

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1871. NO. 16.

**THE BRITISH COLONIST**  
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**DAVID W. HIGGINS**

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J. G. HARRIS, New Westminster  
J. G. HARRIS, Vancouver  
J. G. HARRIS, Victoria

**Naturalization Treaty.**  
Most of our readers will know that during last year a naturalization treaty was negotiated between the Earl of Clarendon and Mr. Motley, on behalf of the two nations they represented. Inasmuch as that treaty has just been confirmed by the Senate of the United States, an outline of its provisions may not prove altogether uninteresting. Heretofore the doctrine, "Once a British subject, always a British subject" has governed the action of Great Britain in international affairs. The inconvenience of this doctrine, made itself especially felt during the Fenian movement in Ireland, when Irishmen who had become naturalized citizens of the United States during their residence therein, were held to be and dealt with as British subjects on their return to their native land, and it was this circumstance chiefly that pointed out the necessity for an abandonment of this doctrine.

According to this treaty, who have become or shall become and are naturalized according to law within the United States of America as citizens thereof, shall be held by Great Britain to be in all respects and for all purposes citizens of the United States and shall be treated as such by Great Britain. Reciprocally, the citizens of the United States in the British dominions, shall, under similar conditions, be recognized and treated in like manner. Provided, however, that such British subjects as aforesaid, who have become and are naturalized as citizens within the United States shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and to resume their British nationality, if such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the 12th of May 1870; and provided such citizens of the United States as aforesaid who have become naturalized within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty as British subjects, shall be at liberty in like manner to renounce their naturalization and resume their nationality as citizens of the United States, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the exchange of the ratification of the treaty. The manner in which such renunciation may be made and publicly declared is to be agreed upon by the governments of the respective countries. It is also provided that if any British subject as aforesaid, naturalized in the United States, should renew his residence within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, Her Majesty's Government may, on his own application and on such conditions as that Government may think fit to impose, re-admit him to the privileges of a British subject, and the United States shall not, in that case, claim him as a citizen on account of his former naturalization; and, in like manner, the United States government may re-admit to citizenship those who have become naturalized subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, and Great Britain shall not, in that case, claim such as British subjects on account of their former naturalization. It is further provided that the treaty must be ratified by Her Britannic Majesty, and by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the ratifications exchanged at London as soon as may be within twelve months from the date of the same. The Queen ratified the treaty last year. It has now been ratified by the other party thereto, and these ratifications will doubtless be exchanged at London without unnecessary delay.

**THE ENTERPRISE FOR SKENA.**—Mr. Graham proposes, should sufficient inducements be offered, to send the steamer Enterprise to Skenamouth. She will make the run in about 60 hours.

**The Protest and the Answer.**

In another place will be found a copy of the protest in which five members of the Legislative Council joined against the Civil List Bill, together with the Governor's reply thereto. It is to be presumed that those who signed the protest did so more for the purpose of appearing consistent than with any idea of practical result. It is not surprising, however, that a number of those who signed that document, must have felt that they were placed in a position of some embarrassment by the course pursued by the Government. The bill, however, has been passed, and the Governor has signed it, and the bill is now in force. It is to be presumed that those who signed the protest did so more for the purpose of appearing consistent than with any idea of practical result. It is not surprising, however, that a number of those who signed that document, must have felt that they were placed in a position of some embarrassment by the course pursued by the Government. The bill, however, has been passed, and the Governor has signed it, and the bill is now in force.

**THE CATHEDRAL.**—A meeting of the Cathedral Building Committee was held at the residence of the Dean yesterday afternoon. Plans prepared in England by Mr. Ferry, F. S. A. and sent over to the Bishop, were placed before the meeting, and communications from his Lordship were read regarding the progress of the work. The general feeling of the meeting was, however, that active steps for the erection of the building should be taken as early as possible.

**SERIOUS ACCIDENT.**—An accident of a somewhat serious nature occurred at the Seattle coal mine on Thursday last. Mr. Ed. Wright Gough was at work in one of the drifts getting out coal, when a large section, weighing several hundred pounds, became detached from the wall of the drift and caught one of his legs, causing a compound fracture below the knee. Owing to the length of time that necessarily elapsed before medical aid could be had, the injured limb had become too much swollen to admit of the fracture being properly reduced. Mr. Gough was brought over to this city on the Olympia yesterday and placed in the Royal Hospital, where he will be quite certain of the very best treatment. He is one of the oldest and most respected residents of Nanaimo, where the news of the accident will cause universal regret. Mr. Gough speaks in terms of the warmest praise of the great kindness he experienced at the hands of Capt. Frith.

**POUR SEVERE ITEMS.**—Rev. Father Osborne has been appointed sub-agent at the Tulalip Reservation. The newly-built propeller Ella White, belonging to J. R. Williamson & Co. of the Freeport mills, visited Seattle on Thursday. She is described as a sleekly-codded and substantial little craft. She will be employed in the service of the company as a tug boat. Charles Anlie of Seattle was shot on Thursday by Frank McCann, a station keeper at Steelcoast. It was thought Anlie would recover. The Fages Sound fishing returns for 1870 are given as follows: The schooner Anaka, of 138 tons burden, 240,000 pounds codfish, valued at 60c per pound, \$14,000; Schooner Shooting Star, 72 tons, 63,000 pounds codfish, valued at 65c per pound, \$4,095. Total, \$18,495.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.**—We clip the following from an Ottawa paper of the 26th ult: "A Toronto contemporary announces that the directors of the Dominion Pacific Railroad will comprise some of the wealthiest and most influential men in the country. Mr. Hugh Allan of Montreal will be the President, and Mr. Melnes of Hamilton the Vice-President. The Attorney-General of British Columbia will act as agent of the directorate in that Colony. Mr. Angus Morrison, on introducing the Bill for the incorporation of the company, will be in a position, it is expected, to lay before the House a financial scheme that will secure the confidence of the Government and the Legislature."

**THE Q. C. C. M. CO. TROUBLE.**—The Supreme Court will hear counsel in the case of the Queen Charlotte Coal Mining Company on Friday next.

**DEATH OF GOVERNOR BLACKALL.**—Last evening was announced the death of Col. S. W. Blackall, Governor of the Colony of Queensland. Col. Blackall was the eldest son of Major Blackall of the East India Service, and for several years had in the British House of Commons for the county of Longford, Ireland. He was Lieutenant-Governor of Dominica, Governor of Sierra Leone, Governor-General of the West African Settlements, and was appointed Governor of Queensland in November, 1867. He died at Brisbane on the 22nd January last.

**BURGLARIES.**—On Saturday night another attempt was made to rob Child's grocery store, but failed. On Sunday night Union Market at the corner of Douglas and Fort streets was entered; the door opened and the cash-box forced. There was no money in the box and the burglars contented themselves with carrying away a number of papers about the floor.

**FIFTY PER CENT OFF.**—The Standard charges that in recently reporting the so-called 'Sale of Real Estate by Davies' on Friday, we were trying to blank-mat that individual—that is, that we want to drive or force him to advertise in The Colonist. To this charge we reply that Davies' advertisements have been offered us twice within the past three months on the same terms, that the Standard inserts them, and that they have been twice refused.

**THE U. S. S. LINCOLN** arrived at Port Townsend yesterday from Nash Bay. She tried to ride out the gale on Sunday night in that Bay, but rolled so that the water came in at the port-holes when she up anchor and scud before the wind.

**STRANGE CASE.**—The Cork Courts have recently been occupied with a suit for breach of promise of a rather novel character. The plaintiff is Amelia Lloyd, daughter of Major Lloyd, and the defendant, Lieutenant Bruce, commanding H.M.S. Jackal. The plaintiff is thirty years of age and the defendant in his thirty-second.

**HONOR TO A CANADIAN.**—Auguste Lever, well-known in Canada as the designer of the Ottawa Parliamentary buildings, and in New York as the designer of the new Capitol at Albany, has received the premium of \$5000 in gold for the best plan for a new city hall in San Francisco.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**  
FRIDAY, March 24.  
The Council met at 1:30 p.m. Present: The hon. Speaker, hon. Attorney-General, hon. Dr. Helmecke, Mr. Humphreys, Mr. Pemberton, Mr. Nathan, hon. Collector of Customs, Mr. Baister, Mr. DeCosmos, Mr. Skinner, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Aitken, Mr. Nelson.  
Minutes of preceding meeting read and confirmed.

**MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR** assenting to a Bill to grant charters for the collection of tolls.  
**LOAN INVESTMENT BILL.**  
The House went into Committee of the Whole on a Bill to amend the Investment and Loan Societies Ordinance 1869. Hon. Mr. Nelson moved that the Bill be read a second time. The Bill was read a second time and passed.

**NEW CLAUSES.**  
Section 37 of the old bill amended and substituted.  
Committee rose and reported the Bill complete with amendments. The Bill was read a third time and passed.

**CATTLE REGISTRATION BILL.**  
The Council went into Committee of the Whole on a Bill to amend the Cattle Registration Act 1867. The Bill was read a second time and passed.

**LIQUOR LICENSES.**  
Mr. DeCosmos moved that the rules of order be suspended in order to ask leave to bring in a bill to amend the license law. The hon. mover said the present law acted unfairly in

the case of Esquimaux, that place being considered by the present law a town, the dealers were obliged to pay \$200, when they should not, according to their position, pay over \$30. The Bill which he sought to bring in would fix the population for a town for the purpose of the license at 50 adult male persons.

**MERCHANT SEAMEN REGULATION BILL.**  
The Council went into Committee of the Whole on a Bill to amend the Merchant Seamen Regulation Act 1867. The Bill was read a second time and passed.

**THE COUNCIL** went into Committee of the Whole on a Bill to amend the Civil List Act 1867. The Bill was read a second time and passed.

**BLACK DIAMONDS V. BLACK HEARTS.**  
Editor BRITISH COLONIST.—I am desirous of exposing the utter 'boob' over the signature of 'Black Diamond,' who writes upon the subject of the Nanaimo coal strike; also, of assuring the readers of that senseless letter that the writer is not only meddling with a subject of which he knows little or nothing, but his want of knowledge, or, I should say, proper information, in the matter is palpable.

**THE PROTEST AGAINST THE CIVIL LIST BILL.**  
To His Excellency ANTHONY MURRAY, Esq., Governor of the Colony of British Columbia.  
May it please Your Excellency,  
The undersigned, electing members of the Legislative Council, representing a majority of the popular members of the said Council, respectfully request that your Excellency will not give your assent to a bill entitled 'An Act to provide for a permanent Civil List.'

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Wednesday March 29th, 1871

How to Save \$100,000 a Year.

A most interesting problem, certainly; and our correspondent professes to solve it. Let us see with what success. With his initial proposition we cordially agree, and his deductions generally we endorse. But we must join issue on some of his facts. That there is abundance of stock in the interior of the Mainland to supply the whole Colony, cannot be doubted; and that the establishment of easy means of communication whereby that stock could be driven to the seaboard, would effectually check the annual drain upon the realized wealth of the Colony to pay for the foreign beef and mutton consumed on Vancouver Island, is equally certain. Indeed it was only the other week that we sought to impress these important facts upon the public in general and the Government in particular. As to the importance of establishing uninterrupted communication by land between the interior of the Mainland and the waters of Georgia, we are, therefore, fully agreed with our correspondent. But we cannot agree with him as to the particular route by which it is most desirable that the seaboard should be reached. It may be desirable that explorations should be made in the country lying to the north and west of the Lower Fraser; and we will not say that the time has not fully come when such explorations should be made. On general principles it is desirable that the character and resources of the country should not remain a sealed book one day longer than can be avoided. In view of certain great impending enterprises, it is particularly important that the whole country bordering on the coast from Burrard even to Bate, possibly to Bentick, should be thoroughly explored. But has not our correspondent anticipated that exploration, and pronounced an opinion in the dark? He presumes too much respecting the facilities for reaching the seaboard by a new and unknown route, while he says too much against the old established one. But, even admitting, for the sake of argument, what we deny in fact, that the route he has indicated is all that is claimed for it, and that the route he desires to discard is as bad as he has described it, we can scarcely believe that any candid man with a map of the country before him would ever dream of seeking a stock route to the seaboard via Lillooet, P. Merton Portage, and Burrard Inlet. In the first place there are serious local difficulties. He speaks of the desert route to Yale; but there is, at least an open and excellent road already constructed, and we are disposed to think that no day's march would be found wholly destitute of natural food, unless during the winter seasons. But it occurs to us to ask how it is proposed to conduct stock through the chain of lakes which intervene between Lillooet and Pemberton. These lakes, hemmed in by mountains, offer no pass for travel of any kind save across their placid bosom. But, even if these beautiful lakes were all metamorphosed into meadows green, looking at the map, we would ask why stock should make a detour of several hundreds of miles in order to reach the seaboard at Burrard Inlet, when a much more easy route presents itself down the valley of the Lower Fraser. It will be observed that all the great stock ranges lie to the South, most of them hundreds of miles to the south of the Yale road; and if that road be impracticable for stock purposes, as is wrongly asserted, surely it would be more natural to look for an outlet via Kamloops and Hope than to go all the way north to Lillooet. In fact there is no trouble whatever, even now, in driving stock out to Hope. The only bar to its progress to the seaboard is the construction of a road between Yale and New Westminster; that we must look for an outlet for the stock of the interior. A mere cattle trail would cost but little, probably much less than the sum indicated by our correspondent. But, in the general interests of the country, more than that is wanted. And herein consists another reason why we should not run away to the North for a cattle trail, but unite the resources and consolidate the interests of the country upon what is essentially necessary—a continuous highway from the seaboard to the great interior. The necessity for supplying the wanting link in that highway—the portion between New Westminster and Yale—has so recently been dwelt upon in these columns that it will not be necessary to detain the reader with that part of the subject. It is known that the sole means of communication is by water, and that navigation is suspended during three, and sometimes four months in the year. This is a condition which, extremely inconvenient now, will become absolutely unendurable in the future. And it must be felt that the importance of such a road will be greatly increased with the increased ability to use it resulting from

the introduction of road steamers. This feverish desire to rush off into new and competing routes, before the old one has been fairly completed is a disorder which ought to be checked, a disorder from the ill-effects of which the Mainland still suffers.

