



The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, March 31 1868.

One of the worst results of Unconditional Union was the paralyzation of commerce consequent upon the abolition of Free Trade. As a Free Port Victoria attracted customers from foreign countries who purchased goods in her market to much better advantage than elsewhere.

manufacturer, will restore to the merchant the opportunity of competing for the trade of foreign countries. Such a measure might be very easily provided by allowing a drawback on all goods exported from the Colony.

Thursday, March 26th. From Cariboo.

The somewhat unexpected arrival of Bernard's Cariboo Express on Monday morning we have advised from our principal gold fields to the 12th inst. Mr. W. of one of the most extensive merchants of Cariboo, came down along with the express.

Court of Assize and General Gaol Delivery.

[Before His Lordship-Chief Justice Needham.]

Wednesday, March 25, 1868. Shil-shim, an Indian, was arraigned upon an indictment charging him with having wilfully murdered another Indian at Naneimo by stabbing. Prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

The evidence went to show that the deceased had been called on to exercise her occupations in behalf of a young Indian lying sick. She failed to save him from death, and was shot and killed by the prisoners, in accordance with Indian custom towards unsuccessful medicine men and women.

SENTENCE OR DEATH.

Shil-bar-lum, convicted of wilful murder, was brought forward for sentence. Rev. A. C. Garrett acting as interpreter. He said he was intoxicated at the time of the killing and knew not what he did.

HUMOROUS SONS OF ST. CHRISTIANITY.

We have before us a number of a little paper called "Our Dixie Times," published once a week at the settlement of St. George's, in Utah Territory. The journal presents the appearance of being published under difficulties, and the editor, who is evidently a family man, calls on his patrons to pay their subscriptions in farm produce.

We are sorry to learn that many head of live stock have fallen victims to the severity of the weather in the Upper Country. Between Soda Creek and Queenstown the loss has been heavy.

RIVER NAVIGATION.—The steamer Onward which left here on Saturday returned on Monday, not having succeeded in reaching Yale.

COURT COURT.—The Stipendiary Magistrate has given notice that he will hold a County Court, every third Tuesday, commencing April 14th.

H. M. SPARROWHAWK is expected to return here on Saturday.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, March 24, 1868.

The Council met at 3 p.m. Twelve members present. Minutes of last sitting read and approved.

On the House reforming the Hon. O'Connell proceeded with the Bill he had introduced: First—Weights and Measures.

Second—Naval Stores and Victualling Bill, providing for the more effectual protection of the naval stores. The bill, as I understood the hon. gentleman, emanated from home and is more a preparatory than an actual measure.

Third—The Limitation of Actions Bill. The object of the Bill is to retain the law of the country wherein the contract is made years after the contract is made.

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COURT OF ASSIZE.

EDITOR COLONIST.—In your report of the case of Regina v. Dwyer and Wood, you say the "Judge charged the jury favorably for the prisoners," and that the jury then "found the prisoners guilty." This is incorrect.

THE QUEEN OF PERFUMES. MURRAY & LANMAN'S FAVORITE WATER-BLIGHTERS and STRENGTHENERS the weak and debilitated; soothe and quiet the nervous and excitable, and induce healthful slumber to the weary and listless.

TRUTH MUST PREVAIL. Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills are a sure cure for vitiated or impoverished blood, are certain to purge out and carry off all bad humors.

The best Remedy for Purifying the Blood, strengthening the Nerves, restoring the Lost Appetite, FRESH'S HAMBURG TEA.

The American House of Representatives appear indisposed to the purchase of Alaska by seven millions of dollars.

The presence of every independent member of the Council is required New Westminster to-day and subsequent day until the motion for public business has been acted and the rights of the secured. Honorable members console themselves with the thought that this or that vital question safe because they have the protection of certain members to "vote right" the measures come before disposal.

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Hon. DeCosmos thought that although the Bill of Vancouver Island was not perfect, he did not see what else the Government could do so satisfactory to the people as to provide money to pay the arrears and salaries of the teachers.

REPLY TO THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH. Following is the reply to the Governor's Speech passed by the Legislative Council on Tuesday, to which allusion was made by telegraph.

