## Establishment.

## DHNSTON

their STOCKS of

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hey have FINE STOCKS o RUBS, ROSES, &c. GREENwhich they would invite the

Farming and Gardening, by well known

Street, Victoria.



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R MAJESTY'S ROYAL NAVY. BEST ASSORTMENT OF ISLAND Mainland BEEF and MUTTON constantly on

els, Restaurants and Families supplied at short and Meats delivered FREE OF CHARGE to any part lity or Suburbs with accuracy and dispatch. os and Steamers supplied by contract LOW. TA LONDON MARKET.

HENRY SHORT.

n and Rifle Maker. AND IMPORTER OF

FIREARMS

SON HAND A LARGE ASSORTable and Single Barreled Fowling Pieces.

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Shot Bags, Pistols, &c. ALSO-A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ISHING TACKLE, SING-Salmon Rods, Trout Fiv Rods, Landing

ta. Gaffs, Extra Tips for Fly Rods, Salmon Reels,

ut Reels, Salmon Lines, Trout Fly Lines. NOWS for Trout and Salmon, ON RAITS of all sizes. ROCCO FLY BOOKS, Gut in Hanks,

BLE-BRACED HOOKS, Large & Small HING BASKETS all sizes,

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

## DI UM N PI DI PA YAS

Tade Supplied at Researchle Rates HENRY SHORT,

## hoe Leather & Findings IN GREAT VARIETY,

ppers of every Description and Quality READY FOR BOTTOMING Just Arrived Per LADY LAMPSON.

Boots & Shoes Made to Order ON SHORT NOTICE.

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## Var amongst the Coal Heavers!

DOWNFALL OF THE CANDY MEN!

CHRISTMAS AT REDUCED PRICES! Heywood's Yorkshire Style

UGAR CURED HAMS

From and after this date, will be SOLD at 25 Cents per Pound.

Elegant fine new Streaky BREAKFAST BACON, nd splendid NEW LARD put up in all kinds of

SMOKED TONGUES \$1 per dozen. Remember Hams are only one quarter dellar per ound at the YORKSHIRE MARKET. de29

\$100 REWARD. TILL BE PAID FOR THE ARREST and conviction of the party or parties who set fire stack of wood belonging to the undersigned on and an night last on the Burnside road.

ROWLAND.

Burnside Far m, 27th

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL 12.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1 1871.

NO. 8

THE BRITISH COLONIST PUBLISHED DAILY BY DAVID W. HIGGINS TERMS:

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING,

TERMS: PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

OUTTOE Golontst Building. Government Street, near AGENTS.

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B. D. Tavi	Nanalmo, V. I
Olden & Olar Phon	
Barnard's Expre	LYTION
do	
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de	,Olympia, W. T. Seattle, WT
Orosby & Lowe	Seattle WT
Mr Perkins	
Hudson & Mene	New York Il Clement's Lane, London
H disease	Il Clement's Lane, London
F. Algar	Il Clement's Lane, London 30 Cornhill, Londo San Francisco
Q. Street	San Francisco
L. P. Fisher	San Francisco
	AD THE CONTRACT OF THE CONTRAC

### The Wanting Link.

The proposition to construct a waggon road between New Westminster and Yale acquires accumulative importance in view of the introduction of Thomson's Patent Road Steamers. The necessity that exists for supplying this the wanting link in the great road system of the mainland has been so repeatedly before the public that it will not be necessary to say much on that part of our subject. As matters stand at present communication between the seaboard and the interior is practically suspended during four months out of the twelve. Even now this condition of matters is very periously felt; but how money which must create a war debt to hang much more will it be felt when the like a millstone around the neck of France interests depending upon such communi- for generations, are the material price of cation shall have doubled, as will cerainly be the case within two years after union? Not only as a link in the road sleep? But, great as the material price exunion? Not only as a link in the road acted from France undoubtedly is, the insystem is this work important. Its Influence upon local development would man unification—the Emperor—King. These alone justify the expenditure. The are results which even the diplomacy of Bisagricultural capacity of the Lower this is not all. France forbad Spain the Fraser, and especially of that section of right to choose a King. She herself is now the road in question is not generally realized. We have said that the construction of this piece of road acquires accumulative importance in view of the introduction of Road Steamers. Hithercountry which would be opened up by Emperor at the hands of the King of Prusto the objection has been urged that, water transport being so much cheaper than land, the road would only be used for local purposes in summer, and for little else in winter. Taking into account present methods of conveyance, it must be admitted that the objection has some force of truth about it. Viewed in the light of Road Steamers, the objection wholly disappears. During summer the Road Steamers would share the carrying trade with the River steamers. During the four months that the latter cannot run the former would be able to maintain uninterrapted communication between the seaboard and the interior, connecting regularly twice a week with the Victoria steamer at New Westminster or at Burrard Inlet. The importance of such as improved means of commuication can hardly be over estimated. To the merchant of the interior it would present the means of replenishing his stock every week, at greatly reduced and regular rates of view to the Railway terminus. Two er three freight, instead of being compelled, as of the party got lost among the jungle and he is now, to lay in during the summer were out all sight in the rain and cold, turnmonths enough to meet the demands of ing up next day considerably cured of the the whole year. To the consumer it would mean cheap living at regular rates without the nossibility of having to the whole year. To the consumer it without the possibility of having to encounter famine prices from an unusual season, a combination of traders, or ed an excellent sermon in the Presbyterian incidental scarcity of some particular Church, Olympia, in the course of which he commodity. To the farmer it means said some very plain things about the pregeneral wellbeing, and an end to semi- valence of intemperance in high places . . . . A annual isolation from all civilized inter communication. As a means of travel, from the tip of the tail to the end of the transporting treasure, or transmitting shout. When killed it was devouring sheep. mail and express mat er, it would be having slaughtered twelve out of one flock.

hailed as a public been. The construct—

hailed as a public been. The construct—

A sea monster has been seen by some There are many other arguments all

beef cattle from the interior to the any amplification. It will be remembered that the member for New Westminater carried an address to the Governor, during the present session, upon this subject, and we sincerely trust that the few crude thoughts therein presented may lead the Executive to weigh the question in the light of the introduction of Thomson's Patent Road Steamers We may be told that it is by no means certain these ateames will be introduced Their early introduction may be regard. ed as certain, unless the Legislature is prepared to bolt and bar the Colony against one of the greatest and most important scientific improvements of

Paris Surrendered The War Ender

Paris has capitulated! What a terrible history these three words involve. The man who would have predicted such an event seven short months ago would have been adjudged a maniac. Now the words scarcely occasion surprise. Yet who can read them without the deepest emotion? Alas, poer Paris. Sacrificed to the ambition of a Pretender. But there is balm in the words, The war is ended. And such a war! Did ever war so mercilessly defy human angurymock human prescience? It will be observed that the results to Prussia are substantial. Alsace and Lorraine, part of the fleet and payment of the expenses of the war. All that could in justice and decency be asked ; and yet, how much more than Prussia could have ventured to expect when first this terrible war was thrust upon ber. But French losses must not be taken as the measure of Prussian gains. The price which France pays for peace is doubless enormous. And it is as humiliating as it is enormous. The surrender of two magnificent provinces with all their military advantages. Part, eay, baif, of that splendid fleet of which Frenchmen were justly proud, to be handed over to made mounds ander which the French dead denied that right. France must accept an

## TUESDAY Jan 31st. Shipments of Treasure for 1870:

March	February	40,890 08
June	Manah	5.141 42
June	marcu	67.148 69
June	April	
Jaly	Мау	
158.373 02	June	
September	July	
September   S3.782 66     November   107 474 62     December   94 320 96     Total   \$1.026.771 26     Total   \$1.026.771 26     The shippers were as follows:     Wells, Fargo & Co   \$264,168 88     Rank British North America   \$30.120 22	A L CUBB	
October	September	
Total	October	63,782 00
Total	November	107 474 68
Total	December	94.820 96
The shippers were as follows:  Wells, Fargo & Co	Total\$1	.026.771 26
Wells, Fargo & Co	combot and ladd nen. A moons h lin	1507.8 102
Rank British North America 380.120 22		
Rank British North America 380.120 22	traction and the property out atmost	\$264,168 88
Bank British North America	Wells, Pargo & Co	380 120 22
482 482 16	Bank British Columbia	482 482 16

Total......\$1,026 771 26 The shipments for 1869 were: \$1.324 871

84, or nearly \$300.000 more than in 1870. PUGET SOUND ITEMS .- We condense the following from the Seattle Intelligencer: There was a rush to 'Helmes Hole' a week ago for the purpose of securing land with a tensive quartz deposits exist ... On Sabbath, the 22ad, the Rev Mr Damen preachcongar was killed about ten miles from Olympia, last week, which measured ten feet ion of a waggon road between New men who were out in a small boat between Westminster and Yale, an orgent and Eagle harbor and Seattle.....Wilson, impria Westminster and Yale, an argent and important work, under ordinary circumstances becomes greatly more important, small pox, although cropping out now and now that a change in the method of land then in fresh localities, is said to be gradualtransport is about to take place which ly disappearing.....Mr Gunn, publisher of would render the road in question a the Transcript, is ill..... The Commissioner of the General Land Office has asked for an colonial good in a far higher and broader sense than would otherwise be the case. Territory, to be expended in the survey of There are many other arguments all public lands... A Pioneer Association is pointing in the same direction, such as being formed at Olympia, comprising those the facilities for moving hides, wool and who came prior to 1860.

seaboard; but we will leave the reader Russian Bishop of Alaska, has pronounced to fill out the list, feeling assured that the statement of the Times as to affairs at the proposition is too self-evident to need Alaska to be 'a horrible exaggeration.' Whereupon the editor gives names and dates to prove that many vile outrages were perpetrated upon Russian men and women by American officers and soldiers. B Tramas, U S special agent, and a Col Dennison of the U S army, appear to have been among the worst-behaved men in the Territory, and the editor of the Times does not spare them.

EAST COAST MAIL SERVICE .- The Lands and Works Department advertises for tendere for the conveyance of the mails between Victoria and Comox once a month, and beween Victoria and Nanaimo, calling at Harris' Landing, Maple Bay and Salt Spring degree. His question 'Where do the oir-Island once a week. Government will be culatory vessels carry the sap away to' seems teo ridiculeus for answer. However, ders provided the accommodation shall be Lindley says 'When it reaches the leaves, it as good and the service as efficient as the 10th February.

THERE are indications of a brisk spring trade. Not only will Cariboo draw largely on Victoria for supplies, but large orders for Omineca will be filled very early in the season. The floating population of Viter since 1865. It is largely recruited from the numerous terminii on Paget Sound, where the people appear to have become very tired and very poor awaiting the advent of the iren horse.

SELLING TICKETS .- A number of ladies belonging to St Andrew's Church were out yesterday selling tickets for the concert which is to come out on the 9th prox, and we are glad to learn they met with the most gratifying success. Few persons will refuse to buy. The object is a good one and the entertainment will be worth more than the price asked.

THREE WEEKS' ARMISTICE .- Capt Gibson, of the German ship Galatea, now loading at the Sound, received a telegram dated Hamburg, Jan 30th, at the telegraph office is this city last evening, announcing that a three weeks' armistice by sea and land had been proclaimed.

RETURN OF MRS COPPERMAN, - Mrs Amella Copperman came back on the Isabel last night, and was taken into custody while in the cabin of the boat. It is said that in returning she has acted upon the advice of countrymen on Puget Sound who, believing that, the woman has been badly used, are pleaged to see her

SOLD OUT .- It will be seen by seference to a notice elsewhere that Mr John Murray, one of our oldest and mest popular butchers has sold out to Mr Thomas Eastman, who proposes to continue the business in all its brarches and with all the efficiency that has distinguished it in the past.

FRENCE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY .- The following gentlemen were elected, on Sunday, as Committee of Management of this Benevolent Society for 1871-2 .- J Kriemler, J Reuff, P Tisset, L Franklin, J Passerard and J Vogel. Mr J Kriemler received a unanimous vote.

THE OTTER. The steamer Otter returned from Comox and Nanaimo en Sunday. The brig Orient, bound for Newcastle to load with stone was seen on Sunday on her way up. The weather at Comox had been quite severe.

THE stmr Olympia, Capt Finch, arrived from the Sound yesterday afternoon at 3 30 bringing 30 passengers and a quantity of live stock. Purser Finch has our thanks for customary favors.

WHISKY SELLING .- Mr Grothette was day charged with selling liquor to Indians. The accused confessed the crime and was fined \$250 or in default of payment to suffer six menths imprisonment,

BARK ADA, .- This bark towed by the sti feet of lumber from Moody's Mills, arrived in the outer harbor on Saturday night, MOUNT RAINIER. - Professor Davidson,

the U S Coast Survey, states that Mount Rainier is definitely ascertained to have an elevation of 14.444 feet.

THE ENTERPRISE was yesterday taken to Laing's shippard to be recaulked, recoppered and refitted.

FIRE ALARM .- A chimney on fire on Johnon street occasioned the alarm of fire last LEO AND HER HORSE .- Miss Leo Hudson is

preparing to exhibit herself and her horse at Too LATE.-Nearly a million dollars worth of pistols, rifles, &c, were shipped from New

York for the French a few days ago. ARRIVED .- The steamer California, from this port, arrived at Portland on Saturday night. Next day of sailing not announced.

THE bark Shooting Star, 9 days from San Francisco, arrived at Nanaimo on Saturday afterneon, ALO . I.

## AFFAIRS AT ALASKA. - Bishop Paulus, the Premature Decay of Apple and Cherry

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST :- Your corres-

pondent 'Pomona' in yesterday's issue,

takes exception to my philosophy respecting fruit trees. Let me beg of Pomona to make no false premises. I did not compare the pear with the plum but with the apple, and so shall only say that he must knew they do not belong to the same natural family nor are they subject to the same diseases. Again, he seems to take it for granted that the plum is free frem disease, whereas if he observes be will see that when cherries suffer most from gum, in a bot and dry summer, plums suffer very considerably from honey-dew (an analogical disease) impairing the respiration and digestion, and consequent ripening of the wood, so that the disease only differs in is attracted into them, exposed to light and air, is then converted into the secretions peculiar to the species; and then sinks down the bark whence it is given off laterally by the medullary rays and is distributed through the system.' His next question would take up too much of your space to answer intelligibly. His remarks about a dose of salts curing one form and my advocating root-pruning. scarifying the branches, and amputation on an extensive scale in others, is only true as far as any other extreme is true. If I say salt has the power to attract moisture from the atmosphere as well as having a tendency to correct any morbid tendency in the sap he applies a bushel and kills the tree. Or f because mulching is good when done early n the spring to keep in moisture in very dry soils he mulches the whole tree as well as the roots he alone would be to blame for going to extremes and ff the trees so treated died it would be no proof that either the one or other was bad. His strictures on excessive prun-ing cannot be questioned. But why excessive? Again do the roots of cherries at three feet from the collar of the tree ever gum - or do the branches ever gum from root-proping if properly done? His advice to leave fruit trees pretty much to themselves as regards pruning is very good, but unfortunately it cannot be done in orchards already planted about Victoria. The trees would require to be from 20 to 40 feet apart according to the quality of the soil and the kinds of truit trees, whereas they are about 14 or 16 feet apart. Now if a gentleman owns such an orehard what must he do? He objects to cutting one half of them down, and to leave them to themselves he would soon and his fruit was not of

## LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES. Europe.

the proper size, flaver or color as well as the

small quantity of auch inferior fruit. So you see man may sometimes be idiot enough to

try to improve on the wide apreading foliage which God himself gave. Nature gave man the sour crab and he was idiot enough to im.

prove it to the delicious apple.

LONDON, Jan 27-The following particulars ave been received concerning the first visit of Favre to the German headquarters at Versailles: It appears Favre arrived at Versailles en the 23rd in Bismarck's carriage, which had been sent to the Prussian outposts for him. He was much fatigued, but drove at once to the Chancellor's office. After a long interview he took dinner with and the latter held a conference with Emper-er Kaiser at 11 o'clock the same night. Lord

Foreign Office, had been apprised beforehand of the approaching visit of Favre. BORDHAUX, Jan 27-It is officially announced that Gen Chinthorx has been appointed Com-mander of the First Army, in the place of Bourbaki, who is no longer able to perform active service—the latter seems to be suffering from mental aberration, and has attempted unsuccessfully to commit suicide with his pis-

Russell, the representative of the British

CHICAGO, Jan 28-The news of the capitulation of Paris was received here about half past ten last night, but notwithstanding the lateness of the hour the news beys' were soon crying extras in the streets. There is but ttle excitement as the news was anticipated.

MADRID, Jan 26-Mertos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has issurd a circular to diplomatic representatives of Spain throughout the world upon the foreign policy of the monarch decument. It centains these words: We desire to live at peace with all nations and deplore the prolongation of the war between France and Prussia. It says the accession of King Amedus has already been recognized by the Governments of France, Grappler and bound for Callae with 300 M Italy and Belgium, and concludes by say ing that the Government desires to re-establish former cordial relations of Spain with the Pope.

LONDON, Jan 28-Favre was in conference with Bismarck at midnight. Bismark carried his point. Ospitulation involves peace, the cession of Alsace and Lore raine and part of the fleet, a money indemnity to be granted by the municipalities, portion of the German army to return home and the war closed. It is necessary that some territory be retained in order to secure the fulfilment of the compact. The mobiles are to be sent home and the German army to enter Paris The Emperor will re-

turn immediately to Berlin.
London, Jan 29—An official dispatch dated Versailles, says that Favre returned yesterday to Paris. He will come to Vers sailles again to day accompanied by a militerms of capitulation. There has been no firing on either side since Thursday last.

Washington, Jan 29 — Secretary Fish re-

ceived the fellowing telegram from Moran, Charge d'Affairs at London, dated Sunday, 29th: The German Ambassador here has been officially informed of the capitulation of all the Paris forts and of an armistice of three weeks by land and sea, the conditions of which were signed about 10 o'clock last evening at Versailles by Bismarck and Favre. The army of Paris will remain as priseners of war withyears a wellknown bostelrie, has been che

is the city, but it is not known whether they vill be disarmed or not.

VERSAILLES, Jan 27—The Prince Imperial is

to be the future Emperor with the Empress as

A large force will be immediately despatched in pursuit of Chanzy.

VERSAILLES, Jan 29 — The Prussian troops

occupied the forts around Paris this morning Prince Frederick William will bereafter be styled Imperial Highness and Crown Prince of

London, Jan 29-Tee Emperor William has sent the following to the Empress Augusta:— Versailles, Jan 29th, 2 p.m. Last night an armistice of three weeks was signed. The regulars and mobiles are to be retained in Paris as prisoners of war, while the national garde will undertake the maintenance of order We occupy all the forts. Paris remains invested but will be allowed to revictual as soon as the arms are surrendered. The National Assembly is to be convened at Bordeaux in a fortnight. All armies in the field to retain their respective positions and the ground betheir respective positions and the groutween opposing lines to be neutral.

Bernin, Jan 29-All Germany is in a fever of excitement.

London, Jan 29-A Versailles dispatch just received says the 128th Saxon cerps at ten e'clock to-day occupied Reinville, Noissey and Nogent, the Bavarians occupied Charenton, Mont Rogue and Vanyres, the Silesian corps Ivery and Bicetre. Immediately after the occupation of the forts by the Germans the Provisional government, still retaining its authority in Paris, will summon the National Assembly, which body will decide on the form of the future government of France.

New York, Jan 27-A special cable dispatch to London on the 25th says that the secretary of the Empress to-day denied that she signed the agreement claimed by Bismarck. The Empress is depressed and disa tressed at the news from Paris.

At Favre's request MM Picard and Doeran have recieved passes to to go to Versailles and join in the negotiations.

The conference yesterday had a discordant session of four hours. VERSAILLES, Jan 26-The official list of less es in the 1st army corps at St Denis is 94 of-

ficers and 3000 men. VIENNA, Jan 25-Intelligence of the in-tended capitulation of Paris was received here to-day. Although the news had been anticipated by the pepulace, on its receipt an intense feeling of sympathy with the French was manifested.

At Paris on Saturday last there was a riot by Flourens and the worst of the Radicals, packed by the National Guards. Some fighting occurred, the result being the defeat of the rioters.

Vinoy succeeds Trochu as commander of

LONDON, Jan 27—Gambetta declares that the capitulation of Paris will not stop the war, but that it will be carried on in the Provinces. He boasts of having ever two million more soldiers fit for war.

Bealin, Jan 25—The army of Gen Man-

tueffel is crossing Dulois in the rear of Boarbaki who is being driven into a dangerous position and is certain either to have to capitulate or escape into Switzerland. 1841 ARLON, Jan 26 - The French garrison at

Longvy has been sent to Thionville and By the terms of the capitulation National

Guards are not prisoners:

## SUNDAY'S DISPATCHES

Europe.

LONDON, Jan 26-The following is not official but believed to be trustworthy:-The Germens will insist on the unconditional surrender of Paris with all the forts and de-

The Times' story of the plot between Bismarck, Napoleon and Eugenie is untounded.

It is said that the Empero of Germany has written a leter to the Empress that be expects the speedy capitulation of Paris, and be will return to Berlin immediately. Cherbourg is filled with captured German

Gerolt writes to Gladstone on the war urging that England's protest in favor of peace would not be in sain.

The Telegraph reports that Garibaldi is surrounded near Dijon and a fine of one million france is imposed on Nancy on ac-

Poul. If unpaid the Prussians will adopt stronger measures. The News says that Favre returned to Paris on Wednesday.

count of the destruction of the bridge near

The bombardment still continues. BORDEAUX, Jan 26-Gambetta arrived

The French occupy Alencon. The Pressions threaten Dijon but most of their force is hurrying eastward. In the recent engagements Bourbaki has mannessyred effectually to protect the French left, and is retreating against the

advancing enemy. Lille advices say the Prussians are retreating in the direction of Somme. They abandoned the siege of Cambrai, also the towns in the Department of the North, on Monday. Their head-quarters

were at Oreverye,
Austria intends moving in the Conference for an exclusive jurisdiction of the Danube.

BERLIN. Jan 25-The Herald's special report of Favre's arrival at Versailles, and that he was received to-day, created great excitement, although not yet officially contary officer for the purpose of settling the firmed. The general belief is that the rumore of the negotiations for capitulation are true. Favre's being at Versailles is undoubted, but some believe he may have gone there in hope of obtaining a military pass to the Conference. The fact is officialy known here that there are only five days ations of lood in Paris from to-day.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, an 30-The propeller California arrived last night. Date of sailing not yet ada

vertised. rested with that of Canada. WednesdayFebruary 1st 1871.

Imports—Protection. It has been said that figures never al Idie. On the other hand, some one has asserted that there is nothing so fallacions as facts except figures. Paradoxical as it may appear, both of these asser- nearly identified with the history and the stions may be true. Our attention bas just been called to a notable instance to in which figures have been made to tell lies. The Import Returns for 1868 and for 1870 have been compared in order Chief Commissioner; but we have ever been to show that home production has increased enormously, and the public are invited to attribute that increase to the by Confederation that circumstance will at protection enjoyed under our present Castoms Tariff. That home production In bonouring Mr Trutch by a public basquet has increased during the period referred to we are quite prepared to believe. It would, indeed, be strange if such were not the case. But that the increase is to any considerable extent, attributable able and deserving public officer. to protection we cannot bring ourselves to think. Sixteen articles of agricultural production are selected, \$538,127 worth of which was imported in 1868 and fonrteen of the article ar selected fo which only \$240,278, worth were impored in 1870, and the dif ference is presented as the gauge of the progress of home production, the calculation being based upon the assumption that 'Everybody knows that our population is to-day about the same as in 1868. Now 'everybody' does not know 'that our population is to-day the some as in 1868.' Nay, we hesitate reso pot to assert that it has undergone material diminution since that date, and the ground for this assertion will appear in due course of our remarks. Taking the figures as they have been served up, although incorrect in some instances, the public are invited to infer an increase in home production in the ratio in which these figures differ. For instance, taking the item of Bacon, which is put very prominently forward, we are told that the importation of that article fell off from \$20,605, in 1868 ed to \$9,505, in 1870; ergo, we produced 911.180 worth more bacon in the latter year than we did in the former. But the weight of this agreement is very much lessened, by another item in the Returns, In 1868 we imported hogs to the value of \$8,422 In 1870 we imported hogs to the value of \$14,432 Thus it would appear that if we produced more bacon in the latter year, Always to be found at T. N. HIBBEN & Co's \* we imported the hogs out of which it was made. This is scarcely 'home production, in the true and most important sense. It has been seen that there has been a great falling off in the importation of the sixteen articles of agricultural production; but has the falling of in imporations been confined to that class of articles? Let us see. In 1868 the importation of clothing extending to the North Arm of Fraser river. amounted to \$324,097,45. In 1870 it amounted to \$162,349,81. Here we have a falling off in the article of clothing of one-half ! Is this the result of protection, increased home producstion? Surely the protectionists will not claim it. What does it mean? Clearly, a falling off in population. It demonstrates the danger of assuming that the falling off in the importation of the sixteen articles of agricultural production necessarily implies a propor-tionate, or any, increase in home Sevisproduction - And, byet, an such are the arguments which are constantly being put forward for the purpose of bolstering up the heresy that the present Customs Tariff is building up large industrial interests and that we should be studying the true interests of Bris tieh Columbia by retaining it in preference to accepting the Canadian one. It occurs to us to ask those who think, or pretend to think, that agriculture prospersi a this Colony because its is protected, how it comes that oats are higher in the neighboring Territory than they are in British Columbia. Our farmers enjoy a protection of thirty cents per hundred pounds, as against foreign oats. and yet they get a less price than their neighbours against whom they are so heavily protected. And what is true of oats i more or less true of other things. Thus it would appear that our farmers are protected against something that is not real. A large consumption, plenty of money and good markets would appear to be the conditions DVEC most needed by our producers. Let the farmer calmly consider what protection is costing him on the one hand, and how unreal and delusive it is, on the other, let him set off a tax of \$1 50 on flour and \$2 50 on pary of the reported surrender of Paris. grog against the hypothetical gains which protection promises to him and we shall hear

trasted with that of Canada.

