhaps, unnecessary for us to say that this last accusation is as untrue and foundationless as the one which the same sheet preferred against us. The "suppressed telegram" had no foundation in fact. It never had an existence save in the diseased imagination of the *News*'man. The best course for the gentleman assailed to adopt is to take not the slightest notice of the slanderous effusion: An explanation would be quite superfluous, as the paragraph will do no harm to any living soul outside of the *News* office.

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**TERRIBLE STORMS** have swept the coast of California. The pilot boat Caleb Curtis (with all on board), the bark Nahumkeag, and the schooners Mendocino, Willicut and Johnson—the last named with captain and crew—were lost on San Francisco bar. Men who had followed the sea for years represent the gales to have been the most terrible they ever experienced.

**ITEMS IN BRIEF.**

The New World is expected back to-night....The inquest on the body of the Grappler shipkeeper resulted in a verdict of accidental death....Fine large trout are now caught daily in Prospect Lake....Jack Reid, the ferryman, had his house burned on Saturday night. It stood near Craigflower road and was insured....The boat race between the "Glance" and "Dart" was won by the former....Frank Clark has been nominated for Congress in Washington Territory....The ship Parisian is on the berth, and will have quick despatch for New Zealand.

**ANOTHER NEW LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.**—Captain Ross of the Parisian, informs us that two British steamships are now on their way to Panama to enter into competition with the American steamships for the carrying trade between that port and San Francisco. The names of the steamers are the Prince Alfred and Tarakui—both screw propellers. With the new American opposition line just announced, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are likely to have a vigorous opposition for the future.

**NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING AND NOBLE CONDUCT.**—On Saturday, when H M S Malacca was shifting berth, a petty officer employed on the anchor fell overboard, striking his head against the same in his fall. Mr Richard Keast, the boatswain, being on the top-gallant fore-castle at the time, and seeing the man sinking, courageously jumped overboard and kept him up until assistance arrived. This officer has already had the Humane Society's honorary silver medal presented to him for saving the lives of his fellow creatures.

**SOIREE IN AID OF THE ORPHANS OF ST. ANN.**—The soiree in aid of the Orphans of St Ann's will come off this evening. We are sincerely desirous of seeing a full house. No nobler charity than an institution for the support and education of orphans is in existence, and the praiseworthy spirit of self-denial with which the Sisters have thus far performed their duties, recommends them to the assistance of every class and creed in the Colony. Every arrangement has been made by the committee to insure a pleasant reunion.

**THE "BLACK CROOK."**—Miss Sallie Hinckley has arrived back at San Francisco, and made her appearance in the "Black Crook"—a spectacular drama—the chief attraction of which consists in showing as much of a fine female figure as the law will allow. The "Black Crook" is a humpbacked screecher, who deals with Satan, thwarts true lovers, is followed by fairy influence, and goes where he belongs with great eclat. The fairy scenes, waterfalls and tableaux are quite beautiful.

**HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.**—Hon. George M. Robertson, Assistant Justice of the Supreme Court, died suddenly, March 12th. He was a native of Scotland, and had been a resident of the Island since 1844. He was greatly respected, and his loss will be severely felt. The missionary brig Morning Star arrived at Honolulu, March 15th, 120 days from Boston. The *Advertiser* goes into raptures over her. She is to be employed as a missionary packet, to run between Honolulu and the Marquesas and Micronesia Islands.

**THE MAILS.**—English letters to the 7th March came by the Sparrowhawk yesterday. The bags were obtained from the British Consulate at San Francisco. No Canadian or American bags were sent aboard from the Post office, and we are therefore without letters from either of those sections.

**SHELVED.**—It is a settled fact that Mr Franklyn, of Nanaimo, has been shelved. Spalding, of Cariboo, will take his place. Mr Franklyn retires with a so-called six months' "leave of absence," but he is really on probation. Whether he will return to the public service rests with himself.

**THE U. S. FRIGATE VANDERBILT,** now at San Francisco, will be sent north to take possession of the Russian Territory in the name of United States.

**THE TORONTO GLOBE** publishes the Confederation Bill as introduced into the House of Commons. It does not differ materially from the draft previously published here.

**THE SHIP PARISIAN** will sail for Burrard's Inlet this morning to load with lumber for New Zealand.

**Labels on the Flowers.**—The immense breathing apparatus of every climate are infamously labelled by nature to preparations manufactured from pungent essential oils. Murray and Lunan's Florida Water, for thirty years the standard perfume of Spanish America, is frequently simulated by impostors whose preparations are not only worthless, but deleterious to health, producing a pernicious effect upon the brain and nerves, besides becoming rancid and disagreeable to the sense of smell soon after contact with the air. Beware of such. Avoid them. Murray and Lunan's Florida Water is the purest and most lasting of all perfumes. *Ag-Fitchers* are requested to see that the words "FLORIDA WATER, MURRAY AND LUNAN, No. 69 Water Street, New York" are stamped in the glass on each bottle. Without this none is genuine, and

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Tuesday, April 23, 1867.

### War Clouds.

War clouds are gathering thick and fast in the horizon of Continental Europe. An alarming state of uncertainty exists everywhere. The Greeks continue to fan the flame of discord between the Porte and its rebellious Christian subjects. Russia is drawing near to the Turkish frontier with an evident design of overwhelming with her mighty armies the forces of the Sultan and driving them back into Asia. Prussia is loading her needle-gun to retain the territory that a ten days' campaign earned for her last summer. Austria is taking precautions against losing more ground, and preparing to strike to regain her lost Provinces, by restoring to Hungary its Constitution and placing a breech-loading rifle in the hands of every soldier. Italy, fully alive to coming danger, is watching with jealous eye the movements of her German neighbors upon one side and His Holiness the Pope on the other. Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Greece and Belgium are all engaged in warlike preparations. And Napoleon—the master hand at whose beck all the continental puppets will begin to dance—casts a wistful eye across the Rhine and longs to measure weapons with the powerful rival whose bold and successful strokes so recently changed the map of Europe. All the powers, great and small, are panting for war—a war that will bring in its train misery and ruin to millions of human beings. Human nature is the same to-day as it was centuries ago. The growth of civilization and the spread of intelligence have changed all else save the inherent savageness of man. Blood-letting is as great a science to-day as it ever was, and the nation that possesses the most improved principle for assisting man to "shuffle off this mortal coil" with expedition, will prove the victor in the coming shock. The Eastern question is the only continental entanglement that Great Britain has to drag her into difficulty; and should Russia remain (which is not likely) a passive spectator while every other continental power is engaged in deadly conflict, there will be no occasion for interference on our part.

### The Russian Treaty Ratified.

Our special despatch announces the ratification of the treaty whereby Russia agrees to sell and the United States agrees to buy all that tract of land lying north and west of the 60th degree of latitude and known as the Russian Possessions in North America. The importance of this purchase cannot be overestimated. It opens to American enterprise the inexhaustible fisheries and the extensive fur trade of that region, besides giving the United States control of a strip of seaboard, ten leagues in width, from Fort Simpson to the 60th degree of latitude. A ward that power San Juan Island, and Great Britain will have scarcely a foothold of coast on the Pacific that she can call her own, or with which, in case of war with our neighbor, she would not find it next to impossible to communicate. John Bull, in America, is being hemmed in by Brother Jonathan in a manner much more forcible than he agrees to; and if the Duke of Buckingham really stated, as reported, that the cession of the Russian territory to the Americans is a matter of indifference to Her Majesty's Government, he was either ignorant of the subject on which he spoke, or the Home Government is trying to rid herself of her Colonies. The understanding between the United States and Russia is cordial, and although the cession of this territory does not indicate an alliance offensive and defensive between the two powers, it would seem that Russia is preparing for trouble on the Eastern question, and is endeavoring to buy the moral support and sympathy of America in the struggle which the whole world is aware must soon take place.

### The Capital Question.

A remarkable contradiction exists between Governor Seymour's message about the seat of Government and his remarks upon the same subject at the prorogation of the Legislative Council. In the message His Excellency says: "I was told by an influential person that it was the intention of the Government that the seat of Government of British Columbia should be at New Westminster." Now, if such were the "intention" of the Home Government, it would follow that the situation of the Capital was at least undecided; but in the Prorogation Speech the Governor says that the "Seat of Government is fixed by law, honor, &c., at New Westminster." By what law? Was such an ordinance passed during the two or three days that elapsed between the writing of the message and the delivery of the speech? Certainly not. The "intention" of the Home Government is not law; and the fact that the first draft of the Union Bill contained a clause providing that the Seat of Government should be fixed at New Westminster, but which was struck out by order of the Home Government, clearly shows that the question is an open one, and that the people of the Colony have a right to try and influence Her Majesty's Government to place it where it will be most convenient for the largest number of inhabitants—accessible at all seasons and in all weathers—where the Government may be most economically administered, and where it will be most useful to the great mass of its citizens. Unquestionably, the only place in the Colony possessing all these advantages is Victoria, and the Governor will sooner or later discover—if he be not already alive to the fact—that the attempt to build up two towns in such close proximity as Victoria and New Westminster, must result disastrously to both.

### LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday, April 17.

#### THE BEWITCHING NEW FASHIONS.

"Mark Twain," writing from New York to a California paper, thus describes upon the new fashions: Who shall describe the exquisite taste and beauty of the new style of ladies' walking dresses? Taken as a class, women can contrive more outlandish and ugly costumes than one would think possible without the gift of inspiration. But this time they have been felicitous in inventions, the wretched waterfall still remains, of course, but in a modified form; every change it has undergone was for the better. First it represented a bladder of Scotch snuff; next it hung down the woman's back like a canvas covered ham; afterwards it contracted, and counterfeited a turban on the back of the head; now it sticks straight out behind, and looks like a wire muzzle on a greyhound. Nestling in the midst of this long stretch of head and hair reposes the little batter-plate of a bonnet, like a jockey saddle on a race-horse. You will readily perceive that this looks very unique, and pretty, and sojettish. But the glory of the costume is the robe—the dress. No furbelow, no flounces, no biases, no ruffles, no gores, no flutterwheels, no hoops to speak of—nothing but a rich, plain, narrow black dress, terminating just below the knees in long saw teeth (points downward) and under it a flaming red skirt enough to put your eyes out, that reaches down to the ancle bone, and exposes the restless little feet. Charming, fascinating, seductive, bewitching! To see a lovely girl of seventeen, with her saddle on her head, and her muzzle on behind, and her veil just covering the end of her nose, come tripping along in her hopeless, red-battered dress, like a churr on fire, is enough to set a man wild. I must drop this subject—I can't stand it.

#### THE EGMONT.—

Captain Inglis, of the Telegraph Company's ship Egmont, now lying in Esquimalt harbor awaiting orders, entertained a number of friends at lunch a few days ago in a manner worthy the commander of so fine a ship. The guests were shown the tank containing the submarine cable for Behring's Straits, the machinery for hoisting and packing up the same, in case of accident, several interesting specimens of beathen idols, implements of war, etc., obtained at Easter Island, in the Pacific—1500 miles from any known land—with other curiosities. The terrible (?) dungeon in which the obstreperous carpenter of the Egmont was confined for a week was also shown. It is really a comfortable cabin, and were we about to engage passage for a trip around the Horn, we should ask no better quarters.

### The Entertainment in Aid of the Thirty-two Orphans of the St. Ann's Convent.

"The poor their clients, and Heaven's smile their fee."  
(COMMUNICATED.)