To His Excellency Frederick Seymour, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of British Columbia and its Dependencies. Vice Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c.

1. We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, Members of the Legislative Council of British Columbia in Council assembled, have heard with great pleasure the statement of the affairs and prospects of the Colony which Your Excellency has been graciously pleased to make to us, and we beg, in return, heartily to tender every assistance that may be in our power during the short period to which the sitting of the Council will this year be confined.

2. We are aware of the financial difficulties with which our Government is surrounded, but have confidence, with your Excellency, that time and a revival of commercial prosperity will cure the evil, and we are glad to learn that there is a prospect of relief and sympathy in the meantime from the Imperial Government.

3. The Bill on the important measure for defining the power and jurisdiction of the two Courts of Supreme Jurisdiction, shall receive, as it merits, our earnest attention, as shall also the other Bills which your Excellency proposes to lay before us.

4. It is with great pleasure we learn that the external Postal arrangements are likely to undergo some material improvement.

5. Fully impressed with the importance of the question of the Union of British Columbia with the Confederated Eastern British Provinces, we feel assured that when the opportune time may arrive, every consideration will be given to the interests of this Colony.

6. We are glad that a question of such absorbing interest as that of Government in the Colony is at length to receive its final settlement with due regard to public faith and honor, and the just claims of all parties considered.

7. We cordially concur with your Excellency in the expression of satisfaction at the marked improvement visible in the agricultural and mining Districts of the Colony, and hope that the undoubted advantages which it possesses will, at no distant period, attract a large and permanent population; and in conclusion, we earnestly trust that the High Road invoked by your Excellency may be vouchsafed to us in our deliberations for the promotion of the common good.

ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN—I am much obliged for the address you have been good enough to present to me.

I have no doubt but that you will faithfully do your duty to the Colony; and I think it desirable that every effort should be made to get through our work as early as possible.

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The presence of every independent member of the Council is required at New Westminster to-day and on each subsequent day until the most important public business has been transacted and the rights of the country secured.

The Court of Assize and General Gaol Delivery opened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The following Grand Jurors were empanelled: Dr. Tolmie, (Foreman) A. F. Main, G. J. Stuart, B. Finlayson, G. J. Findlay, J. C. Nicholson, A. R. Green, J. G. Shepherd, W. O. Ward, R. Barnaby, L. Franklin, M. T. Johnson, H. Nathan, Thos B. Tye, J. A. Raynor, T. L. Stahlshmidt, Jeremiah Nagle, A. Fellows, M. Moore, D. Leneveu, Thos Lowe, C. A. Bacon, J. Wilks.

The Grand Jury ignored the bill against Peter Johnson, charged with larceny from the person. The recognizances of Walter Knox were ordered to be returned, he having left the Colony.

Edward Reid was placed at the bar charged with assaulting a man named Bernard Golding with a slung-shot. Mr. Walkem appeared to prosecute on the part of the Crown; Mr. Wood, instructed by Mr. Courtney, defended.

The trial lasted all day. Considerable evidence was heard, and after able addresses from counsel His Lordship summed up favorably for the prisoners. The jury retired to their room, and after an absence of one and a half hours returned a verdict of "Guilty" against both of the accused. Sentence was deferred, and the Court rose until 10 o'clock this morning.

to Russia, in which case we hope the British Government will step in and take the bargain off the hands of that Government. But we cannot believe Congress would be guilty of so foolish an act as to refuse to pay the money.

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The American House of Representatives appear indisposed to complete the purchase of Alaska by voting the seven millions of dollars. By the terms of the transfer the money must all be paid by the 20th of next month or, we suppose, the property reverts

Paris Correspondence of the London Court Journal. What a strange, unearthly aspect does this Paris bear just now! The gay city is silent, cold, and still.

GEN. ROUSSEAU'S OPINION OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.—Gen. ROUSSEAU, U. S. A., who represented the American Government in the transfer of Alaska, has written a long letter on Alaska to Mr. Senator Sumner at Washington City, which the latter has had published.