**THE TELEGRAPH BILL.**

Smarter, as well he may, under the painful exposure he underwent in a most audacious attempt to prostitute the Legislature of the country to the promotion of his own personal and unjust ends, Mr DeCosmos makes a feeble and ludicrous effort at "helping a lame dog over the stile," in his organ of yesterday. The reader will readily detect for himself the palpable misconstruction sought to be put upon sentences of correspondence with the officers of the Telegraph Company, and the public must already be so familiar with the circumstances under which the publisher of this journal negotiated a contract with the company, months before the other paper had an existence, as to entitle us to pass at once to the period at which both publishers were placed upon precisely the same footing; taking occasion, however, to remark that it is not true that this journal only paid one-half of a cent per word, Mr DeCosmos has admitted that in December last he made a contract with the Telegraph Company, and he cannot deny that such contract is an exact counterpart of the one existing between the publisher of this journal and the Company. Wherein, then, consists his grievance? If he does not take more words than the other "six hundred" covered by the contract, it is his own fault; not ours—certainly not the Company's; for they would be only too glad to supply him with as many words as are taken by this journal. Now, for that unfortunate Bill (B). This public are asked to believe—that a Bill which is not expected to become law, and which is not expected to be introduced, and against which no provision of law has been made, should be the subject of a public hearing, and that a public hearing should be held on a Bill which is not expected to become law, and which is not expected to be introduced, and against which no provision of law has been made, should be the subject of a public hearing, and that a public hearing should be held on a Bill which is not expected to become law, and which is not expected to be introduced, and against which no provision of law has been made, should be the subject of a public hearing.

**CLYDE CARICATURE.**—Yesterday a local caricature in the midst of Moe's Confectionery store, attracted much attention. It represented a "comeback," with the face of that chronic old turn-out, DeCosmos, sitting upon the limb of a tree. One pillar rests upon a copy of the Colonist, which rests upon the act of testing up in a fit of spleenish rage, because he has not got the whole establishment under his thumb, while he keeps his eye well about him, awaiting the signal from his keeper to change his name or his politics as occasion may require. His keeper is that renowned statesman and acute politician, Bonster, who, in a soiled white shirt and a dirty lace, stands in the foreground, dropping upon an empty beer barrel. Bonster is hooked as the "Sensation Showman" and is supposed to be exhibiting the Animal in a "test" for a small pecuniary consideration. The food on which the Brute is fed is contained in a box labeled "Gib," to represent the comfortable salary of Cabinet Minister which the Colonist has a legend across the face of the tentiforms the public that the animal is being kept in the hands of the Fraser. This is not the case, but the artist has made to read, "Based on the shores of Salt Lake The artist certainly deserves praise for the fidelity with which he has produced the likeness.

**COURT AT LAKE DISTRICT.**—Kenneth McKenzie, Esq. J. P. held Court at the Lake School House yesterday. Four cases of delinquents for school tax were called, and judgment given in each case with costs. At the close of the proceedings the Magistrate read from the Bench a letter from one of the delinquents in which he represented that on all former occasions he had promptly met his obligations, but on the present occasion he considered the proceedings emanating from the office. The inexcusable Judge failed to see the locus standi and rendered judgment as in the former cases.

**AN ACCIDENT.**—A Chinaman was thrown from a wagon yesterday afternoon and sustained a fracture of one of the legs. A colored man drove him to a doctor's for treatment and then undertook to drive the horse home, but the beast started off again and precipitated the vehicle and driver over an embankment. Government Building—The driver of the vehicle, but allowing the driver to escape with a few bruises.

**OFFICIAL NOTICES AND APPOINTMENTS.**

The Governor proclaims the District of Newnamo a Fence District under the provisions of the "Fences Ordinance 1869." The Governor has been pleased to appoint Edgar Dawdney, Esq. to be a Justice of the Peace for the Colony of British Columbia. It is notified that from a lighthouse recently erected on Point Reyes, California, is exhibited a flashing white light, showing a flash every five seconds, elevated 271 feet above high water, which in clear weather at mid-be seen from a distance of twenty-three miles.

**STUART & KEAST.**—Mr Arthur Keast has been admitted as a partner to the wellknown brewing firm of Stuart & Co, which will be henceforth Stuart & Keast. Mr Keast has been connected with Stuart & Co for several years and has largely contributed to the success which has attended the operations of the firm, whose business, we are glad to know, is extending and increasing daily. We wish the new firm a full measure of prosperity.

**SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.**—Mr Lumley Franklin will hold a sale of valuable city and other property on Tuesday, on good terms. In the face of the improved condition of business, real estate must soon rapidly appreciate.

**ON REMAND.**—William Selbeck, charged with enticing two privates of the R M L I belonging to H M S Stylis, to desert, was yesterday on a second examination remanded for four days.

**THE FAVORITE.**—This schooner, Captain McKay, arrived last evening from the West Coast with oil and furs, which she loaded at Esquimaux. The Indians are peaceable.

**THE PROTESTANTS.**—Mr Nelson's name was added to the protestants against the Civil List Bill, and the document was sent to the Governor yesterday.

**RATIFIED.**—The Senate of the United States has just ratified the naturalization treaty negotiated last year between that country and Great Britain.

**SHIPPING.**—The ship Columbia was towed to Hastings Mills yesterday by the Grapple. The Pudgey Dawson, now loading there, will be completed her cargo on Tuesday and will be towed down by the Grapple to Royal Roads.

**\$100,000 a Year!**

Editor British Colonist.—The citizens of Victoria and New Westminster and the people of Burrard Inlet pay \$100,000 a year for beef! Every dollar of this goes to our friends in America.

On the Mainland of British Columbia there are twenty thousand cattle; enough to supply the market in Cariboo and in our cities; but there is no road to the coast. Cattle can never be sent by the Yale road to Victoria market, because there is no feed by that road. It may be described as the road through the wilderness.

A sleigh road from Burrard Inlet to Lillooet by the Pemberton Meadows, would open up for Agricultural and pastoral purposes the finest district in the Colony and save that \$100,000 a year that is lost to the Inlet. It would be profitable from the eastern pastures lands of Kamloops, the Bonaparte and Hat Creek, by the Hat Creek trail. The cattle from the pastures by the Upper Fraser could come by the trail to Pavilion Mountain road. Along the whole route the feed is first rate, and cattle would arrive at the Inlet in improved condition. A market farm, where the estate could rest, within 10 miles of the Inlet would be desirable property.

The Government could make a large revenue by the sale of lands along the sleigh road, and by tolls on cattle drives over it to market. The lands by roads in a new country ought to sell at a fair price.

To save for a Colony \$100,000 a year by directing the expenditure of a year for the Government, a little inquiry would do for a Governor, a central purpose of the Bill for the Excelsior Governor may be that he can do this in British Columbia. "Sense for himself the trade of the people," and something better—the pleasure a great man feels when he knows he has rendered an important service to his country.

**The New Bill.**

British Colonist.—Your local contemporary, having stopped receiving telegrams from abroad, has begun to manufacture them from home material. Yesterday he had a dispatch from James Bay on the "Civil List Bill," in which his reports' discharge from the Humphreys' militia, is as tearing up the ground beneath the feet of the Government members. This machine is called a new invention, but, sir, it is claimed the first time I have heard of a similar weapon inflicting sad havoc in the tanks of an enemy.

In 1856 I happened to be in the town of Umanila on a Columbia river in Oregon. It was then a mere outpost of civilization. It was the few whites there were frequently annoyed by the Indian tribes, who at last killed several settlers. A word was sent to Portland and a detachment of U.S. soldiers came up by the next boat—Colonel Stepien in command. The Indians fled to the hills. The soldiers strapped a mountain howitzer across the back of a big jackass and pursued. Whenever a redskin was seen the jackass was backed around, the howitzer sighted and discharged. The savages stood this sort of thing until after the third or fourth discharge, when they held up a white shirt as a signal of surrender, and when the old chief visited the colonel, and when he had surrendered so easily, replied, "Well, we could stand your bayonet and you; but when it comes to firing a big gun at us, we think it's about time to knock under." We don't want to fight any more with men who use such weapons. And the tribe made peace on the spot.

Why don't the Government capitulate to Yours, as usual, D. D. D.

March 24, 1871.

**The Sound Mail Subsidy.**

Essex's London Colonist.—Fair play is deservedly the pride of a Briton. Fair play is the basis of the dispensation of out-letting.

Essex's London Colonist.—Fair play is deservedly the pride of a Briton. Fair play is the basis of the dispensation of out-letting.

**ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.**

**LEICESTER MEETING, 1868.**

**UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS**

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE REWARDED TO

**J. & F. HOWARD,**  
Britannia Iron Works, Bedford.

The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for General Purposes.

The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land Purposes.

The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for General Purposes.

The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for Light Land Purposes.

The First Prize for the Best Subsoil Plough.

The First Prize for the Best Harrows for Horse Power.

The First Prize for the Best Steam Cultivator Apparatus for Farms of moderate size.

The First and Only Prize for the Best 5-tined Steam Cultivator.

The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Harrow.

The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Windmill.

The Silver Medal for their Patent Safety Boiler.

J. & F. Howard thus received

**TEN FIRST PRIZES, ONE SECOND PRIZE AND A SILVER MEDAL.**

Carrying off almost every Prize for which they compete and thus their trial the most severe and prized.

**ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.**

**PULVERMACHER'S PATENT GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS, BELTS, Pocket Batteries.**

THESE REMEDIES ARE HIGHLY IMPROVED INVENTIONS. Electricity perfectly self-applicable, and extremely efficacious in a large number of cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, and other forms of chronic and acute pain, and in all cases of debility, nervousness, and general weakness, and in all cases of indigestion, flatulency, and other disorders of the stomach and bowels, and in all cases of headache, vertigo, and other disorders of the head, and in all cases of hysterical affections, and in all cases of chronic inflammation, and in all cases of general debility, and in all cases of nervous prostration, and in all cases of paralysis, and in all cases of epilepsy, and in all cases of insanity, and in all cases of melancholia, and in all cases of hypochondria, and in all cases of neurasthenia, and in all cases of hysteria, and in all cases of neuritis, and in all cases of neuralgia, and in all cases of sciatica, and in all cases of rheumatism, and in all cases of chronic inflammation, and in all cases of general debility, and in all 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AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND. PRECEDENTED SUCCESS. F. HOWARD, Iron Works, Bedford.

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THEY ARE NOT A VILE FANCY DRINK. Dr. Walker's California Negar Bitters. For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Great Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

By Electric Telegraph, LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

Europe. PARIS, March 21.—The bulletin in the Bank of France has been removed to Versailles, and missives notes have been destroyed. The majority of journals consider the elections ordered as void.

PARIS, March 21.—The Commanders of the National Guards were introduced to the Government, and denounced as assassins. The course pursued by the Paris Deputies has been repudiated.

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EX PRINCE OF WALES FROM LONDON

FINDLAY, DURHAM & BRODIE. Are now Landing from the above Vessel the undermentioned Goods which they offer to the Trade at LOW RATES:

- BLANKETS - White, Scarlet, Indigo, Black, Green. PRINTS - Choice Patterns. HOBBROCK'S WHITE LONG CLOTHS. GREEK CALICOES - All widths. CHEAP WHITE COTTONS. DRILLINGS - Blue and Brown. DENIMS and BED TICKINGS. FLAIDS - 4 and 6-4 Wool. DRESS STUFFS - Various. BAIZES - Red and Green. HOLLANDAIS - Brown. SHAWLS - New Styles. HANDKERCHIEFS - White and Colored.

Also - OREGON WOOLEN GOODS in great variety.