Friend, parent, sister—tender names These are in the feelings of some natures— which have less of earth in them than Heaven—that can bind together in a circle the various sympathies, affections and distresses that belong to a class of tender relations. It is beautiful to observe these affections arise out of each; other, in domestic circles, but it is not greatly enhanced when we see the same principle extended to those who claim no ties of kindred or relationship beyond that of nature? To this sacred duty kind women—The Sisters—have devoted themselves, and within the sanctuary of their own mutual affections and mutual confidence, feel that the supreme concern of moral beings relates to the life which is to come, and to inoculate that feeling to others is their joy. They claim not earthly fame or riches; their title is to a treasure in the skies—"the crown of glory that fadeth not away." The knowledge they acquire is such as distress teaches. Their zeal is fruitful, assuaging the sorrows of those that are hid from the public gaze, and can only be reached by the tender sympathy of a feeling heart, that can drop a tear of pity, or brighten with a smile of loving kindness the helpless and the careworn sufferer. Shall we trace one of the Sisterhood to yonder poor shed, to the beggar's roof? The floor is damp; it is the abode of misery; upon a wretched pallet lies a human form; the immortal soul is passing from its clayey tenement; so relative attends to smooth the pillow of the dying; at there stands a woman! An infant's wail is heard; she bears the short, deep gasp, and then the parting groan. But the now motherless child? She is clasped to a heart where truth and love abides. She is now an Orphan adopted by the Sisters of St. Ann's. The infant is nourished; it grows up to childhood; it is taught; the little hands are joined in prayer to Him who sees in secret; it is taught to bless its Heavenly Father for its infant life, and to look to a higher life. It is not by direct instruction alone that the Sisters prepare and train these adopted children for the situations they may be called upon to fill in life—the highest principles and best feelings of our nature are cultivated in their minds. It is their pleasing duty, and they hopefully anticipate, that when, after the struggles of life are over, they shall meet again in Heaven—no wanderer lost.

It may be said by a few, it is hoped by a very few, that the St. Ann's Society is exclusively Catholic. It is Catholic, but its charity is what the word Catholic implies—Universal. The Sisters exercise a worldwide, powerful moral influence in support of their Church. Female agency has a high place in her system. To devout women she assigns spiritual functions and dignities. But the faithful Sisters of St. Ann's ask not, when called upon by the helpless or the forsaken, whether the object that demands their sympathy was born a heretic or a schismatic—all such feelings are hushed in favor of the plea—poverty. Miss Nightingale, when she visited the hospitals on the battle field of the Crimea, or John Howard the philanthropist, or Mrs Elizabeth Fry, when they visited the scenes of woe in prison dungeons, asked not what was the creed of the sufferer? Was the Protestant, or the Baptist, or the Quaker, more nobly employed than Sister Providence, a Catholic Sister? But enough, let a poetess plead for the charity:—

"Stand nobly forth, ye rich of the land,  
With kindly heart and bounteous hand;  
Remember, 'tis now their season of need,  
And a prayer for help is a call you must heed.

"A few of thy blessings, a tithe of thy gold,  
Will save the young and cherish the old;  
'Tis a glorious task to work such good;  
Do it, ye great ones! Ye can and ye should.

"He is not worthy to hold from Heaven,  
The trust reposed, the talents given;  
Who will not add to the portion that's scant,  
In the pinching hours of cold and want.

"Oh! blessed in mercy, ye sons of wealth,  
Basking in comfort and glowing with health;  
Give what's 'or ye can spare, and be sure,  
He serveth his Maker who aideth the poor."

#### HAYTI.—

The revolution in Hayti was led by Victor Chevalier who was exiled some time ago, but landed recently at St. Marks. General Dags, who was elected President, has declined. The Government will be administered by the Principal Secretary of State. Salvave has returned to Hayti and taken command of the Northern Department. All was quiet at the latest advices. The revolution is followed by peaceful political movements. General discontent and the embarrassed condition of the Treasury were the causes of the revolution.

#### FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—

The Enterprise left for New Westminster yesterday morning. There were about 75 passengers for the different mining camps, and Messrs Ball, Birch, Stapleton, O. W. Wallace, Rev Mr Jamieson and others for the "capital." She had also on board considerable freight. The Isabel has been withdrawn from the route for the present.

### The Governor's Summer Residence—

If Dame Rumor is to be believed, Governor Seymour declines to inhabit Government House during his stay at Victoria, and has leased for the summer months the Admiral's residence at Esquimalt, which is to be immediately fitted up for the reception of the August party. The reasons given for selecting the Admiral's residence are that Government House is damp and requires extensive repairs, and that its situation is bleak, and consequently unsuited for the residence of persons in a delicate state of health. Thus has \$50,000 been worse than squandered in the purchase of Cary Castle and the erection of the unsightly pile of buildings on the summit of a great rock in a locality exposed to every wind that blows. Governor Kennedy never made a worse selection than when he took the advice of a professed friend and a notorious demagogue to buy Cary Castle first and consult the Assembly afterward. A more unsuitable location for a Government House could not well be imagined than the site of the Castle; but the Governor having declined to inhabit it, we hope that any extra expense to which he may be put by taking up his residence at Esquimalt will be defrayed from His Excellency's private purse.

A PROBABLE OPPOSITION.—The California steamship companies, after a long and well fought battle with the Anchor Line, will, according to appearances, have but a short period of recuperation before they will be again called upon to resist the establishment of an opposition line under the auspices of Captain Wright, an old and well known steamship man. Under date of New York, April 6, the telegraph informs us that a new steamship named the Cleopatra, of 1400 tons, had been launched that day. It states that she was built for one Arthur Leary, and was intended for the Pacific Coast trade. Steamship men are not cognizant of the existence of any capitalist named Leary, and give it as their opinion that he is but the agent of some San Franciscan, probably Wright. It will not be long before some move is made in this matter.—Oregon Herald.

TIMES.—Times are picking up on Puget Sound in consequence of an increased demand for lumber. Shipbuilding is also getting to be a business of considerable importance. At Port Townsend, the Calhoun Bros., are building a schooner of two hundred tons for the freighting and building business which they hope to have about early in the coming season. In Kitsap county we heard of a large vessel being built at Seabeak. A small screw steamer is in the frames at Port Madison, while a screw steamer is nearly finished at Port Orchard.—Puget Sound Weekly.

THE NATIONAL COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND COMMERCE is the title of an institution lately opened at Portland, Oregon, the object of which is "to prepare young and middle-aged men for business life." We have received the first number of a journal called the Gazette issued by the college, which contains several useful hints for the guidance of business men.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A despatch from St. Louis, Missouri, announces the total destruction by fire of the Lindell Hotel—said to be the largest building of the kind on the continent if not in the world. The loss was \$1,600,000!

THE NEW SPRING BONNETS have made their appearance here. They are very pretty—what there is of them to admire. In appearance and size they are not unlike an American ten cent stamp tied around with a cobweb.

WATERLOGGED.—The American bark Verona, lumber laden for San Francisco, was reported in the Straits yesterday, waterlogged. She encountered a severe gale outside the Straits and is on her way back to refit.

TRADES LICENSES.—The High Sheriff notifies all defaulters under the Trades License Act that the roll has been handed to him, and that he will proceed forthwith to collect the tax with five per cent added.

OCEAN MAIL SUBSIDY.—It is reported that Government has renewed its negotiations with the owners of the Active for an ocean mail service at a less rate than was formerly paid, but at an advance on the sum (\$50 per month) proposed by the Council.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Copland's two brick houses with lot, on Pandora street, were sold yesterday for \$1550 by Mr. Backus, and a lot on Waddington alley was disposed of by the same auctioneer for \$800.

"FOUND DEAD."—The Coroner's jury returned this verdict in the case of the Indian woman found dead near Cadboro Bay, on Sunday.

THERE ARE NOW TWENTY EIGHT square rigged vessels on the Sound taking in cargoes of lumber and spars.

THERE WAS NOT A SINGLE CASE in the police court yesterday.

THE BARK LONO, Howard, will sail to-day for Honolulu, S. I.

### Scrofula, or King's Evil.

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

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

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

### AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

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

### Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis his American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures, and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from a disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Action of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

### Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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

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

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

### PEPSINE.

MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, MORSON'S PEPSINE LOZENGES, MORSON'S PEPSINE GLOBULES.

Are perfectly palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion, MANUFACTURED BY T. MORSON & SON, 21, 23, and 25 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

In Bottles and Boxes from 2s. Pancreatic Emulsion in 4 and 8 oz. bottles. Pancreatic Cod Liver Oil in 1/2 and 1 pint Saccharated Wheat Phosphates, Introduced by Dr. Tibbory Fox, a Dietetic Preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the Food of Invalids and Children, in packets. Gelatine and Kreosote, Morson's Pure Chemicals and Latest Preparations

SHIPPING ORDERS CAREFULLY PACKED.

\*See Name, Address and Trade Mark. Orders to be made payable in London.

ROBT HARVEY, Victoria. m18 17

AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLONIA.

### INFORMATION WANTED

OF JOHN OR GAUN ARTHUR, FROM the State of Ohio, aged about 60 years, who, when last heard from, was in Victoria in poor health. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received at the Consular Office. m18 17

### The Russian Treaty

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—The Russian treaty has been received here from Washington. Received here from Washington. Received here from Washington.

### Price Fight

Chandler won the prize 5 1/2 in 21 rounds. Great excitement.

### DELAYED DISPATCH

#### Eastern State

The registration in Wash colored voters 12,000 major Arrangements for the sale itol buildings were completed have been purchased by th the New York hotel, who inte large and splendid building of Secretary McCulloch recolections from the New York fact that he had reduced t during the past year \$200,00

The Journal says that Mr S call up the resolution to e bailly. The next time Mr Sat drunk on the floor of the Sen tion will be called up.

Thad Stevens is dying.

The Indian massacre at Fo a hoax.

Probably nobody will be Minister to Austria, and the vacancy, Motley holding over confirmed.

#### RICHMOND, Va., April 5

occurred in the coal mine of the Company on the 2d inst. T distinct explosions. An at descended into the shaft was pre bursting out of flames in the p men and thirty nine negroes mine at the time of the explos

St. Louis, April 6.—Gen. Ba eated Porter's fleet of gunbo, perilous situation on Red river. Banks' expedition, was murc been in Vernon county a few da Bailey was sheriff of the count of \$3,000 has been offered for of the murderers.

The military have been call press riots in the coal district yania.

#### NEW YORK, April 5.—At

Conference to-day Bishop Jam the candidates for ministry t public sentiment must be noted reach the people by such ser presented 100 years ago. P attend to periodical literature pers: Professor McCulloch sending of intelligent colored theological schools.

Johnson has withdrawn the s federal Republicans. It is stat alier a Republican can be no

It is stated on high authority Stoner General has written at Sheridan had no right under t tion Act to remove municip New Orleans. Sheridan's offic been received. He states th vented by the Washington s shell remove many more offic impossible to carry out the long so.

Advices from Richmond a Connecticut election has caused election against the Reconstruct

CHICAGO, April 4.—The Tril suspension of Sheridan is hindt partners.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The S of the Fenians have issued a ore money and more men, a the former, in behalf of their s trymen.

The Great Eastern is outside the high tide.

Revenue Commissioner Welle ad an invitation of the English o spend the summer in Engliu ories.

#### HARTFORD, April 8.—The

Deried the municipal election tounded majority, a gain of o and thirty since Monday.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The T and Herald have three colun communications full of statistics sian America, from Professor B

The Smithsonian Institute h plovers there two years. They re autumn. The coast climate i about the same as in Washingto excellent, producing barley, t hages, etc. Gold, copper, iron a found abundantly. M. D. Collie alive peaceful, vigorous, e and fond of foreign merchandise. J. Russell says the shortest route to span from Lake Superior is by otoback, which is navigable files.

The Times says Sumner's spe mprehensive statement of o policy, and rebared the attemp reign powers to obtain territortived territory free of all incume

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—Ne New Orleans levees continue di the destruction of property is ve

LOUISVILLE, Ken., April 7.—F t, independent Democrat, was ayor, yesterday, by 2,018 major

#### MEXICO.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The Ho las Obispo letter, dated March heobedo writes that on the 6t h lines around Queretaro. H be ready for the assault to thought it would require only th days to finish the work. To-day were observed, and it was t mperial army would give battle, or it would have been flanke or great discord and division among the Imperial officers. T almost starving.

Electric T  
SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BR

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

The Russian Treaty Ratified.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—Despatches received here from Washington state that the Russian treaty has been ratified by the Senate.

Prize Fight.

Chandler won the prize fight on Saturday in 21 rounds. Great excitement existed.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Eastern States.

The registration in Washington gives the colored voters 12,000 majority.

Arrangements for the sale of the old Capitol buildings were completed to-day. They have been purchased by the proprietor of the New York hotel, who intends to erect a large and splendid building on the site.

Secretary McCulloch received congratulations from the New York bankers on the fact that he had reduced the public debt during the past year \$200,000,000.