STEARING WOOD.—A Fort Rupert Indian, by the name of Jerry, yesterday morning walked into the backyard of Mr. Simeon Duck and commenced to carry off a load of wood; but Mr. Duck, the owner, hearing the noise, ran out and arrested the fellow in the act and conveyed him to the Police Court; not however without considerable resistance on the part of the Indian, which necessitated a knock down or two with a stick to bring him into subjection.

THE WRECK.—The steamer Fly went out to the wrecks yesterday with Messrs Gardner and Laing, Surveyors. The Rosalia had gone to pieces during the night, her rigging, loose timbers and cargo floating about promiscuously in the surf. The Fanny was found lying in nearly the same position as on Sunday, and a portion of her rigging and spars were saved and brought in by the Fly.

WHISKEY SELLING.—There were two cases of violation of the liquor law before the Police Court yesterday. The offenders were Andrew Coyle and J. Wilson. They both pleaded guilty. The first, being an old offender was fined \$100 or in default to suffer four months' imprisonment with hard labor. The latter was fined \$50, or in default three months' imprisonment.

A PETITION forwarded to Washington from a former resident of San Juan Island, banished by order of the commander of the American garrison, discloses a shocking state of affairs under military rule on that island. The charges are of a grave character; and pending an inquiry we refrain from producing them in our columns.

THE STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—The Tiger Fire Company will remit through Wells, Fargo & Co., on Thursday a draft on New York for \$2,485, in gold, being the amount in hand received on account of the Steam Fire Engine Fund.

THE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS held an enthusiastic meeting last evening. Several names were added to the roll. Sergt. Norris was chosen Color Sergeant, and Corporal Allsop Sergeant. The prospects of the Corps are flattering.

THE IMPRISONMENT.—Yesterday was the day set for the trial of President Johnson before the U. S. Senate. At the rising of the Court yesterday, Mr. Ring applied for an injunction in the case of Tolmie and Finlayson vs. Fox.

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Ayer's Cathartic Pills. Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness.

DEAR SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and I do not hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ.

DEAR SIR: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends.

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We want to direct the careful attention of our readers to the following paragraph which occurs in the reply of the Legislative Council to the Governor, passed on Monday:

6. We are glad that a question of such absorbing interest as the Seat of Government in the Colony is at length to receive its final settlement with due regard to public faith and honor, and the just claims of all parties considered.

What do a "due regard to public faith and honor" and the just claims of all parties considered mean? The only sentence in the Governor's speech that alludes to the matter as one of "public faith and honor" reads thus:

"Suffice it now to say that Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that in my Message of 27th March, 1867, I took an extreme view as to the extent to which public faith and honor are pledged to the purchasers of land in New Westminster. Further, that I should consider the public convenience from time to time as the main guide in the selection of a Seat of Government."

Nothing is said about the "just claims of all parties" being "considered;" neither is there the slightest reference to a "due regard to public faith and honor." The Committee who drafted the Reply have taken a most unwarrantable liberty. They have put words into his Excellency's mouth he never uttered. They profess to draw the inference that the paragraph we have quoted carries a different meaning from that it was really designed to convey. They attempt to compromise his Excellency by making it appear that he has recommended "compensation" to New Westminster lotowners, when his Excellency distinctly states that the "extreme" view taken by him in the matter of "public faith and honor pledged to the purchasers of land in New Westminster" is not shared by the Home Government. This, then, is the reason why the Reply was passed *whotus dolus*. The significant paragraph in the Reply indicates that an attempt will be made to impose a burthen upon the whole country by compensating owners of real estate at New Westminster for suppositions losses in the event of the removal of the Seat of Government. Let the principle be admitted in this case and we shall soon have not only losers through bad investments in town lots clamoring to be reimbursed for their losses, but flour and liquor dealers, and speculators in every description of merchandise, will be found poking their "little bills" at the Legislative Council for "compensation" for a fall in the market. Victoria sacrificed her Free Port for Union. Was there ever a word said about "compensating" the merchants who had invested thousands in the erection of costly warehouses, under the pledge that this should continue a Free Port? Hundreds of families settled at Victoria when it was the Seat of Government of Vancouver Island. Were they ever "compensated" for their losses by the concentration of the public offices at New Westminster? Can anybody call to mind a single instance wherein a lot-owner at Langley was "compensated" for the removal of the Capital? Were the people of Quebec, of Toronto, of Montreal, of Kingston, (in Canada,) or of Valjeo or San Jose, (in California,) "compensated" for the loss of the Seat of Government? No. The demand (if made) will be wholly without precedent, will be iniquitous and unjust and the effect, if granted, mischievous. The New Westministerians who invested their means in that town did so with a speculative object in view. If they lose (which we doubt) by the removal of the Seat of Government, who have they to blame but themselves? Besides, their losses are entirely suppositions. At the most, not above fifty persons out of a population of six hundred will have to reside in Victoria, and surely the removal of fifty persons can not materially affect the price of real estate at New Westminster or anywhere else. The Colony will justly regard the proposition (if it be pressed) as a conspiracy to extort money, and should it be carried the Home Government will not fail to visit any official who may connive at the fraud with a severe mark of its disapproval.