Personal. - On Friday we ventured to about to leave the colony some public recognition of his distinguished services should mark the occasion. We are glad to learn that the suggestion has been taken up by a number of gentlemen in whose hands the movement is quite certain of success. The demonstration is, it is understood, to take the form of a complimentary banquet. Few if any of our public men have better earned such a mark of public approbation. Promisgreatest enterprises of British Columbia, the important part which Mr Trutch has acted in recent and impending political changes will ever cause his name to rank amongst its ablest men. We have not always been able to fully agree with the policy of the conscious of his ability and honesty of purpose as a public officer; and if his official connection with this colony is to be govered least constitute one feature of the change which cannot be regarded with complacency. the people will only be doing justice to themselves; and we feel assured that the occasion will be one upon which all little party or personal differences, if indeed such do exist, may be merged and that all will be united for the purpose of doing simple justice to a mest

Sunday; Jan 29th.

THE COAST ROUTE. - The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works invites tenders for the construction of a trail from a point ou the left bank of the Skeena River, near the innction with it of the Westeaquab River, to the West bank of Tatlah Lake, opposite the point known as Tatlah Landing, crossng Rabine River at the head of Babine Lake. The proposed trail is to be divided into two sections, and the Government propose as remuneration for the work a charter granting the privileges of levying certain tolls for a stated period. The competition will, therefore, be on the rates of toll and the duration of charter. The Government will reserve power to resume the charter-right after payment of actual cost of the work executed with 25 per cent. added thereto as profit on the undertaking. Tenders must be sent in by the 6th proximo.

Country Roads. -There is bitter, and we are disposed to think just, complaint about the roads leading into the country settlements on this Island. The road leading to North Saanich, in particular, is described as being in a most deplorable condition, all but absolutely impassible for vehicles. We are assured that when the expenditure is made upon these roads in autumn it is scarcely better than thrown away. To be of much use, the work should be done in the spring, or early summer and thus the roadway would become firmly packed before the wet season. This is a point deserving the consideration of the Lauds and Works Department.

A REQUISITE SUPPLIED .- To avoid the pecessity which has heretofore existed of sending to San Francisco to have ficished Bookbinding, Robert Williams has by study, application and practice in the largest estabishments in California, perfected himself in the art of Bookbinding and Ruling, both giving their offspring the best education with plain and creamental, and is supplied with intheir reach. the pecessary material and machinery.

HIGHWAYS ESTABLISHED - In compliance with applications to that effect, two highways have been created in the Di trict of New Westminster - the one commending rom the corner of sections 7, 8, 17 and 18, range 6 west, block Y north and extending to the North Arm of the Fraser river; the other commencing from the corner of sections 24 and 25, range 6 west, and sections 19 and 30, range 5 west, block 5 north, and

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS. - We understand that the local Board of Education will per tition the Legislative Council for a sufficient sum of money to pay off the arrears of teachers' salaries. It is quite time some steps were taken and we trust that the Legislature will not think of withholding relief under the circumstances. The muddle into which educational matters have falled in this city is amentable to think of ; but the treatment the teachers have received is disgraceful.

EMBASSADOB EXTRAORDINARY .- It has already been intimated that the Hon Mr Trutch will shortly proceed to Otiswa for the purpres of adjusting certain details connected with union. We believe he will also be the bearer of the joint addresses to the Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of this colony to the Queen, and it is quite pro-bable that he will return to the Federal capital of the Dominion with C.B. attached to his name.

NEW SCHOOL DISTRICT .- Notice is given in the Government Gazette that, in pursuance of the provisions of the f Common School Ordinance 1869, William Creek, Cariboo. has been created a school district, extending within a circle having a radius of three miles from the Court House at Rickfield.

DANCING ACADEMY. - We direct attention to the card of the dancing academy which will be opened at Gymnasiam Hall, View street, on Tuesday evening next.

THE LINE, about 12 c'clock yesterday, went down south of Olympia, and we are without advices confirmatory or contradict-

THE ROYAL OAK, at the junction of the less about the beauties of our tariff as con East and West roads Sanich, for many this Island. years a wellknown hostelrie, has been closed.

THE NANAIMO PACKET OF VICTORIA. -This schooner has been lost off one of th nggest that as the Hon J W Trutch was Islands in the Haro Strait-all hands saved. She was laden with furs and the captain was wanted on a charge of selling whicky to Britieb Columbia Indians; in attempting to make his escape the vessel would seem to have been lost.

> ANOTHER SCHOOL .- It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that Mc Meachen will open a school is the old Bull's Head, Yates street, to-morrow. Mr Meachen holds the most flattering credentials, and we have no doubt will be a proficient and successful teacher.

> FROM THE COAST. - The sloop Thornton, Capt Brown, arrived last evening from the Northwest Coast with a cargo of lurs and oil for Messrs Boscowitz. The weather was mild and the Indian tribes peaceable.

> On DIT-That to the tree Delegates (Hons Trutch, Helmcken and Carrall) have been offered the three British Columbian Sena-

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY .- This Soiety will hold a general meeting at the Colonial Hotel, from 2 to 4 o'clock this afteroon for the election of a committee.

### Education.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST .- It is disagreable at all times to hear persons finding fault and complaining, but many persons will not deny that the rising generation in this city is sadly neglected in the matter of a common school education. The training of the youth of this community is on anything but a liberal and efficient scale. Between the existing Government and parents, there seems to be anything but a mutual concert of action, or even purpose, in this weighty matter. It is evident that parents of children and all those who have the future progress and prosperity of the Colony at heart, must not wait for public aid in educating the youth of the city. It is foolish to expect much at present from a Government whose motto is " we are opposed to free education." Oredit must be given those men for open avowal of their views, if for nothing else. It is difficult to believe that they are not sincere, yet one is tempted to believe that it is from false motives of economy that these men are opposed to free education. Do they honestly believe that free education makes less enterprising citizens and more lawless subjects? It matters nothing what their belief is ; their practice is what the public mast take into consideration. Things have come to such a pass now that parents have nothing to wait for but at once send their children to those private schools where the best facilities are held out for progress in the common branches of a sound English education. Delay in this matter may be associated with untold mischief for too many of the boys and cirls of this community Three things comprise the most of the requirements for constituting a good citizen, viz., a sound body, a sound mind and a sound training. It is over the last of these that education has the greatest influence; and in proportion as it is exerted in youth, so will it manifest in maturer years. The youth of this colony have not too much to be thankful for to the officers of the Crown Gevernment. The approach of that system is close at hand; and better times and better schools are reasonable anticipated under Responsible Government. But, in the meantime, let parents not delay in Victoria, Jan 27th 1871.

## Premature Decay of Apple and Cherry

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST .- Notwithstanding your correspondent's long list of vague generalities and reference to other people's quack-eries, his positive and presumptuous letter fails to point out a single remedy or direct or inciting cause of the premature decay of the apple and cherry trees on this Island. It has been said it is rare with minds trained to mere mechanical pursuits rise to a proper perception of the complex phenomena of life. is evidently true of your correspondent of the 22nd inst, since H Mitchell, or he would others wise have perceived from experience the cause of the decay of the apple here. Precocity and high productiveness are the characteristics of the apple on this Island, and wherever this the apple on this Island, and wherever this characteristics as a rule, early death follows, both ed by rifle men who picked off the commander obtains as a rule, early death follows, both ed by rifle men who picked off the commander.

His death put a termination to the cannonade is plants and animals. The apple here comfront the citadel, which could only, from its low from the citadel, which could only, from its low from the citadel, which could only from the command and animals. after grafting. In Western Europe it takes, unless special means are used to force it into fruit earlier, from seven to ten years, and the relative longevity is that Island trees commence declining a little over the time it takes in Western Europe to arrive at puberty, where the ordinary duration of a healthy tree grafted on a proper stock in 200 years.

No doubt there are many practices here that tend to aggravate the evil complained of. Root pruning at the right season is highly beneficial to some fruit trees, when properly done, but the practice of rough digging round the trees at any season, which some people think wholesome for the plants, tends to destroy the surface root, and compels the plants to depend for tood on their lower roots, and as this practice is often repeated year after year the roots are driven ultimately

into the subsoil and perish. You ask ' Is there no remedy against this I say " yes." premature decay of the apple." I say "yes." The remedy will be found, firstly, in using a more fibrous rooted stock than the one in column use here, which sends its long and hungry roots down into the sour bowels of the gravelly or clayey earth; and secondly abstaining from propagating from wornout varieties, as numbers of our trees have been from diseased plants, and it is well known from the laws of inheritance that all such plants are liable to disease and early

death. With respect to the cherry, in no instance have I seen the plant decline here under ordinary good treatment more than in other parts of the world. It is liable to fail when overfed with putrescent manure or left to struggle for food in a hard soil with a strong under-

grewth. Want of time prevents me from going further into the subject to-day, but at an early date I will be glad to furnish particulars as to the proper management of fruit trees on J. CLAYTONI Moss Street Nursery.

A Letter frem Arras.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL WAR CORRESPONDENT)

ARRAS, December 10th. 1870. I can now very well understand how Parisians must feel under their incarceration, from having been 'invested' for ten days by the Germans in Amiens Not a newspaper; not a letter arrived. worse-not a means of despatching any communi cations, not even by balloon. There was the German poast which by means of making application would be allowed to take your correspondence on any subject except the war and politics, as if one could write from France without alluding to both. Some few strangers felt the isolation so intolera-ble that they resolved to run the blockade, to which I subscribed. I can also well understand Parisians being willing to join a Trochu sortie to escape from the great city prison. En fin, with nothing but our ordinary passports we set out in theory resolved to maintain, like the European powers, a neutral attitude, but determined to make a 'struggle for life' should such become necessary. Among the franc-tireurs we had many right good fellows, and trusted that having met with so many German officers at the hotels that they would grant us a respite, before being hanged or shot, for treading on delicate ground without permission, A Prussian vise would af-front our French friends, the want of it annoy the Germans. We had not got well clear of the city

Amiens, when a cannonade was heard, and in the distance Uhlans beckoned us back, which was kind but unnecessary, as we had not the slightest intention to become an eye-witness of any skir-mishing. After a time the franc-tireurs were met with, and matters with old acquaintances were soon fixed up. Here we met with a practical ils lustration of save us from our friends.' An of-ficer insisted on sending an escort of his franctireurs, to protect us from any Uhlans, which was the most efficacious method of ensuring us in the fate reserved for all the members of the free-shooting corps—immediate execution. There was no time to remonstrate against so dangerous a civility, so we bowed to fate, each consoling his companion that whoever survived was to write a glowing account of the last moments of those who would fall. However, we arrived in Arr s, o'er a the ills o' life victori us" for that day, the inhab tants regarding us in their town something like the fly in amber, wondering how we got there. Among the items of lateral news was an account of the evacuation of Amiens by the Prussians, o the town being in insurrection, of no end of big wigs having been shot for their pusillamity in handing over the city to the Prussians, all of which was creditable to the inventor, and very humorous to us who had left the locality a few hours before and saw no such wonders. Arras is preparing for the Germans; what the town can do r will do, I leave till the trial comes.

I have been very much disappointed in Amiens.

I had formed a high estimate of its citizens, and expected "beautiful" results. The real battle of Amiens was fought on the 27th November. The two previous days were devoted to severe skrimishing up for a position. At daylight the fight commenced, and was altogether an affair of artillery. There was a brilliant charge by the Prussian hussars against batteries served by the french marines, who fought till they were cut down to the last man. Two regiments of the line held head against the Prussian infantry gallautly, both sides suffering severely. A battalion of Mobiles fought excellently but were unable to withstand the un flinching front of the enemy. The National Guards did nothing, their artillery, had it been well-officered and brought into action at the right mement, would have compelled the Prussians to etire as they themselves admitted. The enemy turned the French positions on all points but the day being hasy the field of battle, extending over day being hawy the field of battle, extending, over seven miles, was interspersed with hills and he did not know the extent of his successes or his proximity to the town, which lay at the mercy of his artillery. However the French did not know at once the magnitude of their danger, so the general impression was that France was successful and that the next day, Monday would prove it. But General Fewer Rougheld's successor, soon ascer-General Farre, Bourbaki's successor, soon ascertained the state of the case, and in a few hours after midnight ordered a retreat of the 'army of the north. Many blame him for this, but he could north. Many blame him for this, but he could gain nothing by continuing the fight, which would involve the destruction of the city, and the mak-ing prisoners of the bulk of his army the mo-ment day-light showed the Prussians their advan-

The retreat of the army was like all other retreats, wild and disorderly, but nothing approaching a panic, as the soldiers had five hours clear start. Men threw away rifles. Knapsacks, &c., but they were picked up by friendly hands and cent after them. At break of day the Germans Saxons principally, some Prussian regiments and a few Bavarians—formed to drive the enemy from his supposed position behind the field-works but found the birds had flown. They had, therefore, a walk over the course direct into the town, which they quickly occupied. There was no occasion to call on the people to lay down their arms, such had been already done, when they found the proclamation of the Prefect announce ing the retreat, and that of the Mayor, stating that the city had been abandoned by its defen-

ders.
The Prussians had not more than 18,000 troops.
The Prussians had not more than 18,000 troops. engaged, but they had reserves under Mantuffel within a day's march. The French forces were shout 28,000 but not the one-half were engaged bout 1200 killed, 1400 wounded and nearly 2,000 risoners. The Pressions had 700 Their losses over the three days fighting prisoners. The Prussians had 76 officers placed fors de combat and 1200 men. Although the city was taken the citadel held out. It was surroundposition injure the town. The next morning the Germans had three batteries in position and a fortnight siege before them, when the white flag was run up, the garrison surrendered without a soldier on either side being killed or wounded, the captain excepted; whose body was 'laid out' in a chapel and subsequently buried on the ramparis,

chapel and subsequently buried on the ramparts, with all military honors by the conquerors.

The fine levied on Amiens by that celebrated town-taker Mantenffel, was fr 3,180,000, but has since been increased to 6,000,000, of francs. The Prussians have conducted themselves most be-Prussians have conducted themselves most be-domingly, a few petty thefts being the only repre-hensible acts committed. The soldiers having plenty of money, pay for what they want in the way of 'extras. At first the shop-keepers declin-ed to take German coin, but soon got over such soruples, as the victors announced French money would be given if desired in exchange. The cirwould be given if desired in exchange. The cit izens were very wroth at first at the position they found themselves in, and were for a moment in a found themselves in, and were for a moment in a mood to sign any peace; but strange, when the enemy marched in, their wonderfel discipline, simple but most complete organization, instead of cowing the inhabitants made them mere war-like. A sort of understanding spread that every one A sort of understanding spread that every one should keep within doors, and the city, generally so lively up to eleven at night, was as still at seven as a cemetery. The Prussians went about their business all the saure; marched, reviewed, played their music, and scoured the country, and finally leaving 3,000 men started off to Rouen,

where they remain.

The working classes, who were marked dangerous, conducted themselves well. They threw up a few barricades to keep their hands in, and relieved the tobacco shaps of all their stock of caopral, not to be left without a pipe-full when the Prussians came to 'require.' As honest confession is good for the soul, I avow I was a receiver of such, 'convey the wise it call,' and fortunately, as before twenty-four hours not even a tunately, as before twenty-four hours not specimen of tobacco could be found, and as for cigars, you would only attempt such as a last extremity. But saddest in the history of the battle was the indifference extended to the French wounded by the population and which almost makes me believe feeling has altogether fled from the French. Amiens is a very rich, luxurious town, wants for nothing, has all to even excess. Yet not a hand was axtended to the 1200 French heroes, who remained for two and three days in the field, till carried off by the few peasantry who

then no comfortable home was opened to receive men whose wounds made one shudder to look; and whose cries of pain can never cease to rin my ear. A few 'hospitable' people place in my ear. A few 'hospitable' people place stables, cow-houses, &c., at the disposal of the wounded, places without windows or floor moist and wet, not a bundle of straw, not a be not the shadow of bedding, there lay the sick, till fed, clothed and cured by the English Ambulance, till medically treated by their two doctors, assisted by two French physicians who nobly atod by their two doctors, assisted by two French physicians who nobly tors, assisted by two rrenen paysicians who nobly stood by their companions in arms when the others fled. But the Amienois never gave a thought to the indescribable sufferings of their soldiers, they might groan, mortify and die. They themselves had warm homes and groaning tables.

I don't think history could find a parallel for such

remained, by strangers and German soldiers, an

hideous culpable unkindness.

One met daily the Prussian officers at the table d'hote. I was struck with their great simplicity and earnestness. They never allude to their successes, and are not at all desirous to return to Vaterland, till France be crushed. They do mear vateriand, this unhappy country for half a centur for cripple this unhappy country for half a centur if possible, and ridicule the idea of surrendering A sace and Lorraine. They admit the magnitude of the task they have in hand, that of subjugating a nation. They acknowledge the French fought more bravely than before Amiens, and they recognize the daily increase of resistance among the people. But they will pursue their task to the bitter end—will march to the furthermost part of the country till France demands peace, and, what they think more important, is in Thor so utter detestation of the franc-tireurs and vow give them no quarter, which may be readily be lieved, since they have kept their word wheney they had an opportunity. They are full of stories about French cruelty to their men, when taken prisoners or wounded, but I have not been able to trace anything in the way of a crime committed in cold blood. In the way of excesses when pas-

sion blinds both sides alike to mercy, things may be done, probably are, which in calmer moments would be shunned. I have also met with excellent opportunities o ascertaining the state of French feeling. It continues to increase in hatred as the struggle be comes prolonged, against the invaders. There is no difference of opinion that the Germans aim to exterminate the French nation; to plunder them to the utmost farthing. They arow that up to Sedan the Tuetons had raison d'etre, but that subsequently their aggressions had no paliation. There are no thoughts of peace, no political dif-ferences, but everywhere zeal to stake life and fortune on the dreadful issue. There is one man who is regarded as a common benefactor al-though at first sneered at and ridiculed, that is

The Fisheries Question.

Gambetta.

OFFICIAL EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES WHICH LED TO THE SEIZURES OF AMERICAN FISHING VESSELS.

OTTAWA, Ontario, December 30th-The Minister of Marine gives the following explanation regarding Ameria can vessels seized by the Imperial and Canadian cruisers during 1870, for ilegal fi-bing :

The Womfatuck was seized June 17th n Aspy Bay, Nova Scotia, actually fishing close in shore. The Captain of the vessel admitted having caught fish within the prohibited limit during the day, and that he was aware that he was fishing illegally.

The J H Nickerson was seized June 10th at Inonish Island, Nova Scotis, actually fishing inside the island, withiu a mile of the shore. She had been previously warned three times, on the 25th, 6th and 27th of June with notice that the vessel would be seized. The Captain was personally informed that he had already violated the law by remaining in shore without leave. He was supplied with a copy of Mr Bontwell's circular to American fishermen.

The G Marshall was seized July 31st at Sandy Beach, inside of Gaspe Bay Quebec, fishing and drawing a siene ashore. She had been previously warned, The Albert was seized August 20th,

at Charlottetewn, Prince Edward Island, violating the Merchant Shipping ac. The owner, master, and crew, by their own plea acknowledged the offence.

The Clara F Friend was seized at Broad Cove, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, actually fishing within three miles of the shore, having been previously warned. She was rescued by the crew, but recaptured. The three se zares last above named were made by H M's cruisers.

The Lottie was seized Aug 18th, inside of Gaspe Bay actually fishing, having fished lot seven days within the prohibited limit. She had been previously warned.

The Lizzie A Farr was seized Aug 27th, at Seven Islands, Quebec, about 100 miles inside of the River St Lawrence, actually fishing one-fourth of a mile from shore. The master was aware that the vessel was transgressing. The ovner subsequently pleaded for release on the ground that he had especially directed the master not to fish at that place. The master and crew were fishing on shares with the owner.

The A N Monson was saized Sept 3d, near Broad Cove, Sea Walf Islan, Cape Breton; N S, actually fishing between the island and the mainland, distant about one mile and a fourth from either shore. She had been

previously warned.

The A F Franklin was seized Oct 10th at Broad Cove, Cape Bretoo, N S having fished within the prohibited limits after warning, on the 7th of that month. The Captain having strongly denied that he fish ed, and although the boarding officer fell satisfied that trespass had been committed, he desisted for the time being from making the seizure, but afterward be obtained proc that the vessel had fished extensively on the 10th and the 11th within the probibite ed timits, and the seizure was effected Oct

15th. The Canada was seized Oct 25th at Port Hood, New Brunswick, for smagging. The Romp was seized Nov 8th at Back Bay, New Brunswick baving fished at Grand Menan Island, N B within the prohibs ited limits. The master admitted he was aware of the illegality of such fishing.

The White Fawn was seized Nov 25th at Head Harbor, Campo Bello, New Brunswick, preparing to fish.

NEW Goods, Jonvin's Gloves, &c., just recited by Express at Victoria House.

## gip Glectric Telegnay

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Europe.

LONDON, Jan 20-The French mad sortie from Mont Valerien yesterday. Fi ing lasted till dark. The German lo sonsiderable. Gen Von Weiden comm ed the pursuit of Bourbaki yesterday, whom he had a successful engagement.

In the north the advance division Faidherbe's army have been driven Benovis to St Quinten with the los 5000 killed and prisoners. Gen Von G attacked Faidherbe, and after an obst ight drove him out of position and int Quinten. The Germans have occ ours meantime without resistance.

VERSAILLES, Jan 20-Last night the mans sent forward a patrol into the tre communicating between Forts D'Issy Vanviers without meeting resistance.
D'lesy was found deserted and the finding nothing but mines and torp returned. Large fires were seen last night nes

Pantheon. London, Jan 20-The journals of deny that stores are being remove Arras. Prince George of Saxony telegraph

Dreeden that the Saxons, while reconn on the 19th, surprised a force from and captured 5 offi ers and 150 mes. bembardment continues with good rest The remainder of the Prussian loan

be offered in London and Berlin next The Emperor telegraphs to the E Augusta from Versailles 19th, that a was made from Valerien to-day un beavy fire, but was resultless. The ar sen and 4000 prisoners and 2 guns WILLIAM.

Another dispatch from the Emperor Versailles 20th, says Faidherbe will be saed to-day. The sortie from Valeries terday was made in great force. The ore still outside of Paris and a French is certain to-day. Signed WILLI Berlin journals confirm the report Count Bernstoff has been instruct withdraw from the Conference if the

question is introduced. It is reported from Belgium that La is in flames, but a heavy fog prevai prevents verification of the report. numbers of retugees have arrived British Island of Jersey from the poast in consequence of rumors that the Duke Meckleaburg was advavcing o

Bismark. in a letter of the 17th, re to the Americans, says other foreign ters in Paris deny the reasonablness demands and their compatriots mallowed to quit the city as neutral says they had abundant notice befo seige and that the only cutlet now i ulation. Facilities for intercourse of ters with their respective Government

tinues, theugh they are inconvenience.
The firing on buildings containing children and invalids is unintentional,

The North German Gazette states cerding to the treaty of 1779 between and the United States, Prussian men cannot capture American vessels co contrabands of war, but maystop their until the end of the war, or may ta at the same time giving bends for the payment of the same. It is probable tructions will be given to commande German vessels to act in accordan

VERSAILLES, Jan 20-Yesterday th made a sortie under cover of the gun erien. The cannonade was fearful

London, Jan 21-St Quinten railwa was stormed by the Prussians and t afterwards occupied. 2000 wound men and six guns were captured. T sians occupy all the approaches to The French shells destroyed a fran and burned forty Prussians, It is sai of the garrison silenced the batteries. new from Paris. Damages from ment slight and few killed.

A drove of oxen for Paris passed Rheims ready for the advance of Oh was receiving reinforcements. The establishment of a camp at L discussed.

The bombardment of Longivy is

continued and the town is on fire. VERSAILLES, Jan 20-The French near Fort Valerien, but attempte Fort Montveuil was surprised yester Prussians, who lost 20 officers and Both French and Prussian troops the same position. The Prussians sortic 400 men. The French loss heavy that they asked an armistic eight hours.