The Journal says that Mr Sumner did not call up the resolution to expel Mr Saulsbury. The next time Mr Saulsbury appears drunk on the floor of the Senate, the resolution will be called up.

Thad Stevens is dying.

The Indian massacre at Fort Buford was a hoax.

Probably nobody will be confirmed as Minister to Austria, and there will be no vacancy, Motley holding over till some one is confirmed.

RICHMOND, Va., April 5.—An explosion occurred in the coal mine of the Chesterfield Company on the 3d inst. There were four distinct explosions. An attempt made to descend into the shaft was prevented by the bursting out of flames in the pit. 30 white men and thirty nine negroes were in the mine at the time of the explosion.

St. Louis, April 6.—Gen Bailey, who extricated Porter's fleet of gunboats from their perilous situation on Red river at the time of Banks' expedition, was murdered and robbed in Vernon county a few days ago. Gen. Bailey was sheriff of the county. A reward of \$3,000 has been offered for the apprehension of the murderers.

The military have been called out to repress riots in the coal districts in Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK, April 5.—At the Methodist Conference to-day Bishop James instructed the candidates for ministry that changes in public sentiment must be noted. We cannot reach the people by such sermons as were presented 100 years ago. Preachers must attend to periodical literature and newspapers. Professor McClintock advised the sending of intelligent colored men to the theological schools.

Johnson has withdrawn the nomination of several Republicans. It is stated that hereafter no Republican can be nominated.

It is stated on high authority that the Attorney General has written an opinion that Sheridan had no right under the Reconstruction Act to remove municipal officers in New Orleans. Sheridan's official report has been received. He states that unless prevented by the Washington authorities, he shall remove many more officers, as it is impossible to carry out the law without doing so.

Advices from Richmond say that the Connecticut election has caused a strong reaction against the Reconstruction Act.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The Tribune says the suspension of Sheridan is hinted at in some quarters.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The Stephens wing of the Fenians have issued an appeal for more money and more men, and especially the former, in behalf of their suffering countrymen.

The Great Eastern is outside waiting for the high tide.

Revenue Commissioner Welles has accepted an invitation of the English free traders to spend the summer in English manufacturing districts.

HARTFORD, April 8.—The Democrats carried the municipal election to-day by six-hundred majority, a gain of one hundred and thirty since Monday.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The Times World and Herald have three columns each of communications full of statistics about Russian America, from Professor Baird.

The Smithsonian Institute had two explorers there two years. They returned last autumn. The coast climate in winter is about the same as in Washington Territory, excellent, producing barley, turnips, cabbages, etc. Gold, copper, iron and coal are found abundantly. M. D. Collins found the natives peaceable, vigorous, enterprising, and fond of foreign merchandise. Horace Bushnell says the shortest route to China and Japan from Lake Superior is by the River Kootoback, which is navigable a thousand miles.

The Times says Sumner's speech gave a comprehensive statement of our foreign policy, and rehearsed the attempts of other foreign powers to obtain territory. We received territory free of all incumbrances.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—New from the New Orleans levees continue discouraging. The destruction of property is very great.

LOUISVILLE, Ken., April 7.—Philip Towner, independent Democrat, was re-elected Mayor, yesterday, by 2,018 majority.

Mexico.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The Herald's San Luis Obispo letter, dated March 9th, says Escobedo writes that on the 6th he closed his lines around Queretaro. He expected to be ready for the assault to-day. He thought it would require only three or four days to finish the work. To-day clouds of dust were observed, and it was thought the Imperial army would give battle, but it rained, or it would have been flanked. There is great discord and division of opinion among the Imperial officers. The army is almost starving.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The Times says that the State Department has received reliable news from Mexico, to the effect that Maximilian is in a tight place and will be obliged to surrender himself to the Liberal force. The latter threaten to dispose of him by a drum-head court, and execute him at once. Application was made to this Government to recognize him as a belligerent, and thereby saved his life. This was refused, but Seward delivered his protest to the Mexican Minister against treating Maximilian otherwise than as a prisoner of war. The representatives of the Emperor are now in Washington.

A Herald special says that Mr Seward, at the request of the Austrian Minister, has telegraphed to Mr Campbell, our Minister in Mexico, to urge Juarez to show all possible leniency to Maximilian in case he is captured by the Liberals. Mr Campbell replied the same day that he had forwarded the request.

Diaz is attacking Puebla, and is already in possession of the outer works and the greater part of the city. The Imperialists were reduced to the plaza, and by this time the city is undoubtedly captured. Diaz will then be free to march on Mexico, where already a large portion of the army is in good position.

Europe.

LONDON, April 8.—Uncertainty prevails in regard to the future action of Napoleon. Fears are entertained that he will adopt a warlike policy, which creates wide-spread distrust among business men, and great depression is consequent in commercial and financial circles here and in Paris.

Consols have declined, closing at 91. There is a general decline in American securities. 5-20's are quoted at 73 1/2.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Street rumors say there is to be war between France and Prussia. It is impossible to get any quotations for exchange.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—The United States steamer Pensacola which arrived on Saturday evening is commanded by Captain Worden, who commanded the Monitor in her celebrated encounter with the ironclad Merrimac, by his bravery and good management, not only won the battle but established a success with his turret boat which has nearly revolutionized the art of naval warfare.

The coming prize fight between Chandler and Harris is the all-absorbing topic in sporting circles. We understand that at least \$200,000 has been put up in this city, Sacramento and other places, on the result of the fight.

Edward Nash, one of the gambling fraternity, was fined \$900, with the alternative of six months imprisonment in the County Jail, for the offence of gambling, to which he pleaded guilty.

\$9,000 were collected in one day by the Southern Relief Committee.

YREKA, April 9.—A man from Salmon River arrived at Yreka last night, reporting the killing of four men last week by the notorious Indian Billy, at Hoopa Valley. It appears that Stockton, the Indian Agent, went to the Indian's house for the purpose of arresting him. Stockton was armed with a sixteen shooter, and as he entered the house the Indian attacked and killed him with a knife, and then with Stockton's gun the Indian shot and killed three other white men, after which he made good his escape. A general Indian outbreak is anticipated. Stockton was a relative of Senator Coombs.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Late in the afternoon, after an elaborate debate, the Senate ratified the Russian Treaty, only two votes in negative.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The Great Eastern leaves on the 10th. Not over three hundred passengers have been secured.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The Herald has the text of the Russian Treaty. Article 1 fixes the eastern line as established by Russia and England, and the western line, including the Alutian Islands, east of 193 meridian. Article 2 cedes all the public buildings except the churches, and cedes the archives and documents relative to the territory. Article 3 provides that the inhabitants who choose to remain, except uncivilized tribes, shall enjoy all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States. Article 4 provides that the cession with the right of possession shall be complete on the ratification. Article 5 provides that immediately after the change the military posts shall be given up and as soon as practicable the troops will be withdrawn. Article 6 says the cession is hereby declared free and unincumbered by any reservations, privileges or franchises granted by Russia.

Canada.

TORONTO, April 10.—Six gunboats are ready for service on the lakes.

The Herald's Buffalo special dispatch says the commander at Fort Erie has notified the authorities that a prominent engineer has been taking plans of the frontier below the Suspension Bridge, and asks that reinforcements be stationed at the village of Niagara. It is feared that the Fenians intend another movement.

Europe.

LONDON, April 10.—The Spanish Government refused to yield to the demands of England for indemnification in the case of the steamer Tornado.

ATHENS, April 10.—The Sultan threatens to declare war against Greece, on account of the continuance of insurrectionary troubles on the Turkish frontiers.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The advices from the Continent show that war preparations are going on in all quarters. The Herald's Paris letter says a general organization for operations in the Eastern provinces of Turkish Greece is completed. War is inevitable, and in that event the power of the Porte in Europe will be destroyed. Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Greece and Belgium are all engaged in warlike preparations.

Destitution is prevailing to a great extent among the people engaged in the Fenian rising in the north of Ireland.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—It is understood that at a recent meeting of the directors of the California Steam Navigation Company it was resolved to withdraw from all competition in coast navigation, and hereafter to confine the business of the company to river navigation.

Eastern States.

CHICAGO, April 13.—The Russian Treaty was telegraphed to the Czar of Russia yesterday at a cost of \$9,500. It is understood that a formal assent has already been received.

Mexico.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The Mora Isle brings Havana dates to the 5th. The Liberals are besieging Vera Cruz. It is supposed that it cannot long hold out. The Imperialists are quarrelling. Juarez has resigned; Taboga has command. The siege closely maintained. Water has been cut off, and the last bullock in the city has been killed. The Havana Diario reports that Maximilian is at Causalova, but does not state how he got there.

An extra of the Star and Herald, dated April 1st, contains news of a revolution in Bogota. It says by this conveyance we have very important news, from Bogota, which has reached us by telegraph, and of which we expect full particulars by the regular mail. A revolution has broken out in Bogota, headed by Mosquera. The Congress has in consequence been dissolved.

Europe.

NEW YORK, April 12.—European advices to March 29th say that Prussia is closely allied with the Russian champions of the Christians of Turkey. Austria joined Russia, expecting indemnification for loss of territory by dismemberment of Turkey. France has recently gone over to Russia, and is courting her friendship on the German question. All unite to recommend the Port to cede Crete to England by official declaration. The Earl of Derby declines to join, but will not oppose cession.

LONDON, April 12.—The Princess of Wales is reported to be at the point of death. A surgical operation is necessary, but she cannot endure the pain, and is too weak to take chloroform. The news has been carefully kept from the public.

LONDON April 12.—Evening.—The Grand Jury in the case of Governor Eyre has brought in an indictment. The Canadian railroad bill has been introduced in the House of Lords. The fleet which sailed from Cadix early this week took a peremptory demand from the British Government upon Spain for instant redress for the seizure of the steamer Victoria. The Spanish Government made an evasive reply to the summons. In regard to the steamer Tornado, Spain made no answer whatever.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—Evening.—An iron clad steamer has gone to sea, supposed to be bound for Cadiz to support the claims against Spain.

BERLIN, April 11.—Count Bismark sent an energetic note to Paris, demanding Emperor Napoleon's reasons for arming. He says Prussia holds France responsible for the consequences of such a step, and asks for the instant cessation of warlike preparations.

DUBLIN, April 11.—Condon, otherwise called Gen. Massey the leader of the Fenian insurrection has turned informer and will not be indicted.

Steamers for Victoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The steamer Sparrowhawk will sail this evening and the California to-morrow for Victoria.

Cariboo Mining News.

[DATES TO MARCH 30.]

WILLIAMS CREEK.

The mining season of 1868 gives the fairest promise of being not only the earliest opened but also the most interesting and prosperous that has yet been experienced in Cariboo. The buoyant spirit, exuberant hope, and general good health enjoyed by the miners, together with the great amount of preparatory work done during the winter months, point distinctly to general prosperity and success, while the immediate prospects do not a few are such as to warrant them in expecting immense wealth even before the end of this season.

The past winter, to which we now bid 'good night,' has been more uniformly cold than any of the previous ones, but not so severe; and its pleasures, enjoyments and associations have been so far in advance of those of other winters, that even those miners

whom fortune may have doomed to failure this year, can be happy in their misfortune to have to spend another winter in the mines. May their number be few!

Although all the companies above Richmond paid very well during the whole of last summer it required this winter to prove their real value. With but one or two exceptions these claims have paid over expenses throughout the winter, and their value has been enhanced by the discovery of another and richer stratum of pay dirt further in the hill.

The companies that have paid for working this winter are the Bradley-Nicholson, China, Taylor, Brouse, Well Mary Ann, Daniel, The Hydraulic Companies between Richmond and the canyon are prospecting in the hill for a back channel. The Bedrock Drain is progressing rapidly. The Bald Head company expect the drain to reach their lower shaft in about two weeks. Wake up Jake company are working under ground with rookers. Cariboo company are working on the Drain. Hit or Miss company paying well. Borealis company are running a new tunnel. Davis company are drifting from their old shaft. Never Sweat company are paying expenses. Caledonia company paying over wages. Cameron company paying over wages. Baby company paying over expenses. Rankin company have struck a good prospect in an upper stratum.

STOUTS GULCH.