Friday, March 27. COUNTY COURT—The adjourned County Court was held yesterday, but the four cases left over from last week had been settled and no proceedings were had.

The Marmora sailed for Shanghai on Wednesday from the outer harbor.

WESTERN EXTENSION.—The Western (Canada) Advertiser, in remarking upon the acquisition of the North West Territory to the Dominion says: "As the acquisition of that immense and fertile territory has already been placed at our option, there is every reason to suppose that Canada, at no distant hour, will stretch its limits from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and there could not be a nobler basis on which to rear the future of an empire. True, this western movement, like the Intercolonial Line, will necessarily involve vast expense. That, however, is a part of the conditions on which we start for wider influence and ampler prosperity. We are placed in such circumstances, that outlay, and large outlay, too, is inevitable, and if affairs are judiciously regulated, the North West at least will yet repay us a thousand fold. There are five sources of expense connected with the acquisition of the North West and Rupert's Land. 1st.—The construction of a road from Lake Superior to the Red River Settlement. 2nd.—Extinction of the claims of the Hudson's Bay Company. 3rd.—The extinction of the possessory rights of the Indians. 4th.—The cost of civil government. 5th.—The construction of military stations and the distribution of troops along a frontier of a thousand miles—not to protect the country from American aggression, nor the settlers from Fenian raids, but the American frontier from Indian wars carried on from British territory.

INDEPENDENT GRAND LODGE.—The Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of New Brunswick, formed by a convention of sixteen Lodges on the 10th day of October last, was on the twenty-second of January duly consecrated and dedicated according to ancient form and usage. The occasion was one of considerable interest to the members of the Fraternity, representatives of Lodges having attended from all sections of the Province, and there being present a very large gathering of members of City Lodges. There were also present several visiting brethren, including a delegation from the State of Maine, headed by Brother D. E. Seymour, a member of the Grand Lodge of that State, who, amid the plaudits of the Brethren, extended on behalf of the Grand Master of Maine, the right hand of fellowship to the Grand Master of New Brunswick. The Grand Lodge, after the transaction of considerable routine business, separated, and resumed its sittings at three o'clock to-day.

THE RIVER OPEN.—A dispatch from Capt. Irving yesterday announces his safe arrival at Yale in the steamer Onward. The river is now open and travel to Cariboo may now be resumed. The steamer Lillooet leaves this port to-day for Yale.

BAYNES.—Mr. Wilson, the drayman who was run over on Brodick's wharf on Tuesday, is better, and Dr. Trimble entertains strong hopes of his ultimate recovery.

COURT OF APPEAL.—A memorial, praying for the creation of a Court of Appeal, is in circulation among the legal fraternity.

Progress of Confederation!

What the People's Committee asked for.

THE REPLY OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT!