Victoria Nursery & Seed Establishment

MITCHELL & JOHNSTON have just completed their STOCKS of FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS

And which this year are UNUSUALLY FINE - their ANNUAL CATALOGUE of which is now ready for Distribution. They wish to notice as being extra fine - Orchard Grass, Pacey's Rye Grass, Timothy Grass, Red Clover, Lucerne, Swede and other Turnips, Danver's Yellow Onion, Mangold, Beet, Early Rose Potatoes, Top Onions.

THE SEED STORE, YATES STREET, VICTORIA.

JAY & BALES. Are now prepared to supply their Customers with Fresh and Good Agricultural, Garden AND FLOWER SEEDS OF EVERY KIND PRINCIPALLY OF THEIR OWN GROWING. FRUIT TREES, &c. At their Nursery, Cook Street, Victoria. CATALOGUES may be had at the Store.

L. STEMLER, PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERER AND PAPERHANGER.

DEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE HAS opened at the CORNER OF YATES & BROAD STS. and hopes by strict attention to business, MODERATE CHARGES and the BEST of WORKMANSHIP to secure a share of public patronage. L. STEMLER. A good assortment of WALL PAPER constantly on hand. C. OTTO, ALBION SHAVING SALOON, South side of JOHNSON STREET, adjoining the Victoria Market.

ALL CLAIMS AGAINST THE ESTATE of the late GEORGE FRANKS, Esq. are requested to be sent in forthwith to Mr. McCraith or Mr. Drake, Executors. Notary Public.

California

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—It has been raining lightly most of the day. Letters received from China says that Mr. Seward left there in better health than he has enjoyed for some years, and as no mention is made of his having a stroke of palsy the report is probably unfounded, the letters are from his nephew.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—There are four steamers - The Constitution from New York, the Orizaba from Portland, and the Oriole from San Diego - now due or over due at this port. It is believed that the emigrants from New York for Magdalena Bay will not allow themselves to be taken on shore if they arrive there by daylight or are permitted to communicate with anybody, not in the employ of the Lower California company, who has been on shore. The arrival of the Constitution is looked for with some anxiety as she has on board over 300 men shipped for that destination.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—The steamer William Tabor, bound for this morning, narrowly escaped being wrecked. She ran into the breakers at San Pedro, during a fog. The instant the peril was perceived orders were given to back her, but she struck heavily on the rocks, and in a few minutes she was among the passengers of whom there were a great number on board. The captain and officers behaved with coolness and a readiness to assist, so that all of us have been safely discharged. The steamer will have to go into dry dock.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—The German demonstration in honor of peace, was one hour and four minutes in passing the corner of Kearney and California streets. It was a grand success. Great enthusiasm is displayed by German residents.

Oregon.

OAKLAND, March 18.—On the evening of the 11th inst. John Perdus and John Benly of Looking-glass valley, in this county, went to the Coast range mountains for a few hours to hunt in the morning. A deligent search has been made for them but no trace as yet has been discovered. Some of the men engaged in the search nearly perished, 3 men of one party are also supposed to be lost as they did not return according to the arrangements made, also another party of five are supposed to be lost, large companies are forming to go into the mountains after them; it is almost certain that they have perished with the cold.

Nevada.

Edward Field while repairing the south compartment and putting a guide on one of our mines, slipped down a fall 125 feet to 10th stratum and was instantly killed.

British Columbia.

CLINTON, March 21.—Weather cold and cloudy. Thermometer at 4 m. 14°. A party of men will leave Clinton in a few days for the new mines. QUANAHUA, March 21.—Mr. W. Fenton arrived from Van Winkle to day and reports that on Sunday on Lightning Creek a nugget was taken out of the lightning vein that weighed \$600. On Saturday the Spruce Co. washed out \$100 to the pa.

Eastern States.

KAY WEST, March 21.—The Tennessee, with the San Domingo Commissioners on board, arrived here this morning, 5 days from Kingston.

Wednesday March 29th 1871

The Civil List Embroglio.

The Civil List Bill now before the Legislative Council has given rise to no little discussion, both within and without the walls of the Legislature, indeed, proved a welcome measure, and the senior member for Victoria hit the nail on the head when he said that the greatest unkindness the Government could inflict upon them would be to withdraw the bill. One can easily understand the opposition offered by the leader of the Triumvirate. He has boldly announced Confederation to mean a clean sweep of officialdom, root and branch, and he contends that the sole and absolute patronage of each department should be vested in its head—that to each minister should be assigned the sovereign power of employing or dismissing subordinates, so that all under him might be mere creatures of his will, holding office and emolument by the brittle tenure of the pleasure of a single minister. Such a doctrine would doubtless be consonant to the genius and aspirations of him who enunciated it; but we venture to think that most ministers of refined feeling and honesty of intention would prefer the relationship subsisting between themselves and their subordinates should be of a different character. Besides, it must strike the most superficial mind that, under Responsible Government, with the ministers going out and in with every change, the undesirability of individual ministerial sovereignty becomes still more objectionable. In the hands of some men it might, indeed, be practically harmless; but in the hands of others it might, and doubtless would, be abused, made the instrument of gross injustice to individuals and of the greatest inconvenience and positive injury to the public service. The opposition to the Bill by the distinguished political acrobat, who has long since resigned the leadership to abler hands, is somewhat less consistent. True, his war-cry is "No more spoils in the spoils," and upon that principle he would doubtless wish that each minister should possess sovereign control of whatever "spoils" might lie within the range of his department. But, then, he has repeatedly admitted that the present Civil List is not too large, either in point of numbers or emolument. Nay, more, he has intimated that both will need to be increased under Responsible Government. He has also admitted, although in the first place he denied—that it will be quite competent for the first Legislature, at its very first session, to amend or repeal the Civil List Bill. Nay, he has done more. He has admitted that he saw little objection to the Bill; but announced his intention of voting against it for claptrap—because opposition to it would be popular outside. The admission has more of freshness than of dignity about it. It occurs to us to ask why, if the Civil List is not too large, and if the Bill does not place it beyond the reach of the people's representatives, it should be so much opposed by the Legislature and the public. The conclusion is irresistible. Opposition to it is merely a war-cry—it is popular with the people. Well, we do not grudge the member for Victoria's District such popularity. He is welcome to all he can make of it. For ourselves, we have seen no reason to change the views formed respecting the Bill upon its first appearance. Without agreeing with the member for Lillooet as to the powers with which ministers should be invested, and without thinking with the member for Victoria's District that there is no room for an increase in the present Civil List, we have no hesitation in saying that the Bill, if not unopposed, is indisputable. Under the full knowledge of the fact that it will be quite competent for the next Legislature to amend or repeal the Bill, we believe that it will be productive of harm. But, at the same time, we must admit that whatever injury may result from it is likely to fall less upon the public than upon those whom it professes to protect. We must regret the measure chiefly as placing in the hands of self-seeking political demagogues a bill too well calculated to divide and mislead public opinion at the very moment when it is of the greatest importance that public opinion should be united, and should be guided in one patriotic and practical channel.

Wednesday, March 22nd 1871

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Council met at 1:30 p.m. Present—The hon. Speaker, hon. Attorney-General, hon. Dr. Helmecken, Mr. Humphreys, Mr. Fenwick, Mr. Carrall, Mr. O'Reilly, Mr. Alston, Mr. Nathan, hon. Collector of Customs, Mr. Bunter, Mr. DeCosmos, hon. Dr. Carrall, Mr. Skinner. Minutes of preceding meeting read, and confirmed.

MESSAGE.

A message from the Governor was read signifying his assent to the Bill regulating Elections.

PROLOGUE.

The hon. Speaker informed the Council that it is the intention of His Excellency the Governor to prorogue the House on Tuesday next.

CIVIL LIST BILL.

The House resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the Civil List Bill commencing with the Lands and Works Department.

Mr. Humphreys moved that \$8000 be substituted for \$3880 for the Chief Commissioner.

Hon. Dr. Carrall seconded the motion, and would ask a recommendation of previous clause, in order that the salaries of other heads of departments be reduced, as he considered all should be alike. He explained that he did not consider the salaries set down too high, yet he was prepared to waive his own opinion on what he conceived to be public opinion upon the question.

Mr. Humphreys thought the Colonial Secretary ought to have a higher salary than other heads of departments.

The resolution was put and lost—7 to 6. Ayes—Hon. Dr. Carrall, and Messrs. Nathan, DeCosmos, Humphreys, Bunter, and Skinner.

Mr. DeCosmos moved to strike out all the subordinates in the Lands and Works Department—Lost—4 to 9.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Mr. Nathan moved that the salary of the Surveyor General be \$2455, instead of \$1940, as set down in the list.

Mr. Nathan said his reasons for moving an increase to this particular salary were that the office would be the principal head of the most important department in the Colony, and that a gentleman of professional knowledge should hold it.

Mr. Bunter was opposed to the salary altogether. All the land sold and preempted in the Colony would not pay it.

Mr. Humphreys said no officer had been so beneficial to the Colony as that of Chief Commissioner. The country had been paying that officer for doing nothing in his department. He had been there for the whole Governor of the Colony, instead of discharging his proper duties.

The hon. Attorney General said he thought the hon. member had not well considered the subject or he would have hesitated to make such an attack upon an absent party, when the House was merely called upon to deal with officers under a new system. The member for Lillooet, and the member for Nanaimo appear to imagine that Responsible Government can be carried on without any heads of departments. Some hon. members appear to imagine that the present Government had some personal interest in the Bill. The present Government had not the slightest personal interest in the matter. It would be for the Lieutenant-Governor appointed by Canada to call around him such men, in the House or outside of it, as could carry on the Government, and all the ministers would be alike, some called and some responsible. The Premier was only so by name, from the mere circumstance of his having been called upon to form a Cabinet.

Mr. Bunter spoke very feelingly against the Civil List, because he had the Sheriff in his house for taxes, all on account of salaries being too high. (Laughter.)

Mr. DeCosmos said there were salaries in the list he would raise, others he might lower, but he would confine himself altogether to three heads of departments.

Mr. Nathan said it had been found perfectly useless to try and throw out the bill; and the representative members should try to modify it.

Mr. DeCosmos, who seemed much affected, said he would not go into the matter to vote for subordinates, he would only vote for heads of departments.

Hon. Dr. Carrall—in other words, Mr. Chairman, he will only vote for a salary which he hopes to take himself. (Hear hear.)

Mr. DeCosmos protested against such personalities.

Hon. Dr. Carrall was sorry that he had offended the hon. member, but it was quite natural if after 12 years passed on the opposition benches, he should aspire to an office. The hon. member proceeded at great length to explain his bill and his opposition to the Executive.

Mr. DeCosmos contended that the bill expressed the wishes only of those in power, and claimed that the previous speaker had violated a pledge he had given on the hustings at Cariboo to vote for Responsible Government simultaneously with Union.

Hon. Dr. Carrall said it was not true. He had always expressed practical measures. The hon. member always wanted something impracticable and always lost the right to do so. (DeCosmos) had opposed everything—including Confederation.

Mr. DeCosmos pronounced the statement untrue and defied the hon. member to prove that he had ever opposed Confederation.

Hon. Dr. Carrall—Clause by clause you voted against it.

Mr. Nathan's motion was lost.

The remainder of the items for the Department were passed.

Attorney General—\$3880. 30 33 240

Mr. Humphreys moved to insert \$8000, and in doing so paid a high compliment to the present incumbent of the position.

Mr. Nathan supported the motion.

The motion was lost and the original item was passed.

Mr. Humphreys moved that all the scheduled after the Attorney General be struck out. Lost—Ayes, Nathan, Skinner, Humphreys, Bunter, DeCosmos, Skinner.

Messrs. Bunter, Skinner, Humphreys, Nathan and DeCosmos here withdrew to the committee room.

The remaining clauses were passed without a division.

Mr. Bunter moved to take \$800 from the advance of the Comox contractors and add it to that of the Nanaimo contractor. Lost.

The committee here rose and reported progress and the report was adopted.

TELEGRAPH BILL.

Mr. Alston moved that this bill be read a second time, and said if the bill went into committee certain clauses in the original bill would be struck out and amendments substituted. He maintained that all telegraph companies should be on a position to sue and be sued, that they should allow no privileges to one person over another, and that all should be charged alike. He would assume that the telegraph company had acted honorably and fairly—but they had the power to make contracts and to engage to send messages, and they could not be held responsible for non-performance of those contracts or engagements. The hon. member contended that telegraph companies are common carriers and ought to come under the English Railway Act. Mr. Alston printed copies of the amendments.

Hon. Attorney General—Telegraph companies are not common carriers in the same sense as railway companies.

Mr. Humphreys seconded the second reading of the bill, and gave it his cordial support. The principle was a good one and some such bill ought to have been passed long ago. He was satisfied that the telegraph had not been as creditable to the colony as it ought to have been, seeing that it is subsidised.

Hon. Dr. Helmecken rose to move that the bill be read this day three months, and said he was surprised to find on the table an entirely new bill which was designed to take precedence of the original one. The bill was introduced by one of the most inebriated he ever knew, and its withdrawal by its introducer was an acknowledgment of its iniquity. The new bill was incomprehensible. Why should it interfere with the telegraph company at this time? Mr. DeCosmos [exclaimed]—Show the iniquity.