High Low Jack company in running a side drift struck a second channel with good prospects. Floyd company, working eight men all winter, have run a tunnel and raised a shaft, and expect to work from both; they are now springing their ground against the expectation of a tunnel, working 12 men; they took \$400 out of the dirt from two small sets of timbers, and are now sinking a shaft to the main tunnel. Jenkins company, nine men, worked all winter; in running a side drift they found a prospect of \$17 to the pan.

GROUSE CREEK.

The Heron company paid \$800 dividend to the interest last week. The Black Hawk ground is drained by the up-stream drift of the Heron company; the company have begun to work and expect to be taking out pay in a short time. The Full Rig company paid \$200 dividend to the interest last week. The Discovery, Cascade and Rankin companies are washing.

The creek was the scene of considerable excitement during last week. The Hard-up company, immediately adjoining the lower line of the Heron company, were supposed to have found deep ground in their tunnel. But alas! the Heron channel was not there. They struck rock at 15 feet and drifted a short distance, sufficient to satisfy them that there was no channel there. The course which the lead takes in the Hard-up ground is now, after eight months' prospecting, as great a mystery as ever. It is probable the Heron company may work the lead out from side to side of their ground before it is found by the adjoining companies on either side of them. It is very likely now that the lead will first be traced on the upper side of the Heron company, as intelligence has been received that it is the intention of the Government to cancel the charter of the Grouse Creek Flume Company after the 31st May next, unless the amount of work required by the charter be performed before that date.

This is likely to give a fresh impetus to prospecting on that creek as many claims have delayed working on account of the tenure of the Flume Co.

The Heron company still continues to pay large dividends. The Discovery and Full Rig companies are also paying very well. The Caledonia is prospecting for the Heron lead.

CONKINS GULCH.

Eriocoon company are running an incline and tunnel into their ground from Williams creek, the tunnel is in about 100 feet. Hitt company are running a new tunnel which is in 250 feet. A company is formed to prospect the bank on the opposite side to the United claim. The Home Ticket company have struck some fine prospects. The Home Stake company have struck the rim rock with their new tunnel. The Hood company have not yet reached the rim rock with their tunnel which is progressing very rapidly. The Britania company is paying well. The Plute have sunk a shaft on their ground. Other companies are preparing to prospect. The gulch is staked off from its mouth to its source.

CANADIAN CREEK.

The Miller company have been driven out of their shaft with water, and are busily engaged in erecting machinery which they expect to have nearly finished in two weeks. The company prospecting the right bank at the mouth of the creek have lost the gravel and intend sinking a new shaft further in the hill.

LOWEY CREEK.

First Chance Tunnel company are making over expenses. Boyle Company are making over expenses. The scarcity of water on creek prevents the other companies from working to advantage before the snow melts.

LIGHTNING CREEK.

There are three companies prospecting on this creek. Byth company which paid so well last summer are preparing to take out pay.

BURNS CREEK.

Burns company have worked all winter opening up their claim, and are now waiting for an increase of water with which to begin washing.

DAVIS CREEK.

Some good diggings have been struck in the hills on this creek during the winter.

SUGAR CREEK.

Mr O'Hara and others have located discovery claims on this creek. The rich spots found in 1863 were favorable indications of a lead, but hitherto prospectors have been unable to find it.

KEITHLEY'S CREEK.

The Anglo-American Hydraulic company have purchased excellent hose and other appliances, and will begin operations as soon as the season is sufficiently advanced.

BEGGS GULCH.

Several claims have been located on this gulch during the last two weeks. Some of the companies will begin prospecting immediately.

There is but one company prospecting on this creek; they are running a tunnel into the hill.

CANYON CREEK.

The Stewart Quartz company has quit working. The Washburn company sank a shaft 62 feet deep on their ledge, and found at that depth some of the richest quartz that has ever been seen in the district. The most of the shareholders and workmen are in here at present. The company held a meeting on Monday last, at which it was agreed to erect two arastras on the ledge.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

\$300 were raised on Williams Creek for Perkin, the blind collier, by Mr Dakin. The buildings belonging to the estate of Oppenheimer & Co., Barkerville, are offered for sale.

From 1st January, 1866, to 31st December 44 patients have been admitted to the Williams Creek Hospital, and 165 have received advice and medicine as out-patients, consisting of surgical and medical cases. The number in the hospital on 1st January, 1867, was 8; 5 were admitted since 1st February, and 27 have received relief as out-patients.

The roads throughout the district are in good order.

Minard Hilton was arrested on complaint of George Murdock, who charged him with willful and corrupt perjury in swearing to certain stakes of the Watson company. After an examination before Mr Spalding, he was discharged without a stain on his character.

At Quesnelmouth, a party sinking a well for the Occidental Hotel, in front of the house, about 200 feet from the Fraser, discovered at the depth of 45 feet a stratum of two feet pay dirt averaging \$1 to the pan. The whole flat is staked off. Another party is said to have struck a good prospect on one of the benches in the vicinity of the town.

The news from Canyon Creek is still very flattering. Six sleighs had arrived from Soda Creek loaded with flour and grain; they were four days making the trip on account of the number of snowdrifts.

The number of marten skins taken during the winter was 1200, worth \$4200.

CARIBOO RETAIL MARKETS.

Bacon, \$7 1/2c per lb; Butter, \$1 50 do; Tea—U. S., \$1 25, H. B. Co. \$1 75; Sugar (S. I.), 50c; Sugar, Crushed, 62 1/2c; Coffee (green), 75c; Coffee (ground), \$1 25; Candles (English), \$1 25; do American, \$1; Tobacco from \$2 to \$3 per lb; Flour, \$26 per 100 lbs; Cheese, \$1 per lb; Brandy, \$11 per gallon; Whiskey, \$9 do; Sherry, \$9 do; Port, \$9 do; Champagne, from \$60 to \$75 per basket; Shovel, \$4 each; Yeast Powder, 62 1/2c per box; Nails, 50c per lb; Beans, 35c do; Beef, from 25c to 30c do; Mutton, 35c do; 40c; Milk, \$3 per gallon; Hay, 12 1/2c to 15c per lb.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

PERRY DAVIS'

VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

The Greatest Family Medicine of the Age

Taken internally, it cures sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursery sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowels, colic, colic, dysentery, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea, and other ailments. APPLIED EXTERNALLY, cures felons, boils, and old sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, bruises and sprains, swelled joints, ringworm and tetter, broken breasts, frosted feet and chilblains, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism. It is a SURE REMEDY FOR AGUE AND CHILLS AND FEVER.

Another Medical Triumph.—Wonderful cure of rheumatism. No disease is more agonizing than Rheumatism; none more difficult to relieve; yet a case, which, for thirty years, had baffled the Faculty, has, it appears, been completely cured. The particulars are given, with expressions of astonishment at the result, in many of the western journals. They state that John Kocher, of Cleveland, Ohio, aged fifty-six years, had, for the greater part of his life, endured torments of the most terrible description. His limbs had been racked, and contorted by pain and muscular contractions, until his knee-joints were of the size of a man's hand, and his fingers knotted and drawn up, until they resembled the claws of a bird of prey more than human hands, while a scrofulous tendency in the blood was indicated by blotches and pustules on various parts of his body. In this dire condition he began to use Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, in conjunction with that great antacid to the virus of scrofula, Bristol's Sarsaparilla. Eleven vials of the Pills, and eight bottles of the Sarsaparilla, relieved him from every vestige of pain; and, although his limbs and joints have been only partially relaxed (for they were beyond absolute cure), he is now well, cheerful and able to attend to his business. The Pills are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. Both medicines are obtainable of all druggists.

Labels on the Flowers.—The immense breathing bladders of every clime are infamously labelled by parties who attach the names of these exquisite products of nature to preparations manufactured from pungent essential oils. Murray and Lamman's Florida Water is a frequently used stimulant, by impostors, whose preparations are not only worthless, but deleterious to health, producing a pernicious effect upon the system, besides becoming rancid and disagreeable to the sense of smell soon after contact with the air. Beware of such. Avoid them. Murray and Lamman's Florida Water is the purest and most lasting of all perfumes. As Purchasers are requested to see that the words "FLORIDA WATER, MURRAY AND LAMMAN'S" are stamped in glass on each bottle. Without this none is genuine. \$31

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Eminent Existence.—This medicine embraces every attribute required in a general and domestic remedy; it overturns the foundations of disease laid by defective food and impure air. In obstructions or congestions of the liver, lungs, bowels, or any other organ, these Pills are especially serviceable and eminently successful. They should be kept in readiness: in every family, as they are a medicine without a fault for young persons, and those of feeble constitutions. They never cause pain, or irritate the most sensitive nervous or most tender bowels. Holloway's Pills are the best known purifiers of the blood, and the best promoter of absorption and secretion, which remove all poisonous and obnoxious particles from both solids and fluids.

Inflammatory Eruptions.—Few diseases of the skin that are not marked by constitutional symptoms, are so dangerous as Erysipelas. Its seat is in the derma of true skin, and during its continuance the superficial vessels are surcharged with an infectious virus. Yet it yields with a readiness almost incredible to the deparative counter-irritating properties of Bristol's Sarsaparilla. All the external eruptions, such as Salt Rheum, Nettle Rash, Rose Rash, Inflammatory Scald, Itch, etc., are eradicated with great rapidity by this peculiar medicine. The bowels should be kept laxative for which purpose Bristol's Vegetable Pills are the best and safest medicine.

Mr DALLY takes pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of Victoria and its vicinity that the alterations in his photographic gallery are now completed, and that those who favor him with a visit may depend upon getting a faithful portrait. Views of houses or scenery photographed in an artistic manner, Fort street, near Government.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, April 23, 1867.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, April 19th.

THE IMPORTANCE OF OUR NORTHWEST TERRITORY.—A civil engineer, named Hatch, of New York, in a recent report upon the advisability of enlarging the Erie Canal, gives a brief description of the yet unoccupied regions of the Northwest in British America—chiefly known as the valleys of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan—remarkable not only for the mildness and salubrity of their climate, but the fertility of their soil. That many thousands of square miles of land, thus favored, exist in British America, is the geographical fact least known to the world. But it is shown on the best authority that in the interior of the continent the summer climate of West Point, in the State of New York, prevails at a latitude at least as far north as the northern extremity of Newfoundland, and regions having an habitable climate extend to a considerable distance yet further north. So great are the capabilities of these regions that Mr Hatch boldly makes the startling, but not incredible assertion, that, within the lifetime of men who are now living, the trade of New York with these regions alone will exceed the present trade with the whole of that region of the United States now commonly known as the Northwest.

BIG BEND ITEMS.—We clip the following items from the Walla Walla Statesman:—"Late advices are to the effect that great excitement prevails in Colville Valley in relation to the mining discoveries on Forty-nine Creek, and that the settlers are abandoning their claims and rushing wildly to the new gold fields. So great is the excitement that very many of the farmers have neglected to put in their spring crops, and dropping every thing else have struck a bee line for the mines. Owing to this fact it is believed that the crops in the valley will prove a failure this season, and that Walla Walla will be called upon to furnish the supplies for that section of country. It is more than probable that in this way we shall find a market for our surplus products, and if our Colville neighbors prefer to dig gold rather than raise bread and meat, we shall not lose by the operation.....Capt Len White, of the steamer Forty-nine, passed up a few days since on his way to Colville. Capt W. informed us that he expected to have his boat in readiness to make the first trip of the season about the middle of April."

NEW KIND OF GAS.—The building of the Pacific Union Mills, at San Francisco, are lighted by means of gas made on the premises by a new patent process. This gas, which is known as Ensley's Economical Gas, was invented in the United States and patented in 1866. It is made from grease, b. nes, waste from woolen mills, tannery clippings, etc., in connection with firewood, the result being a gas that needs no purifying process and gives a most brilliant flame. The gas made by this process is claimed to be the cheapest known, and parties in San Francisco interested in the patent right state their willingness to supply consumers with it at a cost not to exceed \$1.50 per 1000 feet.

A GENERAL IN DISGRACE.—An official announcement in connection with a race appears in the last number of the "Sheet Calendar" to the following effect: "The Stewards of the Jockey Club, having investigated the case of Soiled Dove, have come to the conclusion that General A. Shirley and Mr J. Arnold were accomplices in entering and running that mare as a two-year-old, whereas they were fully aware that she was a three-year-old. The Stewards of the Jockey Club therefore warn General A. Shirley and Mr J. Arnold, of Rugby, of Newmarket Heath. (Signed) Dangan, Thos. F. Grove, C. B. Jarrett."