At a late hour last evening the following communication, with accompanying documents and telegram, were handed in for publication by the Committee appointed at the late public meeting. We have only space to direct the earnest attention of our readers thereto, and to add that if the members of the Legislative Council who last year voted unanimously for Confederation, will remain true to the pledge they then gave, the great work of uniting this Colony to the Eastern Provinces will be practically accomplished within the next few weeks. The "obstacle" suggested in his Excellency's speech is dispelled by the telegram:

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—The Committee appointed at the public meeting, held in the Theatre on the 29th of January last, on the subject of Confederation, desire to inform the public through your columns that the following memorial, embodying the terms which they believed would be acceptable to the people, was dispatched to the Government of the Dominion on the first day of February last, and the subjoined important telegram has this day been received in reply thereto, clearly indicating the desire of the Government of Canada to act in accordance with the wishes of the people of this Colony. We trust, therefore, that our Legislature will immediately act upon the suggestion conveyed in the telegram, and pass an address to Her Majesty praying for union with Canada upon the terms contained in the memorial.

mission of British Columbia into the Canadian Confederacy on fair and equitable terms.

2. That a public meeting was held at the same time in Victoria, expressing concurrent views with the action of the Legislative Council.

3. That the people of Cariboo, the next most populous and influential portion of the Colony, held in December last, a highly enthusiastic meeting, and unanimously passed resolutions in favor of immediately joining the Dominion.

4. That public opinion throughout the Colony, so far as we can learn, is overwhelmingly in favor of Confederation.

5. That there is a small party in favor of Annexation to the United States, and if it were practicable or possible, their numbers would be largely increased.

6. That there is a small party, other than Annexationists, who are opposed to Confederation.

7. Nearly all the office-holders of the Colony are allied to the latter party.

8. The total number of those opposed to Confederation on fair and equitable terms is numerically small, but supported by the office-holders, they may exert a good deal of resistance to the popular will.

9. That from information in a telegram from Ottawa, dated January 22d, 1868, we learn that Governor Seymour has not made any proposition to the Dominion Government respecting our admission, as was expected.

10. That the Legislative Council, the only Legislative body in the Colony, is made up of a majority, consisting of heads of Departments, Gold Commissioners, Magistrates and others, subject to Government influence, and cannot be relied upon to urge on Confederation as it ought to be at the present juncture.

11. That the only popular institutions in the Colony are the City Councils of Victoria and New Westminster.

12. That therefore the people of this Colony are really without the means of expressing and carrying out their wishes through the Legislature.

13. We, therefore, representing the views of a large majority of the people of this Colony, and acting in unison with the general and expressed wishes of the people throughout the Colony, would respectfully ask the Government of the Dominion to take immediate steps to bring this Colony into the Dominion, by telegraphing or communicating with Her Majesty's Government, to issue immediate instructions to Governor Seymour, or otherwise to conclude negotiations as to the terms of admission.

14. We feel that without the help and liberal support of the Government of the Dominion the time will be somewhat remote when this Colony will be admitted into the Dominion, but with the aid which we solicit we believe that there is no obstacle to prevent our admission by the first of July next.

15. We would further represent for the information of the Government of the Dominion that the terms of admission which would be acceptable to the people of this Colony, as far as we can learn, would be:

- 1. The Dominion to become liable for the entire public debt of this Colony, estimated at \$1,500,000.
2. The Dominion to provide for federal officers and services.
3. To grant a sufficient fixed subsidy and per capita subsidy, to insure the support of the Local Government, in addition to the powers of taxation reserved to Provincial Governments in the British North American Act.
4. Representation in the Senate and Commons of Canada.
5. Popular representative institutions insuring responsible control over the Government.
6. The construction of a trans-continental wagon-road from Lake Superior to the Head of navigation on the Lower Fraser, within two years after the time of admission. This is regarded as an essential condition.
7. Hereafter we hope to communicate further information. In the meantime we confidently trust the Government of the Dominion will cheerfully aid the people of this Colony in furthering their immediate admission.
17. Enclosed we send you a copy of requisition to the Mayor to call a public meeting, and also a copy of the Resolutions passed at said meeting held on the 29th January, 1868.

(Signed) JAS. TRIMBLE. A. DE COSMOS. I. W. POWELL. G. J. FINDLAY. E. WALLACE. H. E. SHELLEY. OTTAWA, Ontario, March 25, 1868. The Canadian Government desires Union with British Columbia, and have opened communication with the Imperial Government on the subject of the Resolutions, and suggests immediate action by your Legislature and the passage of an Address to Her Majesty requesting union with Canada. Keep us informed of progress.