LONDON, Jan 29-It is said that had resigned his seat for Greenwich yenor retires from Westminster. paralysed in the lower half of his the Ministry is going to pieces.
Prince Leopold of Luxemburg, re

dispatch from Bismarck, notices made on the part of Prussia not to sation on irresponsible acts. He investigate the alleged breach of.
This notice was to the signers of the NEW YORK Jan 22-A cable disp London of the 20th says that much

is caused in political circles by the difficulties in the Cabinet. Alt difficulties in the Cabinet. statement that Childers has resig cially contradicted, his retirement question of time, on account of There is no trath in the report the of the conference have signed a rescharing that no single Power ha

amend a treaty made jointly by o designed to blind people to the laud's humiliation before Russia. A Paris correspondent reports th bardment has so far effected the de

some old houses and wood yard the firing from the Prussian batter quite harmless. It is said that Gen Fransenky, Prussian corps has left Versailles confront Bourbaki.

ARLON, Jan 22-The bombardme Ty continues, the garrison still re LONDON, Jan 22—Advices from that at a council of Ministers T

that if his hope for assistance should be disappointed it would !

ote. I was struck with their great simplicity earnestness. They never allude to their suc-es, and are not at all desirous to return to rland, till France be crushed. They do mean land, till rrance be crusned. They do mean pple this unhappy country for half a century sible, and ridicule the idea of surrendering e and Lorraine. They admit the magnitude task they have in hand, that of subjugating on. They acknowledge the French never ht more bravely than before Amiens, and recognize the daily increase of resistance ng the people. But they will pursue their to the bitter end—will march to the furtherpart of the country till France demands s, and, what they think more important, is in sition to accure it. They seem to have an detestation of the franc-tireurs and yow to them no quarter, which may be readily be-d, since they have kept their word whenever had an opportunity. They are full of stories it French cruelty to their men, when taken oners or wounded, but I have not been able to e anything in the way of a crime committed old blood. In the way of excesses when pas-blinds both sides alike to mercy, things may

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## The Fisheries Question.

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reviously warned. The A F Franklin was seized Oct 10th at Broad Cove, Cape Breton, N S having fished within the prohibited limits after varning, on the 7th of that month. aptain having strongly denied that he fishd, and although the boarding officer felt satisfied that trespass bad been committed, e desisted for the time being from making he scizure, but afterward he obtained proof hat the vessel had fished extensively on the 10th and the 11th within the probibit-

ed timits, and the seizure was effected Oct The Canada was seized Oct 25th at Port Bay, New Brunswick, for smagging.
The Romp was seized New Sta at Back
Bay, New Brunswick baving fished at Grand Menan Island, N B within the prohibs

ited limits. The master admitted he was aware of the illegality of such fishing. The White Fara was seized Nov 25th at

Head Harbor, Campo Bello, New Brunswick, preparing to fish.

NEW Goods, Jonvin's Gloves, &c., just recived by Express at Victoria House.

gip Glectric Telegnaph,

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

London, Jan 20-The French made sortie from Mont Valerien yesterday. Fighting lasted till dark. The German loss is sossiderable. Gen Von Werden commencad the pursuit of Bourbaki yesterday, with whom he had a successful engagement.

In the north the advance divisions of Faidherbe's army have been driven from Renovis to St Quinten with the loss of 5000 killed and prisoners. Gen Von Goben attacked Faidherbe, and after an obstinate fight drove him out of position and into St Quinten. The Germans have occupied Tours meantime without resistance.

VERSAILLES, Jan 20-Last night the Gers mans sent forward a patrol into the trenches communicating between Forts D'Issy and Vanviers without meeting resistance. D'lesy was found deserted and the patrol finding nothing but mines and torpedoes returned.

Large fires were seen last night near the

bembardment continues with good results.

The remainder of the Prussian loan will be offered in London and Berlin next week. The Emperor telegraphs to the Empress Augusta from Versailles 19th, that a sortie was made from Valerien to-day under a beavy fire, but was resultiess. The army of the north was beaten to-day before StQainsen and 4000 prisoners and 2 guns were

eaptured. Signed WILLIAM.

Another dispatch from the Emperor dated
Versailles 20th, says Faidherbe will be pursued to-day. The sortie from Valerien yesterday was made in great force. The troops

is certain to-day. Signed WILLIAM.

Berlin journals confirm the report that Count Bernstoff has been instructed to withdraw from the Conference if the French

question is introduced. It is reported from Belgium that Lougvay is in flames, but a heavy fog prevais and prevents verification of the report. Large numbers of retagees have arrived on the British Island of Jersey from the French coast in consequence of rumors that the Grand Duke Meckleaburg was advavoing on Ren-

Bismark, in a letter of the 17th, rep'ying to the Americans, says other foreign minisdemands and their compatriots might be allowed to quit the city as neutrals. He says they had abundant notice before the ters with their respective Governments con-

tinues, though they are inconvenienced.

The North German Gazette states that accontrabands of war, but maystop their carriage until the end of the war, or may take possession of the contraband portion of the carge at the same time giving bends for the future payment of the same. It is probable that instructions will be given to commanders of all scores with all efforts of their leaders.

London, Jan 21-St Quinten railw was stormed by the Prussians and the town afterwards occupied. 2000 wounded, 1000 men and six guns were captured. The Prussians occupy all the approaches to Longvy shells destroyed a frame hous and burned forty Prussians. It is said the fire of the garrison silenced the batteries. Nething new from Paris. Damages from bombard-

ment slight and few killed.

A drove of oxen for Paris passed through Rheims ready for the advance of Chansy who was receiving reinforcements. The establishment of a camp at Le Mans is discussed.

The bombardment of Longivy is vigorously

continued and the town is on fire.

VERSAILLES, Jan 20—The French advanced near Fort Valerien, but attempted nothing. Fort Mentveuil was sarprised yesterday by the Prussians, who lost 20 officers and 200 men. Both French and Prussian troops remain in the same position. The Prussians lost in the sortie 400 men. The French loss was so heavy that they asked an armistice of fortyeight hours.

LONDON, Jan 20-It is said that Gladstone had resigned his seat for Greenwich and Gress yenor retires from Westminster. Childers is paralyzed in the lower half of his body, and

the Ministry is going to pieces.

Prince Leopold of Luxemburg, replying to a dispatch from Bismarck, notices a pledge made on the part of Prussia not to base accusation on irresponsible acts. He promises to investigate the alleged breach of neutrality. This notice was to the signers of the treaty.

NEW YORK Jan 22-A cable dispatch from London of the 20th says that much excitement is caused in political circles by the rumored difficulties in the Cabinet. Although the statement that Childers has resigned is offi-

of the conference have signed a resolution de- the East. claring that no single Power has a right to amend a treaty made jointly by others. The conference is regarded as a stupendous farce, designed to blind people to the fact of Eng-land's humiliation before Russia.

A Paris correspondent reports that the bom-

bardment has so far effected the destruction of some old houses and wood yards, and that the firing from the Prussian batteries has been quite harmless.

It is said that Gen Fransenky, with the 2d successor. Prussian corps has left Versailles fer Dijon te confront Bourbaki.

Ty continues, the garrison still resisting. LONDON, Jan 22-Advices from Paris state that at a council of Ministers Trochu stated per man. The poorest people receive bread that if his hope for assistance from outside gratis, with a plut of wine each and a little should be disappointed it would be his duty to

surrender the city before the enemy's are deserved and public buildings and burned the centre each and deg meat \$1 pr lb.

B. RDEAUE, Jan 22—The Prussians attacked of the city. The civil members of the Council disagreed with Trochu and he resigned but again accepted command after an exciting and

Ge 1 Treskow has advanced from Beaugency and it is reported has captured the strongly fortified works of Baildey and the village of Soissons. Prussian loss considerable.

Hamburg and Bremen celebrated the praliminary crewning of the Emperor by firing salutes and decorating houses. have the Havan, Jan 22—The enemy are entering the

Department of Colvadas.

The steamship Golard returned to Queenreceived in Paris. The steamship Cambria from New York are

rived on Saturday.

Lills, Fab 22—Cambria has been summon-

11 000 prisoners.

The French demand for an armistice in or

Arras.

Prince George of Saxony telegraphed to Prince George of Saxony telegraphed to Present that the Saxons while resonnottering of Deputies yesterday Signor Viromosto, in raged throughout the State yesterday and of Deputies present and it was impossible for reply to the Ministry said it was impossible for last night, accompanied by a fierce gale and severe cold.

The nominator of J M McKenny, Superdefeat. FLORENCE, Jan 22-In the Italian Chamber

> with France.
> Lordon, Jan 23-Advices from inside Paris of the 21st say that great dissatisfaction exists n consequence of Trochu's failure in his last

effort to break the enemy's lines.

Bordsaux. Jan 23—Dijon was attacked by a large Prussian force yesterday and several engagements occurred at the neighboring villages. The troops were commanded by Me-notti and Rivero aribaldi, and behaved well. are still outside of Paris and a French attack The French maintained their position. The advanced post of both armies were close to each other last night and it is expected the battle will be resumed.

The Prussians entered Dole after the bemy bardment.

ARLON, Jan 22-The Prussians were repulsed at Longvy on Saturday. Their guns were dismounted and they were forced to place their batteries at a greater distance from the walls. The batteries of Herselange and Outry replied freely to the fire of the besiegers. The Prussians are waiting for heavier guns, when the bombardment will be vigorous.

Varsaittes, Son 23 - King William, in an

order of the day announces to the army his acc ceptance of the Imperial dignity. BRUSSELS, Jan 23-The journals here say there is danger that Bourbaki's line of retreat

will be cut off. LILLE, Jan 23-Faidherbe issues a hopeful seige and that the only cutlet now is capitulation. Facilities for intercourse of minis val the army of the North will again confront the invaders.

VERSAILLES, Jan 23-The bombardment of The firing on buildings containing women, St Denis progresses favorably, the fort being children and invalids is unintentional, but unin the town of St Denis and also within the

walls of Paris. New York, Jan 23 A dispatch from Vercerding to the treaty of 1779 between Prussia Naw York, Jan 23—A dispatch from Verand the United States, Prussian men-of-war sailles of the 20th says the late sorties were cannot capture American vessels conveying desperate attempts to break through the becontrabands of war, but maystop their carriage sieging lines. During the assault on the Prus-

the Prussians were retreating. Faidherbe lost no artillery nor prisoners a the battle of St Quentia, except a few

tragglers. Gambetta lett Lille to-night.

The bombardment of Cambrai has com-

cially contradicted, his retirement is only a the first meeting of the conference were question of time, on account of his health. There is no trath in the report that members discussion of questions not connected with

The Germans before Cambria have sett up siege batteries near the city. Garibaldi's operations bave been supende

ed on account of Bourbaki's retreat The Paris correspondent of the Times under date of the 21st says that Trochu is genreally considered incompetent. The Council of Defense only failed to accept his resignation because they were unable to find

It is impossible to make the Parisians consider the question of surrendering. They ARLON, Jan 22 -The bombardment of Loug. are anxious to fight under competent leaders

ship.
Rations of flour are now half a pound daily against the amendment of the Hen Dr

Dijon yesterday and were beaten after a battle which lasted five hours.

Dison, Jan 22—evening—The French re-

pulsed the attack of the Prussians along the whole line. The enemy were pursued and the positions held by them at Daix and Huntersville seized. In their flight the Prussians abandoned their wounded. PARIS, Jan 21-Herald cable says that at

11 o'clock last night a general summons to

erms sounded in the turbulent quarters, but so depressed was the miserable population tows, a gale having caused an escape of gas that not more than 500 men responded to the from dangerous chemicals among her cargo. call. It was useless for such a number to make a descent on Hotel de Ville, so they gave up the job in despair and took themselves off to their cold and obserless beds. To-day the Prefect of Police has a strong body of the National Guard at Hotel de Ville and the adjacent streets are bristling Gambetts, in his speech, says that France prefers eternal war to mutilation.

The German Emperor telegraph the Empress that the latest estimates put the French loss during the late sorties as 15.000, including

## Eastern States.

Pantheon.

Pantheon.

London, Jan 20—The journals of Lille dead entire dead en

sieze the earliest opportunity to sid in that distriction. In the course of the discussion which followed, four members of the Chamber, of different policies, warmly expressed sympathy

Washington Territory.

A bill has been introduced into the House by Sargent of California, to enable Washington Territory to take pre-limitary steps to organize a State Government.

CHOAKO, Jau 22—A special from Washington says well informed Senators hold the epinion that the steamship subsidy bill can get no favorable action this session and the time spent in discussing the subject will be without practical benefit, but if such a measure should get through the Senate it has scarcely a chance of being taken up in the House. No member of that body ventures to expect the passage of any subsidy bill as the sentiments of Congress are flatly hostile to all schemes which look to the national treasury for aid. Nothing can be effected except by such a compromise and combination of interests as are not likely to be brought about,

Louis Vantassel, alias Livingstone, a noted forger, whe swindled the Bauk of California out of \$91.500, was brought here yesterday from New Orleans in custody of U S detectives.

## California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24-The eastward bound train that left here to day had its mail car entered at Alta Station, while all hands were at supper and robbed of registered letters and \$10,000 in gold

Flour-Super \$5 50, extra \$6 75. Wheat Flour—Super \$5 50, extra \$6 75. Wheat

\_\$2 20 Oats— irm at \$1 40@1 65.

San Francisco, Jan 28—Salled—Ship marmion, Port
Townsend. Bark Finzel, Burrard Inlet.

Much anxiety is felt for the safety of the ship Lookout,
now 180 days out from New york with a general cargo for
this port. She has not bren spoken since she sailed,
Capt Stewart of the Sallors' Home was examined in the
police court t-day on a charge of embezzling funds committed to him by the sailors for safe keeping. He was
sent up on 14 charges

Friends of Louis Cohen claim that he has been appointed special Government agent for this coast, vice Dr MoLane, removed.

## The Upper Country.

BY MAINLAND TELEGRAPH.] YALE, Jan. 26-Weather mild, light rein very cloudy, no wind, about 8 inches of snow

les in 'iver melting slowly

QUESTRILE, Jan 24—On William Creek the Barker Co
are cleaning out the slum from their diggings and expect
to get some good pay.

The Pinkerton Co, in the eld Pocahontas ground alongside
the Carihoo, are doing pretty well. The Forest Rose are
making over wages at rocking. The Ballarat Co for the
thest five days rocking had 20 ounces.

On French Creek the North American Co have struck
the lead again and are now getting some very good
prospects.

structions will be given to commanders of all structions will be given to commanders of all cother causes, but all efforts of their leaders were in vain.

German vessels to act in accordance with this treaty.

Number of the 23rd say Gambetta received a telegram the 23rd say Gambetta received a telegram stating that the Garibaldians had gained a victory on Sanday near Dijon, the enemy allowed the Spruce Soc, and the Vanwinkle, not being able to get the lumber required from the new saw-identified and the German less heavy.

London, Jan 21—St Quinten railway station

The Prussians were retreating.

below zere.

CLINTON Jan 23—Weather—Fine and clear, with two inches of snow. On Cache Creek there is none, and at Ramicops there is 3 inches, and cattle fat.

CURRELLE, Jan 25—Weather—Fine and clear with a There is no snow on the road between the 42 and 80.

Gambetta lett Litle to-night.

The bombardment of Cambrai has commoned.

There was a lien seducit of war to-dry under the presidency of Gambetta and Gen Robin was dismissed, a war to-dry under the presidency of Gambetta and Gen Robin was dismissed, a war to-dry under the presidency of Gambetta and Gen Robin was dismissed, a war to dry under the presidency of Gambetta and Gen Robin was dismissed, a war to dry under the presidency of Gambetta and Gen Robin was dismissed, a war to dry under the presidency of Gambetta and Gen Robin was dismissed, a war to dry under the presidency of Gambetta and Gen Robin was dismissed, a war to dry under the presidency of Gambetta and Gen Robin was dismissed to the Gambetta.

The bombardment of Longvy continues in cessantly. The fortress replies feebly.

The Emperor William, in a letter to the Grand Duke of Baden, says that Germany neither wanted ore is undied to transgress her frontiers. She seeks only independence and the material advancement and welfare of the nation by the extension of her commerce.

London, Jan 24—Bismarck, having for fused appass to Favre, the latter asked it of the military authorities, who granted it, discussed to be led into the discussion of any question foreign to the programme siready laid down or consideration.

1 it said that Count Bernstoff telegraphed to Varcailles that the delegates present at the first meeting of the conference were successfully to three first meeting of the conference were successfully to the winding for successfully the first meeting of the conference were successfully to the programme siready laid down or consideration.

1 it is said that Count Bernstoff telegraphed to Varcailles that the delegates present at the first meeting of the conference were successfully to the programme siready laid down or consideration.

1 it is said that the delegates present at the first meeting of the conference were successfully to travel.

1 it is said that the delegates present at the first meeting of the conference were successfully to the pr

four.

A man who left Kamloops last Thursday reports stock in good candition. Six inches of snow and weather moderating fast. Weather here clear with hard frost,

### Canada. ST JOHN's, N B, Jan 24-The cable be-

ween Placentia and St Pierre failed yesterday. It will be repaired as soon as pos-

## Oregon.

PORTLAND, Jan 24—Arrived last night, steamer Wright om Sitka and steamer Idaho from San Francisco. San Domingo.

Sam Dominso, Jan 20—The news of the report of the Us Commissioners is received with general favor and by some with enthusiasm. Affairs are at a standstill, awaiting further action by the American Congress.

Agents of German, English and American capitalists are traveling through the island, making investigations in order to begin enterprises when annexation is coasummated.

Cabral continues to issue proclamations and commit depreciations.

Cuba KINGSTON, Ja. Jan. 24-The steamer Hornet is at Port-au - Prince awaiting a cargo of arms Spanish war vessels are watching her and Col. Ryan has asked the protection of tie American Consul

ROBINSON'S

## Celebrated Magic Soap

DIRECTIONS.

For doing a Large Family washing in Two Hours; of Five or Six u Pieces.

1. Cut up fine a bar of the Soap, and put one-half of it into your boiler with sufficient water to cover your white clothes to be washed, and let the soap dissolve; then put your clothes in, stirring them, and let them just come to a boil, then pout out clothes and water into a tub and let them soak twenty or thirty moutes, stir ing them around in the tub occasionally to lessen the dirt. Such articles as collars, wristbands or any other art cle very dirty, should be rubbed through the hards a little while soaking in order to loosen the dirt before brilling.

2. While your clothes are soaking put the half of your out soap into your boiler, with sufficient clean water to boil, and let it be heating. After your clothes have soaked wring them out well and put into your boiling water, and let boil from 5 to 10 minutes; then rinse, blue and hang out to dry. If the above directions are followed, we will grarantee your clothes clean and white.

3. For your colored and woollen clothes use the same water you soaked and bo led your white clothes with, only heating it up again, and pour it over your colored and woollen clothes, and let soak the same as your white clothes, also rubbing them through your hands while soaking if very dirty. Then riose in clean water warm as your hands will bear, and you will thus accomplish a large washing in two hours.

By cutting up a bar of this soap into two gallons water, and let boil until thoroughly dissolved, and then leave to col, you will have two gallons of beautint SOFT SOAP as good as Common Soap for general house purposs.

S. ROBINSIN & R. J. MoDONELL.

FACTORY—James Bay, Victoria; B. O. ... oc27 3m.

DELIVER AT NANAIMO THEIR

## **BEST DOUGLAS COAL**

At \$5 50 per Ton

Newcastle COAL at \$4 50 per Ton.

DROSS or SLACK

at \$2 50 per Ton

### CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED:

OILMAN'S STORES,

[All of Superior Quality PICKLES SAUCES, SYRUPS,

PICKLES SAUCES, SYRUPS,
JAMS IN TINS AND JARS,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
PRESERVED FRESH SALMON,
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERBINGS,
PICKLED SALMON,
FRESH AND LCCHPYNE HEBRINGS,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS;
PURE SALADOIL,
SOUPS, IN QUART AND PINT TINS,
PRESERVED MBATS IN TINS,

PRESERVED MEATS IN TIME,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES, BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, YORKSHIRE GAME PATES, YORKSHIRE PORK PATES,

TONGUES, BRAWN, POULTRY
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUGE

### Fresh Supplies of the above may always be had from CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should invasible BE DESTROYED When empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, UNIVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AND THE KING OF THE BELGIUMS.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Meda' were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marke superiority of their productions.

## CAUTION. Betts's Capsule!Patents

are being infringed by Importation of Capsules made in nerous, BRTTS being the original Inventor and Sole Maker in the United Kingdom.

## FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeit ingthe

of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr Justice Pheartol TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT And on the 30th of the same month, for

LABELS

SELLING SPUBIOUS ARTICLES a ring Labelsin imitation of Messrs CROSSE & BLACK ELLI's, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously proceeded. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking deliveryof them. The GENUINE manufactures of Measrs Crosse & Blackwell may be had rom EVERY and CONTABLE DEALER on Vaniouver Island.

well a bop to seal Hears a poirt

## DR.J. COLLIS BROWNES (Ex Army Med Staff) CHILORODYNE,

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. CAUTION—Vice-Charcellor Sir W P Wood stated that Dr OOLIS BROWNE was indostredly the inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, Freemann, being the inventor was deliberately untrue which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr J Colhs Browne was the discovers of Chierodyne; that they prescribe it largely and mean no other than Dr Browne's—See TREES, July 12 The Public therefore are cautioned against using any

## Dr J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet, refreshing sieep, relieves pain, calms the nervous system, reserves the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of thos quipleasant results attending the use of opinum. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellors good effects and wonderful cures, while medical memerical its virtues most extensively insing it in great quantum of the following diseases:

exicl its virtues most extensively using it in great quantities in the following diseases:

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholsra
Dysentery, Disrreheea, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Cramp
Rheumatism, Nearaglia, Cough, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRAJESTROM MEDICAL DEDIONS

The Right Hon Farl Russell communicated the Coltolege of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had receivd information to the effect that the only remedy of any
ervice in Cholors was Chlorodyne.—See Laucet, Dec 31,
864

ervice in Cholors was Chlorodyne.—See Laucet, Dec 31, 864

From A. Moutgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Host pitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is a most valuable retinedy in Neurasigia, Ashma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other medicineshad failed."

Dr Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports [Dec. 1865] that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from Medical Times, Jan 10, 1866—Chlorodyn is prescribed by zoores of erthodox medical practitioners. Of course it w 14, not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, a to its efficacy in Oholera.—So strongly are we continued of the immense value of this remedy that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

H. ware of spurious and dangerous compounds sold as Churonorms from which I requent latal results have followed.

See leading article, Parmaceutical Journal, Aug 1, 1869, See leading article, Parmaceutical Journal, Aug 1, 1869, which states that Dr. J Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CaUTION—None genuine without the words 'Dr J Collis Browne' on the Government stamp. Over whelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer, J T DAVENPORT,

33 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON

Sold in Bottles, 1s. 11/d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., a nd 11

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 The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land

The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for General The Firs Prize for the Best Swing Plough for Light Land The First Prize or the Best Subsoil Plough.

The Fir Prize for the Best Harrows for Horse Power. The Firs Only Prize for the Best Steam Cultivating Appara.us for Farms of moderate size.

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

Cultivator.

The First an Only Prize for the Best Steam Harro The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Windlass. The Silver Medal for their PatentSafety Boiler J& F. Howard thus received

(EN FIRST PRIZES. ONE SECOND PRIZE AND A SILVER MEDAL



DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA Is the great remedy ior Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heart burn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations and

Bilious Affections; IT IS THE PHYSICIAN'S CURE FOR GOUT, BHEUMATIC GOUT, SRAVEL, and all other complaints of the

Bladder. and as a safe and gentle medicine Infants, Children Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Din-metord's Magnesia is indispensable Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers.

## NOTICE,

MORSON'S Harmless and Effectual Remedies Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

INDIGESTION - The popular and professional me-dicine is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active digestive principle of the gas-tric juice. In Powder, Lozenges, Globules, and as Wine. OONSUMPTION—One of the greatest results of the chemical progress is the adaptation of the active property obtained from the Pancreas, and prepared, as MORSON'S PANCREATIC EMULSION and POWDER. It enables the weakest stomachs to assimilate animal fat and on, so descutish to the constitution.

WRAK CHILDREN—In all cases where the ele ments for the formation of bone are imperiect MORSON'S WHEAT PHOS-PHATES have never been known to

CHLORODYNE-MORSON'S celebrated Anodyn GELATINE - The purest preparation of this putri-tious agent extant is MORSON's. All the above are carefully packed and shipped to orders Sols MANUFACTURERS,

THOMAS MORSON & SON, Medalists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions, 31, 33, 124 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, A USSELL SQUARE, LONDON. WORKS-HORNSEY AND HOMERTON



ealcolated to " bring grist to their mill Indeed, we are in a position to state that it is so regarded by out local gers.

ment Act.

knew what was asked. He was anxious and

willing to consult the wishes of the peop le,

Mr DeCosmos said the proper way would be to appoint a commission.

INVESTMENT AND LOAN BILL.

Hon Dr Carrall asked leave to introduce

cieties Ordinance, 1868, d rouse and sail to min. Leave granted, and bill read a first time and

LEGAL PROFESSIONS ACT.

Hon Dr Heimcken asked leave to introduce

a bill intituled the "Legal Professions Amend-ment Act." The bon introducer explained

that the object of the bill was to place attor

neys on the same footing with barristers.