A GLUT OF PETROLEUM.—The American papers, referring to the statistics of the production of the oil regions during the past year, express a hope that science may soon do something to bring petroleum into use for purposes in addition to those of illumination. The yield of 1866 was so far in excess of the demand that it is calculated the present year commenced with a surplus on hand in the various markets of the world of 732,000 barrels of refined, "which will have to be consumed before the production of 1867 can be brought forward."

TEST CASE.—A manufacturer has been summoned for purchasing two empty kegs, bearing the trade mark of G. J. Stuart & Co., brewers. It has been a standing complaint here for years that bottles, kegs, &c., belonging to our manufacturers and bearing their trade marks, are systematically sold and shipped away to San Francisco. The summons in this case is issued to test the right of parties to sell kegs and bottles that may fall into their possession.

HEAVY GALE.—About one o'clock yesterday morning a severe gale from the southeast commenced and continued without intermission until sunrise, when the wind drew round to the southwest and continued to cut strange capers during the entire day. We heard of no damage on land, save the prostrating of telegraph wires and fences, but we fear for the safety of ships that chanced to be in the vicinity of the Straits.

THE FLOUR MILL.—Gowen & Laumeister's grist mill will be prepared to grind the first barrel of flour on Wednesday or Thursday next. There being no wheat on the Island, the proprietors have sent to California for a quantity, which will arrive on the next steamer. A great deal of land has been sowed with wheat this spring, in anticipation of a large local demand for the supply of the grist mill.

MALICIOUS INJURY TO PROPERTY.—An old French Canadian appeared yesterday before the Magistrate to answer a summons of having burned a shed belonging to an estate for which Mr Timmerman is agent. The old man excused the act by saying that the premises were vacant, and he supposed the shed was ownerless. He was remanded for further examination.

FROM NANAIMO.—The Sir James Douglas, Capt. Clark, came in from Nanaimo yesterday evening with 12 passengers and a small quantity of produce from Cowichan. The Russian steamer Alexandra II. sailed for Sitka with coal at the same time the Douglas left for this place. Capt. Brown, of the Glamara, came down.

GOOD FRIDAY.—By a singular coincidence the anniversary of the Crucifixion of our Saviour and the Festival of the Jewish Passover both occur to-day. The holiday will therefore be general. There will be divine service at the Catholic and Episcopal churches, and at the Synagogue in the evening.

THE LAST NEW THING IN DINNERS.—A Turin journal states that there is a family in that city, consisting of five persons, who for the last year have lived upon cats' flesh. The eldest boy, twelve years old, does the hunting and provides for the household. The feline race is gradually disappearing from the neighborhood.

DROGGED.—The steamer Cariboo dragged her anchors at an early hour yesterday morning, and went "bobbing around" in the harbor for a resting place, which she nearly found on the rocks off Hospital Point. The derelict was finally secured and brought alongside of Nathan's wharf.

LINE.—The schooner Matilda, Gilbert, brought over 333 barrels of lime from the Orca Island lime kiln, on Wednesday, in transit for Portland by the Fidelity. She will return to Orca and fetch across another cargo for the same destination.

OUTSIDE.—A large ship was observed outside the harbor last evening signalling for a pilot. She is in ballast, and is supposed to be the Astarte, from Aden, in the Red Sea, consigned to Capt Stamp, and chartered to convey a cargo of spar from Barrard Inlet to England.

AUSTRALIAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.—The exhibition at Melbourne was visited by 93,056 persons in its first month. This number is equal to nearly a sixth of the entire population of Victoria.

PRINCE ARTHUR.—Prince Arthur has passed a highly satisfactory examination before the Council of Military Education, and will join the Royal Military Academy in February.

THE NEW WORLD WILL SAIL FOR PUGET SOUND at six o'clock this morning and will return tomorrow evening. The number of participants will be large.

NO PAPER.—In order to afford our employees an opportunity to engage in the religious exercises of to-day, no paper will appear to-morrow.

THE STEAMERS.—H. M. S. Sparrowhawk and the C. S. N. Co.'s steamer California will both be due here on Sunday. A double mail should be brought by the Sparrowhawk.

A PART OF THE Cemetery fence was blown down on Wednesday night.

Napoleon's Cabinet.—Personal and Official Intrigues and Rivalries.

Correspondence of the London Times. PARIS, January 23d.—On the 12th of November, 1830, Marie de Medicis, seconded by Gaston d'Orleans, advised Louis XIII., who was then recovering from a long illness, to dismiss his Minister, Cardinal Richelieu, who was then recovering from a long illness. Marie de Medicis was the mother, Gaston d'Orleans brother of the King. Louis could not resist the earnest entreaties of two such near relatives, and a promise was given that his wishes were wrong from him. Richelieu heard from his spies about the royal household of the danger he was threatened with. Not a moment did he lose. He hastened to Versailles, where the King then was, demanded an audience and obtained it, and in half an hour not only regained the confidence of his master, but obtained from him a royal ordinance which was to have degraded the Ministers to resign as the Journee des Dupes. They call it so because every one of the parties concerned expected a result different from what it has been.

For a long time past it appears that Walewski, President of the Legislative body, has made up his mind that certain friends of his own might be advantageously substituted in the Department of State and Finance for Roubier, who was and is at the head of the one, and Fould at the head of the other. Walewski's ideal of a Finance Minister is Magné, who probably agrees with him; and in the condition we all remember, and made the changes in it which we all know. Walewski's ideal of a Minister of State is Olivier, certainly a man of fair abilities and of liberal tendencies; but far above all Walewski's ideal of a Minister of State is Walewski himself. All the influence which he possesses, and it is not inconsiderable, is said to have been brought to bear, directly or indirectly, in effecting this combination, on the success of which, by the aid of another high person in the Home Department whose oratorical gifts were more potent than his. In the meantime, the Emperor was maturing in silence and secrecy, his plan of reform—quite the same as that which has been published, but very nearly so. The Cabinet Council that was to meet on Wednesday was postponed, in consequence of the Court ball, to Thursday, and on that day, before any other business was entered upon, he quietly drew from his pocket a sheet of paper, read to his Ministers a draught of his project, informed them that as he had definitely made up his mind upon it, he would not then trouble them for any observations, and requested them to proceed forthwith to the ordinary business of the day. The Ministers received the gracious communication with respect, not without surprise, but they said nothing.

On Saturday the Council of Ministers met again, and the Emperor having settled in his own mind what to do with them, they were allowed to have their say. The Emperor was present and took part in the conference. There can be no indelicacy in alluding to this illustrious lady, who is, to all intents and purposes, a political personage. Her Majesty has ever and over again presided at Cabinet Councils; she almost always takes a share in the proceedings, and sometimes signs decrees and ordinances. In the present instance it is related that Her Majesty was pleased to express herself not over satisfied with the concessions granted by the Emperor, as they gave rather too much latitude to the opposition. Chasseloup Laubat (Magne) took some more liberal views, and perhaps said some exceptions to the project. There is some uncertainty as to how Marshal Randon expressed himself on this particular subject, though there was none as to what he thought of the project for the organization of the army. Lavalette, strange to say, took rather a liberal view, though he might not completely disapprove the plan. Fould did not conceal his opinion that it could hardly be looked upon as serious. He would seriously support any well considered earnest measure that would enlarge the circle of public liberty, and at the same time maintain the proper authority of the Executive, but he did not think that the one in question had that character.

After hearing with his wonted serenity and patience all the Ministers had to say, his Majesty was pleased to notify his Ministers that he had made up his mind, "in view of the resignation en masse" that was considered as a mere formality, though perhaps a superfluous one, as they all expected to be reinstated in their posts. How far their expectations have been realized you already know. Those who have resigned a new combination are, it appears, more disappointed than any one. Walewski is, alas, not the Minister of State. Roubier keeps his place; Magné is not Finance Minister; Olivier is not Minister of anything, and is not the Government organ in the Chamber; Chasseloup Laubat has since said that he by no means regrets the loss of office, as he is pretty well tired of it; and his colleague of the War Department protests he is quite of the same mind. I have already alluded to the Emperor's letter to Fould. It is courteous, kind and friendly, but is said to betray some embarrassment. Roubier's appointment to the Finance is thought to be only temporary, out of regard to the late Minister; and there may yet be called to the post before long. M. de Perigny heard all about this too late to change the Emperor's resolution, or at least to try to change it. He would prefer some other combination and some other plan of reform. What that is I cannot say; but the probability is that any plan that brought him back to office and restored him to absolute sway over Prefects, Sub-Prefects and guards chambrées would suit him. From all this you may judge how far Saturday last deserves the designation of a Journee des Dupes. One of the retired Ministers remarked, somewhat bitterly, on Sunday that his colleague who remained took care on leaving office to provide themselves with their contremarque—the ticket given to persons who leave a theatre during the acts, and which enables them to return.

As for the benefit resulting from the decree on Sunday, public opinion is very nearly the same as I have in previous letters described it. It is a compound which may do much good or may do little; but there is one great fact which they do approve and that they disapprove seem to ignore, namely that it is one supreme will that still directs the destinies of the nation.

It is currently rumored that Hon. Mr. Sanders is about to resign and return to England. Certain it is that all his effects are advertised for sale at Yale next week.

During the late gales on the English and Irish coasts one hundred and eleven lives were saved by the life boats at different stations. At ten other stations life-boats put off, but were unable to contend with the storm. An Irish paper says:—"A sad proof of the disastrous character of the wrecks which have covered the Wexford banks and coasts with the shivered timbers of fine ships and with heaps of merchandise, mingled in wild confusion, is presented by the fact that an appeal will be made to the judge of assize at the March sessions, to relieve the county from the incessant and ever-increasing charge for burying the drowned. They come in wails and strays of poor humanity, on the surge of angry waves, or heaved up by the grand ground swells, or they are found driven into clefts or rocks by the solitary fisherman, or the waters roll a way and leave these tokens of their wrath upon the beach, twined around with seaweed. Some are found headless or limbless; some scarcely recognizable as men; some seem as if softly sleeping, and as if they had struggled bravely against the storm and sea. They are of all ages—the grey, hard-featured seaman, the young girl returning home from school, the man of business in the prime of life. They are of all countries—Lascars, Americans, Italians, Frenchmen, Portuguese, and Englishmen, come to rest together, without distinction of nationality, on Irish soil. They are distinguished by their hair, by the cast of features, and by their dress, by the coins found with them, and which alone suffered no injury. Few come to claim or to inquire for these strangers. They have been missed from every home, and then when the day of their return had long since passed, the ship in which they sailed is inquired for, and at last it is known that the men are dead. There is no use in searching further. They are dead, and all is over. They have been buried by kindly but foreign hands. One grave is like another grave, and why disturb them as they sleep in the old churchyard over which the sea-spray falls in tears? They come from all sorts of ships, the rough built wherry, oared by the captain and manned by a crew of three; the screw-steamer, which hissed and foamed through the storm, as its equal, the grand East Indian, looming in the mist like an old cathedral, on whose triple towers the moonbeams fall. Such an one was lost on Tuesday last. A full rigged ship, with all sail set, and her decks crowded with men as those of a privateer, was seen driven before the wind, sinking and falling with the wind. The mariners were full of hope and courage; those on shore knew they were rushing to death! Above the noise of the storm was heard the crash of the ship against the rocks, cleft right in twain, the ship parted on either side; for one moment a dark mass of men moved in the white foam, and then ship and crew had disappeared. Who can tell any of her crew among the mingled dead? Some may not be found for weeks, months, or years—some never, until even the sea mist yield to the conquerer of the last enemy!"