To HENRY E. SHELLEY. Royal Hospital.

EDITOR COLONIST.—Will you kindly allow me to inform the public that the patients in the hospital are sadly in want of books with which to while away the weary hours of their confinement. I feel sure that the medical superintendent would gladly take charge of any books, new or old, which might be sent to him for this benevolent object.

E. G. A. THE BEST REMEDY FOR Purifying the Blood, strengthening the Nerves, Restoring the Lost Appetite, FRESH'S HAMBURG TEA. It is the best preservative against almost any ailment, used timely. Composed of herbs only, it can be given safely to infants. Full directions in English, French, Spanish, and German, with every package. Price 1/6. For sale at the wholesale and retail drug stores and groceries. EMIL FRESL, Wholesale Drugist., Sole Agent, 110 Clay St., San Francisco.

A Bill Entitled an Ordinance for regulating the Supreme Courts of Justice of British Columbia.

WHEREAS, before and at the time of the passing of "The British Columbia Act, 1866," there were within the limits of the present Colony of British Columbia two Supreme Courts of Justice, having jurisdiction respectively the one over the then Colony of Vancouver Island, and the other over the then Colony of British Columbia;

And whereas certain doubts have arisen as to the respective powers and jurisdiction of the said two Courts and of the Judges thereof, since the passing of the said Act and the Union of the said two Colonies thereunder;

And whereas it is desirable that such doubts should be removed, and that the titles of the said two Courts should be changed, but that the said Courts should be continued, and that the same powers and jurisdiction should be had and exercised by such Courts and the Judges thereof respectively as were had and exercised by them before the passing of the said Act, and before the Union of the said two Colonies as aforesaid; and that additional powers and jurisdiction should be given to the said Courts and the Judges thereof, and that further provision should be made for the administration of Justice in this Colony;

Be it enacted by the Governor of British Columbia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:

I. All the jurisdiction, powers, and authorities which, before the passing of "The British Columbia Act, 1866," were by law vested in, and had, and exercised by, the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of the Colony of Vancouver Island, and in and by the Chief Justice thereof, both in Civil and Criminal matters and proceedings, shall be deemed and taken to have continued so vested in, and to have been had and exercisable by, the said Court and the said Chief Justice thereof, as if the said Act had not been passed.

II. The Supreme Court established under the name of "The Supreme Court of Civil Justice of the Colony of Vancouver Island" shall, from and after the coming into operation of this Ordinance, be called "The Supreme Court of Vancouver Island," and the present Chief Justice thereof shall be called and known by the name and style of "The Chief Justice of Vancouver Island."

III. The Supreme Court established under the name of "The Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia" shall, from and after the coming into operation of this Ordinance, be called the "Supreme Court of the Mainland of British Columbia," and the present Judge thereof shall be called and known by the name and style of the "Chief Justice of the Mainland of British Columbia."

IV. Except as hereinafter mentioned, the jurisdiction, Civil and Criminal, of the said Supreme Courts shall be the same, and all the powers and authorities heretofore by law vested in and exercisable by the Judges thereof respectively, in the Civil and Criminal matters and proceedings whatsoever, shall be the same and shall continue so vested in any exercisable by them respectively, as if the titles of the said Supreme Courts, and of the same Judges thereof, had not been changed, and as if the aforesaid Act of Parliament had not been passed.

V. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed or taken to affect the appointments of the present Judges of the said Courts, or either of them, or the tenure under which they, or either of them, hold office, or (except as hereinafter mentioned) the rights of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, or otherwise, of persons holding or to hold the said offices, or to affect the appointments or tenures of any of the present Officers of the said Court, or any of them (except as hereinafter mentioned); or (except as hereinafter mentioned) the rights of the Governor or Judges of the said Courts, or either of them, with respect to the appointments or otherwise of persons holding or to hold such offices.