Mr Alston objected to leave being granted.

If the bill came from any considerable number

of the legal profession, he would not oppose

unusual to appose the introduction of a

troduced in order to hear it read and to

that he thought it was proper to have

was read a first time.

Hon Chief Commissioner said it was so

Leave was granted, and on motion the bill

Hen Dr Helmeken said he did not think

necessary to consult the legal profession, In a case of this kind he should consult the public.

The public wanted the measure; and he, as a

An atterney could not employ an attorney, but

present state of things debarred the atterney

from many privileges. The barrister could

do the attorney's work, but the attorney could

not do the barrister's work.
Mr Alston opposed the first reading of the

emanated from the public or the attorneys.

It was read a first time and ordered to

PRE-EMPTED LAND.

His Excellency the Governor asking for a re-

turn of the amount of land pre-empted sold

and leased, in the different districts through-

CUSTOMS AMENDMENT BILL,

Mr Nathau asked leave to introduce a bill to

repeal the Ordinance of 20th April, 1870, eng

of Customs for the public service for the sup-

Mr DeCo-mos said this was in one sense s

part of the custo ns, but as the tax was, only

levied specially for the maintenance of the

Mainland Telegraph, he would support the

Hon Chief Commissioner said that when the

oill passed last year the Governor gave an in-

timation which he considered in the light of a

promise that the bill was fonly for one year,

but it was a part of our customs, and he

would ask if it would not be a breach of the

agreement with the Canadian government

should we now repeal it? In regard to the telegraph, he said that the whole work was

not completed and funds would still be re-

quired to finish it. It was for this House to

say whether to take the duty off or let it re

main another year. Perhaps, if we waited a

few days, we should be relieved from all diffi-

culty with the Canadian government. The

Cariboo member had asked for a large appro-

priation for trails, and if this was taken of

there would be a defficiency in the revenue,

but the government members would not op-

Hon Collector of Customs said the calcula

tion of customs sent to Canada was based upon this additional tax of fifty cents upon

Hon Dr Helmcken said that it was not em-

Second reading postponed until an answer

Hon Dr Carrall moved that the operation of

one year from the passage of the bill.

Mr DeCosmos said the bill was an amended

The remaining clauses having been passed,

The report was adopted and the Council ad-

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL -- CORRECTION .- It

was Mr Cornwall and not Hon Dr Carrallo

and against the amendment of the Hon Dr

the committee rose and reported the bill com-

contract and he would vote for it.

the bill. The amendment was carried.

journed till Thursday at 1 p.m.

Helmcken.

LANE AND KURTZ BILL SEIGHED SEW

branklin the Estimates:

the 1st of April andmad

Mr Alston opposed.

was wanted.

the Colony for the year 1870?" Carried.

port of the Mainland telegraph.

Mr Nelson moved ( A respectful address to

was compelled to employ a barrister.

bill because he did not believe

printed.

representative of the public, asked on behalf. The object of the bill, as he

il to amend the Investment and Loan So.

and had no object in view but to do so

ordered to be printed and and y

### THE WEEKLY

### COLONIST BRITISH

Wednesday, February 1st 1871

Foreign Capital and Local Enter-

The inexplicable unwillingness of erged from the experimental cra, and foreign capital to seek employment in when the Colony shall be laboring foreign capital to seek employment in under a plethora of capital. Till then the gold-fields and silver ledges of Brit our true wisdom lies in offering every tish Columbia has doubtless had much to do with the buckwardness of mineral ment to the inflow of fereign capital development. A country believed and foreign skill and enterprise. known in fact-to be extremely rich in the precious metals, has scarcely yet passed beyond the "hen-scratching" era of gold mining. We do not wish to disparage the efforts and operations of those hardy and adventurous miners to which the Colony owes so much But it must be admitted that mining operations in British Columbia have been mere "hen-scratching," when compared with the gigantic workings of California, Nevada and other parts. Nor is this condition difficult to account for. Our people are " lew in number and short of cash. If there is one thing more than another on account of which the local Government has incurred censure it is the spirit of illiberality with which every attempt to encourage the inflow of foreign capital has been met. Nor can it be doubted that the illiberal conditions and vexatious restrictions sought to be imposed upon any sime has objected to the manner in large organized mining effort in bygone days has contributed in no small degree tewards repulsing foreign capital and foreign enterprise. And it is only under the present regime that a more liberal frained from doing, but which we may be policy has prevailed. Perhaps the provoked into doing, if we hear any first application that has been met in a more from that quarter about the Bar befitting spirit was that of the Lane and of the House. Kurtz company to be permitted to work the Meadows, on William Creek, and we took occasion at the time to American papers represent the British compliment the Government upon the Mini ry as on its last legs. Mr Childers fact. We could not but discover in hopelessly paralyzed, and Mr Gladstone's that large enterprise, resting wholly resignation as Member for Greenwich, are upon foreign capital, the dawn of bright cited as reasons why the Cabinet cap't stand. upon foreign capital, the dawn of bright er days. But, strange to say, no sooner has the Government received the plaudits of the people for baving abandoned a parrow and injurious policy for stone's resignation for Greenwich is a preone of a different churacter than it is at limitary step for his caudidature for tacked by some who pretend to speak more important constituency of Westminster. in the name of the people, and charged The Ministry are surely pressed and may with extending too much encouragement fails but more forcible reasons must be adto foreign enterprise and foreign capi- vanced than those given in the dispatch. tal, and even before the machinery can be set in motion, an enterprise which was hailed from one end of the Colony to the other as a public beeng is being maligned and spit at by what we must be permitted to designated as companent to the intermediate their narrowminded, personal spite. It is respective chairs. I S Drummond, G.P. Chas greatly to be regretted that there Gowan H.P. Inc Weiler Senior Warden, Jas should be even one found amongst the Fell Junior Warden, James D Robinson Scribe, elected members of the Legislature sencouragement extended to a higher branch of willing to enact such a part: but it is willing to enact such a part; but it is this most laudable institution is very gratifystill more to be regretted that such conduct should receive even a sem- influential Camp being formed here. blance of encouragement from a member of the Government. That there should be such an outery raised against the proposition to exempt the Lane and siam and success at Albambra Hall last Kurtz machinary from Customs Duties night, by the Scotlish inhabitants and their and Road Tolls is, indeed, remarkable. It will be remembered that the plant, rangements had been made by the very effimaterial and the supplies of the Tele- sient committee for the comfort and enjoygraph Company were exempted from duties and road tolls. It will also be ly after 8 o'clock, after which dancing was remembered that year after year large premiums in money were offered to encourage the erection of quartz mills, flour mills, &c. And yet when a company proposes to set up a quartz mill, sawuill and a most powerful and complete steam pumping apparatus and apply half a million of foreign capital to the develop. Omideca for their destination, although ment of a piece of ground from which there are not a few who seek settled and colonial enterprise has turned away in permanent occupation. There cannot be a despair, there is a clamour raised against permitting the machinery to shall have a large influx of population and a pass in free! Let us at least try and be pass m free the consistent, and not destroy the good effects of a good beginning. Should the Lane and Kuriz Company meet with the current year took place last evening, reasonable encouragement and success it will simply pave the way for other enterprises. But if a disposition be shown to "sinch" foreign enterprise and capital as soon as they enter the Colony, the fate of this pioneer Company will only serve as a warning to others.

J. H. Lawson and John Ross, Stewards; A. Colony, the fate of this pioneer Company Will only serve as a warning to others. will only serve as a warning to others. The pretence that it is unjust and discouraging to local manufacturers to The bankrupt surrendered for his first exadmit the machinery in question free The bankrupt surrendered for his first ex-of duty will scarcely "hold water." ammation. Mr Bishop appeared for the peurers were scarcely prepared to make the machinery, unless at censiderable tion was disadvantage. But should the experiment prove seuccessful nsequent demand for similar machinery spring up then would be the time to protect our own manufacturers. So far from the remission of duties in the present instance being inimical to the interests of local manufacturers we hold it be the very reverse; for it is encouraging experimental enterprise calculated to "bring grist to their mill." Indeed, we are in a position to state that it is so regarded by our local

The Weekly British Colonist toundrymen and machinisis. The Govinducements to foreign capital and purpose of developing its vast latent resources. It will be time enough to thick about applying the brakes reasonable and legitimate encourage

TURBDAY, Jan 26. PRIVILEGE-It will be seen that the loquacious member for Lillooet District has thought proper to take exception to our report of his sayings and doings in the Council on Tuesday. To hold up a faithful mirror to an ugly man is ever a the House. thankless task. For a member to attempt to conceal the deformity of his own acts by unfounded accusations against the poor Reporter is not accord-Reporter with pains and penalties be-cause he is faithful, is unmanly. But we are content if, as would appear to have been the case, we have been the means of transforming a violent opponent into a warm supporter of a useful Our Reporter has signified his measure intention of continuing to give a truthful report of the proceedings in the Council to the best of his ability, the threats of the member for Lillooet to the contrary notwithstanding. It will also be seen that the member for Nanwhich he has been reported. This we ance of mails between victoria and New take to be the aeme of ingratitude. The greatest injury we could do to that member would be to report him verbatim. which we have hitherto merelfully re-

THE BRITISH MINISTRY .- Cable reports These reasons are absurd. Mr Childers' withdrawal or death could not affect the status of the Ministry any more than Mr Bright's lunacy thas done; and Mr Glad-

ORGANIZATION OF VANCOUVER ENGAMPMENT No. 1, LO.O.F. - On Tuesday evening 24th inst, Special Deputy Grand Patriarch L W Mile ler organized and instituted Vancouver Encampment No 1, LOOF, The following offiing and there is every prospect of a large and

BURNS' ANNIVERSARY .- This popular anniversary was celebrated with the usual enthusiam and success at Albambra Hall last friends. The attendance was very large and highly respectable, and the most ample arment of the guests. Supper was served shortcommenced and kept up with much spirit till

THE GOOD TIME COMING .- Scarcely a vessel new arrives from foreign ports without an accession to our population From every point of the compass they come, slowly but surely. For the most part these new-comers have doubt that, with the opening of Spring we

the Rev Mr McGregor officiating, when the following were installed: James Orr, President. A Rutgerford, A B Gray, Vice-Presidents. D McKay, Treasurer.

BANKRUPTCY COURT .- Re Thomas Golden. This enterprise is a proneer, an experitioning creditors, and Mr. Jackson (Drake, men al one, and the local manufact. Jackson & Aikman) for Messrs Findley, Jackson & Aikman) for Messre Findlay, Durham & Brodie. Mr A Munro was ap-poidted Trade Assignee, and the examination was adjourned till Wednesday next, 1st

> THE CUSTOMS' TABIFFE- We find that great uneasiness pervades commercial circles in regard to the Tariff Question To commeroial men about to order stocks of goods from his present course to be the best. When England it makes all the difference in the world what Tariff shall be in operation when the goods ariive

FOR THE RIVER-The steamer Enterprise left for the Fraser at 9 yesterday morning, carrying a small freight and a few passens

Legislative Council. WEDNESDAY, Jan 25.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirms

Mr Humphreys rose to a question of privilege. He held in his hand a paper called THE BRITISH COLONIST in which he had, in the report of his speach yesterday, been grossly misrepresented. When a wanton misstatement of facts was made, as had been done by the BRITISH COLONIST, it was his duty to see that it was not done again. He was charged with having made an attack on the Lane-Kurtz Bill, and with imputing unworthy motives to its mover. This he most emphatically denied. He said he had been pursued in a cowardly manner by that paper and he would now give notice that if there was a recurrence of the thing he would cite the proprietor before the bar of the House.

Mr Bunster also rose to a question of pri vilege. He said the same paper had misres presented him, and if there was a repetition he would bring the parties before the bar of Mr Alston-What do you complain of?

pecify your charge.

Mr Bunster-Ob, it is general. I am misenorted.

Hon Dr Carrall-Such a charge is not proper one to make You should specify already stated, was to place, barristers and attorneys on an equal footing, to enable the attorney to plead in court and enjoy all other privileges equally with barristers. He was told that a barrister's word was taken in Court, and an attorney had to make an affidavit, and an attorney had to make an affidavit. your complaint. Mr Bunster said the report made him say that brewing was a British institution. denied that he said any such thing. He said

NOTICES OF MOTION. Mr Humphreys to move at an early day hat a committee be appointed to consider the question of a loan to reclaim lands on

English ale was a British institution

the lower Fraser by the construction of a Mr Alston to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Mechanics' Institute. Mr Nelson to move to place on the Esti-

mates a supplementary sum for the conveyral if it is not proper for attornies to give

notice personally. Mr Bunster to ask that a supplementary sum be placed on the Estimates to compensate the postmaster at Nanaimo for his ser-ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Mr DeCosmos moved that the petition repecting the opening of a read in Victoria District be considered. Mr DeCosmos moved that an address be

presented to His Excellency the Governor, oraying that a abort Bill be sent down to the Council authorizing the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to open public roads n certain places.

Hon Chief Commissioner said he did not know that the motion was in order, yet he would oppose no objection. The Government had assumed and exercised the right to lay out roads throughout the colony on the authority of an old Acte It was in contemplation to improve the system of road-making. lo regard to the perition before the House, this thing had been asked for several imes and he was not certain that it was advisable to grant it. There were two roads laid out between the Burnside road and Saanich, and this asks for one between them. He could not see the necessity for the road except for one farm, and he was willing to lay out a road from the Burnside road to that tarm He would not oppose the Bill if the hon Attorney General thought it a proper one Hon Attorney G neral said he did not know that there was any immediate neces-

sity for such a Bill Hon Chief Commissioner did not need a Bill to enable him to lay out roads. Any party wanting a road, by applying to him and showing the necessity could easily get

Mr DeCosmos replied that the course suggested by the Attorney General would leave it in the oldfashioned way. He was not, however, aware of any law that authorized the Government to take land for road purposes. If the Attorney General was nn-able fer want of time to prepare a Bill and the Chief Commissioner would say that the road should be built, he would withdraw

he motion. Hon Chief Commissioner replied that he would not promise to build the road that had been a ked for, but he would lay out a road according to his own judgment. Mr DeCosmos asked leave to withdraw

bis motion. Granted. Hon Chief Commissioner said this bill seemed to be based upon an assumption that an as ROAD TAXES. surface had been given by the Gevernor, I am authorized to say that no such assurance Mr DeCosmos moved that a return be laid was given. I have no cobjection personally to this grant being made, but I want it to be put before the Council setting forth the amount of road tax levied, collected and expended in each road district in Vancouver Island in on its true basis, ba laiset an edit bus comb

Motion carried without discussion, ROAD CONTRACTS

Mr DeCosmos asked the bon Chief Commissioner whether it is the intention of the Government to send road parties through the districts on Vancouver Island this year as in fermer years; and whether it is not possible to repair and improve the roads by contract with equal advantage to the public.

Mr DeCosmos said one of the parties an-

Mr DeCosmos said one of the parties sno the bill be to remit the Customs duties until gaged in attending to the repeir of the roads July 1st, and the road tells be remitted for gave general satisfaction, but another one gave very general dissatisfaction, He bought it would be better ro have some one authorized to travel over the roads. End out the places that needed repair and ask for contracts to have that repairing done on the

Hon Chief Commissioner replied that bedid not know that this was the proper time to discuss the best plan, but he would say that the two men who were employed by him to oversee the roads were the best two in the colony. He did not think one was any better than the other, but one worked best on hard, the other on soft ground: The latter was the one complained of. He believed there was work to be done that could be e early specified he could invite competition, but where a sum of money was to be expended over a whole district he would not feel justified in asking for tenders. Those, who tendered always asked a sufficient some to cover all contingencies. For bridges he would ask tenders as heretofore, but for repairs on the road he would not. He hardly European Maii Summary.

We have English papers to the 18th of December. A charge against Sir W Russell, M P., of having, shortly before his bankruptey, disposed of property which he had obtained upon credit, had occupied the attention of the city magistrates for three days, but the case was not concluded. Dord Lawrence has been chosen Chairman and Mr C. Reed. M P., Vice-Chairman of the Metropolitan Education board. In consequence of an outbreak of scarlating on board the Britannia training ship the cadets have been sent to their homes. Lord Hotham, late MoP. for the Bast Riding of York hire is dead. Sir, Roderick Murchison is better and is slowly improving. Mr Patrick M'Dowell, the eminent sculptor, is dead, A horrible explosion occured at Witton near Birms ingham. A great number of women and girls were employed by Messra Lulow in priming percussion-caps ; and it appears that in one of nineteen sheds occupied for the purposes a fire had been allowed. One of the women went to it to dry her apron, it took fire, the fire caught some loose pawder and ran down the benches to a newder depot, it exploded, and three sheds were blown to pieces. Thirty of the women were either killed, or so injured that they died immediately afterwards; thirty more were frightfully injured and many bodies are wholly irrecognizable. They look when laid out like eacks of cinders. On the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln. shire Railway a number of goods trucks, which were being shunted at a siding in Bransley, got loose and ran into a passenger trail, from Bransley to Sheffield, which bad just drawn up to the platform smashing the break van and two of the passenger carriages into pieces, and traing up the line for some distance. Fourte a passengers were killed and upwards of 20 were seriously ins In Ireland several cases of brutal assaults and intimidation have been reported in Westmeath, a county which has become rather noterious of late for tled An Ordinance to create a further duty weh orimes.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—In your issue of Sunday last you do the State some ser-

As yet your correspondent 'G' is the only one who has come forward to enlighten our darkness as to the cause and the remedies to be applied; and so far as his strictures go respecting the mechanical operations of planting, draining, tilling the land, &c, as usually performed in this colony, they are useful as pointing to the source of much of the mischief. L cannot, however, subscribe to his philesophy for whilst the pear tree, by ending its roots despinto the soil in search of moisture, is said to secure immunity from disease how does he account for the fact of he plum tree which happens to be a very superficially facting tree, more so, indeed then either the apple or cherry—being equal-

specifing the circulatio HonChiefCommissioner—Hew do you know? cherry tree. We are informed that the dis-Hon Collector of Customs replied that if ease—gumming—in one form is caused by the 50 cents were taken off, the revenue the sap being formed more rapidly than the would not meet the Estimates. This bill circulatory vessels can carry it away!—
was passed for one year, which will expire on witere? That another form of the same disinembrad mod | case is caused by excessive heat combined Second reading postponed until an asset of the latter is the worst form of the maiady to the Tariff as a second to version of the maiady appear, the the Tariff as a second to version of the maiady appear, the most version and

mildest forms require the most varied and Council went into committee on the Dane violent treatment; for whilst the worst form can be cured by a dose of salts, the milder & Kurtz Bill. Can be cured by a dose of saits, the muter Hon Chief Commissioner asked what amount forms require starvation foot pruning, scari-

Hon Dr Carrall said they only asked a re-

arises from a too free use of the pruning-knife in the hands of empiries. They prune prosition was good out log its to severed be knife in the hands of empirical of hey plune. Mr DeCosmes suggested that the motion be, and trim, cramp and hind the branches of amended so as to make the bill only operative the trees till they assume monstrous and grosteaque forme, altogether different from the wide preading foliage and clustering bads which God himself gave to them and which

man is idiot enough to think he can improve.

After the first few years of their early growth fruit trees require little of no pruning beyond removing dead or occasional Mr Humphreys said he had changed his mind in regard to opposing the bill. He would now support it and intimated that he had net

been influenced by any improper consideran Hon Dr Carrall replied, denying that he had exhibited any temper in the introduction of thing.

How Muchee, John?

Yours, truly,

The Decay of Apple and therry Trees.

vice' in calling attention to the diseased state of the apple and cherry trees growing in this colony-and, with you, I trust that those men whose business brings them into daily contact with the subject will give those who are the sufferers by the malady their advice and assistance in chasing away the evil.

without its exceptions. His philosophy is equalty at fault, too, re-

of money it was intended to give the company. fring the branches and amputation on an He did not think the Council understood what wextensive scale! Alas for the poor to valids! What is to be said for this? Was a tree

ever dwarfed into constitutional vigor? Or mission of Customs duty on their machinery. to seek animal analogy, can the stomach and and to be relieved of the road tolls. langs be taken away and the body remain healthy? In fact I tear that root pruning, scarifying or excessive pruning of the branches of the cherry tree—a tree always impatient of such treatment even in the mildest form - physiologically examined, can only be regarded as barbarisms which must in the end be paid for with heavy interest-operations that will be found like the Highlander's Mr Humphreys said as a Britisher he would march, an advance of two steps backward. approach this matter with a good deal of tive I My own candid opinion is that a considers midity. He was willing to extend to the com-pany every privilege and facility; but a little opposition was good able amount of the disease gumming-

cross branches, or to give light and air to To the doctrine that productiveness is a

sign of disease I will at present say ne-POMONA. Jacuary 20th, 1870.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:-I see that M. Bunster, determined either to distinguish or extinguish himself in the present Council, has introduced a measure to tax Chinamen working on farma \$50 per head. J. Why does not the fertive Arthur make the tax £500 at once, since either tax would be unconstitutional and, therefore, uncollectable? By who seconded Mr Nathan's motion for the Here it is. If Chinamen should be taxed adoption of the Canadian Tariff. Mr. Corn- \$50, at what rate per head shall we tax wall with Hos Dr Carrall also voted for it Bunatete? Answers requested by return mail.

be remembered that the distinguishventor of that important innovation wont to mollify the opposition of wife by telling her that she would

Weekly British Galanist.

Wednesday Februa y 1st 1871

nomson's Patent Road Steamer.

would, perhaps, have been unrea-

ble to expect that the introduction

nomson's Patent Road Steamer into

sh Columbia would evoke no op-

ion. The world is much the same

is respect now as it was one hun-

untered such bitter opposition. It

years ago, when the power-loom

with him in his carriage, Possessby a sort of superstition, and doubtimpelled by the opposition of bours, Dame Arkwright to k tage of the temporary absence of husband to destroy all his models. discovering the fate of the result of sonths of anxious thought and

experiment, Arkwright indigy declared that his wife should ride with him in his carriage she never did. The powerloom wonderous success. Sir Richard wright drove in his carriage; but vife, although she lived to see, and very other respect share, the good ane of her husband, never rode with in his carriage. The persual of an cie in a local paper brought the innt to our recollection and led us to k that Dame Arkwright is not dead It will hardly be considered necesto refute the objections which have advanced against the inof these Read-Steamers; the excellent reason that they rethemselves The present edition of ournal will be accompanied by a emental sheet, containing extracts English, Scotch and American rs which will more effectually dis se he public mind of any misap ension upon the subject than any.

we could possibly offer. Yet we

ghts on one or two points. The

now before the Legislature does not a monopoly in the objectionable

hend I seeks the exclusive righ

un upon a specified section of a par-

lar road for a period of three years

homson's Patent Rad-Steamer.

it ack for the exclusive right to run

which some persons appear to ap-

be permitted to present a few

ad-Steamers of whatever patent upo road in question the case would b different. To show how differen would be, it may be mentioned that n already there are being manufac ed both in England and the Unite tes Boad Steamers that are an improve ent upon Thomson's. The Bill do present any obstacle in the way introduction of these or any other may be manufactured in the mean me. But to come nearer home, t being manufactured at this moment, very community, a Road-Steam on the caloric principle. The B es not propose to exclude that fro e road in respect of which the priv ge is asked; and so far from regard the Bill and its privileges in t ght of an unfriendly movement, to signate the Caloric Roadster ve operly hail the introduction of Thor n's Patent as preparing the way eir own. Nor does the Bill propose onepoly of the road in question in the nee that a locomotive monopolizes ilway on which it ruos. It will en by reference to the supplemen eet that the e steamers will one polize the road in this sense a in fact, less, for they are really me actable and quiet. Nor must ublic attach any importance to the it ation that these steemers would o n during six months of the summ aving freight and passengers to ercy of teamsters during the rema g portion of the year. On the c ary, one of the chief advantages of the eamers will be that they will keep egular, speedy and cheap commu terior, if not during the entire ye least during ten months out of welve. But there is another sense nich it is argued that these stean ill monopolize the carrying tr ommonly passing over the road in ect of which the privilege is soup

ning them; for it has been suffic demonstrated that no ontingency is to be apprehen out because it will be impossible nimal power successfully to com vith them. We fear that the possibili uch a result must be admitted; but with the honest objector to consider who e has not inadvertently suggested a ogent argument in favour of the innova these Road-Steamers are so apperie

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ITISH COLONIST :- In your issue you'do the State some serattention to the diseased state g attention to the discussion this with you, I trust that those usiness brings them into daily the subject will give those who n chasing away the evil. correspondent G' is the only me forward to enlighten our the cause and the remedies to and so far as his strictures go mechanical operations of planttilling the land, &c, as usually this colony, they are useful as the source of much of the misnot, however, subscribe to his or whilst the pear tree, by ts desp into the soil in search is said to secure immunity from does he account for the fact of which happens to be a very rooting tree, more so, indeed,

he apple or cherry—being equal-It seems there is no rule exceptions. sophy is equalty at fault, too, reirculation of the sap in th We are informed that the dita ing-in one form is caused by eg formed more rapidly than the vessels can carry it away'!— hat another form of the same dised by 'excessive heat combined s of the soil' how? and that the worst form of the malady. ms require the most varied and ment; for whilst the worst form ed by a dose of salts, the milder branches and amoutation on an scale! Alas for the poor invalids! to be said for this? Was a tree fed into constitutional vigor? Or mal analogy, can the stomach and taken away and the body remain In fact I fear that root-pruning, or excessive pruning of the of the cherry tree—a tree always of such treatment even in the mildphysiologically examined, can only ed as barbarisms which must in the will be found like the Highlander's advance of two steps backward. candid opinion is that a consider. unt of the disease-gummingm a too free use of the pruning-be hards of empiries. They prune cramp and bind the branches of

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BRITISH COLONIST :- I see that M. determined either to distinguish or h himself in the present Council. duced a measure to tax Chinamen on farms \$50 per head. . Why does stive Arthur make the tax £500 at ce either tax would be unconstitutherefore, uncollectable? By Mr Editor, I have a conundrum. s. If Chinamen should be taxed what rate per head shall we tax

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Weekly British Galanist.