Hon. Dr. Helmecken—I don't see why you are so warm about this bill.

Mr. DeCosmos denied that he was warm and said he had no other interest in the passage of this bill than any other member of the community.

Hon. Dr. Helmecken—I didn't say you had.

Mr. DeCosmos—The hon. gentleman has a mean, contemptible habit of—

The Speaker demanded order.

Hon. Dr. Helmecken saw no reason for the bill when we were about to hand over the telegraph to Canada. We had here two systems. One was a local telegraph belonging to the Government of the colony; and the other was a foreign telegraph company. The which did he refer to? Not to the Government—it is not a company, and surely not to the Western Union Telegraph Company, which is foreign, having a very small interest in this colony. The connection with that company had been of the utmost importance to this colony, and it would be a great misfortune to have that connection severed. The line had been conducted in the best possible manner, and complaints had been made from Vancouver Island, and telegraphic communication would not exist even now if the company had not been subsidised. It has a few miles of line in the colony, and we are engaged to carry it all ways, and we are a great and mighty people—bringing in a bill to control these few miles of line and interfere with foreign capital. Was it likely that so gigantic a corporation as the Western Union Telegraph Company would be governed by a sheet of paper issued by such a Parliament as ours? How absurd that we should attempt to control the telegraph system of North America! Why, these companies might refuse to send any press reports at all. Nay, if restricted, they might send them to some person as a private dispatch. Have we any law with regard to Express companies? No. Have we made any laws with respect to other companies? No. This bill is all on one side—it attempts to restrict this foreign company to which has been given an exclusive privilege. The law of Vancouver Island is quite sufficient to meet every emergency and necessity. The fact classes in the new bill is the most remarkable of all. It upsets all existing contracts, so that any one who is a party to a contract with the company would be released by the passage of this bill.

Mr. DeCosmos—No.

Hon. Dr. Helmecken—Oh, I didn't know you knew anything about the bill. The iniquitous part of the bill is where it gives the telegraph company—who have no special privileges—to transmit news at certain rates and allow the newspapers to pick and choose what they like and reject the rest. Did any one ever hear of such an absurdity? They sit to receive all this news and throw half of it away, and submit to an abridgement every day. The company, in his opinion, was fully competent to sue and be sued and the bill was unnecessary and ought to be thrown out. (Hear, hear!)

Hon. Attorney General—in rising to second the motion of the hon. member for Victoria City, I wish to disclaim all personal feeling. I do it on public grounds, because I believe the bill would interfere improperly and injuriously with rights that have been acquired, because I believe the bill would be a bill to induce the telegraph company to withdraw from the colony, and because it has been arranged to hand the telegraph system over to Canada in a short time. The Act of 1864 is still in force and the Western Union Telegraph Company having succeeded to the business of the California State Telegraph Company and preserved that title for this portion of the line, have rights and privileges under the Act and may put up lines and maintain them. Railway companies make a bargain with the Government before they lay down rails at all. Here a bill is introduced to which the telegraph company is not a party and which gives them special privileges. As the Act was originally drawn it should have fallen in my duty to oppose it with every word I was capable of doing. I can see no difference between the company and private individuals or firms. Suppose a company acquired the right to put up a line from Esquimaux to this place, they could charge what they liked so long as no exclusive privileges were asked. The Western Union Company have not asked for anything.

Mr. DeCosmos—They have asked for money.

Hon. Attorney General—This is a different matter; but why was the Government asked to make a bargain when the subsidy

was first suggested? The telegraph company are not simply senders, they are collectors of news and when they collect news it is much their property as anything else. I know nothing to prohibit any person from charging what he likes for his own property. When the company collect news they have a right to do as they please with it and I see no difference in this respect between a telegraph company and a company of merchants. Railway companies have exclusive rights and submit to certain restrictions, but the telegraph is not an exclusive privilege and are not bound down. In the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company, they get a bill passed and extend their line to this colony, and then you turn around and claim half a dozen other things. Why not get a bill passed, saying no person shall have money from the bankers in this colony at a less rate than another? Go to the merchants and say that they sell goods at the same price to all customers on the same terms as to credit. Such is the principle of this bill, and that is the reason why I oppose it. It has been said that similar bills have been passed in other countries, but I am not aware of their existence. The English Act refers alone to private telegrams and says that there must be no preference or favor shown—that is, that the first to bring a dispatch is entitled to have it sent off first. [The hon. gentleman here described the manner in which the Associated Press of the United States receive cable and other dispatches, and said that the bill sought to make the company send news from San Francisco to Victoria at as low a rate as they charged for sending from one part of San Francisco to another.] The agent of the company at San Francisco is made liable to be indicted for misdemeanor. (Laughter.) If he has not been guilty of any misdemeanor there, how, in the name of patience, can he be indicted here? Companies may sue and be sued under the English law, but the case of the Dutch East India Company was not the case of several other cases established.

Mr. Alston—in Obsequy or Common Law? Hon. Attorney General—In both. Foreign insurance companies are sued nearly every day in England. A contract broken here may be sued upon at San Francisco and all the evidence taken by commission. Now, if the Western Union Telegraph Company have made a contract to send words to one at a less rate than to another, we can't break it and if we try to do so we deprive ourselves of telegraphic communication entirely, for if the company is liable to a fine of \$1000 and imprisonment through fault of the agent, two or three times a year, they would soon shut up their office. The Government is opposed to the bill because it sought to impose duties on the company without giving it any correlative rights—because the company might deprive us of telegraphic communication—because it is a foreign company and impossible to enforce the law.

Mr. DeCosmos wished it distinctly understood that he wished to see all telegraph companies doing business in this colony treat all alike and that all persons having a grievance against a telegraph company could enter the Courts of the colony and obtain redress. Beyond that he had no personal interest. It was an error to suppose that he had private feeling. He had a contract for ten years with the company—and used given services which could be collected in time of any other city in case of default. A law passed here could have no effect upon existing contracts and all he wanted to see was the power secured to sue for a violation of contract. He quoted from the English Act to show that the lines of telegraph companies must be open to all without favor or preference. He found here to day the chief adviser of the Government, and the representative of the chief commercial city of the colony doing violence to the settlement of English law.

Hon. Attorney General—I don't find any such clause in this bill. (Laughter.) The hon. gentleman has scarcely understood the scope of my argument. The English Act applies equally to sending messages without favor or preference; but there is nothing said about terms.

Mr. DeCosmos maintained that he had had legal authority for the opinion that the English Act meant terms as well as the turn of sending a message. The hon. gentleman proceeded to question the expressed opinions of the hon. Attorney General, and was frequently corrected by the gentleman. He denied that it meant any such thing.

Hon. Dr. Helmecken—The withdrawal of the bill proves its iniquity.

Mr. DeCosmos contended that if a telegraph company wished to break down a British Columbian paper and build up one in favor of an annexation howler—how really they could do it.

Hon. Dr. Helmecken—Particularly if that paper threatens annexation if the terms of the railway don't come to Victoria.

Mr. DeCosmos continued, challenging Hon. Dr. Helmecken to point out where the bill was iniquitous.

Hon. Dr. Helmecken—The section that requires the company to furnish a large number of words and permits newspaper men to call the number they want and send the rest back to the company.

Mr. DeCosmos—to call reports I denounce it.

Hon. Dr. Helmecken—Then, why did you introduce it?

Mr. DeCosmos—I didn't introduce it. I can prove by a gentleman outside that I opposed that clause.

Mr. Alston—To which clause do you refer?

Mr. DeCosmos—[Not answering.]—I support English Acts, and I claim it because I've got English blood in my veins.

Hon. Dr. Helmecken—Well! I haven't; (laughter) but don't you think other fair play is the same as English fair play?

Mr. DeCosmos—it ought to be. The threat that the company will withdraw is idle. Under the Railway Act all persons are treated alike, and why should they not be treated alike by the telegraph company. In conclusion, the hon. gentleman again claimed that he had no interest in this measure, beyond that of a member of the community, and that the Western Union Telegraph Company in this colony had paid over and over again, taken money from one man at one rate and charged another man another rate. Under Confederation he was satisfied an Act would be put on the statute books that would cure the evil.

Mr. Humphreys said he was shocked at the extent of provincial hostility. Complaints had been notorious and he was surprised that

the hon. member for Victoria City could term the bill iniquitous.

Mr. Alston replied briefly in support of the bill, denying that it was iniquitous and expressing his opinion in opposition to that of the hon. Attorney General that the company can sue and be sued.

A division being taken, the motion of hon. Dr. Helmecken was carried and the bill thrown out.

Council adjourned till Thursday at 1 p.m.

Peace Jubilee Holiday.

Yesterday the proclamation of Peace in Europe was celebrated in all parts of the civilized world and people of every nationality—particularly the Germans and their descendants—united in welcoming the "white-winged messenger." In this city the observance was quiet yet joyous. In the afternoon the stores were closed and German flags floated on the breeze from many staves. The vicinity of Alhambra Hall in the afternoon presented an animated scene. The Germans had met to drink the health of the Kaiser Wilhelm, the brave Prince, the late Minister Chancellor and the great Commander of the German armies. The hall was hung with flags and on the walls were portraits of the Emperor, "Our Fritz," "Our Karl," Bismarck, Moltke, and scrolls bearing the honored names of Sollier, Humboldt, Kleist, Handel, Mozart, Goethe, Beethoven and other great Germans. At the head of the room stood a statue of Peace, surmounted by a dove bearing in its beak the blessed olive-branch and regarding with an approving eye the happy group that had gathered around the well-laid board arranged by the master-hand of a Piper.

Mr. Weiler presided and in a speech delivered in the German tongue expressed the object of the meeting, after which the band in exquisite style played "What is the Fatherland." The first toast proposed was The German Empire, by Mr. Gerke, whose remarks were greatly appreciated. Music—Hail Dir to Lieger-Kranz. The President proposed The Queen, whose health was drunk with deafening cheers. Music—God Save the Queen. The third toast—Count Bismarck, Count Moltke and the German Heroes—was proposed by Mr. H. F. Heisterman in a patriotic and warmly-applauded address. Music—"The Wacht on the Rhin." The Fallen Heroes was solemnly proposed as the fourth toast by Mr. C. A. Schmidt. Music—"How they so softly rest." The Chairman then proposed the city we live in, coupled with the name of His Worship the Mayor, A. R. Robertson, Esq. Mr. Robertson responded in a very eloquent and effective speech and complimented the German nation on their patriotism, and for moderation in the hour of victory. The speech of His Worship was enthusiastically applauded and three hearty cheers were given at its close. "God Save the Queen" was played by the band, the company singing the Anthem. The fifth toast, proposed by the Chairman, (The President of the United States), was responded to by Mr. Eckstein, U. S. Consul, in a capital speech, partly in English and partly in German. Music—"The Star Spangled Banner." The Press, was given by the Chairman, and was responded to by Mr. Seelye of the Colonist, and Mr. Long of the Standard. The "German Wives" was responded to by Mr. Stenberger. Mr. Chase Gosman. The dinner closed pleasantly. Throughout the whole proceeding not a word or deed to disturb the kindly feeling that pervaded the entire company. In the evening the festivities closed with a grand ball.

PUGET SOUND AGRICULTURAL CLAIMS.—One item in the bill making appropriations for diplomatic and consular expenses is to pay Great Britain the second and last instalment awarded by the Commissioners under the treaty of July 1st, 1863, in satisfaction of the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies, amounting to three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in gold coin. Provided, That before payment shall be made of that portion of the above sum awarded to the Puget Sound Agricultural Company all taxes legally assessed upon any of the property of said company covered by said award before the same was made and still unpaid shall be extinguished by the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, or the amount of such taxes shall be withheld by the Government of the United States from the sum hereby appropriated.

DEPARTURE OF THE ENTERPRISE.—The steam Enterprise sailed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for New Westminster with 73 passengers, many of whom were for Olympia—and a full freight. Among the passengers were F. H. Lamb, Dr. Trevor, A. W. Powell, J. A. Wobster, J. Harper, Thos. Spencer, John Gully, W. Sankey, G. A. Walker, Mr. Nelson and the Baron of Lillobet.

JOE THE CITY MESSENGER, was yesterday presented with a season ticket of admission to Taylor and Barney's entertainments at the Alhambra, Joe having proved to the satisfaction of the proprietor that he had the longest handle in his face.

PUNISHION.—The Toronto Telegraph says that the Rev. Mr. Punshon was to deliver his celebrated lecture on "Wesley and his Times" before departing for British Columbia, and that His Excellency Governor Howland would occupy the Chair on the occasion.

THE OTTER.—This steamer will sail tomorrow morning. From appearance at time of writing she will have 65 passengers and a large freight for Skeenamouth.

MOVING.—The spring trade has commenced in real earnest. Yesterday a great quantity of goods was taken out of bond for shipment to Olympia by the Otter Enterprise.