VI. All the jurisdiction, powers, and authorities which before the passing of the "British Columbia Act, 1866," were by Law vested in and had and exercised by the Sheriff of Vancouver Island for the time being, in all matters, process, and proceedings, Civil as well as Criminal, and before all Courts in the said Island, under or by virtue of the Order in Council of the 4th day of April, A.D. 1856, shall be deemed and taken to have been and to continue during the pleasure of the Governor vested in the High Sheriff for the time being of British Columbia, as and from the 10th day of November, A.D. 1866.

VII. The provisions of the "Sheriffs Ordinance, 1867," shall be deemed and taken to extend and apply, and to have extended and applied, to that part of British Columbia heretofore known as the Colony of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies, as and from the passing of such Ordinance.

VIII. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed or taken to affect or invalidate any acts or proceedings done, commenced, or taken in the said Courts, or either of them, or any decrees, judgments, orders, rules, or regulations of the said Courts, or either of them, or anything done in pursuance of such decrees, judgments, orders,

rules or regulations; and all proceedings heretofore commenced and taken in the said Courts, or either of them, may be continued and prosecuted in the Court in which they were so commenced or taken, notwithstanding the change of titles of the said Courts. Provided always, that in all proceedings taken, and in all decrees, judgments, orders, and regulations made after the passing of this Ordinance, the new title of the Court in which such proceedings are taken, or such decrees, judgments, orders, rules, and regulations are made, shall be inserted in such proceedings, decrees, judgments, orders, rules, and regulations, in lieu of the former title.

IX. Either of the said Chief Justices may, at the request of the other Chief Justice, assist such other Chief Justice in hearing and determining all cases, Civil and Criminal, which such last mentioned Chief Justice might have heard and determined; and for that purpose the Chief Justice for the time being rendering such assistance shall have and exercise all the powers, authorities, and jurisdiction which the Chief Justice to whom such assistance is rendered has and exercises; and he may sit either separately or together with the last mentioned Chief Justice, as shall seem best to the said two Chief Justices for the due administration of Justice.

X. Provided always that upon the Mainland of British Columbia, the Chief Justice of the Mainland of British Columbia, and upon Vancouver Island the Chief Justice of Vancouver Island, shall have rank and precedence over the other Chief Justice.

XI. Upon a vacancy being created by the death, resignation, or otherwise of either of the present two Chief Justices, the said Supreme Courts of the Mainland of British Columbia and of Vancouver Island shall be merged into one Supreme Court, to be called the "Supreme Court of British Columbia," and the surviving or remaining Chief Justice shall preside over the said Court, and shall be called the "Chief Justice of British Columbia," and a Puisne Judge of the said Court shall thereupon be appointed by Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, by Warrant under Her or Their Sign Manual and Signet, and receive the annual salary of £1,000, and all the jurisdiction, powers, and authorities of the two present existing Supreme Courts, and of the Judges thereof, shall be vested in and shall be had, exercised, and enjoyed by the said Supreme Court of British Columbia, and the Judges thereof.

XII. The said Chief Justice of British Columbia is hereby authorized and empowered, from time to time, to make all such orders, rules, and regulations as he shall think fit for the proper administration of Justice in the said Supreme Court of British Columbia; and subject to such orders, rules, and regulations, the then existing rules and regulations of the Supreme Court of the Mainland of British Columbia shall have full force and effect in the said Supreme Court of British Columbia.

XIII. Each of the aforesaid Supreme Courts shall have its own Seal cognizable in judicature and thereon, and bearing Her Majesty's Royal Arms, and on such Seal shall be inscribed the name of the Court to which it belongs.

XIV. Whether in any of the Ordinances made and passed in the last Session of the Legislature of this Colony, the words "The Supreme Court," "The Supreme Court of Civil Justice," "The Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia," or other superior "Courts" shall occur, the same shall henceforward, until merger of the two Supreme Courts in British Columbia hereinafter referred to, and unless repugnant to the plain sense of the context, be and be deemed to have been, from the date of the passing of such Ordinances respectively, for the Mainland "The Supreme Court of the Mainland of British Columbia;" for Vancouver Island and its Dependencies "The Supreme Court of Vancouver Island;" and after such merger, "The Supreme Court of British Columbia."