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rs which will more effectually dis bension uron the subject than any enterprise deserves encouragement. ng we could possibly offer. Yet we be permitted to present a few ughts on one or two points. The now before the Legislature does not hend I I seeks the exclusive right run upon a specified section of a para ular road for a period of three years Thomson's Patent Road-Steamer. d it ack for the exclusive right to run and-Steamers of whatever patent upon read in question the case would be ry different. To show how different would be, it may be mentioned that en already there are being manufacred both in England and the United ates Road Steamers that are an improv be present any obstacle in the way of all Privated Burns, Anniversary Fredrivat. This withdraw the bill. Leave granted.

is very community, a Road-Steamer ege is asked; and so far from regard antee of the excellence of the entertainment. ght of an unfriendly movement, the rojectors of what in we wishall esignate the Caloric Roadster very reperly hail the introduction of Thomonepoly of the road in question in that and daughter are at present traveling in ence that a locomotive monopolizes the Asia with Seward's party. ailway on which it ruos. It will be een by reference to the supplemental heet that the e steamers will not conopolize the road in this sense any ublic attach any importance to the intination that these steemers would only

trary, one of the chief advantages of these Lodges existing here. steamers will be that they will keep up regular, speedy and cheap communiat least during ten months out of the pier for Burrard Inlet, and which it is argued that these steamers sailed yesterday. will monopolize the carrying trade commonly passing over the road in res-

contingency is to be apprehended, but because it will be impossible for animal power successfully to compete with them. We fear that the possibility of such a result must be admitted; but we invite the honest objector to consider whether he has not inadvertently suggested a most cogent argument in favour of the innovation. If these Road-Steamers are so superior to ap on the California for the Bank of British then was Is it not possible that the Canaexisting means of conveyance as to place competition out of the question that fact. Columbia.

jections. On the other hand, to object to them on that ground, would indeed be to occupy a ladierous position. Let us apply the principle, and it will be seen that all scientific improvement and progress must be brought to a dead stand. Arkwright's power foom must be interdicted, because the old fashioned spinning-wheel could not ble to expect that the introduction compete with it. Steam must not be mitted to sepersede animal power on land or ish C lumbia would evoke no op- lock-drivers out of employment in the one ion. The world is much the same case, and canvas and sail makers in the other. But these improvements have been introduced, and what may have proved a years ago, when the power-loom temporary hardship to the few has proved untered such bitter opposition. It permament benefit to the many. The intro-duction of Read-Steamers into British Colbe remembered that the distinguish- umbia, may possibly throw bullock teams

more to mollify the opposition of wife by telling her that she would with him in his carriage. Possess pen to them is that they may be turned in by a sort of superstition, and doubted impelled by the opposition of another. But, even if it were not so, are ghours, Dame Arkwright to k the interests of the many to be sacrificed to the interests of the few? Are bullock-teams to constitute the ultima thule of prohusband to destroy all his models, gress in British Columbia? The proposition discovering the fate of the result of ententerprise to introduce such an immense onths of anxious thought and improvement into the country with \$50,000 bonds is worthy of the source from while other colonies are declared that his wife should clamouring for these steamers, is British er ride with him in his carriage Columbia to become the laughing-stock of she never did. The powerloom introduction? How would the \$50,000 suit a wonderous success. Sir Richard Mesers Lockhart and Henery, the industriwright drove in his carriage; but ous projectors of the Cal ric Roadster, for instance? But we suppose history will

## WEDNE-DAY; Jan 25.

icle in a local paper brought the in- A SAW MILL AT GERMANSEN CREEK .ent to our recollection and led us to Mr John Quagliotti of Lytton, has in process k that Dame Arkwright is not dead of construction at the Albion Foundry the It will hardly be considered neces- machinery for a ten-horse power sawmill, to refute the objections which have which will be erected on Germansen Creek advanced a against a the in- six miles from its mouth. The timber ction of these Road-Steamers; growing along the creek is of a very good the excellent reason that they re- quality and there can be no doubt of the themselves. The present edition of pecuniary success of the enterprise. The journal will be accompanied by ournal will be accompanied by a route and the Giscombe Portage and will emental sheet, containing extracts arrive at the creek early in the summer. English, Scotch and American Experienced millwrights are now engaged in putting up a suitable building on the se he public mind of any misap site selected for the mill. Mr Quagliotti's

QUERY .- In speaking against the adoption of the Canadian Tariff during the debate yesterday, were the member for Lillooet and the member for Nanaimo in barmony with se which some persons appear to ap- the views of their constituents and with their promises at the bustings? The nember for Nanaimo opposes the Canadian Ta- loost to have the census of his censtituency riff because it will bring with it an excise taken. law which he thicks will bear heavily upon

> FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' ACT. -Mr. A'B Gray representing the St Andrew's and Caledonia Society and MrJames Drummond and MrJames Fell, representing the two Ledges of Odd noless allowed time to communicate with Fellews, yesterday waited on the Attorney- his constituents. interview the Attorney-General announced able time to members to consider.

at may be manufactured in the mean- evening is set apart by the St. Andrew's me. But to come nearer home, there and Caledonian Benevolent Society for a s being manufactured at this moment, in grand festival and ball at the Alhambra. Tariff shall be adopted simultaneously with Extensive arrangements are being made by pon the caloric principle. The Bill the managers to make the affau most enjoy-oes not propose to exclude that from able to all participants and a glance at the

g the Bill and its privileges in the MAY AND DECEMBER. - The marriage of is announced to take place at San Francisco on's Patent as preparing the way for on the return of Mr Seward's party, which heir own. Nor does the Bill propose a will be about two months hance. Mr Rieley

Good YIELD .- A private relegram received from Quesnelmouth yesterday announces the yield of the Spruce Company on Lightmore than would as many bullock teams in fact, less, for they are really more sectable and quiet. Nor must the \$2600. Lightning creek gives promise of ractable and quiet. Nor must the establishing its title to the name it bears.

I. O OF O F. ENCAMPMENT. - Mr J. W. on during six months of the summer, Miller, Special Deputy Grand Patriarch of eaving freight and passengers to the Oregon, arrived yesterday on the California did the present tariff. nercy of teamsters during the remain to form an Encampment to be ing portion of the year. On the con-styled the Vancouver-of the Odd Fellows

DEPARTURES .- The bark Lady Lampson cation between the ceaboard and the for Esquimalt. The stmr. Sir James which the Heuse might take this session system. interior, if not during the entire year, Douglas for Nanaimo. The simr Graps would bring the Canadian tariff into operation twelver But there is another sense in stmrs, leabel and Olympia for Poget Sound,

FLOUR.—There is a decided upward ten-dency in flour. At San Francisco and accepted by the Dominion Government, the Council could supplement it next year. If he pect of which the privilege is sought. dency in flour. At San Francisco and Council could supplement it next year. If he Portland the rates have been advanced ma- was now called upon to choose between the all animals off the road, '2 not by fright terially, and, of course, our flour market is two tariffs, he would not heartate a moment to ening them; for it has been sufficient- buoyant. About 600 barrels of flour were accept the Canadian instead of the present demonstrated that no such brought by the California.

60 oz to the set of timbers !

### Legislative Council.

Tune DAY, Jan 24th, 1871, Council met at 1 p m. Present — The hon Speaker, ben Chief Commissioner, hon Attorney-General, hon Collector of Customs, hon Dr. Carrall, bon Dr. Helmcker, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Nathan, Mr. Skinner, Mr. Bun-ster, Mr. Alston, Mr. DeCosmos, Mr. Pember-

ton, Mr Cornwall, Mr Humphreys. Minutes of the last meeting read and con-

Hon Dr Carrall-To move on Wednesday to ask leave to bring in a bill to amend the Hop Dr Helmcken-That on Wednesday

he would ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the Legal Professions Ordinance. Mr Nelson gave notice of an address askor sold throughout the colony during the

### SUPPLY BILL Was read a third time and passed,

CUSTOMS.

Mr Nathan asked leave to introduce a bil to repeal the Ordinance of 20th April, 1870, entitled An Ordinance to create a further luty of Customs for the public service.'

The hon mover with much clearness pointed out the unfair working of the present aw, showing that it all fell upon the consum. liquors. The purpose for which this special tax was applied was not a benefit sufficient to justify the tax. The Mainland telegraph had not proved of much benefit to

the country as yet. Mr Bunster said that this was the first bill which bad been before the House this session, and he was glad to see it in the right direction, and he was prepared to give his hearly support.

Leave being granted, the bill was read a first time and ordered to be read second time

## ROAD STEAMERS.

Hon Dr Carrall asked leave to introduce 'An Ordinance to encourage the introduction into British Columbia of Thomson's Patent Road Steamers. Leave was granted, the bill read a first

time, and on a motion for a second reading, Mr DeCosmos rose and said he thought a measure of this kind should not be pressed upon the House. Members required time to consider a matter of so much importance, Mr Humphrey, in a very strong and decided manner, objected to the bill being put torward with such haste. Next week would be soon enough for the second reading. He had not heard a single word about the matter before coming to Victoria, and he was satisfied that his constituents had no knowledge of it and it was a matter which more

directly concerned them than anybody else. He wished to hear from his constituents betore he could vote on the bill. Hon Dr Carrall thought this matter was public enough, and did not think it necessar, to postpone the consideration of it for a sofficient time for the hon member fer Lil-

Mr Bunster could not support the bill, as there was a man in this colony who could construct a machine which would beat this machine all bollew, and he was prepared to

put it on the road. Mr. Humphreys could not support the bill

Hon Dr Carrall did not want to press the General with respect to a bill for the incorpo Hon Dr Carrall did not want to press the ration of Friendly Societies, and after a short bill. He was willing to allow any reasonhis intention of introducing a bill under which prepared to meet and satisfy all the objectot present any obstacle in the way of all Friendly Societies may be incorporated. ions that could be orged against the mea-

## CANADIAN TARIFF.

Mr Nathan moved that the Canadian Confederation.

Mr Nathan said be had brought forward . this motion in accordance with the terms of e road in respect of which the privi- committee's names will be a sufficient guar- union. The hon gentleman went into a very clear and minute statement regarding the difference of operation of the two tariffs, showing that by adopting the Canadian Taex-Secretary Seward to Miss Olive Risley, riff the colony would save \$60.000 annually daughter of Mr Anson A Risley, a former at our present rate of importation. He es-Special Agent of the Treasury Deportment, timated that there were some 500 farmers who claimed to receive protection under the present tariff, and asked if it was right or wese to increase our taxation to the extent of \$60.000 or \$120 to each farmer. Better to raise a general tax than to continue the present tariff. It was bardly fair to lay such heavy taxes on the people for the imaginary benefit of a few. He was anxious that the matter should be decided at once in order that merchants and others should be relieved of any uncertainty. The sooner it was definitely known which tariff was to be accepted, the sooner trade would be firmly estab-

Hon Dr Carrall seconded the motion on the ground that the Canadian Tariff would bear more equally on all the people than

Hon Chief Commissioner said he would only repeat the remarks that he made the other day on this subject, and ask the House to take into consideration what advantage there would be by considering the question this as he thought it best to leave the question to the simultaneous with Union. He read the clause of the terms relating to the tariff, and was inelined to think that it meant that no action could be taken by this Council until after Confederation. It would do no harm, how-

tariff of British Columbia. The Delegates had some difficulty with this matter when in TALIBMAN COMPANY, GROUSE CREEK -A Octawa. The resolutions which the House telegram from Cariboo announces that in the here had passed relative to the tariff were so Waverly tunnel, Grouse creek, the Talis inductive that it was not possible to give them any actual shape, but it was clearly understood by the Canadian Government that some relief was sought for the farming interests of this colony and he thought there TREASURE \_\$20,000 in gold coin came was a willingness to grant it. The question dian Government may see some way to amend our tariff so as to give our farmers

the amount of protection they ask and regu- | er we would be permitted to remodel our prelate our commerce. These was no reason, then, why we should make the choice today- if we do it is irrevocable. If we were to point out what changes we want in our tariff, he was not prepared to say the Canadian Government would not grant them. He soid the reasons given by the bon mover of

the resolution were very cogent and could not easily be answered, and were he required to vote on the resolution as it stood, be would support it. Hen Astorney General said he could not

see what effect the resolution could have if passed. The meaning of the clause in the to ask leave to bring in a bill to amend the terms relating to the tariff was that the Loan and Investment Society's Ordinance Council should decide after union—there can be no alteration before. It is not open for this Legislature to introduce the revenue laws of Canada in o this colony, and the Dominion Government could only pass a law ing for returne, of lands leased, preempted to extend their revenue laws over this colong. The resolution might ask them to do that, but would it not be better to wait till our representatives were there to assist it making that law? If it is ostponed until the next meeting of this Council it need not cause any inconvenience. Every merchant would then know what to expect. He opinion based upon the Order of the Priv

> Hon Dr Helmcken said this subject gave him considerable trouble while in Canada and after his return. He had no doubt the Canadian Government would listen to a resolution sent from this Council, which he in-If we adopted the Capatended to move. dian tariff we would on four items save \$60 000. Those items were flour, spirits, cigars and opium. The whole difference between the two tariffs was in these four items. If these could be reduced our own tariff would suit the colony much better than that of Canada, which must bring with it the Canadian excise laws, the application of which at pres nt would be injurious. If the Dominion Government would allow us to amend our tariff as proposed by the resolution which be was about to move, he would rather have our own tariff for ten years to come. After ucion there would be no such sum as \$60 -000 excess of revenue pail. Many goods would be imported from Canada, which granted by any Gevernment on the lace of would be duty free. He would therefore the earth. This was a foreign company. move the following amendment:

Council of Canada and the B N A Act, wa

that the resolution, if passed, would have no

That this Council earnestly solieits His Excellency the Governor to move the Government of the Dominion to consent to the Iteration of the existing British Columbian Tariff by the Legislature of the colony during the present session to the fellowing effect :-The duty on spirits to be reduced to the rate imposed by the existing Canadian Tariff, viz, O cents per gallon. The duty on flour to be reduced to 75 cents

per barrel, and on wheat to 10 cents per bushel.

This council being convinced that such changes would result in material benefit to British Columbia and to the whole Dominion: and that His Excellency the Governo be pleased to communicate this resolution to the Governor General of Canada by tele-

Hop Dr Carrall had pledged himself to his

constituents to adopt the Canadian Tariff, to take immediate effect after union, and he must, therefore, oppose the amendment by the bon member for Victoria City. As one of the Delegates to Ottawa be did not understand the matter as interpreted by the hon Attorney General. He understood that if it was the desire of the colony to adopt the Canadian Tariff at once we could do so or if we wished to retain our present Tariff we must de so without any alteration. But t was stated decidedly that we would not be allowed to amend our present tariff. have one of two things to do; to accept the Canadian Tariff or the British Columbia Tar-It we retain the lat t for the Canadian Tariff any time within ten years-but we cannot amend it. The people of the Lower Country do not want protection on four -they are cattle raisers,

ry, for the Canadian Parliament to pass an Act at their first session to extend their tariff over British Columbia? The mover of the amendment asks His Excellency to telegraph to the Canadian Government for power to amend our tariff this session. Why could not the same course be adopted in the other case? The impression was on bis mind that the Canadian l'ariff would come into effect with union. He thought that the present is the time to accept that tariff.

Mr DeCosmos supported the amendment

of the bon member for Victoria Oity. Hop Dr Helmeken said the Canadian tariff would probably be higher in ten years than our present tariff. He maintained the differ ence now would only amount to about \$57,-

Mr Humphreys would support the amendment of the member for Victoria City. In the outset he was in favor of the Canadian tariff, but he had changed his views. He would favor the Canadian tariff if he saw it was going to benefit the colory, but confessed he didn't know much about it.

Mr Nelson would support the amendment, session. He was not aware that any action a Legislature under a more representative

Mr Banster supported the amendment. The Canadian tariff would injure brewing, and he could tell the House brewing was British Dinetitution not to te despised. (laughter) With proper protection we could make colonial beer take the place of the British article. The Canadian turiff was not favorable to the interests of this co ony.

Mr A ston would support the ameadment, as a middle course. He was in favor of delay until an answer could be got viron Canada.

Hon Collector of Customs said the hon At torney General told the Coupeil that it had no power to decide the question, but it was his opinion, nevertheless, that a resolution passed by the Council would be quite sufficient.

Hon Chief Commissioner thought the Council might be allowed to make alterations in the present tariff He would prefer to have the matter postpened till after Con federation. In any case it would be best to delay the matter until a reply was received co in 1870 show a falling off of \$9.000.000 from the Canadian Government as to wheth as compared with the exports in 1869, to seed as it was arged as an argument to haver of the sequences of the anamais of all and our own Tariff during the except has our thanks for the usual favors.

sent tariff

Hop Dr Helmeken warned the Council that it could not alter the tariff after Confederation. It must be now or never. After union it could only be altered at Ottawa.

A desultory discussion took place as to whether the question could be again taken up during the present session in the event of the amendment being carried. The Council having agreed that it could, Mr Nelson read an amendment which he intended moving. but which he would now reserve, as follows : That the consideration of the tariff be de-layed till after Confederation.

By consent the amendment of the Ron Dr Helmeken was passed, bon Dr Carrall alone voting against it.

I LILLOORT CLINTON WAGON ROAD! S JEEL BWEITO OF Mr Humpbreys moved an address to Him Excellency the Governor praying that the sum of \$1000 be granted for the wagon road from Lillooet to Clinton. Mr. De Coemos esconded em near orew yedt doidw

After some discussion the motion was in beland withdrawn

LILLOORT-LYTTON TRAIL. Mr Humphreys moved for a grant for the rail between Lillooet and Lytton. After some d scussion the motion was carried.

THE BANK-KURTE BILL. 94 YEST SOCIETIONES The House went into Committee of the Whole on this Bill, Mr Pemberton in the Chair.

Clauses one and two having been passed, 2 121 Y18V Mr Alston moved a clause requiring the company to register, which was adopted at sale Hon Attorney General moved a clause imiting the operation of the Bill to 1st

July, whereupon an animaled and prolonged debate aress.

Mr Humphreys made a furious attack upon the Bill. He had been 21 years on this coust and a long time in Australia, yet he had never known such a grant and he would like to know if the Government was prepared to deal as liberally with every company that might come along. He had 'bucked' against the Government, but he thought they were now jumping to the other might fall on the other side. The privilence leges were more liberal than would be the earth. This was a foreign company, bringing in loreign capital, and we were granting more to it than we would to those belonging to the colony. In the course of his remarks he imputed unwo thy motives to the introducer of the measure.

Hon Chief Commissioner spoke, explaine ng the position occupied by the company Hon Attorney General followed in a few

clear and forcible remarks.

Hon Dr Cattall replied and in the course of his remarks gave the member for Lillouet a severe eastigation, under which he wiggle d in his seat. He alluded to the great influence for good this enterprise would exert upon the colony, and he did not consider the Government one whit too liberal, and the

Committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again on Wednesday.

Conneil adjourned till Wednesday at one

Otter, advertised to sail for Skeepa mouth and Fort Simpson on or about the let proxime has been withdrawn, and will make a trip to Comox on Thursday, returning to this port about Saturday when she will take the place of the Enterprise, which steamer will be placed on the ways and thoroughly overhauled, repainted, coppered, and refurgished, in anticipation of a heavy spring trade with Frager River.

THE LANE-KURTZ BILL. - In the course. of the debate upon this bill, yesterday, the distinguished member for Lillocet used at an argument against making liberal concessions the fact that the company is compred of foreigners and is bringing foreign cap and under the Canadian Tariff cattle are bet- tal into the colony. We had been acouster protected than they are under the present tomed to think that it was specially derirable Why, was it not as easy, if necessa- to encourage the inflow of foreign capital, but it would seem we were mistaken.

> SAVINGS BANK .- The deposits in the Governo ernment Savings Bank of this colony now amount to something more than eighty thousand dollars, having fully doubled durvery large, and yet affords gratifying india add cation of a tendency towards providence on 19450 the part of the people. We understand the official report will soon bevis ned. blnow it mod w

THE COPPERMAN SCANDAL. Mr. H Schalts Miles in a temperately worded card, this morning, repudiates the very serious charges preferred w in against him by the Times of Seattle in congrued nection with the Mrs Copperman escapade. ogu 1007

LAUNCH .- A fine schooner called the Came di he bria, built by Mersrs Sea & Meldrum, was ollib successfully launched at the Indian Reserve y slorday afternoon. di lo consigence edit so

THE CALIFORNIA. This steamer arrived attent o'clock yesterday merning from Portland and Puget Sound, and will sail for Portland on Thursday morning. Of Islend W. novel all

FOR SEBBLANOUTH. - It is expected that the steamer! Fly or Grappler will be dispatched to Skeens river on or about the lat Feb-nods ruary by Capt Nagle. sads sinomours to exhe edit

Sugars .- The latest news from the Sandwitch Island has sent sugars up a cent and 

ITS PROBABLE DURATION .-- There is rear av son for thinking that the Legislature will no remain in session till the second week in March possibly awaiting the action of the Dominion Parliament on the question of Confederation of sale of

O'DONNOYAN ROSSA and several other Fezer nians have been pardoned by the British Government and have arrived at New York.

WHAT A FALLING OFF!-The exporta of merchandise and tressure from San Francis-

THE

The Question of Tariffs. We cannot conceal our surprise at the position taken in the Legislative Council on Tuesday by certain members of the Government anent the question of Customs Tariffs. That the members of the Delegation sent to Ottawa last summer for the express purpose of onegotiating a basis of Union should hold views so very dissimilar relative to a question upon which they were presumed to have exhausted all their diplomatic ability does appear strange. The fact that two members of the Delegation have thought it worth while to postpone the settlement of the question in order that youd the particular session during which it negotiations may be opened by telegraph between our own Government and that ing the present Tariff, and it would be of Canada, asking the latter to make very large and important concessions, would scarcely seem to harmonize in favor of at once accepting the Dominion with the idea that diplomacy was exhausted. We will say at once that we hope the concessions may be made, although we must confees that we shall be very much surprised if they are sides, the question of tariffs would constitute The point of difference between the a standing bone of contention and keep up a Delegates which, perhaps, concerns the seaseless agitation most perplexing to compublic most, is that as to whether the present Legislature is competent to make a choice between the two Tariffs. Two members of the Dalegation have expressed doubt as to whether the present Council is competent to deal with the question, and they are supported in that view by the Attorney General. The third member of the Delegation not only thinks differently but asserts positively that it was quite understood during the negotiations at Ottawa, that the present Legislature would be competent to make the choice. At the risk of being thought presumptous, we venture to differ with the Attorney General and with those who think with him on this point. Taking the clause as it stands, it does not appear to us to bear the strain of the Attorney General's interpretation. Read in the light of associated circumstances it will still less bear that interpretation. The present Legislature is invited to say upon what conditions a Union shall take place ; and it appears to be just as competent for it to say which of the two Tariff of Customs shall prevail, as to say what constitution shall exist It was distinctly understood that along with the more definite Terms submitted cation of the Municipal Council to have the the country was invited to say at the chainging employed in constructing waterpolls whether Responsible Government tanks has been granted..... The Hyack ball should prevail and whether the Cana- was tolerably successful notwithstanding the dian Tariff should apply. The Governor's uniavorable state of the weather. On the opening Speech was in harmony with following day there was an entertainment that understanding, and we maintain given to the children......At an adjourned school-meeting a resolution to raise the local that the expression of the present Legislature on these two points, exceptionally submitted though they be, is just as liminary to the organization of an Oddfeilegitimate and will be just as much recognized and acted upon by the Canadian Government as can be its expression upon any of the other points comprising the basis of the proposed union. What the Canadian Government wishes to know is whether the Colonists desire that the Dominion inst, but the mining intelligence has been for Tariff shall be extended to British Columbia apon its admission, and it the 9 h cold weather set in, but on the 13 h would appear to be the legitimate pre- it changed to mild. The Rev T Derrick, by rogative of a Council specially charged special request, repeated his lecture on Vanupon that point to make known the wishes of the Colonists. There are other points upon which we regret to have to differ from some members with whom it would be very much more congenial to our feelings to agree. It was the Southern Districts is, happily, calculated asserted during Tuesday's debate that to allay all anxiety regarding the safe winif we adopted the Canadian Tariff, we should save sixty thousand dollars a year upon four items; and it was added that this really represented the whole difference. We must deny that the four items, with their sixty thousand dollars represent the whole saving consequent on the acceptance of the Canadian Tariff. There are numerous other items in its favor, and there is a long free list comprising nearly three hundred items in its favor. We prefer to take the result of the careful analysis made by the Colector of Customs last year, and believe the difference to be fully one hundred thousand dollars, But, assuming for the sake of argument, that the whole difference is represented by these four items it must be remembered that this is the make five portages. The ice was rotten and difference now, with the presen populalation. Double the population and we shall have a difference of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Or multiply the present population by ten, and we shall have a dif-ference of six hundred thousand dollars a year. It will not be considered an exaggerwill increase tenfold during the first decade this Colony It is possible that the hon gensubsequent to union. Thus it will be seen that, even if we limit the difference to the four srices, there will be represented in are worthy of some mark of public recognithe aggregate a large sum for the Canadian Government now voluntarily and gratuitously to relinquish, and, on the other hand, an enormous sum for the people of British Co-

tional decade, that we should have a Customs Tariff fixed and analterable for a period of ten years, Weamast be permitted to question the practical advantages of such fixity, even if the Tariff were in every respect perfect in i's adaptation to the circumstences and interests of the colony at the start-which is most certainly is not. It is reasonable to expect-it would seem impessible to doubt-that British Columbia will undergo very great changes during the decade in question; and it is presumable, nay, it is almost certain, that a Customs Tariff spited to its wants and interests now might be highly detrimental to these interests long, long before the expiration of ten years. Far safer to accept the Dominion Tariff with its liability to periodical adjustment and adaptation to circumstances, than blindly and helplessly submit ourselves to an unalterable Tariff for a period ten years. It appears to us, therefore, that if this argument is worth; anything at all it is only valuable as against the retention of our present Tariff But it is worth nothing, being founded on an entire misapprehension. The acceptance of the Dominion Tariff will be a final and unalterable act. The retention of the present Tariff won'd have no finality bemight be decided to retain it. In other words, one session might decide in favor of retainequally competent to the next to accept the Canadian Tariff in its stead; and here we think we can discover another argument Tariff, Until that is done the commercial and industrial interests will be constantly disturbed and perplexed by the most painful uncertainty as to which Tariff may be in merce, manufactures and industry, as well as highly inimical to general wellbeing. Whether this question be regarded from financial or political point of view it appears to us that the weight of argument is overwhelmingly in favor of at once accepting the Canadian Tariff.