CHICKEN STEALING.—Several hen roosts have been robbed in the vicinity of Humber and Courtenay streets. In one case 22 fowls were carried off and four left behind dead. In another case 16, and in a third 15 fowls.

STRAKER DEPARTURES.—The Sir James Douglas for Nanaimo, and the Leibel and Olympia for Puget Sound, sailed yesterday

Wednesday March 29th 1871

The British Lion Awakening.

The policy of Great Britain has long been one of peace. Best of all, her experience has been in harmony with her policy. With the exception of that little affair in the Euxine, Britannia has never drawn the sword for many a long year. Her geographical position is eminently favorable to peace. It cannot be doubted that had she occupied a portion of Continental Europe, instead of the "seagirt Isles," she would have been more or less involved in European complications. As it is, she has been enabled to occupy the dignified and god-like position of the great peace-maker. It may be questioned, however, whether or no the most efficient way to live at peace is to be ever ready to fight—that is to say, to be always in efficient fighting condition. Proceeding upon this hypothesis, some will doubt whether Great Britain has been quite up to the mark whether in her protracted peace the British Lion has not fallen into a fatal slumber. Her neighbors, possibly jealous of the unruffled serenity of her existence, have hinted that the British Lion has ceased to be the terrific brute of former times. They have even spoken of it as being sans teeth, sans claws sans everything calculated to strike terror into the heart of an enemy; that even its roar has ceased to have terror in it. There are not wanting circumstances in some sort calculated to give the color of reason to this view; and it is, therefore, not without satisfaction that we see the old beast awaking, shaking its mane, and showing its teeth, if for no other reason than to convince the nations that there is life and vigor in the old Lion yet, and that, should occasion demand, it could be as terrific as ever. The proposition now before Parliament to abolish the purchase system in the British army, and thus remove what must be regarded as one cardinal source of weakness and inefficiency in that army is an important step in the right direction; and the earnestness with which the nation is prepared to grapple with that evil may be imagined from the fact that an intensely economic Government proposes to expend eight millions sterling towards indemnifying personal loss occasioned by such abolition a sum which Di-reueli appears to think insufficient. But it is clear that there is much work to be done, in order to clear off the peace-moss with which the entire service would appear to have been overgrown. The statement that of the three hundred thousand barrels of gunpowder stored in Government arsenals, only eight hundred barrels are fit for use is one which ought to startle a sleeping sentinel. It is hoped that both the army and navy will undergo such a thorough overhauling and reconstruction as must insure the healthy and efficient condition of both. Great Britain has no need of a large standing army. But she wants a live army. And she must keep her powder dry.

Wednesday, March 22nd.

DISTRESSING SIGHT.—Yesterday we saw well dressed female in a state of feebly intoxication on one of the principal thoroughfares of this city. The advocates of "Women's Rights" may possibly claim that we have just as good a right to get drunk and make a public exhibition of them selves as men. Be that as it may, a respectable-looking woman staggering on the public streets ought to be a potent temperance lecture.

TOLL CHARTER ACT.—The object of the short Act is to remove doubts respecting the powers of the Governor to grant charters for the collection of tolls upon roads or trails in British Columbia. The Act provides that no such charter shall be granted until tenders have been invited for the work in respect of which it is proposed.

KNOWS-OLLY.—At the bottom of the Taylor Family bills, the "paterfamilias" of the interesting circle pledges himself to present a season ticket to any man in the town who may be the fortunate possessor of a long proboscis than his. Yesterday afternoon the City Messenger called on Mr. Taylor, who honored the draft at sight.

MOVING.—The spring trade has commenced in real earnest. Yesterday a great quantity of goods was taken out of bond for shipment to Olympia by the Otter Enterprise.

CHICKEN STEALING.—Several hen roosts have been robbed in the vicinity of Humber and Courtenay streets. In one case 22 fowls were carried off and four left behind dead. In another case 16, and in a third 15 fowls.

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**NORTON'S**

**CAMOMILE PILLS**

ARE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED AS A simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; and will be their operation safe under any circumstances, and in cases of persons can now bear testimony to the results derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 12 1/2d, 25c and 1 1/2d each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the world.

Orders to be made payable by London Post Office.

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday March 29th 1871

The British Lion Awaking.

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Legislative Council.

Tuesday, March 21st, 1871.

The Speaker read message No 35 containing a Bill entitled an act to repeal certain acts.

The Bill was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time tomorrow.

No 36 replied to an address from the Council regarding the Bill running at large.

Mr DeCosmos gave notice that he would move at the next sitting of the Council that a respectful address be presented to His Excellency the Governor.

Mr DeCosmos said in order to have the opinion of members by their votes expressed on the minutes he would move an amendment to the Bill.

Mr Nelson seconded. Mr Humphreys had hoped the Bill would be withdrawn; but as that had not been done he felt it his duty to support the resolution.

Hon Attorney General—I hope I am more courteous than to say anything of the kind. Mr Banister—Well, I humbly beg your pardon, but you were accounted that members came in and opposed it.

Hon Dr Helmsken said that he had stated his opinion of the bill and he adhered to it—the whole bill or none.

Mr DeCosmos spoke warmly in favor of fixing the salary at \$3500 and denounced Mr Nathan's resolution as pure claptrap.

Mr Nathan here produced a printed document (Proceedings of the Yale Convention) to prove that at that Convention Mr DeCosmos had concurred in a scheme which reduced the salary of the Colonial Secretary to \$3000.

Mr DeCosmos explained that that amount was fixed upon because the Government was not responsible.

Mr Nathan—in this scheme the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works is struck out entirely and the expenses of Government are reduced \$60,000; and Mr Chairman, these figures are based upon Responsible Government!

Mr Nelson said the proceedings of the Yale Convention were based upon an entirely different state of affairs.

Mr DeCosmos replied, reviewing the institutions of the Home Government with respect to a civil list, which he showed, was confined to the heads of departments.

Hon Dr Helmsken—Then why vote for the heads of departments? Mr DeCosmos—Because of two evils I choose the least.

Hon Attorney General—I beg the hon gentleman's pardon—the lump sum is voted.

Mr DeCosmos moved to insert in clause 1 the sum of \$9000 instead of \$77241.

Mr Nathan said that in the colony in which he was raised the ministry voted their own salaries, and themselves their own salaries.

Mr DeCosmos moved to insert in clause 1 the sum of \$9000 instead of \$77241.

Hon Attorney General appealed to hon members not to delay legislation as they were doing.

Mr Humphreys thanked the hon Attorney General for his remarks, but said hon Dr Helmsken had this day declared that he intended to vote for the whole bill or none.

Hon Dr Carrall—Yes, you'd go in a good many places where I wouldn't go.

Mr DeCosmos explained that that amount was fixed upon because the Government was not responsible.

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

SOLEBRAND

OILMAN'S STORES

All of Superior Quality. PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS, JAMS IN TIN AND JARS, ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS, MUSTARD, VINEGAR, POTTERY, MEATS AND FISH, PRESERVED FRUIT SALMON, KIPPED SALMON AND HERRINGS, PICKLED SALMON, FRESH AND PICKLED HERRINGS, FRESH SOLETS, FRESH AND FINEST HADDOCKS, PURE SALAD OIL, SOUPS IN QUART AND PINT TINS, PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS, PRESERVED HAMS AND CIGARS, PRESERVED BACON, OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES, BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, YORKSHIRE GAME PATES, YORKSHIRE PORK PATES, GALANTINE, TONGUES, BROWN, POULTRY, PLUM PUDDINGS, LEA & PERIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CAUTION

To prevent the fraud of re-filling the bottles or jars with any other produce, they should be examined before use.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

SOLEBRAND

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZES MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the superiority of their productions.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS

&c. &c.

(Free from Adulteration.)

Manufactured by

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

Well known Manufacturers are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Well known Manufacturers are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Persons should see that they are supplied with CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE

U & A Agents for LEA & PERIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilman's Stores of the highest quality.

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1866, MORTIMER, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the name of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

LABELS

of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and various other descriptions of Oilman's Stores of the highest quality.

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 20th of the same month, for selling SPURIOUS ARTICLES.

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Bett's Capsules Patents

TO PREVENT INFRINGEMENTS, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that BETT'S PATENT CAPSULES are made for the principle merchants in England and France, thus enabling vendors, purchasers and consumers not only to verify the genuineness of the capsules, but likewise the contents of the capsules, which is the object of the invention.

NOTICE

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

INDIGESTION

The popular and effectual medicine is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice in Powder, Lozenges, Globules, and Wine.

CONSUMPTION

One of the greatest results of the chemical progress is the application of the active principle obtained from the Pancreas, and prepared by MORSON'S PANCREATIC EMULSION and POWELL'S.

CHLORODYNE

—MORSON'S celebrated medicine is now being supplied to the public.

GELATINE

The purest preparation of Gelatine which must be made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON

Medalists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions.

11, 23, 124 SOUTHAMPTON ROAD

AUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON

WORKS—HORNET AND ROSSINGTON

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The Weekly British Colonist, Wednesday March 29th, 1871

The Telegraph Fiasco.

Several weeks ago Mr DeCosmos employed a legal practitioner to draw up a Bill regulating Telegraph Companies in this colony. The Bill was drawn to his order, paid for with his money, and printed at his office. Mr DeCosmos drew up a petition to the Legislative Council of which he is a member backing up the Bill and employed one or more persons to obtain signatures. By dint of misrepresentation and, possibly, by a little manipulation, a considerable number of names were appended to the petition; but they were for the most part the names of persons not generally known in the community. By some means, as yet unexplained, Mr DeCosmos succeeded in inducing Mr Alston to take charge of his Bill. The principal provisions of the measure were as follows: The company were compelled to supply special and regular news despatches from Europe, Africa, Asia, and America at a maximum rate of one cent per word to every publisher in the colony applying for the same. If any credit, abatement, or advantage whatever was given to one publisher the same must be extended to all; The Company was required to publicly exhibit a book containing true and faithful entries of every transaction, showing credits, (if any) abatements, (if any) or advantages (if any) given to any publisher. The Company was required to deliver to every applicant the full news despatches regularly on the day on which they were received, and any publisher was to be at liberty to cull from those despatches whatever portions he might desire, returning the remainder to the Company, and paying only for what he retained at the rate of not more than one cent per word. The Bill contained these extraordinary provisions, and others of a degree less extent. It was introduced into the Legislative Council on Friday, 10th inst, by Mr Alston. Finding, doubtless, that such monstrous provisions had not the slightest possible chance of passing, amendments, also printed at Mr DeCosmos' office, were put in the hands of members on Wednesday which made the Bill virtually a new one. The provisions above epitomized were to be replaced by clauses which were made to mean anything or nothing, which would puzzle a Philadelphia Lawyer and which did not set at defiance the legal acumen of even the Attorney General. But there was one of the new clauses which had not much ambiguity about it, and we will publish that clause in full for the edification or amusement of the reader. The provisions of this act shall apply to all business transactions whatsoever carried on after the passage of this Act, by any Telegraph Company as aforesaid, and shall govern any and all existing contracts, any rule of law or equity to the contrary notwithstanding. It should be stated that the provisions of the Bill were to be enforced under the severest pains and penalties, involving a fine of \$2000 and imprisonment for six months. Well, the second reading of the bill was moved (with apparent reluctance) on Wednesday, by Mr Alston, and, as is already known, the Hon Dr Helmcken's amendment to give it a six months' holiday was carried and the Bill was killed accordingly. Inasmuch as a tolerably full report of the debate which arose thereupon has already been published in these columns, we shall confine our remarks chiefly to the singularly false and indelicate position in which Mr DeCosmos placed himself. It will have been observed from the published report that he even went the length of disowning his own Bill, assuring the House that he had no personal interest in it, and that he had deputed some of his favorite minions. All around that Council Board, not utterly destitute of hearing, such assertions made by a member of the House under circumstances which rendered it impossible for them to be believed. The defence of the Bill was the feeblest kind; and the petition which had cost so much was not so much as named! We will not detain the reader with an account of the really brilliant effort of the Hon Attorney General and the witty and scathing speech of Dr Helmcken; nor will we dwell upon the painful position occupied by the unfortunate introducer of the measure, who, when he saw himself lied over by the Attorney General, and found the whole odium of the measure cast, or sought to be cast upon him by its cowardly and ungrateful owner, looked very much as though he had been caught in the act of drawing the chequins from the fire for DeCosmos, and had got badly burned in the ignoble and most thankless operation. A more gross and indecent attempt to make the Legislature of the country an instrument for the accomplishment of personal and unjust purposes has probably never been witnessed in any country; and we venture to think that the exposure on Wednesday made some of those concerned in it heartily ashamed of their work.

Friday, March 24th, 1871. Our Admission.—The Montreal Gazette, a leading Ministerial journal, has an article on the proposed admission of this colony into the Dominion in the course of which it epitomizes the Terms, concluding the whole to be highly favorable to British Columbia, but at the same time urging their acceptance upon the people of Canada. Exception is taken to the seventh article, as being anything but clear, and apparently calculated to discourage trade between Canada and the Pacific Provinces.