THE OPEN POLAR SEA.—A FRENCH EXPEDITION.—A French journal has an interesting account of a French project to reach the Open Polar Sea—a task accomplished in part by Doctor Hayes. The proposed French expedition is the conception of M. Gustave Lambert, member of the French Geographical Society, and professor of hydrography. M. Lambert is not a closet-philosopher. He has already made a preliminary reconnaissance of the Arctic Basin. By special authorization from the Marine Bureau he took passage, in 1864, on a Havre whaler, and on the 12th of July the vessel passed through Behring's Straits, with the wind abeam and the weather all that could be wished. Taking a northern course, the explorers sailed along the coast for about ten miles from Cape East, the most eastern point of Asia. Opposite and above the island of Diomed, which divides the Straits, they could indistinctly see Cape Prineze de Gallis, the most western point of this continent. M. Lambert spent three months in this region and thought out his plan. He agrees with Dr Peterman in fully believing in the existence of an open Polar Sea, as the only hypothesis which can explain the existence of great currents, running from north to south in very high latitudes. He differs from him in thinking the route by the west coast of Nova Zembia less practicable than that between the 165th and 180th meridians. This last meridian passes directly by the Cape North of Captain Cook. His preference for this route is founded upon the appearance of the currents and of the icebergs. He says that it may be possible to penetrate the sea by this route one year, and impossible the next! Let him once get his vessel over the pole, and he will be happy to test the merits of Dr Peterman's route on the return voyage.

M. Lambert appeals at once to the Pride and the cupidity of French capitalists. Hitherto but one Frenchman, M. Bellot, has distinguished himself in Arctic exploration, and he was connected with an English expedition! The whales, thinks M. Lambert, steadily pursued northward have taken refuge in the Polar Sea as an impenetrable citadel. "Our route," he says, with elegant play of fancy, "is staked out by these monsters of the deep."

VICTORIA RIFLE CORPS.—Position Drill, Tuesday and Friday, at 8 p.m., James Bay. By order, J. GORDON VINTZ, Lieut. and Adj.

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NEW YORK, April 13.—advices that a battle occurred on April 2d. No doubt engagement resulted in a draw. The contest was very stultic. He fails to retain the support of his fellow Liberals, because he seeks to drive them before him rather than lead them. It would be unfair for the friends of the Ministry to ignore the services of Mr Bright in this crisis, or to deny that the Conservatives are not much indebted to the Great Radical for their success. Mr Bright's revolutionary addresses; his repeated attempts to spur the working men on to an armed demonstration against the upper classes of English society; the threatening, bullying attitude assumed towards the House of Commons, and his frequent libels upon that body, alienated many of the Liberals who could not bring themselves to acknowledge that Liberalism meant Radicalism—who could not admit that, because there was a large and intelligent class of people to whom it was desirable the right of franchise should be extended; a vote should be given to every full-grown man in the Kingdom. It was these members who, when the alternative was presented of accepting an avowed revolutionist as their leader under the cloak of Liberalism, or of supporting a Conservative Ministry that offered the country all the Liberal party asked for last spring, chose the latter. It is really to the greedy Radicalism of Mr Bright, who sought to carry too much at once, that the Derby Ministry is in the main indebted for their success. Now, that the Government is safe, they may turn their attention from local matters and watch the movements of the Continental Powers in the coming struggle.

A Resurrectionist. The unhappy ghoul of the Columbian will not let the dead rest. He is constantly descending into the charnel house of his memory and scattering the dry bones of questions and subjects that ought to have been consigned to oblivion long ago. In its issue of the 15th February, the Cariboo Sentinel reads Mr Birch a wholesome lecture on his extraordinary remark, when about to bolt from the Chamber of the Legislative Council, "that servants should not be allowed to vote on their masters' salary." This lecture the Columbian of Wednesday seizes upon as a pretext for denying that any such assertion was made by Mr Birch, and for charging the Columbian with inventing the slander (!) Fortunately for the Colonist, however, several honorable gentlemen heard the remark, and their consciences not being composed like the Columbian editor's—of pliable or elastic material—they would not tell a falsehood even for their "master's" sake, and are prepared to endorse our report in every particular. It is also worthy of remark that Mr Birch did not complain at the time of being misrepresented, nor has he at any subsequent period so complained. The only attempt at an explanation appeared in the Columbian from the pen of the dishonorable toady who is engaged with other "curs of low degree" in eating of "the crumbs that fall from their masters' table;" but this "explanation" was so feeble and the fulsome tone of the article so sickening, that it failed to call forth even a notice at our hands. Now, after a lapse of six weeks—when we had hoped that the subject—the mere recollection of which must be as disagreeable to Mr Birch as it is to every right minded person in the Colony—was dead and buried, this over zealous fellow regards the article in the Sentinel as an excuse for seizing upon the remains and attempting to breathe life into the attenuated frame. The Columbian thinks that the Sentinel could not have read its "explanation." And, pray, if he had—would he have been likely to place any dependence in it? Certainly not; the source is too disreputable. We can assure our respected and valued cotemporary of the Sentinel that the remark was made, and that, of the members present at the time, the editor of the Columbian—who is notorious for always slaughtering Truth upon the altar of Expediency—is the only one (not excepting Mr Birch himself) who can be found to say that it was not.

For Puget Sound.—The Eliza Anderson sailed yesterday morning at 9 o'clock for Puget Sound, with not a large number of passengers. Fare for the round trip, including meals, was down to \$6 50.

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The Weekly British Colonist,  
AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, April 23, 1867.

## Weights and Measures.

We publish this morning the Ordinance relating to Weights and Measures. The remuneration of the Inspector is fixed at twenty cents for every weight or measure (not set of weights or measures) to which he may attach his mark. We are informed that several of the large retailers, at that rate, will be called on to pay as high as \$12 to the Inspector, and that few storekeepers, if any, will get off with less than \$3. The Inspector will be able to stamp every weight and measure in the city and district in two weeks' time and earn a handsome sum for his trouble. We don't know that a better or more faithful man for the position could have been selected; but as Mr Sparrow already holds a lucrative situation at Cariboo, which requires his presence there, we submit that the appointment should be revoked, and the office of Inspector given to some person who has nothing else to depend upon for support. The maximum rate of compensation to the Inspector—if it be possible to lower a rate already established by law—should be ten cents per measure or weight. This rate would compensate him handsomely for his services, and would not press heavily upon the trading portion of the community, although, we confess, we had rather see it further reduced to five cents than fixed at ten cents. With regard to the necessity for an Inspector of Weights and Measures there is but one opinion, and that opinion is in favor of the law, which, with the exception of the fault we have pointed out, is a very good one, with penalties sufficiently stringent to make its requirements respected.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, April 16.

## Score of a Cricket Match.

Played at Colwood, between the Officers and Men (Ship's Company) of H. M. S. "Malacca," on Friday, 11th inst. The day was fine, and the play very spirited. Many ladies graced the ground by their presence. This is the first match of the season.

Ship's Company—First Innings.	
Corpl R Robson, b W L H Brown, c W E McDrath, 0	
F W Rabbetts, b R B Needham, c W L H Brown, 12	
Private J Smith, b W L H Brown, c W E McDrath, 12	
Thos Edwards, b W L H Brown, c W E McDrath, 0	
R Tittall, b R B Needham, c W L H Brown, 1	
J Abbott, not out, 0	
W L H Brown, b R B Needham, c W E McDrath, 1	
J Brookman, b W L H Brown, c W E McDrath, 1	
J Barrow, b R B Needham, c W L H Brown, 0	
B Bristead, b H A Digby, c W L H Brown, 0	
J Mitchell, b H A Digby, c W L H Brown, 0	
W Clay, b R B Needham, c W L H Brown, 0	
J Heister, b R B Needham, c W L H Brown, 0	
Wides, 2; byes, 2.	
Total, 47	

Second Innings.	
Corpl R Robson, b W L H Brown, c W E McDrath, 1	
F W Rabbetts, not out, 0	
Private J Smith, b R B Needham, c W L H Brown, 0	
T Edwards, b R B Needham, c W L H Brown, 0	
R Tittall, b H A Digby, c W L H Brown, 0	
J Abbott, b H A Digby, c W L H Brown, 0	
W L H Brown, b R B Needham, c W E McDrath, 1	
J Brookman, b R B Needham, c W E McDrath, 1	
J Barrow, b W L H Brown, c W E McDrath, 0	
B Bristead, b R B Needham, c W E McDrath, 0	
J Mitchell, b R B Needham, c W E McDrath, 0	
W Clay, b R B Needham, c W E McDrath, 0	
J Heister, b R B Needham, c W E McDrath, 0	
Wides, 1; byes, 2.	
Total, 16	

Officers—First Innings.	
Lieut H A Digby, b R Robson, 20	
G Kitson, R M A, b J Smith, 0	
Mr W E McDrath, b R Robson, c J Abbott, 9	
Sub Lieut R B Needham, b J Smith, c J Abbott, 9	
Mit. W L H Brown, b J Smith, c J Abbott, 14	
W Murrack, b R Robson, 0	
F L Partridge, b J Smith, 7	
W D Tennant, b R Robson, 1	
W S Graves, b J Smith, 1	
O R Goldsmith, not out, 1	
Tippe Buelck, b R Robson, 4	
Wides, 2; byes, 4.	
Total, 73	

A MISSING VESSEL.—The brig Sheet Anchor, which cleared from Port Townsend, on the 7th of November, for Coquimbo, has not since been heard from, and apprehensions are felt for her safety, as she went out of the Straits during the gale which proved so disastrous to the Hawaiian bark "Maana Kaa." It will be remembered, that the Indians on the West Coast reported a vessel bottom up near Barclay Sound, about the middle of November. The name of this vessel was not ascertained, and it is now feared that it was the missing brig, which must have been capsized in the terrific gale, and every soul on board lost.

WHAT IS CHINA?—China is a country where the roses have no fragrance, the labourer no Sabbath, and the magistrate no sense of honor; where the roads bear no vehicles and ships no keels; where the old men fly kites; where the place of honor is on the left hand and the seat of intelligence is in the stomach; where to take off your hat is an insolent gesture, and to wear white garments is to put yourself in mourning; which has a literature without a grammar.

## Municipal Council.

The Council met last evening at 8 p. m. The Mayor and Councillors Gowen, Gibbs, Hebbard and Trahey were present.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

From J P Davies & Co., offering the use of premises on Fort Street for the purposes of a city market; also the use of a portion of same for the purpose of a public pound, both subject to conditions. Filed.

From Jeffrey, Bray & Co., offering to accept an easy terms payment on account—balance of contract respecting Johnson street Filed.

From G. Creighton requesting permission to remove a quantity of earth on the corner of Douglas and Cormorant streets to another portion of the city. Referred to Committee on Sidewalks.

From Messrs Sproat & Co. per Drake & Jackson, requesting a refund of monies paid by Sproat & Co. in the event of a non-compliance that proceedings will be taken for the recovery of same. The communication not being addressed to the Council, the motion was laid aside.

Weights and Measures, etc. Mr Hebbard moved, concerning the above bill recently passed by the Legislative Council, that the City Council form itself into a committee of the whole to draft a memorial to His Excellency the Governor respecting "Weights and Measures." The mover, in the course of his remarks, said that the powers of the Council in regard to the matter had been ignored by the Executive.

Mr Gowen did not see that the Council could take any action in the matter; they had not any official notification on the subject, and the new Incorporation bill made no provision respecting weights and measures.

Mr Trahey seconded the mover's views.

Mr Gibbs deprecated any infringements which might be made on the powers of the Council, but as the present bill will be in force for four or five months only, it would at the close of that period be time enough to memorialize the Government. For that reason he could not support the motion.

Mr Hebbard replied.

The motion was lost by the casting vote of the Mayor, and on motion the vote was recorded.

Mr Trahey was appointed to sit on the Sanitary Committee, in lieu of Mr Layzell, absent.

On motion of Mr Gowen, the clerk was instructed, through the medium of the press, to notify parties in arrear for real estate tax, that proceedings will be taken against them.

Mr Gowen moved that a committee wait upon Mr J. P. Davies, and report at next meeting their views with reference to a market. Carried. Messrs Hebbard, Gowen, and Trahey were appointed.

A discussion arose in regard to Messrs Sproat & Co.'s matter, but it was by some believed to be out of order and informal until the same came before the Council. It was subsequently referred to the Finance Committee to report upon.

## SANITARY.

The Mayor called attention to the urgency of compelling householders to cleanse their sewers and other sanitary matters to be attended to, on the approach of the warm weather.

## THE CHAINGANG.

The Mayor stated that the Governor expressed his willingness that the services of the chaingang might be had for the use of the Corporation. He asked for the sum of \$50 on account, by request of the Government, to meet expenses incurred in connection with the chaingang for repairs to Fort and other streets. Laid over till next meeting.