Friday, Jan 27th. HOOL ENTERPRISE. We learn that our enterprising and deservedly prosperous fellow citizens, Mesers Duck & Sandover, have purchased Jones' steam factory. Cormerant street, and will carry it on as an adjunct to their presecut wagon and carriege factory; Government street, their business having attained such dimensions as to necessitate the empleyment of steam power in the wood manufacturing department. In a few days, when their new arrangements shall have been perfected, Mesers Duck & Sandover will be able to boast of the most extensive and complete establishment of the kind north of San Francisco. We mention this circumstance not only as indicating enterprise and prosperity on the part of the gentlemen more immediately concerned, but as a sign of general progress and growing confidence in the early dawn of a prosperous era in the history of British Columbia.

NEW WESTMINSTER ITEMS. - The applilow's Lodge was held on the 23d .... Contracts for the erection of two brick buildings in the Spring are being arranged.

CARIBOO .- Bainard's Express, which arrived by the Enterprise last evening, brought us files of the Cariboo Seninel to the 14th the most part anticipated by telegraph. On Future of British Columbia, before a large and enthusiastic audience.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE SOUTH,-The news coming in from the great grazing grounds of which were circulated regarding the extraordinary depth of snow. Up to the 9th inst. there had been very mild weather with little snow in some places, as, for instance, Grand Prairie, no snow at all and cattle doing extremely well. All danger from the winter was thought to be over.

THE steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon bringing Messrs R Burnaby, E Brown, P Fiterre, J Franks, F Kaye, D Oppenheimer, Dr Trevor, M Wallace, A Hoffman, J Foster, C Sterling and J Westly, Barnard's Express from Cariboo and a mail. The treasure was left at Yale. Messrs Oppenheimer, Trevor and Hoffman came in the express cance from Yale. They were only two days in making the trip and had to was rapidly leaving the river.

THE HON, CHIEF COMMISSIONER-We are authorised to state that the Hon. Obief Commissioner of I ands and Works will depart by the next direct steamer for Ottawa and London upon a mifeion to arrange unadjusted year. It will not be considered an exagger details connected with the Confederation of tleman will not return to this Colony, and we would suggest that his distingu shed services

THE mail steamer Isabel, Capt Starr, are rived from Port Townsend yesterday at 4 30 lumbia to pay into the Federal Treasury in PM, bringing a mail and several passengers, excess of their just proportion. Then again, it was urged as an argument in favor of the retention of our own Tariff during the exceps has our thanks for the usual favors.

Legislative Council.

THURSDAY, Jan 26th, 1871. Council met at 1 p m. Present — The hop Speaker, hon Chief Commissioner, hop Attorney-General, bon Collector of Customs, Mr Humphreys. bon Dr Helmcken, Mr Nelson, Mr Nathan, Mr Skinner, Mr Bun-ster, Mr Alston, Mr DeCosmos, Mr Pemberton. Mr Cornwall.

Minutes of the last meeting read and con-

Hon Dr Helmcken presented a petition from Spratt & Irving of the Albion Foundry complaining of the admission of foreign machinery into the colony free fof duty. The petition has reference to the machinery of the Lane & Kuriz co., and alleges that it is untrue that the capacity of the Albion Foundry is insufficient to turn out the required work. That its capacity is ten times that amount and that the President of the Lane & Kurtz co. is largely interested in the Foundry at San Francisco where the machinery was made. The petitioners therefore pray that the duties and road tolls on said machinery may not be

MOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr Alston gave notice of a bill to enable chemiets and druggiets to practice medicine and surgery. [Laughter.]
Mr Alston-What's sauce for the lawyers

is sauce for the doctors. [Laughter:] An honourable member-He's trying to get back upon the honorable doctor for the egal professions bil. [A laugh.]

Mr Humphreys-Whether it be the intention of the Government to recommend or allow pensions or compensation to subordinate officers. and if so, whether such compensation or pensions will be preportionate to their length of service.

Mr Nathan-That the petition of Mayor and Council of Victoria be brought

up for action on Tuesday.

Mr Humphreys.—To ask leave that a committee be appointed to consider the expediency of submitting a scheme for a loan to enable the government to dyke anu make available for agricultural purposes the delta of the Fraser.

Mr Humphreys-To ask the bon Chief Commissioner whether the government is disposed to favor a money assistance to parties who would undertake and guarantee the completion of an extensive ditch or canal cuttings for irrigating farm lands; also, for information in regard of the claimants and ownership to the surveyed land in the township of Clinton in the District of Lillooet.

Mr H mphreys-To ask the Colonial Secretary for particulars and information with reference to the alleged undue punishment of the nine sailors of the ship Golden Age, who are at present confined in the gaol at

New Westminster Hon Colonial Secretary—Ask the Colonial Secretary? I didn't know there were any such men in confinement. Mr Humphreys-Well, any other officer

who has information of their alleged illtreatment.

OVERDUR INSTALMENTS.

Mr DeCosmos moved 'That inasmuch as call has been issued by the Lands and Werks Department for payment of all instalments due on land pre-empted under the Vancouver Island Pre-emption Proclamations, 1861-2, requiring payment to be made by the 31st of March next, and inasmuch as that time is inopportune for the farmers to pay, and calculated in numerous instances to operate as an injury to the settlers if pay. ment be then enforced, a respectful address, be presented to his Excellency the Governor, poned till some convenient period after next class of Chinese. He would move to praying that the time for payment be post harvest and that further no ice be given of such postponement.'

The hon mover said that if the present intentions of the Government were enforced great bardship would be inflicted upon many f the settlers. The notice should be extended till December next when the farmers would be better able to pay.

Mr Skinner seconded the motion, believing that if the Government were to enforce the notice many farmers would have to be sold out as they were unable to pay.

Hon Chief Commissioner said that all the moneys proceeding from the lands taken up previous to the appearance of the Queen's Proclamation were passed to the account of the Crown Funds, all subsequent to that Proclamation must be passed to the credit of the colony, and in view of the imminence of Confederation it was desirable to have the accounts all closed at once. There were arrears due on lands sold previous to 1862, and only the first instalment had been paid on lands presempted since that date, and the holders always begged for time-just as the member for Victoria District had done-till next harvest. Some lands had been held for 8 or 9 years on which nothing had been paid. There was a very unsatisfactory state of the accounts with the pre-emptors of fand and it was thought necessary to have the matter closed before union-hence the notice in the Gazette. Great indulgence had been already granted the pre emptors, and if the present motion was passed it must be done with the full understanding that no further indulgence would be granted. So lar as the Executive was concerned, he could not say ask leave to withdraw the motion, which was bow too resolution would be received; but he would say that, unless it would interfere with Confederation, he should give it his

Mr Humphreys supported the resolution. Mr Nelson asked in what position the

Mainland pre-emptors were? Hon Chief Commissioner replied that payments were not made until the land had been surveyed, and whenever land was surveyed it was at the desire of the holder. More extensive surveys would be made during the coming year and the pre-emptors would be called on to pay, and a term for such payment must be set. Circulars had already been issued to holders in the bon gentleman's (Mr Nelson's) district for upwards of \$12 000 for land surveyed at heir

express desire. Hon Dr Helmcken thought the metion a step in the wrong direction. If the people ment they ought to pay up at once, in order that the debt of the colony may be reduced

when we go into Confederation and thus save | their bailiffs serve the summons, or if the law

the 5 per cent forever.

Mr DeCosmos replied, urging delay in the enforcement of Government claims until after next harvest, as he was not disposed to injure the settler of to-day to protect posterity.

The motion was passed. THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

Mr Bunster moved an address to His Excellency the Governor asking that a Bill be sent down to the House imposing a Pell Tax of \$50 per head per annum on all Chinamen engaged in any occupation in this colony (a laugh.)
Mr Bupster-Hon gentlemen may laugh,

but if they only knew what a general desire there is for this bill-

Mr Alston-No, no. Mr Bunster-The bon gentlemen who say 'no, no,' show they don't know anything about the outside pressure that's going on on this very question. It's going to be a test question at the next election-see if it

Mr Alston-Trust 'em. Mr Bunster-Yes, trust the electors. Laws similar to this are in force in Australia and the Continent of America. I want to see the Chinaman kept to himself and foul diseasas kept away from the white people. Why, its only two years ago that the smallpox was brought in by them and killed many white people. I want to see inspec tors appointed to go in amongst them and keep them clean and regulate them. Talk about the Indians being dirty! Why when I drive in my wagon along the Esquimalt road past the bovels the stench is enough to knock me off my seat. Now part of this tax may go to keep them clean and the bal-

ance to educate them. Hon Dr Helmcken-Keep them out and educate them afterwards, eh?

Mr Bunster-The hon gentleman dosen' nedistand this question. Everybody knows the Chinaman don't pay any taxes if he can help it. Only forty-two have paid the school tax and there is no getting at them either. You go to one of 'em for taxes and see what he'll tell you, He'll say-'Me no got no money. Me work for Kwong Lee!'
Nine-tenths of the Chinamen work for Kwong Lee and the balance work for Sing Sing or some other Sing. There must be some other way to get at them. We have to pay taxes, why don't you make them pay? And besides they come along like a fore-and-after with two baskets sticking out from them on a long pole. If you are going along the streets with your wife you meet one of them and what does he say? 'Gettee out, John, gettee out, John!' and they shove you and your wife into the gutter and there ain't any law to prevent them (Roars of laughter) As for the baskets-well, I won't say anything about the stench that comes out of them or what they carry in them. (Renewed merriment.) Who are the perpetrators of most of the crimes here? Chinamen. Dr Helmcken-No. no.

Mr Bunster - Yes, yes! I have been inorming myself on the Chinese question for he past two or three days-

Dr Helmcken - Only two or three days? Mr Bugster-Well, I have made them study for some time. I hope this bill will be passed as it is in the interests of the Chinese Lask it. All the money will be spent upon them

Hon Attorney General suggested that the motion should go further-that every fairs haired man should be taxed. (a laugh) Mr Bunster-I forgot to say that the Chinese would also have a doctor appointed and paid for out of the tax.

Dr Helmcken-Do you mean me? If you do, that's bribery and corruption. Mr Nathan-And a barrister?

Mr Bunster-And a merchant. Hon Dr Helmcken-It don't specify what tute all Orientals. (Laughter ) Mr Humphreys asked to have the metion withdrawn. The House would not pass it. It was quite true that Chinamen avoided paye ing taxes, but they were industrious and frugal and in some respects valuable.

Mr DeCosmos said the Chinese gardeners interfered very materially with whites and almost monopolized the vegetable trade, and he did not think that the benefit they conferred upon the country was commensurate

with the monopoly they enjoyed. Mr Nelson looked very unfavorable upon the influx of Chinamen to the Continent of America and he believed the result would be bad. The motion, however, was premature as our population was too small to warrant the

driving away of any class. Mr Bunster rose to withdraw the motion Mr Alston objected as he wanted to record an emphatic " ne." It was impolitic and unwise. As a class Chinese were useful, truthful and honest, [Mr Humphreys-No] and filled do nestic places that women could not be obtained to fill. He did not find them dirty—the better class were eminently clean, and if the hon mover and his wife were crowded into the gutter, would a \$50 tax prevent it? He knew a Chinese boy at New Westminster school who was as bright as any white boy there. He should oppose the bill as unjust,

impolitic and impossible. Hon Attorney General said the Governor was forbidden by his instructions to sanction any bill that provided for the special taxation of any class, and it would be perfectly useless to send forward the address.

Mr Bunster, after the remarks that had fallen from the hon Attorney General, would

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY INSTITUTES. Mr Alston asked leave to introduce a bill to incorporate scientific and literary institutions.

Leave was granted.

COUNTY COURTS.

Mr Humphreys asked the hon Attorney General about the practice of County Court Judges refusing to allow plaintiffs to serve a summons, and instanced a case wherein a laborer worked for a farmer and was unpaid. He went to the County Judge and had barely money to get out a summons; but he was told by the County Court Judge that he could not serve it bimself, and he was thus denied justice because it would cost \$10 a day to serve it. He thought the plaintiff ought to be allowed to serve the summons himself.

Hon Attorney General was not aware what practice the County Court Judges and adopted, If they had adopted the practice of having

required a baliff to serve it, a bill might be introduced to allow the plaintiff to serve it himself. He (the Attorney General) was not a Court of Appeal, nor was he competent to give a judicial opinion. There was the law and he should be happy to see any hon gentleman privately with respect to it and anwer any questions that might be put to him.

LANE AND KURTZ BILL. This bill came up for a third reading, but in the absence of hon Dr Corrail the reading was postponed till Thursday. Council adjourned till Tuesday next at

o'clock p.m.

FROM NANAINO .- The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived from Nanaimo yesterday afternoon at 31/2 o'clock. She brought down about a dozon passengers, amongst whom where Rev Mr Russ, Capt Dawes of Newcastle and Mr Crane of Comox. The Douglas also brought a quantity of provisions and live stock. The Methodist Church at Nansimo held their annual missionary meeting on Wednesday evening. About 60 persons were present. Mr Dawes of Newcastle Island presided. The meeting was quite interesting and a collection o \$45 was taken up for missionary purposes.

RUSH TO OMINECA. - All recent intelligence indicates a general rosh from the Southern parts of this colony as well as from the neighboring American Territory to Omia neca, next Spring. Late information from Montana points to a large rush from that quarter. Private letters received by parties there have caused quite an excitement about

MAIL-Tenders will be received by the Postmaster until the 31st inst. for the carriage of the mails between Victoria and Esquimalt The mail will leave Victoria not earlier than 81/2 a. m. and Esquimalt not later than 11 a. m

Doing WELL. - We learn tout the settlers in the Okanagan and Spellume ien country are doing well. Mr Harper has been in that part of the country making extensive purchases of wheat.

ACCIDENT .- We regret to learn that Mr Mara, merchant at Big Bend, has out one of his feet severely and is on the way here.

THE Steamer California sailed at 7 o'clock yesterday morning for Portland, Oregon, carrying balf-a-dozen passengers and a few tone of freight.

INDIAN AFFAIRS-A Mr McKenna has been appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Wasnington Territory

THE settlers in the Okanagan country complain that the visits of the postman are, 'like angel's visits, few and far between.' Sambible-The butcher shops will be clore

ed at 9 o'clock every Saturday evening in future, by mutual agreement. THE Members of the Legislative Council

were successfully photographed yesterday by Messrs Green of the Fort street Gailery. THE collectors for the Costello fund raised something over \$200 yesterday.

POLICE COURT. - There were no cases be-

fore this Court vesterday. THE Legislative Council will not meet

again until Tuesday It is said that the New Constitution will be laid before the Council on Tuesday



Germansen Creek!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS IN PRO-L CESS of construction at the Albion Foundry, in this city, machinery for a 10 horse power Sawmill to be crected on Germansen Creek, six miles from its mouth. This machinery will be sent to its destination at the earliest possible day, and miners and others may depend on being supplied with All Kinds of LUMBER at Reasonable

Workmen are now engaged at the Creek in getting out lumber for erecting the building. The mill will be in working order before high water next Spring.

jan25d&wlm

JOHN QUAGLIOTTI.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, CORNER FRONT AND MORRISON STREETS, PORTLAND, OREGON,

JOHN J. JACOBS - - Proprietor. HAVING LEASED THIS NEW AND hiegant Hotel, which is built of brick iron bound, with Family and Single Rooms SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED for ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY GUESTS and supplied with all the modern improvements for their comfort, with fine Ventilators, Baths. Gas, etc.

The croprision trusts that the regulation won for the comfort, with ne ventilators, lattle data, etc.
The croprietor 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 ustly celebrated and worthy of patronage.

de7

Cosmopolitan Hotel, SEATTLE, W. T. Leary & Wheeler - - Proprietor

THIS HOUSE IS SITUATED ON THE corner of Commercial and Washington streets and is proximity to the Post Office, Bank, &c. Travelers can rely on good accommodation. an31 6md a

> C. Strouss. Importer of

Dry Goods and General Merchandise ja6 dew WHARF STREET, Victora.

GEORGE PEARKES. FDWIN JOHNSON.

PEARKES & JOHNSON, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors, Conveyancers

and Notaries Public, Government street, vi teria 11 d& w

A CARD.

POIL OR COLONIST:—A CORRESPONDENT in The Standard of the 7th instant is mistaken in his information. It was W H KAY and not the 7th Collector who offered me Fifty Bollars for my vote, and it is simplyfal to hat Mr Hughes endeavored to control my vote

Bonaparte, 29th Dec, 1870. my vote Bonaparte, 29th Dec, 1870.

The Weekly British Colo

Wednesday, February 1st 18 The New Dispensation.

British Columbia stands upo verge of a great change-a new sation. This is true alike of her rial progress and political institu It is to the latter, however, th would confine the present remark position is a critical one. It is an esting one, and it involves peculi important duties. In some r British Columbia may not unfi compared to a young man going from under the old roof-tree to himself in the world, to become architect of his own fortune instrument of his own ruin! As British Columbia has not ha course of training best calcula prepare it for the new respons of manhood. Instead of having gradually trained from infancy it has been swaddled in Downin red-tape end has never been the proper use of its limbs. The quence is that the youngster has be turned loose upon the world condition of physical undeve not very creditable to its I nurse; and it is to be expected first attempts will not be so very ful as they would have been more favorable conditions. And fettered limbs are being release to soon. Better pass through th bling process now than hereafter to drop figure, we have little fo the ultimate results of the sudd franchisement, the political eman of the people, if they only have conservative constitution to st with. Very much must depend this. If the Executive are more ed to demonstrate the wisdom opposition to Responsible Gove than to promote the highest i of the country, they will us a radical constitution a loose franchise. Without bei servative in principle, we are co that in the first working out of sible Government true safety a cess will lie in conservative inst It is always much easier to rel to contract the franchise. But more particularly to address a marks to the people upon the in duties incident to the critical which devolve upon them. importance may justly be atte the character of the constituti to be conferred upon the Colo is still more to be attached to t who will be called upon to ca that constitution It is upo that success or failure must according as they make a good use of their newly acquired During these long years they h asking for the right to manage local affairs. The ruling class who appear to have conceived that they were born to rule, he maintained the unatness of th for self-government. The only practical test, is about to ed, and it will behoove the pe on their good behaviour, and their right to claim the manage their own affairs. The people it were, to be placed upon and they cannot be too caref how they acquit themselves. presumed that a general elec be held early next summer, new constitution; and that ou Legislature of probably twent possibly more, a new Governm formed It will readily be se fore, that the greatest attaches to the personnel of House, as upon that House only devolve the legislation of for a term of four years, but be found the material necessa

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AFFAIRS-A Mr McKenna bas ointed Superintendent of Indian Washington Territory

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## A CARD.

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The Standard of the 7th instant is mistaker in
formation. It was W H KAY and not the Toll
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## THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

Wednesday, February 1st 1871

The New Dispensation. British Columbia stands upon the verge of a great change-a new dispensution. This is true alike of her material progress and political institutions, It is to the latter, however, that we would confine the present remarks. The position is a critical one. It is an interesting one, and it involves peculiar and important duties. In some respects British Columbia may not unfitly be compared to a young man going out from under the old roof-tree to do for himself in the world, to become the architect of his own fortune - or the instrument of his own ruin! As a child, men in the next Legislatue. British Columbia has not had that course of training best calculated to prepare it for the new responsibilities of manhood. Instead of having been gradually trained from infancy to walk, it has been swaddled in Downing-street red-tape end has never been taugh the proper use of its limbs. The conse quence is that the youngster has now to be turned loose upon the world in a condition of physical undevelopment not very creditable to its Imperial purse; and it is to be expected that its first attempts will not be so very successful as they would have been under more favorable conditions. And yet its fettered limbs are being released none to soon. Better pass through the stumbling process now than hereafter, But, to drop figure, we have little fear as to the ultimate results of the sudden enfranchisement, the political emancipation lected after the 1st of July will go into of the people, if they only have a good, conservative constitution to start out with. Very much must depend upon this. If the Executive are more concerned to demonstrate the wisdom of their opposition to Responsible Government respective of Governments and Educational than to promote the highest interests of the country, they will give us a radical constitution and a loose franchise. Without being conservative in principle, we are convinced that in the first working out of Responsible Government true safety and success will lie in conservative institutions. It is always much easier to relax than to contract the franchise. But we desire more particularly to address a few remarks to the people upon the important duties incident to the critical moment which devolve upon them. Whatever importance may justly be attached to the character of the constitution about to be conferred upon the Colony, there log out his stock at the most tempting be is still more to be attached to the people gains, is about to go to England; not to rewho will be called upon to carry out means for embarking in a new and enlarged that constitution It is upon them that success or failure must depend, Jones has, by dint of indomitable perseveraccording as they make a good or bad use of their newly acquired power. wealth and we are pleased to know that he During these long years they have been asking for the right to manage their own local affairs. The ruling class, those who appear to have conceived the idea and they cannot be too careful as to how they acquit themselves. It is to be presumed that a general election will possibly more, a new Government will be formed It will readily be seen, therefore, that the greatest importance attaches to the personnel of the new House, as upon that House will not only devolve the legislation of the Co'ony for a term of four years, but in it must be found the material necessary to construct the new Government. What the people have to do, therefore, is obvious,

themselves to measure candidates by

The Weekly British Colonist, membered that six representatives and population is not light. That there are there has, as yet, been scarcely any winter plenty of men, in every respect qualified weather at all. not for a moment doubt. The only diffimen out; and the costituencies cannot too soon cast about for the best men The new constitution will, in all probability, be made public early next week. the responsibility of rendering the ex- neca early in the Spring. periment of working out Responsible Government in British Columbia a zation amongst the people in every tello benefit are rehearsing their parts. District. Let us have neither Whigs nor Tories, but a whele people united in the important work of placing the best

Saturday, Jan 28th.

Collector of Customs opposed the abolition of the duty of 50 cents a gallon imposed upon spirits for the purpose of creating a revenue for the maintenance bed. of the telegraphic system of the Mainland, upon the ground of revenue. He thought that by leaving it on till Union takes place we should get more revenue from the Customs before handing that source over to the Federal Government. Wich the atmost respect for the opinion of the Collector of Customs upon all matters in his own Department, view. The tendency of leaving that tax in force until the 1st of July will be to encourage spirit importers to leave larger stocks in bond with a view to getting clear of the 50 cents a gallon, and thus the Colony will lose rather than gain, for all Customs revenue co the Federal Treasury.