Legislative Council.

THURSDAY, March 23.

Council met at 1:30 p.m. Present.—The Hon Speaker, hon Attorney-General, hon Dr Helmcken, Mr Humphreys, Mr Pemberton, Mr Nathan, hon Collector of Customs, Mr Bunsen, Mr DeCosmos, hon Dr Carrall, Mr O'Reilly, Mr Alston, Mr Skinner.

CIVIL LIST BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Civil List Bill, Mr Alston in the Chair.

On section 1 Mr Humphreys offered an amendment to the effect that \$9500 be substituted for \$77241.

In advocating his amendment, Mr Humphreys said he knew of no such law, although he was told it existed in Caylon, there, as owing to the badness of the climate it was found almost impossible to get white men to live there. (Laughter.) The bill would never become law. The people of this colony, who had been gulled, would never allow it to become law. The Queen would never sanction such a law. He expatiated upon his own purity and independence, and said he had never got his expenses paid to Canada and back, as the member for Cariboo had done.

Hon Dr Carrall.—But your expenses may yet be paid to some other place. (Laughter.)

Mr Humphreys continued. He said the bill had become law. Some of them had made as high as two hundred and fifty thousand dollars by looting the public!

He continued to speak ad nauseam and with uncounted slang and invective.

Hon Dr Helmcken replied. He said the last speaker had offered a great many insults and made a most malicious speech.

Mr Humphreys disclaimed having offered any insults.

Hon Dr Helmcken said he regarded the remarks of the hon member as a tissue of the grossest insult and he would not deign to reply to those remarks.

Hon Attorney General's amendment to increase the sum so as to cover increases made to various items in the list, was put and carried.

Mr Humphreys' amendment was put and lost—4 to 7.

The clause was amended as carried. Section II was taken up.

In reply to a question from Mr DeCosmos, hon Attorney General explained that the clause was necessary in order to prevent a Minister from altering salaries without coming to the House, but it did not prevent the Ministry from dismissing any official.

A motion to strike out the clause was lost, and the clause passed.

The remaining clauses passed without remark.

To the preamble Mr Humphreys moved that the bill be entitled 'A Bill to make the Official Independent of the People.'

The Chairman ruled the amendment out of order, and the preamble passed.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete and the report was adopted.

The bill was read a third time and passed without opposition.

CATTLE EXEMPTION BILL.

This bill was read a second time without remark.

STATUTES REPEAL BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole upon this bill, Mr Pemberton in the Chair.

The first, second and third sections were passed without debate.

The schedule was gone through with and the committee rose and reported the bill complete.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

Mr DeCosmos moved that a respectful address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that any documents showing how the telegraph line between Victoria and Cariboo is managed, and the nature of the pecuniary liabilities and privileges of the Government respecting the same, be laid before this House.

The motion was supported in a few remarks.

Mr Humphreys seconded the motion. He said it was necessary to take the line out of degraing hands. He could state instances of misconduct which would astonish the House. He, himself, had abstained from using the line, knowing that he could not trust the parties.

Mr DeCosmos said he had a case in his pocket, which occurred between here and Yale, which would surprise members. Carried.

CHARITABLE ASSOCIATIONS BILL.

Hon Attorney General asked leave to introduce a Bill to incorporate charitable associations in Canada. There was an objection to such associations holding large quantities of land. The Bill proposed to restrict them to five acres, except by special permission from the Governor.

Leave being granted, the Bill was read a second time.

NORTH ARM ROAD.

In the absence of Mr Nelson, Mr DeCosmos moved that a respectful address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that the sum of \$500 be placed upon the Supplementary Estimates for the purpose of clearing and improving the road from New Westminster along the North Arm of the Fraser, known as the North Arm Road.

The resolution passed without debate and without opposition.

THE STAMPER LABEL.

Mr Banster moved that the steamer Isabel be allowed to enter the harbors of Victoria and Nanaimo free of port charges, in consideration of the said steamer carrying the mails free from the American shore and making two trips per week to Victoria.

Carried.

TEACHERS' ARREARS.

Mr Nathan asked leave to introduce a Bill entitled an Act for the Payment of Arrears of Teachers' Salaries, 1871.

The Bill was read a first time.

Council adjourned till 1 o'clock on Friday.

CONFEDERATION.—We clip the following from the London News of the 16th February:—

'The determination of British Columbia to enter the Canadian Confederation on the terms which have been offered must prove gratifying to every well-wisher of the Dominion. When this promising colony has been admitted, the grand scheme of British North American union will be well nigh consummated. The terms offered may be fairly considered liberal to the Pacific colony, but then it is very desirable, in the future interest of both sections, that the distant colonies be attached to Canada, their elder sister and natural ally. In the House of Commons on the 13th Lord Sandon asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the arrangements were completed for the union of the colony of British Columbia with the Dominion of Canada; whether any negotiations had taken place respecting the railway for connecting that colony with Canada; and how soon he would be able to lay upon the table of the House papers upon that subject? Mr Knutsen-Haggessen said he understood that the matters referred to in the noble lord's question were progressing satisfactorily. At present the proposition had not been laid before the Canadian Parliament, but as he understood that it would be done this week, it would be incongruous towards that assembly if that House were to enter into a premature discussion of the matter. The papers referred to would be laid on the table of the House at the earliest opportunity.'

THEATRE ROYAL.—The Beauty Troupe

opened at the Theatre last evening to a very good house and quite surprised the audience by the excellence of their acting. The performance opened with 'Le Faivre Jacques,' a musical drama, in which Mr and Mrs Beatty, and Messrs Ward and Melville were often applauded. Mrs Beatty sang a ball very prettily and received a generous encore. The overture by the orchestra was rendered by Messrs Haynes, Palmer and Bushell with customary artistic skill. Little May, though somewhat hoarse, sang 'Capt Jinks' charmingly and received therefor something better than bouquets—a shower of halves. Being called on the little beauty sang 'I wouldn't be Baby.' A song by Mr Ward was cheered and encored. In 'Satanella, or How to Tame a Wild Cat,' the young lady charmed the audience by her rendition of the character of Hannah, a Maid of All Work. She is certainly possessed of great natural ability which, combined with careful training, will make her a successful actress. In the same piece Mr and Mrs Beatty and Mr Melville won golden opinions. The piece is a good one. The company made a most favorable impression last night and will, we doubt not, improve upon acquaintance.... The next performance is set for Monday night.

COURT.—In moving an address to the Governor respecting the Mainland Telegraph

both Mr Humphreys and Mr DeCosmos indulged in invectives respecting the gentlemen engaged in the management of the line which we cannot but regard as mean and cowardly in the extreme. For members in the Legislature to take advantage of their positions in the House to slander a whole staff, where possibly (if we think, improbably) one may have acted improperly, is, indeed, contemptible. If these members have been made aware of mis-doing on the part of any one connected with the Telegraph, why was not a complaint laid in the proper quarter, instead of saying in the House (what the member would not dare to say elsewhere) 'I have a case in my pocket,' &c. If Mr DeCosmos has a grievance against the Telegraph Company, surely he might pursue it in a more manly way.

AN ELECTION BET IN COURT.—In the District Court at Port Townsend, on Tuesday last

Judge Jacobs gave a decision on an election bet; the circumstances are as follows: Capt Hyde, knowing that Garfield had at least six or seven hundred majority, went to Port Townsend, (where the people, without telegraphic blessings, knew it not) and made bets with different parties to the extent of six or eight hundred dollars that Selousus Garfield had been elected Delegate by 600 majority. The money was given to stakeholders. When the result was fully determined, Hyde claimed and took the money. E. S. Fowler, with whom he had a bet of \$100, sued him for the recovery of the money, and won the suit; the Judge ordered the money refunded, together with interest on the same.—Pacific Tribune

APPOINTMENT.—We learn that His Excellency the Governor has appointed Edgar Dowdney, Esq, to be a Justice of the Peace for the Skeena country. Mr Dowdney leaves by the Otter to-day, and is interested with the survey and superintendence of the trail which it is proposed to construct under charter.

The Westminster Review comes to us with increasing freshness and interest.

'Sir H Bulwer's Life of Lord Palmerston,' 'The future of the Railways in the United States,' and 'France and Germany,' are amongst the most interesting papers contained in the present number... To be had at Messrs Hibben O Co's Book Store.

OUTFITTING.—Numerous parties of miners

are in town engaged in purchasing outfits of clothing and provisions for the mines, and shopkeepers are very busily employed in filling the orders. In fact, the present is the busiest season we have known for some years.

Men are quietly but rapidly gathering in

from the Sound and preparing to leave for the new diggings. After all said, it is now evident that the bulk of our immigration will flow in from Washington Territory and Oregon.

CLAN CAMPBELL.—Circulars have been

issued for subscriptions among the Clan Campbell in Prince Edward Island to present a suitable gift to H. R. H. Princess Louise on her marriage with the Marquis of Lorne.

PANFUL RUNAWAY.—Yesterday afternoon

Mr C J King's horse, attached to the dairy-cart, took flight on the James Bay side, dashed across the bridge and after overtopping along the street for a short distance, made a dash at the window of the Colonial Restaurant, where some tempting vegetables are displayed and, struck his head through a pane of glass directly over the lunch table. Fortunately a wheel of the cart was caught by the lamp post and the animal prevented from doing further mischief. The restaurant was filled with customers at the time, who were rather surprised at the unobscenous manner in which the New Boarder introduced himself.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLAND MINING CO.

LIMITED.—A numerously attended meeting of the shareholders and creditors of the above company was held, agreeable to the call of the Liquidators, yesterday, at the Company's office. Mr James Fell occupied the chair and Mr E Johnson (Peakes & Johnson) acted as Secretary. Remarks were made and resolutions passed securing the action of certain of the directors and shareholders who sought to privately purchase the mine from the mortgagees, and expressing an intention to employ counsel to represent to the Supreme Court the injustice that would be done by foreclosing the mine in the way proposed. Messrs. Graciani, Barnaby and... were appointed a committee to take necessary steps to preserve the property for the benefit of the company and creditors.

THE TAYLOR FAMILY AND HIS PERFORMANCE

Mr Beatty having courteously given 'way' the Taylor Family will appear at the Ambassador-morrow evening. The Family's nose will, of course, be a great feature, but the jokes and local songs, abounding in wit, will be a greater—to say nothing of the exquisite performance of the orchestra, which is led by Mr Barney. Mr Richards has had a number of 'rocks' attached to the seats, to accommodate those who may become wearied with laughing, and a small boy with a basket has been engaged to pick up buttons.

SPRING LAMB AND VEAL.—At Winger's

Union Market, corner of Douglas and Fort streets, is exhibited spring lamb—first of the season—of the very finest quality, and raised on the Island, fed on the rich grass of Methohio. A calf, only two weeks old, of extraordinary size and excellent quality, is also exhibited. Meat of this description thus early in the year is astonishing; and when we come to consider the quality our astonishment is increased.

TAX ARREARS.—From a notice which appears

in another column it will be seen that a numerical list of tax arrears may be seen at the office of the Spring Ridge Water Works Co. The advantage of this list over the Government list, which is alphabetical, will become apparent when it is considered how many changes may have been made in the ownership of the property in question.

CORRUPTION.—In our report yesterday of the

Berger Celebration, the name of Mr. Stenberger was substituted for that of Mr. Stenmler in the response to 'The German Wives.'

A NUMBER OF 'FLRY AND UNTAMED STEEDS'

fresh from their native paddock are being put through their facings to prepare them for pack-duties on Skeena route.

THE ENTERPRISE.—This steamer went to

Langley yesterday, where she took in a cargo of hay for Burrard Inlet. She is expected to arrive at this port this morning.

COUNTY COURT.—The case of Murray vs

Doecher, was before this Court yesterday, and again postponed until Monday next.

ENLIGHTENED POLICY.—The Ontario

Legislature has voted \$30,000 to assist and encourage immigration and \$20,000 to erect houses and clear free grant lots for settlers.

The best editorial yet published on the

Joint High Commission is the first sentence in the New York Independent's leader upon the subject.—'This is civilization.'

ARRIVAL.—The bark Columbia arrived

from San Francisco yesterday to load lumber at the Hastings Mills for Australia.

MUNICIPAL.—The Court of Revision will

meet at the Council Chamber on Monday the 27th inst. at 11 o'clock a.m. on the usual business.

BEACHED.—The star G.S. Wright has

been beached. There is something the matter with her screw.

AUCTION.—J.P. Davies & Co will sell at 12

o'clock this morning, valuable Real Estate.

FOR SKEENA.—The Otter will sail for the

Skeena this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

GEROW & JOHNSON'S

BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS & STAGE LINE

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S MAIL. An Express will be dispatched from Victoria, on the 31st March, for... Cariboo and Way Stations. EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE of all kinds forwarded with regularity and at CHEAPEST RATES than by any other line. Passengers Carried at Greatly Reduced Rates. AGENTS: G. C. GEROW, Victoria—Office Government Street, between the Post Office and Custom House. J. T. SCOTT, New Westminster. G. G. SAUNDERS, Yale. Victoria, B. C., Feb. 24th, 1871.