The Council then resolved itself into committee of the whole on Mr Titus' claim, to report at an early date.

A GRACEFUL COMPLIMENT.—One of the oldest and most popular members of the Amateur Dramatic Club being about to sail for England, it was suggested at a recent meeting that a performance be given to afford him an opportunity of making his last bow to his Victoria friends, giving him at the same time the right of selection and casting the pieces, and also naming the object of the performances. The gentleman at once proposed that a benefit be tendered by the Club to Miss Arnot, not only in appreciation of her ability as an actress, and her untiring efforts to make the performances of the Club at all times successful, but also as a mark of their personal regard and esteem.

We need hardly state that the proposition met with hearty concurrence, and the benefit will take place on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, the pieces selected being a new domestic drama called "Our Jenny," to be followed by a short interlude, concluding with the Sparkling Barlesque of "Villikins and his Dinah."

GOING HOME.—Ex-Treasurer Watson and family start for England by the next steamer. Mr Watson was one of the most popular, energetic and faithful gentlemen connected with the late Island Government. By his uniform courtesy, kindness and honesty he earned the good opinion and well wishes of all, and his departure is a loss, whether we regard it officially or socially, to the entire community. The feeling of regret which we shall experience at parting, however, is somewhat relieved by the assurance that the claims of the gentleman will be recognized by Her Majesty's Government, and we hope that an appointment quite as responsible and lucrative as any this Colony can afford awaits him at Downing Street. A report prevailed last evening that the estimable gentleman who so ably fills the position of Chief Justice of the Island will also leave for England on the next steamer. We trust that the report is without foundation.

"Tis false," as the girl said when her lover told her she had beautiful hair,

BOLD ATTEMPT AT MURDER AND HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At dusk, last evening, Mr John Walton, of this city, while walking along Esquimalt road, on his way towards town, was fired upon with a rifle by some unknown person, from a clump of bushes, and shot through the right arm. Walton heard the report and saw the flash, and realising a sudden pain that he was wounded, started on a run, but had not proceeded far before he met a light wagon proceeding towards Esquimalt, the driver of which, seeing the wounded man's condition, consented to bring him to town. The shooting occurred near the pile of rocks on the north side of the road, about a quarter of a mile west of Bland's Inn. The assassin fired from the bushes on the south side of the road; the ball entered the arm just below the elbow. Striking the bone the ball split in two, and passing through the arm carried away a portion of the bone; one-half of the bullet entered Walton's pants and inflicted a slight wound on his right thigh, the other half was removed from the shirt-sleeve by Dr Trimble, who was called in to dress the wound. The main object of the assassin was robbery, and he came prepared to shed blood to effect it. It appears that Mr Walton had purchased three hundred acres of land from Colonel Foster yesterday, and that he paid him the money in Drake & Jackson's office. Late in the afternoon he started down the Esquimalt road to ask the Colonel some questions concerning the property, and it is believed that the robber, being apprised of the purchase, supposed that Walton had money on his person, and so lay in wait for him on his return at the point indicated and attempted his life. It is to be regretted that not the slightest clue exists that will lead to the identity of the perpetrator of this fiendish attempt to take life. This is the second time that Walton has escaped death at the hands of highwaymen. In 1863, while on his way down from Cariboo, with a heavy "swag" of dust, he was fired at five times by robbers, but escaped, with a ball through his hat, by putting spurs to his horse. Dr Trimble thinks that the arm will be saved.

PHILANTHROPISTS SOLD.—A committee for the Protection of Aborigines recently addressed Lord Stanley a request for his interposition in favor of the wild men of Jesso, some performers in the barbaric role who talk in yelps, are supposed to eat raw meat, and are exhibited in iron-barred cages. His Lordship related that if the committee would look carefully into the matter they would probably find their sympathy misplaced. In short, these wild men of Jesso are Cockney bred, and when stirred up with a pole by malicious visitors swear in bad English and bad taste. The committee have been badly sold, as all people are who believe that negro minstrels in London are of African blood.

THE ACTING REGISTRAR.—After all that has been said concerning the ousting of the Acting Registrar, Mr Woods, and the installation of Mr Fowler in his official shoes, it is only due to the Governor, as an act of common justice, for us to state that, not only has Mr Woods not been removed, but that there is no intention of removing him. And that if, in the event of a consolidation of the courts of the Mainland and Island being effected, it should become necessary to transfer Mr Woods to another department, there will be neither an increase of the labor assigned him nor a diminution of his salary. The report originated through a mistake of a mainland official, which inquiry has set right.

A "HUMBLE DISCIPLE OF KNOX" would have found a host of congenial spirits at the police court yesterday. Numerous Celestial bodies, vulgarly styled "John Chinamen," were present to prefer complaints against Indians for indulging in a fondness for chicken flesh, at the expense of the complainants' herosities. Neither Uriah Heep, nor the "disciple," ever appeared more "umble than did the Chinamen when making the charge, and their humility so won upon the magistrate that the prisoners were convicted and sent to the chaingang for various terms of imprisonment.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—A teamster, named Thompson, while driving a pair of horses attached to a wagon through Trounce Alley, yesterday afternoon, was thrown by the jolting of the vehicle beneath the wheels and severely injured on the left arm and leg. He was conveyed to his home, where he received prompt medical attendance. The team were prevented from running away by a bystander, who seized the reins and checked their progress.

AN AMUSING SCENE.—A ludicrous scene occurred in Chicago. A gentleman, in passing a lady, noticed that her nose was fast freezing. Without the least warning, and on the impulse of the moment, he grabbing a handful of snow, commenced rubbing her face with it. The lady was indignant and frightened at first, but thanked the gentleman when she learned that his object was to remove the frost from her nose.

OUTSIDE.—The dark Scotland from Nainaimo for San Francisco with a cargo of coal, is anchored outside and will sail to-day for her destination.

GOOD NEWS.—The Oregonian of the 11th says:—"A letter from a reliable source received in this city by the steamer Ajax, states, in substance, that the California Steam Navigation Company has sold all of its ocean steamers to a new Company, and that the Idaho and Montana have been sold to the same Company. The letter says the new company will run its steamers from Victoria to Panama and all intermediate points."

FROM NAINAIMO.—The steamer Enterprise returned from Nainaimo yesterday at 12 o'clock. She towed the Glamara from wharf to wharf in the extraordinary short time of 10 hours and 50 minutes. Among the passengers who came down were M. Bate, Esq., and Revs. Evans and Jamieson. The amateur theatrical performance netted \$100 for the benefit of the Nainaimo Literary Institute.

THERE IS A RUMOR that the Nainaimo Gazette plant will be purchased by the people of Port Townsend, who seek to establish a weekly democratic paper there, and hold out inducements to any competent party who wishes to engage in the enterprise.

MUNICIPAL TAX.—The Municipal tax of 1/2 of one cent on real estate is now fully due; before law proceedings are taken for the recovery of the same, those interested will find it to their advantage to call early and pay over. There is not much time left.

CODFISHERS COMING.—A private letter from the Sound, received last evening, states that seventy-five codfishers from the Atlantic side with their outfits, are preparing to leave the Eastern States seaboard for Sitka.

POOR OLD THOMAS WARD, the theatrical manager whose enterprise brought the Keans here, is lying sick at Portland. A complimentary benefit was given him on Saturday night last at that place.

BELLINGHAM BAY COAL MINES.—The shipment of coal has again commenced at these mines. A ship is lying there taking in a cargo, and the fire has been effectually "drowned out."

TO JURORS.—We have been requested to state that jurors summoned to appear at the Supreme Court this day, will not be required to attend until the 2d of May next.

## An Ordinance to Establish a Standard of Weights and Measures

WHEREAS it is expedient to establish a Standard of Weights and Measures; and Be it enacted by the Governor of British Columbia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows: I. From and after the time hereinafter fixed for the coming into operation of this Ordinance, the Weights and Measures of Her Majesty's Exchequer in England shall be the Standard of Weights and Measures of the said Colony, and no goods, commodities, or other articles sold by weight or measure shall be sold, except by such Standard Weights and Measures, or some multiple or fractional part thereof. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the sale of any goods, commodities, or other articles in any vessel, or bale, or by bulk, when such vessel, or bale or such bulk is not represented as containing any Standard Weight or Measure, or any multiple or fractional part thereof, or any Local or Foreign Measure, or any multiple or fractional part thereof.

II. All articles sold by Weight shall be sold by Avordupois Weight, except Gold, Silver, Platina, Diamonds or other precious stones, which may be sold by Troy Weight, and Drugs which when sold by Retail shall be sold by Apothecaries Weight.

III. It shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time and at any time hereafter to appoint such persons as he may think fit to be Inspectors of Weights and Measures within the said Colony, for the whole or for any definite Districts or portions of the said Colony, and to revoke any such appointments and make new appointments in lieu thereof.

IV. It shall be the duty of every such Inspector, at such times and places and in such manner as the Governor shall from time to time in that behalf direct, to stamp all Weights and Measures brought to him for that purpose, and for every Weight and Measure so stamped, such Inspector shall be entitled to receive the sum of Twenty Cents.

V. Every such Inspector as aforesaid may at all reasonable times, enter into any Shop, Store, Warehouse, or Place within the District in which he has authority to act, when any goods, commodities, or other articles are bought, sold, or exchanged, or exposed or kept for sale, or weighed for conveyance or carriage, and examine and prove all Weights, Measures, Steelyard, Balances, and any other Weighing Machines, and may also seize all Weights, Measures, Steelyards, Balances and other Weighing Machines so sold and there found to be false and untrue, as things forfeited to the use of Her Majesty.

VI. No Weight made of Lead or Pewter, or of any mixture thereof, shall be stamped or used. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the use of Lead or Pewter, or of any mixture thereof in the composition of Weights if they be wholly and substantially made with Brass, Copper, or Iron, and legibly stamped or marked "cased," or shall prevent the insertion of such a plug of Lead or Pewter into Weights as shall be bona fide necessary for the purpose of adjusting them, and of affixing thereon the stamp for the same.

VII. Every person having in his possession or in his Shop, Store, Warehouse, or Place of Business for purposes of Weighing or Measuring, or for sale, any false Weights, Measures, Steelyards, Balances, or other Weighing Machines, or Weights of a kind prohibited by this Ordinance, or neglecting or refusing to produce before any Inspector of Weights and Measures for the purpose of examination or proof in the way of his duty,

any Weight, Measure, Steelyard, Balances or other Weighing Machines, or obstructing or hindering any Inspector of Weights and Measures in the discharge of his duty shall forfeit a sum not exceeding One hundred Dollars.

VIII. Every person using any Weights or Measures, Steelyards, Balances, or other Weighing Machines which shall not have been examined and proved and stamped as such, and which shall be false, or any Weight of a kind prohibited by this Ordinance, for the purposes of buying or selling, weighing or measuring, or otherwise for purposes of Trade or Business shall forfeit a sum not exceeding One hundred Dollars, and if any such person shall so as aforesaid use any such Weights, Measures, Steelyards, Balances, or other Weighing Machines with intent to cheat or defraud, every such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction may be punished by fine not exceeding One thousand Dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding Six Calendar Months.

IX. Every person making, forging, or counterfeiting, or procuring to be made, forged, or counterfeited, any stamp or mark legally used to stamp or mark Weights or Measures with intent to deceive, or knowingly selling, altering, disposing of, or exposing for sale any Weight or Measure which such forged or counterfeit stamp or mark thereon shall be guilty of Felony, and on conviction shall be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding Three Years.

X. Every penalty imposed by this Ordinance may, with the costs of conviction be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of any offender, and in any case such goods and chattels shall prove insufficient to satisfy such penalty and costs, then by imprisonment of such offender for any term not exceeding Three Calendar Months, and no warrant of commitment upon a conviction under this Ordinance shall be held to be invalid by reason of any defect if it be there-in alleged that the offender has been convicted and there be a good and valid conviction to sustain the same.

XI. This Ordinance shall come into operation in each District to which the Governor shall appoint an Inspector as aforesaid, one month after notice has been given in such District of such appointment.