EDUCATION .- It will be observed that the Central School will be opened on the 1st prox! by Mr Jessop, who, to his credit be it said, has resolved to carry it on wholly ir-Boards. Mr Jessop's abilities as a teacher are already too well known in this community to need a word of commendation from We understand he is the only teacher in the colony holding a first class certificate from the Normal School of Canada, than which we believe there exists no more efficient training institution for school teachers. Mr Jessop has fixed the tuition fees very low, and be has made arrangements which will, we have no doubt, enable him to do full justice to pupils. His enterprise in thus coming forward to supply an important want

deserves encouragement. Success. - Some one has remarked that there is nothing so successful as success.' Mr William Jenes, who has just sold his steam sash and door factory to an enterprisa ing firm in this city, and who is now clear. enterise. Arriving here in early times Mr has sufficient confidence in the future of this place to lay his plans for more extended operalions.

Among the passengers who came over by that they were born to rule, have ever the Isabel the other evening was Captain maintained the unatness of the people Henry Gray, formerly of Hope, Fraser river. for self-government. The test, the In 1861 Mr Gray was pilot of the steamer only practical test, is about to be appli- Cariboo when that vessel was blown up off ed, and it will behoove the people to be the mouth of this harbor. Capt Jamieson, on their good behaviour, and establish who stood by Gray's side at the wheel, was their right to claim the management of killed-the latter escaping with a few elight their own affairs. The people are, as contasions. After the disaster Capt Gray it were, to be placed upon the r trial; went to Oregon, the present being his first visit to Victoria since the melancholy occurrence.

ROAD STEAMERS .- The Mainland Guarbe held early next summer, under the dian has a leading article upon the subject new constitution; and that out of a new of the proposed introduction into this colony Legislature of probably twenty members of Thomson's Patent Road Steamers. Our contemporary very properly regards such an improvement in the carrying trade of the interior as being of the utmost importance and strongly advocates legislative encourage-ment for that purpose.

THOSE CROSSINGS, -The disgraceful conditions into which several of the most used THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. street crossings have fallen induces us to make another appeal to the civic authorities. We seriously hope this subject will receive into that Huse. Any cardissness or other way in which the Council could give sponsibility must rest with the elect money as by having a few new crossings. ors. They cannot too soon accustom laid down.

their fitness as material out of which to LILLOCET-CLINTON ITEMS .- A foot of snow create Governments. There must be no at Lilboet and Lytton at last advices. ... more of this sending men to the House Tall Mexican packer, named California, died for members to poke fun at. Every of wekness complaint at billoost ... Maconstituency should aim at sending a gietrate started for Clinton to try a case; representative fit to be a Prime sleigh broke down and he was detained one Minister; and unless the electors can day; meantime the parties to the suit setsucceed in raising memselves above all thed their difference and went home; magis-

petty jealousies, local squabbles, and trate not wanted. mere faction cries, they have no right Dissatisfaction. We learn that a great to expect that the new machinery will deal of dissatisfaction exists at Nanaimo, and Ask for LKA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name work smoothly. The country needs the along the coast on account of the attempt services of its best men, and it rests made in the Legislative Council by the memwith the slectors to see that the best men the country can produce are sept to the new Legislature. When it is re-

MILD WINTER, -The winter has been an three Senators must go to O tawa, and unusually mild one so lar at least, along the that, say, twenty representatives must East coast of this Island. Considerable snow be found for the local Legislature, it will fell at Comox last month, but it has mostly be seen that the demand upon our sparre disappeared. At Nansimo and lower down

to fill these important positions, we do the Sound MAIL SUBSIDY .- Capt Starr had a satisfactory interview with the Goverculty we do apprehend is to get the best our vesterday respecting the Puget Sound semi-weekly mail service.

POLICE COURT .- Mr A Theakston, for several years Clerk of the Police Court, bas and it will then be known what are the resigned and will be succeeded by Capt H B Districts and upon whom must devolve Good. Mr Theakston will proceed to Omi-

REHEARSAL .- The amateur and other per. success or a faiture. Let there be organ- formers who have volunteered for the Cos-

> THE NEXT STEAMES .- The Pacific will sail from San Francisco for Victoria on the 4th or 6th of February.

ACCIDENT. - Mr Benjamin Robertson while riding a horse along the Esquimalt THE ELECTRO-SPIRIT TAX, - The road on Thursday, was thrown off near Everett's corner and so seriously injured about the head that he lay for some time insensible. He was assisted to his bouse by Mr James Orr, and is now confined to his

> ADELPHI SALOON -Mr P Murphy, one o the most accomplished saloonkeepers in the city, has purchased the tamous Adelphi Saloon and will be found behind that ber in the fatore. Mr Murphy pledges bimself to maintain the Saloon at its former standard.

OLYMPIA WANTS A SEMINARY .- The Tri bune says that next to a railway one of the ve feel disposed to take a different most pressing wants of Olympia is a semipary in which may be taught the higher branches of a liberal education, and it strongly advocates the founding of such an

Assault .- Mr Fassanari was accused by George Taylor before Mr Pemberton yesterday of assault. The difficulty arose through a dispute about the right of way through an alley. The Magistrate continued the case for eight days.

rance, a pative of Scotland, aged 33, died yesterday. He was at one time a policeman on the local force and was highly respected hy his acquaintances.

INDIAN AFFAIRS .- The recently appointed Superintendent for Washington Territory is Gen McKenny, who formerly held the same

nadian Government with respect to the proposed tariff modifications is expected on THE Adelphi Saloon building and fixtures

WASHINGTON TERRITORY is about to be come a State. What airs she will put onlike a young girl just out of pantallets.

were yesterday sold to Mr P Murphy for the

sum of \$3500.

THE steamer Grappler will tow the bark Ada from Moody's Mills, Burrard Inlet, with a cargo of lumber.

THE steamer Otter will the place of the steamer Enterprise and sail for the River on Wednesday next.

THE Odd Fellows are increasing and multiplying. Lodges are about to be instituted at Nanaimo and New Westminster.

THE telegraphic dispatch received yesterday numbered 4000 words. THE woman's suffrage movement at San

rancisco has died out. THE steamer Isabel sailed at 1 o'clock esterday afternoon for the Sound.



## LEA & PERRINS'

Worcestershire Sauce. DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS



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

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE and to see that their names are upon the wrap polate

Some of the oreign warkets having been supplied with a spurious Woroestershire Sande, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take nstant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors a such, or any other imitations by which their right may (sin fright).

Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

NEW YOR August 15th 1868. Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU, the component parts are, BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBERS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION-Buchu, in vacuo, Juniper Bei ries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. It is extract ed by displacement with spirits obtained from Junite Berries; very little sugar is used and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now muse.

Buchu as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. I is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame lestroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and lutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients The Buchu in my preparation predominates he smalles quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent termentation; up minspection it will be found not to be Tileture, as made in Pharmacoposa, nor is it a Syrupand therefore can be used in cases where fever or amation exists. In this you have the knowledge of the gredients and the mode of preparation

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and the on inspection it will meet with your approbation,

With a feeling of profound confidence. I am. very respectfully,

H T. HELMBOLD Chemist and Druggist of 19 year's experience

rom the largest Manufacturing Chemists in the world. NOVEMBER 4 1854 "I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied

the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been

equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise. WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN. Firm of Powers and Weigh man, Manufacturing Chemiats

# FLUID EXTRACT

DEATH AT THE HOSPITAL. - Joseph Tor. nowers of Nature which are accompanied by so many alarming symptems, among which will be found, Indissition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Hor ror of Disease, or Forboding of Evil; in fact, Universal Lassitude, Prostration and inability to enter into the

## THE CONSTITUTION

once affec ed with Organie Weakness, requires the aid of THE TARIEF. -- An answer from the Ca-Medicine to strengthen and invigorate system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRAC' BUCHU Variably does, If no reatment in submitted to, Co, mpti'n or Insanity

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

affections peculiar to females, is unequalled by any ther preparation and all complaints incidental to the sex, or the decline or change.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

## IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system disease arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous rem edies. Copaiva and Mercury, in all these diseases.

## as colere s

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Bucha

all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no mat-ter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron. Those suffering from broken down or delicate constitu

tions, procure the remedy at once. The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers

All the above diseases require the and of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic.

Soldby Druggists everywhere. Price \$1,25 per battle, or 6 Bottles for \$6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe Symptoms in all communications.

## H. T. HELMBOLD

ADDRE'S.

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

NONE ARE GENUINE unless done up in steel engraved wrapperwith fac-similie of myChemical Warehouse and signed

H.T. HELMBOLD.

## R. H. McDONALD &

articles, together with every thing kept in a led WHOLESALE DRUG STORE. TRESH DRUGS,
PATHNT MEDICINES,
TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS,
ESENTIAL OILS,
KEBOGENE OIL,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS, Which we offer at the lowest Cash Prices, and are determined not to be undersold.

R. H. McDONALD & CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAS.

For Sale. OUR DRUG BUSINESS located in San Francis co, Cal. After our best wishes and expressing our thanks for the liberal patronage we have received for more than wentwone years, during which period we have been steadily engaged in the Drug business in California, we beg to say in consequence of the rapid growth of Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters, now spread over "United States and other countries far beyond, we re necessitated to devote our entire time to the said

siness.
We are the Oldest Drug firm on the Pacific Coast and he only one, continuous under the same propreitorsince 1948, and have determined to sell our large prosperous, and well established business on favorable This is a rare opportunity for men with means, of ex-tering into a profitable business with advantages never

efore offered.

For particulars enquire of

R. H. McDONALD & CO.

R. H. McDonald, Wholesale Druggists,
J. C. Spencer.
N. B. Until a sale is made we shall continue our importations and keep a large stock of fresh goods constantly, on hand, and sell at prices to defy competition.

## A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY VINEGAR BITTERS

Hundreds of Thousands

Bear testimony to their Wonder-ful Curative Effects. WHAT ARE THEY?

THEY ARE NOT A VILE

FANCY DRINK Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweet-ened to please the taste, called "Tonies," "Appeliz-ers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tupper on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from the Native Roofs and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholio Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisoffous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long inwell.

2160 will be given for an incurable case, provided the house are not destroyed by mineral poison or

the bones are not destroyed by mineral polecy or other means, and the rital organs wasted beyond the

point of repair.
For Inflammetory and Chronic Rheumntism and Gout, Dyspepsin, or Ludigestion, Billous, Remittent and Intermittent Fivers, Discuses of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Whilsted Blood, which is generally produced by derangement

of the Digestive Organs. 1 lo tagoos go DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Month, Billous Attacks, Paintration of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pauf in the regions of the Kidneys and a hundred officer painful regions of the Admirator of the Storings of Dyspepels. Hold symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepels. Hold the They invigorate the Storingh and attimitate the topid liver and bowels, which render them of an equalled pid liver and bowels, which render them of an equal led

efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system. FOR SKIN DISEASES, Emptions, fetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustines, Bousl Carbuncles, Ring Worms, Scald-Head, Sorie Byes, Erysipeles, Itch, Scarfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Discolars of the Skin, and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name ornature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their

curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitlated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Primytes, Eruptions or Sores cleanse it when you find the obstructed and sluggish in the verns; cleanse it when the blood and your feelings will toll you when I keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lucking in the

system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle; printed infour languages. English, German, French and Spanish. J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York, SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.



PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS

&Cuo&Ced 1 beanno Pree from Adulteration Xucob Manufactured by

CROSSE & BLACKWELL O LOOMPURVEYORS TOTHE QUEEN, SOHOSQUARE, LONDON

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

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. B.'s genuine goods, and that interior articles are not to insure thorough wholes. ness, their Pinkins are a prepared in Pure Mait Vingar, boiled in Oak Vats. be means of Platinum Saram Committee and Care precisel similar in quality to 3 388 supplied by them to use at

## HER MAJESTY TABLE.

U & B. ave Agents for LEA & PERRINS CELEBRATE WORDESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers every description of Glimen's Stores of the highe quality. and must defend their independence

been received from Arequipa. The railroad

was inaugurated on the 1st inst. The new

projected railroad lines are being contracted

The small pox at Valparaiso is disappear-

Large quatities of wheat are being sent to

California

frage convention is degging its existence out. Beyond scolding and lecturing the press

decent for publication, nothing has been done.

Very small seams of coal, which burns freely, have been found on the peninsular of San

Francisco, not far from the city, this week.

A number of girls, of from 13 to 14 years

old, belonging to respectable famalies in the seuthern part of this city, who had run sway

from their homes in company with dessolute young men, have been arrested by the Police.

They swore and used obscene language while

on the way to jail, and appeared thoroughly

shameless. Cases of this kind are becoming

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 26 - Last night a

colored porter, member of one of the African

Churches, caught the pastor of the church in

a suspicious proximity to his wife. The

porter and his wife have separated and a di-

vorce suit with its attending scandal will

This evening Captain Silverthorne of the

San Francisco Police Department addressed

his watch, stating that the report of a beast-

ly affair said to have occurred on the Sacra-

mento boat a few nights ago, in which he

was said to be implicated, had gained such

currency that he was compelled to take ac-

tion in the matter. He solemnly declared

that he was in no way guilty; but said the

circumstances of the case were of such a na-

ture that he could not in honor make as ex-

planation, and was therefore compelled to re-

sign. He then bid good bye to the force,

When he left he was so affected that he could

hardly speak, and nearly every man on the

watch was in tears. Few of his friends credit

the worst details of the case. The woman

mixed up in the scandal is the wife of a clerk

in the City Hall, who is aware of the re-

Several cases of blackmail or robbery of

Chinese merchants by parties connected with

the Internal Revenue Department are re-

ported. Is one case they got \$500 from a

merchant on the pretence that they were

about to seize his place on a charge of being

engaged in illicit distilling. From another

they got \$320 by threatening to make seizes ures for smuggling opium. The last case is being investigated, and police officer Mc.

Laughlin has been before the Police Com-

mismoners to-day on a charge of being ac-

MARYSVILLE, Jan 24-The Sacremento

river rose very rapidly at Chico, and Red

Binff on Monday evening, and was so high

on Tuesday morning that the stages from

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24-In reply to the

petition of Patrick Meagher to have Thos

Mooney, Esq, of Brussels, late white man's

candidate for governor of California, declar-ed insolvent in the U.S. district court to-day

Mooney through his attorney denied that he had committeed acts of bankruptcy, that

he owes or ever did owe to the peritioner the

Daniel Murphy, president of the late city

was given into it: That the directors must

have misappropriated funds that he did not

know of. Accounts were not kept correct

ly and there must be a large sum due him

rom the bank. That the recent mortgages

given various parties were bons fide and

figally that he is unable to pay in full hi

The grey messenger horse which trotted

Horse stock is badly at a discount here

Stocks-Point 261. Belcher 10. Nevada

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 26-The match between Dion and Deery cames off this even-

ing. French carem table used. Dion has to

make 600 to Deery's 500 for \$1000 a side.

Very little betting. Large audience. Deery

won lat shot but neither scored in First

innings. In the 5th innings Deery made

15. Dion followed with a run of 42 and

Deery with 7. Dion cool. Deery pervous

and irritable. It will be after midnight

Flour-City millers advanced to \$7 for

John Johnson, turniture dealer on Fifth

street, left home yesterday and was found dead in Hamilton square with deep incisions in both arms from which be had evidently

tried to stop the flow of blood but failed. A

letter directed to John McComb avowed his

intention to commit suicide. He leaves a

The log has not lifted for 24 hours and is

The brewery No 637 Broadway at was

Wheat-Very quiet on account of the ex-

siezed by the revenue officers to-day for

treme figure being demanded. Ordinary

grades dull \$2 20@2 25. Good to strictly

choice \$2 30@2 372.

Barley—Six hundred sks light feed \$1 37%

Warrants are being issued for the arrest of

The Woman's suffrage convention adjourn-

ed without having apparently furthered their interests. Only 42 persons were pre-

Their cases will be taken before the

various parties angaged in selling the Day's

Doings and similar obscene papers from New

alleged fraud on the revenue laws.

Range of market \$1 35@1 45;

Wheat-Advanced 12 cents.

Oats-Dull \$1 40@1 60.

Grand Jury immediately.

Hay-\$14@17.

York.

sent.

Superfine \$5 75. Extra \$6 75@\$7

14. Chollar 66%. Nercrosi 102. Buyer 10 Imperial 12. Eureka 13%: Valley 31

inside of 3 minutes. belonging to the estate

of the late Dr Titcomb, was sold at auction

on account of the present rates of feed.

iabilities at this time.

Jacket 39%.

to-day and brought only \$180.

before the game is decided.

Barley-\$1 30@1 45.

wife with three children.

almost like a rain.

Wheat-Firm \$2 30@2 371.

cessory to the fraud.

O egon could not cross.

very frequent.

The Panama steamer is due to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 29-The Womans' Suf-

## By Glectric Teleggaph,

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

## Loss of the Schooner Nanaime Packett, of Victoria,

La Connor, Jan 28—The schooner Na-naimo Packet with a cargo of furs, etc., last Menday morning struck on Panama reef near Sinclair's or Cottonwood Island. She got off but being badly damaged drifted towards Cypress Island where she sunk in four fathoms of water. The revenue cutter Lincoln was at Bellingham Bay yesterday on business connected with the wreck.

## Europe.

HAVER, Jan 24-The Prussian cavalry have advanced upon Baijeux. BERNE, Jan 24-A French detachment is

marching on Abbeville with a battery of Brussels, Jan 24-The French prisoners

at Liege attempted to escape. Vansailles, Jan 26-Longvy has capitulated. 4000 prisoners and 200 guns have been

VERSAILLES, Jan 24—A special to the London Times says Favre is here and is proposing the capitulation of Paris, seldiers and garrisen with honor of war. Terms are not deemed admissible. The attack on Fort Denis and the disaster of the 19th mainly led the French to ask for terms. Trochu is sick and Vinoy is in command. The arrangement of the terms of surrender will take some time. The

French demands are by far too large.

BRUSSELS, Jan 25—Letters frem Paris by balleon state that the Committee of Defence on the night of the 21st, after the sortie, accepted the resignation of Trocha and replaced Admirals Soreser and LaRoucrere. Trochu remains in the civil government. Lefebre is

Succeeded by Loraine.

BERLIN, Jan 24 — The Liberals condemn Bismarck, and not Favre, tor delaying peace. London, Jan 24-All railway stock has been removed from Arias.

Havas, Jan 24—It is said that all treops

here are under erders to reinforce the ca-The Prussians are advancing on the town

of Honfleur. LONDON, Jan 24-The Conference is again adjourned one week. The session, se far, has been confined to the Paris Treaty. The Con-

ference is regarded as a farse.

Lials, an 24—The Prussians have abandoned the attempt to besiege Cambrai. The French have inundated the country

around Dousy and Arras. Berdhaux, Jan 24-After the battle of Dijon the Prussians retreated towards Missgny. In the West the Prussians appear to be fal-

ling back.
Alencon has been evacuated. The enemy has cut the railroad between

Lyons and Besancon. Diron, Jan 24-The defeat of the Prussians

on Sunday was complete. VERSAILLES, Jan 24-At the interview to-day with M Regnier, Bismarck said Bourbaki, is caught between Werden and Manteuffel, and must shortly surrender, and Paris will surrender in a day or two, when 300.000 Prussians will be released to subjugate France. I want a party to negotiate with. I cannot negotiate witoout a nation. Regnier suggested it would be suicidal for any party in France to make peace. Bismarck then angrily closed the in-

It is believed negotiations for the capitula-tion of Paris have been opened. LONDON, Jan 24 - The German Parliment

is expected to assemble in Berlin on the 9th

The bombardment of Longvy is suspended on account of the fog.

HAVEE Jan 24—The Germans evacuated

Mayer and three members of the Council. LORDON, Jan 25-A semi-official declaration from Constantinople says that henceforth Tur-key will rely on herself for protection and not

on the interests of Europe. BRUSSELS, Jan 25-Gambetta arrived here yesterday and had a conference with the French and Italian Ministers and left again

this morning.

London, Jan 25—The Times in a leader says if Favre refuses unconditional surrender, and will not end the whole war on German terms, Bismarck has in his possession a full acceptance of these terms by the French Emperor and Empress, and will threaten to restore Na-

There is ground from belief that Paris will surrender. There is great scarcity of fuel and provisions.

The population of Alsace is troublesome

A large German force is required in the prevince to prevent an outbreak.

LONDON, Jan 25-Beust is advised Favre's reported visit to Versailles. The Echo says there is no official confirmation of the negotiations for the capituiation

of Paris. The rumors in the Stock Exchange about Paris has affected the consols.

The Garibaldians have routed a detachment of Landwher and destroyed the RR

at Fonteux and Burgundy. New York, Jan 26-Nothing additional to the London Telegraph from Versailles has been received but there is ground for the belief that Paris will surrender to-day.

As already telegraphed Bismarck announced that Bourbaki is caught between the armies of Werder and Manteuffel and da, Shenandouh, Georgia and Sumpter.

must surrender.

A dispatch from Bordeaux admits that the Germans are on the Lyons R R south of Bourbaki's supposed position can only be construed to confirm a statement of Bis-

At the same interview Bismarck deslared that Paris must capitulate in a few days. He also stated confirmatery of this view of the situation that negotiations for the capitulation had already been opened. The dispatch which reports this proceeds from a correspondent who has persistently denied the Germans claim to successes and may rherefere be considered to be entitled to

COPENHAGEN, Jan 23-The chamber discussed the war The leader of the agricultural party favored the reduction of the army and by taking laudanum. At the inquest's verdict said the danger of the small states would soon disappear. The war ministet believed ceased was a native of England. the condition of Europe was dangerous to small states. However peaceble they might be they were liable to the chances of war vote of year 16, nays 24. and must defend their independence.

London, Jan 25—The conference adjourned on account of the absence of the French representatives. Granville centers with the French charge d'affairs before and after each meeting.

Bismarck has been made chancellor of the Empire.

CHICAGO, Jan 26-A report was circulated on the streets this pm of the capitulation of Paris to which was added the reinstation of Napoleon on the thorne of France. No such news has been received here or in New York. The report was unquestionably manufactured for speculative purposes,

London, Jan 25-There is tremendous excitement here at the west end over the rumored capitulation of Paris. Many doubt the truth of the report and this disbelief is increased by the rumor that Favre is actually on the way to London to attend the con-

At the Foreign office and at the Prussian embassy nothing was known of the capitulation at 14 o'clock.

VERSAILLES, Jan 24-Favre is reported to be discussing the terms of capitalation with Bismarck. The German demands are said to be as follows:—The forts are to be garrisened by Germans, The gardes mo-bile and regulars are to be sent to Germany. The province of Champaigne to be held as pledges for the payment of war expenses. Aleace and Lorraine to be yielded to Ger many. Paris to receive no garrison for the protection of the city as it is to be confided to the national guards, who will not be disarmed. Germany will then negotiate terms of peace and France will be left to reconstract her government. These propositions are combatted as teo severe. It is unknown at this time what abatement may take place.

BRUSSELS, Jan 25 -Gambetta is here conferring with the French and Italian minis-

ters. At the interview between Favre and Bismarck yesterday the latter insisted on the surrender being signed by the whole provisional government. Favre replied that t would be impossible to bind the Bordeaux government, as the surrender was only by the Paris government. Bismarck then said 'If the republic rejects my terms and the empire accepts you must choose between acceptance and restoration.' Favre has departed for London.

BERLIN, Jan 25-A provincial correspondent says that military operations in the north of France will be extended in an important degree in connection with the movement of the army under the Duke of Mecleaburg.

## Eastern States.

New York, Jan 28-The Post's correspondent says the question of the Alabama claimswas the subject of a Cabinet meeting, and was brought before the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs on Tuesday. There is a disposition on the part of the administration settle the controversey before the bill should pass authorizing the Government to purchase claims arising out of the depredations of the Alabama.

NEW YORK, Jan 25-A dispatch received vesterday from Kingston, Jamaica, says that John Peter Grant, Governor of that Island concluded arrangements with the Pacific Mail Steamship Cempany for one of their steamers to sall at Kingsten once a month The steamer to make Kingston the first port direct from New York, thence to Aspinwall. On leaving Aspinwall for New York, she will again stopat Kingston for through passengers amount alleged or any amount whatever and and cargo. By this arrangement a subsidy of \$25,000 in coin per annum will be paid to the cause alleged in the petition.

WASHINGTON, Jan 24-F Blair, Senator elect savings loan and d scount back, in response to HAVES, Jan 24—The Germans evacuated for Missouri, has taken the oath of office and a petition to have him declared insolvent Bolbec after having made requisition for 40,000 is appointed to fill the vacancy on the puts in answer to it that he was rich when francs, shot four inhabitants and carried the Committees of the Pacific Railroad, Education and Labor.

WASHINGTON, Jan 25-The Reconstruction Committee yesterday instructed the chairman to have the Senate bill to abolish test oath referred to committee for immediate action,

Secretary Boutwell was before the House Committee of Ways and Means this morning and made statements against the abolition of income tax. He represented the probable revenue from that source at between thirteen and fourteen million dollars, while the additional costs of collection would be only about half a million.