THEO. H. DAVIES,

(LATE JANON, GREEN & CO.) Importer and Commission Merchant. AGENT FOR Lloyd's and the Liverpool Underwriters. HONOLULU, S.I. NOTICE. DE T J MILLS BOWDEN WILL BE absent from Victoria until MONDAY NEXT, March 14th, 1871.

HOME-MADE

—AND— WELL-MADE

SHIRTS & UNDERCLOTHING

Suitable for Miners, or any other man!!

—AT— W. J. Jeffrey's, YATES STREET, mlh Indaw

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT any person or persons found destroying or damaging the Telegraph Poles or Wires will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law. By Command, Lantz and Works Department, Feb 9th, 1871, mlh Indaw

HAVING LEARNED THAT CERTAIN

interested parties are spreading the report that Barrett's Express and Stage will not continue to be run regularly to Cariboo as heretofore, I beg to state that not only will that business be continued in all its past efficiency, but that arrangements are being matured for greatly reducing the rate of Charges and increasing the efficiency of the service, as soon as the Spring opens. mlh Indaw F. J. BARNARD

REID'S Big Bend Express,

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S MAILS.—Will leave Cache Creek the 1st of Every Month for Big Bend, via Tranquille, Fort Kamloops, Ince's Bridge, Rauch, head of Okanagan and Spillashum River. All EXPRESS MATTER for any of these places may be forwarded by Barrett's Express, from which point of destination at Reasonable Rates. Any Business entrusted to the Express will be carefully attended to. P. REID mlh Indaw

DE MILLS BOWDEN.—THROUGH THE MEDIUM

of the COLONIST I want to state the very good that has been done me by you. One year ago I was unfortunate enough to lose my palate. I tried many persons without beneficial effect, until I went to you, where I was supplied with an artificial palate which has given entire satisfaction. I recommend any person similarly afflicted, or requiring anything in the Dental line, to call upon you. Respectfully, mlh Indaw O. HERBER

The Artificial Palate.—Card from Dr.

Barnard. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—To a young and hardly talented Doctor at San Francisco, I have no doubt the insertion of an artificial palate to cover the bony fissure of a case like Mr. C. Herber's, may seem like the achievement of some great feat or even a miracle. It is a very simple thing in itself, requiring little skill on the part of the maker, unless by the addition of a "velum palati" and sutures, he so restores the power of the vocal organs, which he so restores the expression of his own feelings by the meaning of the sentences he may try to articulate. I have been well pleased in the case of Mr. Herber and was the first to consult him. Mr. H. appeared to me about a year ago, but as his mouth was not then in a state for taking an impression, he called on me a couple of weeks or months subsequently, at which time I not only took an impression of his mouth, but got up a facsimile of the same in plaster, built him a complete artificial palate with velum palati and sutures attached, which he wore about the city for an hour or two, and then returned to tell me that he was so satisfied that his speech and swallowing were improved, that as soon as his brother should arrive from San Francisco, he would give me the manufacture of an artificial palate for him. It is not the worst I ever saw or of which I have taken an impression. As he was a case of 1841-2, before Mills Bowden was thought of or saw the light, I took an impression of a similar but worse case, inasmuch as the bone of the upper jaw had been injured by a fracture of the upper lip under the nostrils, but a space of an inch or more, like an inverted V.

Dr. Mills Bowden is not thick as blackly in this country and I therefore must doubt if "many persons were tried" and only "Dr. Mills Bowden" was found to give entire satisfaction. I do not believe from my conversation with Mr. Herber that he ever had impressions of his mouth taken by Dentists, unless by Mills Bowden, but as he is now well, if indeed, I will venture to say that if Mr. H. were put upon his oath as to who got the best and most thorough impression of his mouth, he would say it was by Barnard, and that he also was the first man to convince him of the benefit of an artificial palate.

Had Mr. H. as he is presumed, employed me to put him in an artificial palate, neither this Card nor that of Dr. Mills Bowden would ever have found an insertion in the columns of the Victoria Colonist.

C. FRANCIS BARNARD, M.D. Douglas St., March 6th, 1871. mlh Indaw

Mitchell & Johnston,

AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA REGISTERED SELF-ACTING HAND REAPER. Received the Special First Prize Silver Medal at the Norfolk Agricultural Society's Meeting at Downham, June, 1868.

This will be found to be a very useful implement as greater power is obtained than by hand, and a saving of nearly fifty per cent is effected in the mowing of the hay. It cannot possibly get out of order, and it will do all the work with ease, and it will do it as fast as one man can walk. For the Farm it will be found an invaluable implement. By simply turning a thumb-screw it can be adapted for mowing Mangold Wurzel, Barley, Wh. and Straw, Turnips, Potatoes, Onions, Radishes, Parsnips, Carrots, Cabbages, Cauliflowers, and Broccoli-seeds. Full directions are sent with each. Price \$5 each.

Agents for the NEW FRENCH COLD GRAFTING WAX Mastic L'Honnore-Lort, in tins from 25 cents and upwards. mlh

S' CHARLES HOTEL

CORNER FRONT AND MORRISON STREETS, PORTLAND, OREGON, JOHN J. JACOBS - Proprietor

HAVING LEARNED THAT CERTAIN illegals are advertising their new and improved Family and Single Rooms SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED FOR ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY GUESTS and supplied with all the modern improvements for comfort, with fine Ventilators, Baths, Gas, etc.

The proprietor trusts that the reputation won for the St George Hotel in Victoria, B.C., while under his management, will be a guarantee to his numerous friends and the public of his purpose and ability to make this house as comfortable and worthy of patronage.

FEDERAL TAXATION.—It has been

by a certain faction in this Dominion that Federal taxation in the Dominion made was mounting up with the demands upon the revenue. Let the passage from the speech with which Liagar opened the present session be taken as a measure. You will learn with astonishment that the revenue for the past year was estimated and prospects for the current year are so bright that notwithstanding the extraordinary improvements which are contemplated probably be able to diminish the tax on the country.

ECCLIASTICAL CONFEDERATION.

A grand scheme of uniting all the British American Possessions in one Confed Empire would appear to have suggested a happy idea of ecclesiastical union as a basis for the Presbytery of British North America under one organization, with one High Court of appeal for the whole Dominion in progress for some time and it is approaching a successful termination. The Anglo-Canadian Missionary Society, the Methodist Church, the Baptist Church, the Episcopal Church, and the various branches holding one creed, under one common communion, in pursuance of this highly important and interesting movement have last month at Toronto, at which distinct dioceses of Methodism were seated, viz. Wesleyan, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Primitive, Bible Christian, the Wesleyans are by far the numerous, greatly in excess of all put together. At the meeting the Rev. D. H. Atkins presided, and the Rev. Dr. Knowlton held an active part. It is understood that the proceedings were devoted to the hope of an early maturation of the object of the movement.

REVOLUTION IN PARIS.

Alas, for France! As if the Gen had not shed blood enough, she now has the dagger into her own bosom! Are the the myriads slain which dot every not enough, that she must now turn to Twenty-two years ago Paris was the of bloody revolution. It would really as if she had determined to pass the another baptism of blood. One must iterate to credit all the news that come hand about the assassination of General the life, but Paris would appear to be dangerous mood—hiring for the blood those whom an infuriated mob may or to make out as the victims of its insane rage. And Riquetti Garibaldi? Does he live in Paris? Surely France must be mad when she is led by a mad adventurer in the dastardly work of being her generals—her greatest patriots would be able to attempt to set bounds to a movement which would appear to be as the form and propitiations of a revolution. What France would appear to stand most in need of just now is peace that of which she seems to be most in need—a great statesman and soldier towering far above all competitors, and rule France with a firm hand. The sentiment of France appears to be in a harmonious and good will. There are six two governments and two nations, perhaps a third springing into existence in the conquered North and the vanquished South. The former have long exchanged the sublime strain, 'Deus est in nobis' for the more philosophical sentiment that a nation cannot die; and the heroism of the combatants still inspired the non-combatants, and they content to accept peace when they cannot hope for victory. The latter still untrod ground, and in their content, unconquered and unopposed. What the North knew to be inevitable South regarded in the light of a cowardly and treasonable betrayal of their own. Under these circumstances, divided as herself and still prostrate and bleeding every pore with the pain of her defeat, who is there that can stand firm upon the political wave, and unite the tending elements? Clearly Napoleon that man. Apparently unconscious of the meanness of the figure he presents to France forced him to war. Sereval aware that he has become the most able of men, he is dreaming in his way of again holding the destinies of in his impotent hands. Having, he appears and the vanity in the retirement of his palace, he longs for the glided plains of the Having failed to end death at the of his army, let him never seek it, if he of the seat of his late Empire. The Imperialism of the question. Too have any merit of his own, the his parents has loaded him with distager. His baptism of fire at Sa and his father's lamentation at Sevast bring the blush to every Frenchman's Would the nation that could not Louis Napoleon accept Bazaine? If I do have a throne it must be filled some quarter which has not excited against it any famous political names. Where are we to look with hope that to the Comte de Chambour Comte de Paris? But even here, there to encourage the hope that even the last, as long as the Rev. Dr. Overton has been in the Anglo-Canadian Missionary Society of Paris? The army that has been marching in triumph through streets could doubtless reduce her to a state of anarchy. Now time for friendly intervention; and it is hoped that the Great Powers will act in the reestablishment of a strong government for France.

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Wednesday March 29th 1871

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By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Europe

VERSAILLES, March 22—A circular from the Executive to Prefects of Paris states that order is being gradually reestablished in Paris.

A significant demonstration was made by the well disposed citizens of Paris yesterday, and had a beneficial result.

The Assembly has voted, unanimously a dignified Proclamation to the people.

The heads of the Assembly and Executive are drawing closer, and the Mobiler have offered to assist the Government against anarchy.

The circular closes by declaring that all good citizens may feel assured that Marshal Canrobert has made advances to President Thiers which were well received.

The chiefs of the Imperial army are retiring from the service. They have all returned from Germany.

LYONS, March 22—The National Guards on Tuesday re-elected Mayor of the sixth arrondissement, who had been expelled from office by the Insurgents.

The Insurgents' Central Committee have decided to disarm the Nationals of Quartier St Germain.

During last night the Insurgents endeavored to suppress the Eleventh Battalion occupying the Place de la Bourse, but were unsuccessful.

Many battalions of the National Guard are being armed for the preservation of order.

An armed manifestation is advertised for Saturday night.

It is announced that the Reds of Lyons are only waiting the arrival of a delegation from Paris to form a Central Committee on the same plan as that at present operating in Paris.

It is reported that Menotti Garibaldi now commands the Montmartre Insurgents.

PARIS, March 22—Evening—This morning a number of unarmed persons reached the Rue de la Paix, at the entrance to the Place Vendôme, and proceeded to the nearby to give way to their passage into the districts occupied by the Insurgents.

The demonstrators thereupon manifested the colors of the National Guard but the sentries threatened to bayonet the colorbearers and the crowd at once began to retire.

Baron Nathan then seized the flag and exhorted the crowd to advance against the illegal forces that were occupying the place. The order was obeyed when the Nationals, occupying the place, beat their drums and fired into the air.

The crowd then retreated slowly. The Nationals followed them out with their main body and fired. The crowd then broke terror stricken and retreated.

At least 30 persons were killed and wounded. Baron Nathan received 2 shots in the chest. The Nationals in the Place Vendôme have since been reinforced. The affair has created excitement and dissatisfaction among the people of Paris.

Paris journals say Bismarck has informed Thiers that the Germans will occupy Paris on Sunday, unless by that time Thiers is master of the situation.

VERSAILLES, March 22—In the National Assembly to-day an address report was made from the Committee on the Bill for the election of a municipality in Paris.

Jules Favre received a letter from Bismarck who says that events in Paris do not indicate the execution of the convention entered into with the German Commander, which forbids any approach to the lines before the forts which are occupied by the Germans.

Bismarck claims the restoration within twenty-four hours of the telegraph leading to Paris, which has been destroyed or Paris will be treated as an enemy.

And should there be any more proceedings in violation of the preliminaries of peace, the fire of the forts will be opened on the city.

Favre stated in the Assembly, that he had replied to Bismarck that the insurrection in Paris was a surprise to the Government, but that it would be repressed. If there was delay in its suppression it was because the Government was still hopeful of avoiding bloodshed.

The Government had no means of replacing the telegraph but would ask the reinstatement of the mayors of the arrondissements through which it passed.

Several Paris newspapers have removed to Versailles.

The Insurgents have obtained from the Bank of France a million francs against the deposit of a formal treasury bond. A requisition was made by them on the Rothschilds and was refused payment.

PARIS, March 22—The French Government has not yet appointed any commissioners to receive the prisoners returning from Germany.