XII. In the construction of this Ordinance the word "Governor" shall be held to mean the Governor of this Colony for the time being, or other the Officer administering the Government of this Colony for the time being, and whenever in this Ordinance in describing or referring to any person or party, matter or thing, any word importing the masculine gender or singular number is used, the same shall be understood to include and shall be applicable to several persons and parties as well as one person or party, and females as well as males, and bodies corporate as well as individuals, and several matters and things as well as one matter or thing, unless it otherwise be provided or there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

XIII. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as "The Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1867."

Passed the Legislative Council the 11th day of March, A. D. 1867.

CHARLES GOOD, ARTHUR N. BIRCH,  
Clerk. Presiding Member.

Assented to in Her Majesty's name, this 19th day of March, 1867.

FREDERICK SEYMOUR,  
Governor.

## The Secretary for the Colonies on Confederation.

The following important despatch from Earl Carnarvon, on the subject of the Confederation of the British North American Provinces, we copy from the last Charlottetown Gazette:—

DOWLING STREET,  
19th January, 1867.

No. 3.—The negotiations respecting the proposed Confederation of the British North American Provinces have reached a point at which I think it right that you should be generally apprised of the mode in which they are proposed to be viewed by Her Majesty's Government. They are not unaware of the difficulties which must attend any attempt to consolidate in one body political, a variety of Provinces whose habits, laws, and interests must be, in many respects, different, and in some perhaps not wholly compatible. By far the most important part of those difficulties has been removed in the present instance by the wise and loyal foresight of the public men of Lower Canada, who in their treatment of this subject have shown themselves able to reconcile a steady support of their hereditary customs and institutions with a generous confidence in the justice and friendly feelings of their more numerous fellow subjects of continental origin. The questions which remain in controversy will be approached by Her Majesty's Government with anxious and careful attention, but I must add, in no spirit of indifference.

That in time of war or tumult the armed force of British North America should be one, under one Supreme Command—that in time of peace, their commerce, their post, their great lines of communication, and, with due regard to local usage, their civil and criminal jurisdiction, should be governed by the same rules; that an extended public opinion should be brought to bear on the settlement of narrow local controversies, and that the most important affairs of British North America should be administered by a combination of the ablest men whom it can furnish—these benefits appear to me so indisputable, so pervading, and so permanent in their character, that I should be wanting to my duty if I did not express to you, and through you to the community over which you preside, my sincere hope that no trifling obstacles will be allowed to interfere with their full attainment.

As my object is not to express any opinion on the details of this measure, but to give to the principle on which it is founded, that frank support which Her Majesty's Government consider to be due from me, I shall only add, that you are at full liberty to communicate this despatch to your Executive Council.

I have, &c., &c.,  
(Signed,) CARNAVON,  
Lieut. Governor Dundas,  
&c. &c. &c.

Tuesday, April 23

The Clamor for Reform  
Britain.

In considering the year 1832, we are forced to that a peaceable or a was inevitable; in cho the two, was there room hesitation? The polit was out of order, and b of the "frame of Parl longer delayed, very gr its total dislocation w incurred. The task of dqbnt, was a delicate on attended with risk; bu was necessary, and it s a matter of fact, thea derived its strength fr much stronger than the it was not to inurrection that the Legislature's movement proceeded m "middle class?" The before the Reform Bi little, if any, direct po After the Reform Bill, largest share. The mid inforced by the discont tense distress, at that ti duced among the lower, formidable combination Government might well counter. The House of L yielded to the extraordin put on them by the K more than probable tha been able to surmount h they must have given middle class. They wen battle in which almost ev of social power was ran other side. Those who r times with these, and t opponents of the Reform rount that befe the antagon greater prototype, forget fact that the middle class the wrong side of the pa that they are on the righ We read the threats of orators. In 1858, Mr Bri people that a reduction of chise would soon be de "rougher tones" than h 1866, he declares that granted an "accident" w to British institutions such Charles X. from his thron of less distinction than and the writers in his d follow in the same strain m and told us a great deal people pining in their m notice discussions upon g organic change that are ca if it were under the shado lution. Issues between ture of the country and classes in the great towns assumed by Radicals and b timid Conservatives to be tions of the patience of t When once they are pique enemies, or persuaded by the to "rise," the ultimate tribu nineteenth century has spo one, says an able writr watched the recent tendenc all discussions, can have fa serve how deeply this tinged our political philosp a certain extent our politic Yet it is a curious doctrine lifted itself so high, especial land. No one can say that it gives the slightest countena Its whole course is a chroni stand concessions to enlighte lie opinion; but it does not single instance of concessio vidence. The case most r point, in recent times, is the under which the Reform Bi was carried, to which we above. It is not, however, English experience that the notion of the invincibility of f classes, if aroused, has arise political history of their n across the channel has always a strong effect on the imagin all-classes in England; a str lect, perhaps from the sight and the strangeness of the sur circumstances, than would ha produced by similar events if happened at home. The eyes

The Weekly British Colonist

AND CHRONICLE. Tuesday, April 23, 1867.

The Clamor for Reform in Great Britain.

In considering the Reform Bill of 1832, we are forced to the conclusion that a peaceable or a violent change was inevitable; in choosing between the two, was there room for reasonable hesitation? The political machinery was out of order, and had the repairs of the "frame of Parliament" been longer delayed, very great hazard of its total dislocation would have been incurred.

last session show that no future Government can venture to present any such measure which shall involve a large transfer of power, or which shall be constructed under fear of the artisan or laboring classes, in order to satisfy the agitation their advocates have made.

Such is the position of the working classes, shown by the official returns furnished by Mr Gladstone himself. To say, then, that Parliament, or any party in it, is opposed to the admission of the working man to the polling-booth, is studiously to falsify the facts.

Spain on a charge of being a Chilean privateer fitted out in England to prey upon Spanish commerce after the fashion of the Confederate steamer Alabama upon American vessels. It was proven to the satisfaction of our Government that the Victoria was a peaceable merchant vessel, engaged in a legitimate trade, when seized.

THE REVENUE OF CARIBOO.—The total revenue of this district for 1865 was \$33,872 33; for 1866, \$34,745 37, showing a balance of \$872 99 in favor of last year. It is to the several items however that we look for the signs of slow but sure progress.

NEW WESTMINSTER ITEMS.—From the Columbian and Examiner we glean the following items:—A dairy has been started at Sumass... Chinamen have gone up the river for Kootenay... The filling of a cistern with water was made the occasion of a grand torch-light procession by the firemen..... There are eighteen prisoners in jail at the Capital.

SAILED.—The barka, Lono and Scotland sailed from Esquimalt harbor yesterday morning. The Lono is laden with lumber, and is bound for Honolulu, S. I. The Scotland goes to San Francisco with a cargo of Nanaimo coal.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

Thursday, April 18.

Municipal Council. The Council met last evening. The Mayor and four Councilors were present. Further time was granted the committee appointed to report in relation to the offer of J. P. Davies' Fort street premises as a city market.

MR TITUS' CLAIMS. The Council having on several occasions discussed this matter and taken evidence on the same resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr Gowen in the chair, and unanimously agreed on the following, moved by Mr Gibbs: That this Council having carefully deliberated upon the claim of M. M. Titus for the construction of the View street drain, and after having reviewed the action of the preceding Municipal Council upon the same, have come to the unanimous conclusion that they would not be justified in entertaining or otherwise acknowledging such claim.

A BAD PRECEDENT.—The News says that the Inspector of Weights and Measures has been allowed to "nominate a successor" during his absence at Cariboo as overseer for a mining company.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Mr Pemberton, acting as coroner, yesterday held an inquest over the body of John Primer, late stoker of H. M. S. Malacca, who was drowned in Esquimalt harbor, about seven weeks ago, by the upsetting of a boat.

THE NORTHWEST COAST SURVEY.—We yesterday visited the H. B. Co.'s stern-wheel steamer Alexandra, which has been thoroughly overhauled and strengthened by the use of Her Majesty's officers, who, under the command of Capt. Pender, are charged with the duty of completing the survey of the Northwest Coast of the Colony.

GUBERNATORIAL TRIP.—Governor Seymour has chartered the Fraser River steamer Onward to carry a number of invited guests from Westminster to Yale, on Tuesday next.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES. JUDSON'S Victoria Violet. These Dyes are a FINE POWDER—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of a minute—no instant mixture—without any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk. Feathers, Ribbons, Ivory, Hair, &c., &c.

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SERENADE.—Lieut Hansell, of the U. S. Revenue Service, and Mrs Hansell, (a newly married couple) were serenaded at the St. George, last night, by a number of congratulating friends. The bridegroom acknowledged the compliment in a graceful manner.

FROM NANAIMO.—The U. S. mail steamer New World returned from Nanaimo yesterday morning. She has on board 150 tons of coal for her own use. The bark Glaramara, for San Francisco, and the steamer Alexander III., for Sitka, are loading with coal.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.—BY—Holloway's Ointment.

This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving itching of the skin; when rubbed on the surface it penetrates and purifies each tissue on its passage, and cures the most wholesome influence over the internal structure in contact; and thereby procures a sound and permanent cure.

Gout and Rheumatism. To sufferers from the racking pains of rheumatism and Gout this ointment will prove invaluable. After fomenting with warm water; the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems as if it were to loosen the circulation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore nature to its normal condition, and expel the disease.

All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula and Scurvy. This Ointment is a certain cure for Ringworm, Scabby Scrofula or King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject. They can be cured with a safer or more speedy remedy than Holloway's Ointment, assisted by his celebrated Pills, which act so powerfully on the constitution and so purify the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained.

Dropsical Swellings. Be aware of this dangerous and stealthy complaint which frequently creeps upon us by slight spasmodicness or trifling jaundice, of which little or no notice is taken until the legs begin to swell. The cause of the evil must be looked for in the liver and stomach, therefore set to work earnestly by taking Holloway's famous Pills according to the printed instructions and rubbing the Ointment right into the spots where the organ lies. Most dropsical cases will readily yield to the combined influence of the Ointment and Pills.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation. These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, and delicacy of feeling renders them the knowledge of the most intimate friends. Persons suffer from these and similar complaints when they might be cured by Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and effect their cure without the annoyance of explaining their ailment to anyone.

Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone and Gravel. Are immediately relieved and ultimately cured if this Ointment be well rubbed twice a day, into the small of the back, over the regions of the kidneys to which it will gradually penetrate and in almost every case give immediate relief; but perseverance will be necessary to effect a permanent cure.

"MAGENTA." JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE. Are undoubtedly the most useful article ever afforded to the public. Why can we use anything that can be dyed with these admirable dyes? In England, "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless, may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of dye.

Her Majesty's name, this 27, 1867. RICK SEYMOUR, Governor.

Legislative Council the 11th D. 1867. ARTHUR N. BIRCH, Presiding Member.

for the Colonies on Confederation. Important despatch from Earl of Salisbury, subject of the Confederation of the American Provinces, we have this morning published in the 9th January, 1867.

relations respecting the proposition of the British North West Company, which has reached a point at which it is not possible to avoid a decision. It is a point at which the mode in which that decision is arrived at will be of the most important character.

Trouble with Spain. The telegraph announces the departure of a fleet of war vessels, followed by an ironclad, for Cadiz, Spain, to demand satisfaction for the seizure and confiscation of the British steamship Victoria by the Spanish Government.

Bankruptcy Court. The court met last evening. The Mayor and four Councilors were present. Further time was granted the committee appointed to report in relation to the offer of J. P. Davies' Fort street premises as a city market.

Re Harris—Application of the Official Assignee in the matter of Murray's bill of sale. Judge ordered the issue to be tried by jury on the 2nd of May, to be heard with counsel on both sides. The summons was dismissed.

Re Evans—Upon application of counsel (Mr Ring) the trustee debtors summons was ordered to be heard in chambers. For the bankrupt Mr Ring and Mr Robertson were instructed by Mr Peakes; for the opposing creditor (Casamayo) Messrs Drake & Jackson appeared.

Re steamer Fly—\$56 10 ordered to be paid the Marshal of the Court for fees attendant upon the sale of this vessel.

Re Fry—Bankrupt ordered to be discharged from his debts.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, LONDON. All and Merchants. Liberal discount to Dealers. N.B.—A small bottle of color will dye 12 yards of bonnet Ribbon. See that you get "Judson's Simple Dyes."