Washinston, Jan 26-The statement in regard to the re-opening of the Alabama claims attracts great attention. The fact that steps have been taken by Thorn'on and Fish was considered secret and hence its publication created alarm among persome having knowledge of it. Sumner says the report that he told Fish the proposed terms would be rejected by the senate is unfounded. He says he has no hostility to any treaty which might be negotiated by the administration. He does not however deny the fact that the Alabama claims are in process of settlement at the present time but whether the treaty is negotiated on the basis proposed cannot be predicted yet, but it is cercain the terms now under consideration include amendment of certain positions beretofore taken by the U.S. and if reports are correct the most important question of the recognition as belligerents of the Confederation by Great Britain, and another that U S shall make no claims for the vessels destroyed by rebel privateers other than the Alabama, meaning the Flori-

In regard to the action of the President directing the secretary af war to stop the sale of arms and ammunition in order to conciliate the Germans it is stated that the baron Von Gerolt called on the secretary of war at the time that a proposition was made to dispose of large numbers of arms and asked that no sale be made till the German government could make an offer to buy the entire let offered, The secretary said in reply that the government would not under any circumstances sell to foreign governments. The right to dispose of arms to its own citizens had not been disputed and sales of arms should go on as before the

war. EUGENE CITY, Jan 26-Charles Fox, a resi dent of this place committed suicide yesterday was found is accordance with the facts. De-

WASHINGTON, Jan 26-The Senate has passed the bill for repeal of the income tax by

### Shipping Intelligence. HAVANA, Jan 24-Advices to the 29th have

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

### ENTERED

Jan 25—None
Jan 24—Stmr Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend
Stmr Californi, Hayes, Portland
Jan 27.—Stmr Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend
Str Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster
Jan 28—Slip Eagle, Pritchard, San Juan.
Jan 30—Slip Alarm, Dwyer, San Juan
Sch Matilda, Wharton, Burrard Inlet
Slip Thornton, Brown, Barclay Sound
Str Otter, Lewis Comox
Sch Winifred, Lloyd, Port Townsend
CLEARED

CLEARED
Jan 35...Stmr California, Hayes, Pertland
Jan 25...Stmr Olympia, Finch, Port Townsend
Stmr Isabel, Starr, Fort Townsend
Stmr Epterprise, Swanson, New Westminster
Jan 27...Yone
S.mr Isabel, Starr, Port Townsend
Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New westminster
Jan 28...Slp Eggle, Pritchard, San Juan,
Jan 30...Slp Alarm, Dwyer, San Juan
Sch Matilda Wharton, Burrard Inlet CLEARED and getting off a few windy resolutions and speeches, one of which at least was too in

### PASSENGERS

Per stmr OLYMPla—D Bigelow, Miss Bigelow, Colonel Larrabee, Genl Kearney, B Davis, Miss Moire, Misses L and M Haler, J Katz, A E Lyons, D C H Rothschild, Ross David, Blum, Hicklin and 18 others

IMPORTS

Per stmr OLYMPIA—11 hd cattle, 66 sneep, 4 horses, 4 tons flour, 10 cars mutton, 25 hogs

Per stmr CALIFORNIA from Portland—100 kegsugar, 520 sacks bran, 2 pkgs wollens and flannels, 1 pkg blaukets, 75 bxs apples, 4 pkgs beans, 7 pkgs trees. 2444 qr sks flour, 4½ sks do., 17 sks wheat, 6 sks middlings, 1 washing machine, 20 bbls mess pork, 1 bale Oregon cloth 6kegs lard, 1 bag treasure (\$20.000.)

### CONSIGNEES.

Per stmr OLYMPIA—Stafford & Hickin, Lyle, Blum. tobinson, Reynolds, Mallen Robinson, Reynolds, Mallen

Per stmr CALIFORNIA from Portland. — C Bossi, J Cunninghim, R Mitchell, Johnston, J Heywood, S N, J S, J Duck, Wallace & Hutcheson, Promis & Sauders, J W & Co. JE, J Dickson, T J, Janion Rhodes & Co., J G, L8, A Gilmore, Hudson Bay Company, Ru, H F & Co., J N, T N Hibben & Co., E H Mitchell, C C Lane, Bank British Columbia, Lowe, Stablschm dt & Co., F, AF Gardner.

## BIRTH.

In this city, January 24, the wife of Col. C. C. Lane, e

### DIED

In this city, on the 27th inst, Joseph Torrance, aged 33 years, a native of Scotland.

## Communication between Victoria, Nanaimo, Comox, &c.

TENDERS ADDRESSED TO THE CHIEF A Commissioner of Lauds & Works and endorsed "Ten-der for the Conveyance of Mails to Nanaimo, &c,' will be received at this office until noon of the 10th proximo, for

der for the Conveyance of Mails to Nanaimo, &c., will be received at this office until noon of the 10th proximo, for the conveyance of mails by steamer between the following points, for one year from the 1st of March, 1871:

Between Victoria and Comox, once a month each way. Between Victoria and Nanaimo, calling at Harris' Landing, Maple Bay, and Salt Spring Island (inside stellement), once each way weekly.

Tenders to state the days and hours of departure of the various Mails for each place, the name and full description of the steamer by which it is proposed to carry the said mails, the rate per trip asked for the conveyance thereof as well as the rates of freight and passage money proposed to be charged, and to give the names of two persons willing to become security for the due performance of the rentract, each in a sum not less than one-sixth of the amount of the contract for the year.

The Government will be dis lost to give preference to the tender of any person who may offer the greatest faulities for the conveyance of these mails by a seaworthy steamer of guit-ble capacity and speed,, and who may agree to charge the least rate for the conveyance of passengers and produce between the above places, but does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at this office.

By Command,

JOSEPH W. TRUTCH.

Lands & Works Office,

Victoria Jan 18th, 1871.

Lands & Works Office, Victoria, Jan 18th, 1871.

## H.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, ADDRESSED TO the chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. are hereby invited to be sent to Lands and Works. the chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, are reby invited to be sent to this Office, by neon of the for the construction of a trail from a point 6th proximo, fer the construction of a trail from a point on the left bank of the Skeena River, near the junction with it of the Westenquah River, to the west shore of Tatlah Lake, opposite the point known as Tatlah Landing, crossing Babine River at the head of Babine Lake.

The 'rail is to be constructed on a line to be laid out by an Agent of this Department, and in accordance with a specification which may be seen at this Office

The proposed trail is to be divided into two sections, the first extending from the Skeena River is the right bank of Babine River, and the second from the said right bank of Babine River, and the second from the said right bank of Babine River, and the second from the said right bank of Babine River, and the second from the said right bank of Babine River, and the second from the said right bank of Babine River, and the second from the said right bank of Babine River, and the second from the said right bank of Babine River, and the second from the said right bank of Babine River.

Government propose as remuneration for this work, a charter granting the privilege of levying certain tolls for a stated period. The competition, therefore, will be on the rates of toll and duration of charter. Tenderers are to offer for the construction of each section separately, stating in full the schedule of tolls they propose to be authorized to charge, and for what period of years, as compensation, for the work of constructing each such section.

The Government intend to reserve in any charter that

The Government intend to reserve in any charter that

section.

The Government intend to reserve in any charter that may be granted power to resume the charter-right after three months' notice, on payment to the grantees of the actual cost of the work executed, to be ascertained and decided, in case of dispute, by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works or other officer appointed for that purpose by the Governor, with 25 per cent added thereto as profit on the undertaking.

With each tender must be enclosed a bond [forms of which may be obtained at this Office) of the person tendering, and of two responsible sureties with him, for the payment to Government of Five Hundred Pounds (£500) conditional on the non-fulfilment by the tenderer of the terms of the tender, if accepted within fourteen days from the date up to which tenders are hereby invited.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender that may be sent in. est or any tender that may be sent in.

JOSEPH W. TRUTCH.

Lands and Works Office, Victoria, 27th January, 1871.

### A. CARD.

HAVING LEARNED THAT CERTAIN AVING LEARNED THAT CERTAIN interested parties are spreading the report that Barnard's Express and Stage line will not continue to be run regularly to Cariboo as heretolore, I beg to state that not ouly will that business be continued in all its past efficiency, but that arrangements are nearly matured for greatly reducing the raise of charges and increasing the efficiency of the service, as soon as the Spring opens all daw F. J. BARNARD.

## The Nanaimo Strike.

THE COAL COMPANY'S EXPLANATION TO THE PUBLIC.

A DARD RECENTLY PUBLISHED A purports to be that of a Deputation from the Min-pers of Nanaimo, and solicits "sympathy and support in behalf of those who have been THROWN OUT OF EMPLOY-MENT by the reduction of wages to less than living rates. THE VANCOUVER COAL COMPANY consider it would not be out of place to submit a few facts touching the question and cause of the strike, the conduct of those who allege they have been "thrown out of employment," and their present attitude.

and

Th

It is well known that the San Francisco and Colonial It is well known that the San Francisco and Colonial Coal Markets have been so much depressed for sometime past that sales et the different varieties imported by the former place have been made at prices realizing less thrucost and charges, and in the case of Nanaimo, at a serious sacrifice to the Coal Company Being unable to sell their coll the Company, in their desire not to disturb the working of the mine, accumulate a stock of 20,000 tons at the pit's mouth, the workmen being kept regularly employed and their wages paid with the usual regularity. In anticipation of a lengthened continuance of the unsatisfactory and adverse state of the coal market, the company could see no alternative but to reduce their home, as well as foreign prices, in the hope of improving their business by widening the range of exports and enlarging sales generally.

business by widening the range of exports and enlarging sales generally

With this view, on the lst September last, notice was given of a reduction to be made in wages not at all corresponding with the proportion of decrease in selling rates) and on the expiry of this notice the miners held a meeting and decided to refrain from work at the reduced rate, and to sak those who steed at their posts also to stop, upon the understanding that the whole body of men should "stand out till each of them was given his former position and wages." This was the first move towards he strike and the relative cause of it At the meeting mentioned the men did not hesitate to propose that those who were willing to work should be ADVISED or COMPELLED to join in the Strike; to the credit of some oit them, however, the word COMPELLED was objected to and rescinded; but not withstanding the expunging of ol them, however, the word "COMPELLED" was objected to and rescinded; but notwithstanding the expunging of the word, the dastardly and diabolical ou rages that have followed—attempts to blow up houses with their occupants in bed, burning down a building, and the like, show that some of the men were determined to act with—

occupants in bed, burning down a building, and the like, show that some of the men were determined to act without any regard to consequences.

Praying over various minor incidents of a vindictive and malicious character that have transpired the, position now assumed by the men is simply this—They hold out for their own terms, vainly hoping to rock the Company have endeavored to arrange the dispute upon the basis of mutual cencessions, and are determined to yield no further.

It will thus be seen that the miners are shutting Themselves out of work, and are assuming an attitude alike overbearing, arbitrary and unjust to the Company, and detrimental to the investment of capital in any colonial enterprise, the success of which depends on the labor of one claws of men.

The Public can estimate how far men are entitled to claim support and sympathy under the above circumstances.



## EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH

HER MAJESTY'S GUNBOAT "NETLEY,"
WICK, N.E. COAST OF SCOTLAND,
SER, September 7th, 1868

Having had a most distressing cough, which caused me many sleepless nights and restless days. I was recommended by His Lordship the Earl of Catthness to try your invaluable Balsam or Anissen, and I can assure you with the first dose I found immediate relief, even without having to suspend my various duties; and the first small bottle completely cured me, therefore I have the greatest confidence in recommending it to the million was respectfully yours. Most respectfully yours,
To MB POWELL. W. LINZELL, H.M.G.B. NEILEY

## POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Asthma Bronchitis, and for all affections of the Lungs, this old established remedy will be found invaluable. The large sales and increased demand for this excellen and elegant preparation, which has followed its introduction into Australia, New Zealand and nearly all the Britise Colonies, has induced the Proprietor to still further extend the beneficial esnity of its use, and he begs to announce that he is w intioducing its sale into Victoria, B. C., and has appointed Messrs Millard & Beedy Wholesale Agents, through whom Chemists and Store-

keepers can obtain a supply. THE PRICE S WITHIN THE BEACH OF ALL CLASSES!

Established 1824 epared and sold by THOMAS POWELL, 16 Blackfriars
Road.: ondon Sold in bottles by all Charles Road, ondon Sold in botiles by all Chemists and Patent dedicine Vendors, throughout the World. IMPORTANT CAUTION - Observe that the

Words "THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars Bridge London," ? ce engraved on the Government stamp affixed over the top of each bottle, without which one can 'e genuine.

Who sale Agents, MILLIARD & BEEDY, Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C, no1320tw



RE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED AS A A RE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED AS A simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and tonsands of persons can now bear testimony to the sensitis derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 18 1½d, 28 9d and 11s each, by Chem ists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the worlp are of the world of the sold of the so

KEATINGS COUGH LOZENGES—Winds
ARB DAILY RECOMMENDED BY THE PACULTY, Testimon
who m may be seen.—Sold in Bexes and Tlas, by

## Victoria Nursery & Seed Establishment

## MITCHELL & JOHNSTON Have just Received from England, in Fine Condition, a Splendid Assortment of

## DUTCH BULBS

Including HYACINTHE, TULIPS, OROCUS, NARCISSUS, JONQUILS, RANUN-CULUS, ANEMONES, IRIS, SNOWDROPS, &c., &c.

M. & J. 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 Dis.ribution. At their NURSERY they have FINE STOCKS o FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, &c. GREEN-HOUSE AND HARDY FLOWERS, &c., to which they would invite the Attention Buyers.

To arrive by next mail, several Works on Practical Farming and Gardening, by well known Practical Men.

Occidental Buildings, Fort Street, Victoria.

A. CARD.

LEARNED THAT CERTAIN parties are spreading the report that ess and Stage line will not continue to y to Cariboo as heretofore, I beg to state ill that business be continued in all its but that arrangements are nearly matured lucing the rate of charges and increasing of the scryice, as soon as the Spring opens F. J. BARNARD.

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In bottles at 1s 1/4d, 2s 9d and 11s each, by Chemuggists and Storekeepers in all parts et the worlp. Orders to be made payable by London House.

ATINGS COUGH LOZENGES—WHICH ARE DAILY RECOMMENDED BY THE PACULTY, Testimon to m may be seen.—Sold in Boxes and Ties, by

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## OHNSTON Jondition, a Splendid Assortment of

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tical Farming and Gardening, by well kno ort Street, Victoria.

## COLONIST SUPPLEMENT.

Extracts from English and American Scientific and other Journals, relating to THOMSON'S PATENT ROAD STEAMERS.

London Times, Feb. 28th, 1870! tram inentable lead

"The use of traction-engines, therefore, has been attended with great annoyance and expense from the constant injuries to road and engine, caused by their contact with each other, and for this reason, though the supremacy of steam over horses would still assert itself when extraordinary loads have to be moved, traction-engines could not be employed for general purposes and regular traffic. But now the two difficulties have been overcome by the invention of the Road Steamer. The Road Steamer can run on any kind of road. It runs over hard roads and paved streets without jolting, over soft roads without sinking, over muddy roads without slipping; nay, it needs no road at all, for it can run with equal ease over grass fields, through ploughed fields, upon ice, through loose sand and over frozen snow. Though small and light itself, it climbs the severest gradients and draws enormous loads. It owes all its faculties and its exemption from the disabilities of other traction engines to one device as simple as it is efficacious. The wheels which are of great width are surrounded by tires of vulcanized Indiarubber. These thick bands of Indiarubber enable the Road Steamer to float over the surface of the ground without the slightest damage to the road, while they likewise protect the machinery from all concussion. The intervention of the elastic tires between the wheel and the road acts, in fact, in the same way as if the engines were running over a trainway of Indiarubber."

"This engine (in use in Aberdeen) has already run over 2500 miles, and has carried 8000 tons, running six times daily through the chief streets of a busy city." To prove how incapable the Steamer is of injuring the roads, various substan-

ces, such as bits of coal, potatoes, carrots, etc., have been thrown in its path, and after it has passed over them they have been picked up uncrushed. The Indiarubber tires have been compared to the elephant's foot, with its soft and yielding pad. The Road Steamer is exceedingly trim and compact. It runs on three wheels, two larger ones and a smaller one in front. The Indiarubber tires for the three wheels of a ten-horse power engine weigh 14 cwt,"

"In the colonies, where the value of produce mainly depends on the facility en with which it can be brought to the ponts, and where the difficulty of getting the crops to the harbour is often almost a matter of despair, the capabilities of the Road Steamer will be keenly appreciated. Road Steamers are on their way to

gold mines, copper mines, and to do carrying service for planters.'

"Some artillery officers were very much struck by this fact when observing a Road Steamer with a heavy vehicle attached to it being driven round and round in a field thoroughly saturated with melted snow. The Road Steamer left the merest track in the slushy ground, while the wheels of the vehicle behind cut it into deep ruts. But as the engine passed over the ruts, when retracting the circle it effaced them, and by-and-by being detached, and allowed to run over the spot alone, it repaired the surface, and made it perfectly smooth and even. It was clear therefore, that if Road Steamers were engaged in hanling cannon, on whatever kind of road, a second engine following in the path of the first, instead of aggravating the holes and ruts made by the artillery preceding it, would smooth them out and restore the road to a good condition for its successors."

Scientific American, Nov. 19th, 1870. od otal wolaw

Perhaps one of the most imprant features, as concerns its use in this country, is its ability to run over soft ground or muddy roads. of The rigid-tired traction engines in England are able to slowly grind over the hard and magnificently macadamized roads, but upon our common dirt roads they would be utterly useless. In this respect the road steamer has been not inaptly compared to the elephant and camel, whose elastic cushioned feet enable them to cross the soft yielding sands of and the desert. It is this same elastic cushion which prevents injury to the roads, and li on which, acting as springs or buffers between the rough road and the gearing, saves the machinery from damage. The work done by the wheel in depressing the rubber in front, is again performed by the rubber at the rear in urging the wheel forward, so that the one exactly balances the other, hence there is no loss."

daiw has a edExtract from the report of Major Skinner, Chief Commissioner of

enolved in sbhoam hen we shall no longer require the In view of the extraordivary merits of this invention, it appears to me to be scarcely possible to place any limit to the adaptation of Thomson's Road Steamer to every description of branch traffic subsidiary to great arterial lines of railway. I do not, however, consider that I can supersede the necessity for the latter, but it will, I believe, do away with the necessity for branch lines of railway, both in India and in Europe, and will altogether take the place of our large, costly, and unsatisfactory bullock and elephant establishments in the Public Works Depart-

"As regards the wear and tear of road surface by these trains, it appears to e that the saving which may be anticipated from the use of their broad wheels ould alone be sufficient to commend their adoption."

From the Overland Ceylon Observer, Summary. This subject (steam traffic on ordinary roads,) continues to engross a great deal of attention, in consequence of the reports which continue to be received of the wonderful performances of "Thomson's Road Steamers. Besides the testimony of Major Skinner, (Chief Commissioner of Roads in Ceylon,) we have that now of Professor Another before the British Association, in which he quotes the evidence of the eminent Aberdeen Engineer, Mr. Abernethy. Judging from what has actually heen lone at home we in Ceylon have reason to keel the most sanguine hopes that one of the greatest desiderata—an effective, cheap and constantly reliable mode of traffic, is about to be lupplied; and that ere long goods trains at slow speed, and mail and passenger trains at a speed not far inferior to that attained on the railway, may be constantly running on our main lines of common road. Of course, a final judgment must be reserved until we have seen the result of actual trial; but with all the testimony which has reached us, we must confess that the effect on ourselves has been a transition from strong scepticism to a very sanguine belief of the efficacy of steam traffic over common roads and for long distances. The success of the experiment cannot but promote the progress of this colony to an extent which cannot be calculated.

bas shoot brad revom the Times Money Article, Sept. 27th, 1870.

These Road Steamers appear to be exciting great interest all over the world. The Government of India have just ordered, to be dispatched overland, the first 1192 engine for a regular service, which they intend establishing on the Grand Trunk Road, for the itransport of troops, government stores, and general merchandise, in lieu of the miserably slow, costly bullock trains which now creep along that fine electorded The Road Steamers, it is said, will run five or six miles per hour at far less assicost than the bullock backeries which cannot keep up one third of that speed o float over the surface of

tostorq esiwedil yent eli From the Times's Paris Correspondent: neowied "We have one of Thomson's Road Steamers running through the streets of -nul Paris, dragging behind it a heavy. Versailles omnibus with 50 passengers, compared to which the six horse power engines look like a steam tug towing an Indiaman. and On the report of the French Government Engineers, leave has been granted to the Road Steamer to ply over two routes several miles in length and including some of and the busy parts of Paris. The Engineers report it more handy and managable than bus horses and in no way dangerous to the publicity, so

gorbleiv bus flor ati di From the Pall Math Gazette, Jan 18th, 1870.

sould ac One of these engines was recently shown in Paris, where it ran for some weeks with one of the great Versailles omnibuses, carrying 50 passengers attached to it. It went up a paved street beside the "Trocadero," where the gradients are 1 villim's orossed the Road Point at hours when it was thronged with vehicles and ons equestrians, and in the beautifully level Paris streets easily attained a speed of 12 despair, the variodina selfin the mbour is often almost a matter of desput, the equion inc

From the Engineer, Sept. 10th, 1869. The souling blog

The distance was two and three-quarter miles, and the journey was performed in twenty one minutes and a half, or at the rate of over eight miles an hour, that being the highest speed at which was deemed safe to run it through a town.

electe ed gaite ater a From the Scientific American, Nov. 19th, 1870.

and a sew An ingenious invention or device in connection with the exhaust steam almost 1979 completely suppresses the noise caused by its escape of the delibert of the first, instead of aggra-

most glooms bloom it gaile From the Edinburgh Courant is

"Mr Thomson has completely overcome the objection of noise, causing fright to animals, by means of a patent self acting injector, which throws a steady stream of water into the boiler, thus obviating all difficulty in keeping down steam, when it is necessary to stop the engine in critical places in order to allow horses to pass, nois with the steamer in perfect silence, and the driver and stoker in full view of the vita-passing animals it is found that all danger from fright is avoided."

but this respect the reads, but the Rhiladelphia Ledger, and to the elephant at the respect the respect the rest and phia Ledger, and the elephant at the start and the st sove taneously shut off, or the engine can be reversed and backed up the incline if y from damage. The work done by the wheel in depressities 2004 bber.

"At the present moment, when so much anxiety has been expressed on account of the exportation of horses, a parliamentary paper just issued will be read with interest as showing that the time approaches when we shall no longer require the services of that noble animal. It appears by the reports on Thomson's "road steamer" made to the War Department, that this engine unless, perhaps for huntof machinery, says he has "come to the conclusion that the question of steam traction on common roads is now completely solved;" that the application of the Indiarubber tire is a perfect success; that it opens up an entirely new field; and that he looks upon this application as a discovery rather than an invention.

As regards the wear and tear of road surface by these trains, it appears to e that the saving which may be anticipated from the use of their broad wheels outdyalone to sufficient to commend their adoption.

VOL 12.

THE BRITISH COLON. PUBLISHED DAILY BY DAVID W. HIGGINS

TERMS:

me Year, (in advance)..... Three Months do

WEEKLY BRITISH COLON PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING,

TERMS:

OFFICE Dolonies Building, Shy.

### The Choice of Tariffs.

To-morrow the Legislative Cou will be called upon to deal with question of Castoms Tariffs-to ch between the retention of our pre Tariff and the acceptance of the Can one, upon entering the Dominion. Legislature has now the answer of Canadian Government with regard being allowed to make certain alters in the British Colombia Tariff ao must be convinced now, if it was convinced before, that the choice not between an amended tariff and Canadian one, but between the Bi Columbia Tariff, as it existed when Terms were first negoitated, and Canadian one. Such being the we cannot see why the Legisle should hesitate to accept the Cans Tariff. True, the question has raised as to whether the present L sture has the right of choice; b must be excused if we say that does not appear to be any ground raising such a doubt. Whatever may now be experienced by any o Delegates on this point, they did entertain the slightest doubt upon subject on their return from Ot The Terms themselves convey no loubt. The allusion to the mat the Governor's Speech, in opening present session of the Legislature, not justify the belief that the Exe had any such doubt. The reply of Canadian Government to the requ our own Government to be pern to make certain alterations in the does not suggest such doubt. Or contrary, everything points to a ent conclusion. The Canadian Go ment is solely moved by a desi ascertain the mind of British Col on this point; and it appears to be idle to pretend that British Co has not a right to make her known till after Union. This indeed, appear to be the proper the present Legislature the property make a choice between the two The Tariff question was made a d and prominent issue at the polls in District; and if there be one que more than another upon which the sent Legislature bas a right to sp the name and on behalf of the pe is that of customs tariffs. If we the other side of the Rocky Mor we shall find something to our purpose. It will be remembered Convention meet at Fort Garry a year ago, in the name people of the Red River ment, for the purpose of indica basis of Union with Canada. A other things, the Convention ask the Customs Tariff at that time i in that settlement, which impos merely nominal rate of five pe

ambia, so unequivocally expressed a constitutional Legislature merit th GIOSFALEROID

ad volorem upon imports, might b inued for three years, or un stablishment of railway con ation. The wish thus ex recognized and acted y the Canadian Gover and the constitution of M the Canadian Gover

ramed at Ottawa provides for the ince of that tariff. If the wish of t ple of that settlement so loosely e by delegates called together unde constitutional Government was de present sufficient data for the dovernment to work upon, how mi