VERSAILLES, March 22—President Thiers has sent another circular to the Prefects of the Departments, informing them that advice have been received by the Government from all the provinces assuring them that the attempts which have been made to create disorders have failed. In Paris the citizens are organizing for the suppression of the sedition.

The official journal threatens that writers attacking the Insurgents shall be brought before the Central Committee.

It is rumored that the troops accidentally fired on the train at Colombers, whereby 24 were killed and 72 wounded.

LONDON, March 24—The Times' special says the people are flying from Paris terror-stricken. The rebels are preparing for a desperate encounter to recover lost ground.

LONDON, March 23—It is rumored that disturbances have occurred at Lyons, and another dispatch says that Lyons has proclaimed for a Commune and raised the red flag.

LYONS, March 23—The government intends to appeal to the Nationals and Mobiles of the Departments.

The Deputy who has been at Paris recently says that the Committee are losing the control of their own men.

A dispatch from Marseilles says that the civic guard has taken possession of the telegraph line.

LONDON, March 23—The Daily News special says the letter of Bismarck created a sensation in the assembly and Favre in his remarks thereon hinted that if Paris holds out the government will co-operate with the Germans.

It is reported that Favre is trying to cast Thiers from the office of Chief Executive.

Gen Leconte and Thomas were buried in a ditch.

Rue de la Paix is a pool of blood and no man's life is safe in Paris.

BRUXELLES, March 22—Official correspondence says we shall certainly not interfere with Paris, but know how to guard our interests and press the fulfillment of French engagements.

A statement comes from a reliable source that orders have been issued to stop the return home of French prisoners for the present.

PARIS, March 22—The official journal of the Insurgents says the central republican committee, not being able to come to an understanding with the Mayors, are compelled to proceed with the elections without their co-operation.

The elections are postponed until to-morrow when they will be held under the superintendence of an electoral committee appointed by the central committee.

An editorial in the same paper proves that the assembly now sitting at Versailles is legally incomplete on the ground that the election of some of its members were governed by foreign occupation and pressure.

The chamber is denounced as narrow minded and exclusive.

A paragraph also appeared in the Insurgents' organ under the title of an advertisement stigmatizing the resolutions adopted at a meeting of Paris journalists and published in several journals yesterday as an indirect provocation to disobedience of the government decrees and an encroachment on the sovereignty of the People.

Warning is given that while the central republican committee intends to respect the liberty of the Press it is determined to have the will of the People respected and will permit no excitement to disobedience.

A repetition of the offence will be severely punished.

PARIS, March 22—The Debate is held and has published an article strongly supporting the National Government.

Saysset was present with the friends of order yesterday, but was not wounded. Some of the Insurgents fired on each other and several were wounded.

Henri Pate, editor of the Paris Bulletin, has been shot in the side, and his life is despaired of.

The Nationals have determined to incorporate the soldiers of Paris with the Nationals.

The revolutionary committee have issued a proclamation postponing the election until energetic measures are taken and rights respected.

At a meeting of the Mayors and Deputies Saysset was made commander-in-chief of the National Guard, and Langiers chief of staff.

The appointment of Saysset inspired confidence among the friends of order.

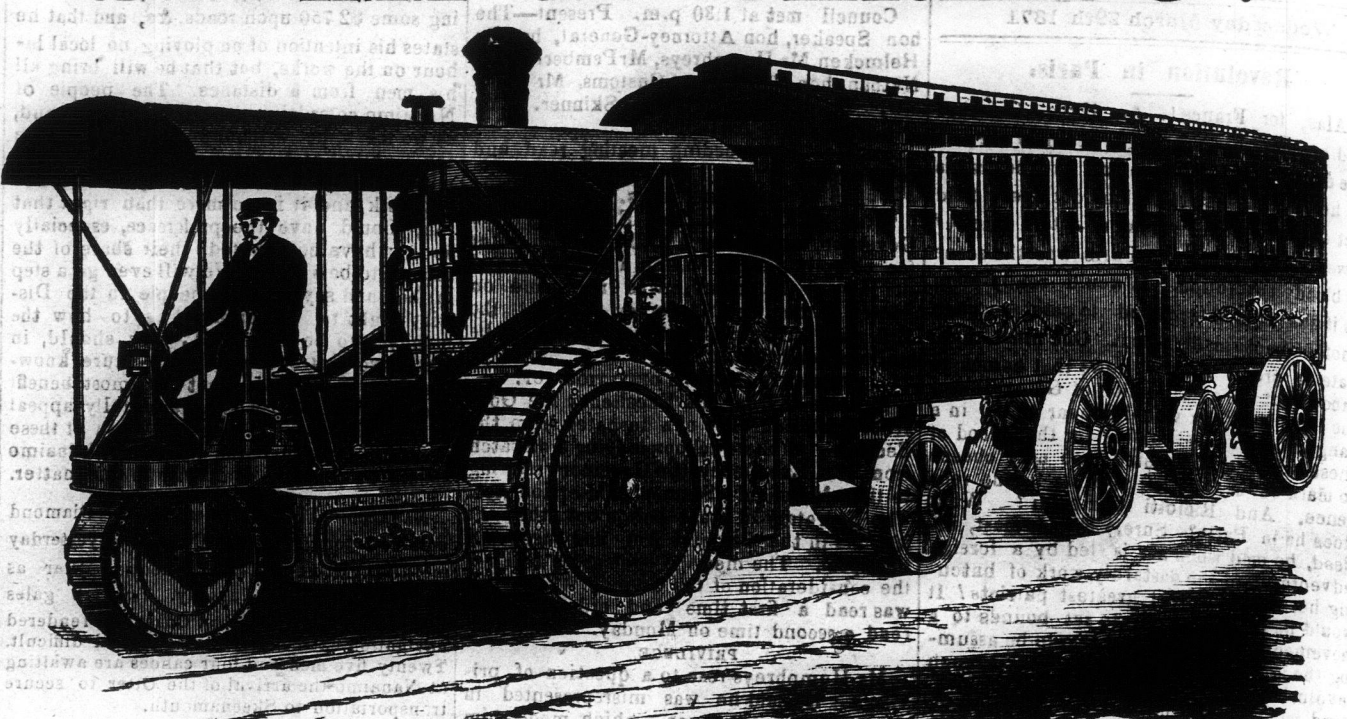
The Belleville Nationals have occupied the Mairie and the first arrondissement after long negotiations with the nationals of Quartier, with whom a lot of souaves and mobiles of the 2nd arrondissement comprising the rue Du croix. They then occupied Lesare station.

The Government of Versailles asked for a reinforcement of troops to retake the railway crossings, where the Insurgents control the traffic.

LONDON, March 24—A special says that the Montmartre Insurgents stopped the train conveying prisoners to Versailles and released them.

The 6th regiment resisted the seductions of the Insurgents and arrived at Versailles, being enthusiastically received and the officers promoted.

STEAM TO CARIBOO!



The British Columbia GENERAL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

Will place Four of THOMSON'S PATENT ROAD STEAMERS on the route between Yale and Barkerville in the First Week in April, and will be prepared to enter into Contracts for the conveyance of Freight from Yale to Soda Creek in EIGHT DAYS.

Through Contracts will be made as soon as the condition of the road above Quesnelmouth permits. Rates of Passage will be advertised in due time.

BARNARD & BEEDY, Managers. OFFICE—Yates Street, next door to Wells, Fargo & Co's

By order of the Swiss Council the soldiers of the French army who entered Switzerland and who are provided with railway tickets or money for their fares, are permitted to return to France.

The Government has requested the Germans not to bombard Paris, lest the innocent may suffer.

General Creteux has been summoned to Versailles, where he will be tried for disobedience or orders.

PARIS, March 22—Affairs are quiet in the city. Battalions of Nationals are encamped to the entrance to the Vendôme, at the foot of which traffic is allowed.

There all carriages are stopped. Cannon threaten the Rue de la Paix and the Rue de Castellione. Groups along the Boulevard Montmartre are discussing the condition of affairs, and the general opinion is that the new Government is incapable of providing work for the people, and that the military and administrative functions of the Government should be entrusted to Republicans.

At 1 o'clock this morning great excitement was caused by a false alarm that the Prussians were coming to day. The Nationals fired signals from rifles and cannon at Belleville and Montmartre.

The official journal published a proclamation in the name of the Assembly, and the Garde National is deprecating acts of violence.

The Paris Deputies have published a manifesto to the electors of which the following is a synopsis: On the 10th inst the people of Paris insisted on the removal of the Assembly to Paris, as that city only could possibly be the capital of France.

It is necessary to avoid agitation while an invader is camped on the soil of France. Because of their presence it is necessary for the Assembly to hasten the delivery of France and save the Republic.

PARIS, March 22—10 p.m.—There has been no further bloodshed since 6 o'clock. The Insurgents have been reinforced. The city is gloomy and the excitement intense.

Nationals under the orders of the Central Republican Committee, occupy Fort Vincennes. It is supposed the garrison fraternized with them as soon as they appeared.

Troops in several arrondissements are organizing in the interest of order. Deputy Clemeant has incurred the hostility of the Insurgents and has been expelled from office by the Mayor.

General Cluseret has installed himself as Minister of War. The Insurgent official journal announces the nomination of Lucidor as General of Nationals.

Col Endes has been appointed Delegate Minister of War and Sauglier Delegate Minister of Foreign Affairs. Gen Chanzy is still a prisoner.

LONDON, March 25—Pecamp has been re-occupied by a force of six hundred Prussians.

A dispatch from the government of Versailles calling for volunteers to re-establish order in Paris elicited a small response in Havre.

The Commune has been re-established in Versailles, where it is said the Mayor, Generals and Prefects have been made prisoners; no disturbance occurred, however, and a proclamation issued by the new Government has a good effect. Town quiet.

PARIS, March 25.—Official journal of the Central Committee has not appeared to-day. Insurgent leaders have issued a proclamation justifying their course of action, and calling out a large number of troops to guard the frontier.

WASHINGTON, March 23—The San Domingo Commissioners will probably arrive at Charleston to-night, and may be expected in this city Sunday or Monday. Their reports will be sent to Congress as soon as submitted to the President.

Summer will undoubtedly attempt to present to the Senate to-day his resolution arraigning the President for his course in regard to San Domingo, and the question will be whether under the authority of Anthony, the resolution on this subject can come in. The Vice President will probably submit the question of reception of the resolution to the Senate for its decision.

WASHINGTON, March 23—The Senate, in Executive session yesterday, confirmed the Naturalization Treaty made by Motley with the British Government. By this treaty Great Britain acknowledges the right of her subjects to renounce their allegiance and become citizens of the United States. Reciprocity provisions are made for conferring naturalization on Americans who may wish to become English citizens.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24—Flour—Unchanged. Nothing doing. Market firm at \$2.40 @ \$2.50. 24 barrels 100 lbs net no dust. Barley—\$1.32 @ 37. Oats—Small lots have been placed at \$1.40 @ 1.70.

San Francisco—We are authorized to state positively that the California Steam Navigation Company has sold out its entire property of every description, boats, wharves, franchises and contracts to the California Pacific or Vallejo B.R.R. and will convey profits and disbursements to California Pacific Railroad. The company will put on night boats between San Francisco, and Sacramento, and withdraw the Maryville and Sacramento, and make numerous other arrangements. The work on the various branches of the California Pacific Railroad northwards and north-westwards will be pushed with renewed energy, the company being now in possession of abundant credit and funds.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24—In the Fourth District Court the jury in the case of Dennis Gunn, indicted for killing E.J. Murphy on Dec 21, 1876, after being ably addressed by Campbell and Murphy for the defence sent out at 5 p.m. Before 6 o'clock they returned a verdict of "not guilty," when the entire audience rose to their feet and joined in a chorus of cheers which could not be repressed for some time. Murphy then moved that the defendant be discharged, which order was immediately given and the crowd rushed after him to the door, where the cheering was renewed and continued down to the street.

SAVANNAH, March 23—Arrived—Bk Rival, Port Discovery, bk Rival Wave, Port Madison, bk Martha Rideout, Port Blakely. Sailed—Ship Coquimb, Port Madison, bk Camden, Port Gamble.

The rain which has been falling at intervals was sufficiently copious to greatly benefit crops in this vicinity.

The steamer Olympia, Capt Finch, arrived at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Puget Sound, bringing a large number of passengers and a good freight. She will sail at 10:30 o'clock this morning for ports on Puget Sound.

The GALE of Sunday night was one of the severest of the season. A small unoccupied house on Rock Bay road was capsize, and H M S Seylla dragged her anchor, but the movement was checked before any damage was done.

The steamer Isabel, Capt Starr, arrived from Port Townsend last night at 9 o'clock, bringing about thirty passengers and a man. We have to thank Parker Hayes for the usual favors.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Table with columns for ship name, origin, and arrival/departure dates. Includes entries for Star Isabel, Star Olympia, and others.

PASSENGERS.

Table listing passengers for the Star Olympia, including names and destinations like San Francisco and Puget Sound.

IMPORTS.

Table listing imported goods for the Star Olympia, such as flour, potatoes, and other commodities.

VICTORIA & BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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