XV. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as "The Supreme Courts Ordinance, 1868."

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THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY informed that the above Hotel, if now open for the accommodation of travellers. One of the best meals in the country is retained at this establishment, and the Bar is supplied with a choice assortment of Wines and Liquors.

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Waitresses Wanted. Young Women to act as Waitresses at the Europa Music Hall, Government street, Victoria. Wages \$100 monthly. Apply to the proprietor, Mr. F. W. Quilley, from 2 to 6 p.m. daily.

The Weekly British AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, March 31, 1868.

The People's Committee at the late Confederation Meeting submitted a report of their result, so far as known negotiations with the Government. That the right people and the dignity of have been maintained by the Government in every step they have must admit; and that the Government is disposed to pretty much on our own plainly evident by the telegram from the Minister of the Dominion. The terms by the Committee are the debt and pay a subsidy to the support of the local Government in addition the power reserved to Provincial Government in the British North American Act as representation in and Commons of Canada and a local Government, to construct a wagon road from prior to Yale, on the Fraser within two years after our Such, briefly, are the conditions which it is proposed to unite with the British North Confederation—conditions embody the views of the speaker meeting and which are in degree favorable to the Colony even the opponents of the few of whom, we believe, sincere in their opposition constrained to acknowledge cannot, indeed, see how they even an excuse for opposition the part of this Colony to its terms so favorable. The Committee, in addition, acted with consideration and promptitude in laying of their proceedings before soon as they had assumed an of tangibility—and the tele how desirous the Dominion are to admit us to all the rights of members of the Confederation has been Ottawa with the Imperial and our Legislature is urged address to her Majesty request consummation of Union. therefore, with the Council not at New Westminster to take any step and the last "obs way of our prosperity will be A favorable answer to the Her Majesty's Government. It is pledged, in the Act of Dominion, to grant a request British Columbian Legislature the Union; it cannot, if it hold its consent to our admission breaking faith with the Dominion, and history and practice alike opposed to a breach of on the part of the British. In the present stage of the all eyes are turned towards who would be wise to avail of the present opportunity which virtually accepted by the Government are so favorable the matter be delayed by the apathy of the members of the Council, years may elapse before an opportunity will again refusal to accept now may be conditional Union being forced the Home Government. The tically a Crown colony, so perfectly competent on the official as well as on others to unite in ratifying the last session by the passage of address prior to adjoining.

The Boston Traveller, article, has the following protection policy of the United "Shipowners and shipt country over, are becoming at the rapid decline of the While nearly every other been clamorous for protection have been comparatively the consequence is that remembered them only taxes upon them with Before the war our but afford to build vessels for and show a good return for but now all this is change

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, March 31, 1868

The People's Committee appointed at the late Confederation Meeting have submitted a report of their doings and the result, so far as known, of their negotiations with the Canadian Government. That the rights of the people and the dignity of the Colony have been maintained by the Committee in every step they have taken, all must admit; and that the Canadian Government is disposed to accept as pretty much on our own terms, is plainly evident by the tone of the telegram from the Minister of Customs of the Dominion. The terms proposed by the Committee are these: The Dominion to assume the Colonial debt and pay a subsidy sufficient for the support of the local Government, granting it in addition the powers of taxation reserved to Provincial Governments in the British North America Act; to grant us representation in the Senate and Commons of Canada and a responsible local Government, and to construct a wagon road from Lake Superior to Yale, on the Fraser River, within two years after our admission. Such, briefly, are the conditions under which it is proposed to unite the Colony to the British North American Confederation—conditions which embody the views of the speakers at the meeting and which are in the highest degree favorable to the Colony. This even the opponents of the scheme—few of whom, we believe, are really sincere in their opposition—are constrained to acknowledge. We cannot, indeed, see how there can be even an excuse for opposition offered on the part of this Colony to its admission upon terms so favorable. The committee have, in addition, acted with considerable frankness and promptitude in laying a report of their proceedings before the people as soon as they had assumed an appearance of tangibility—and the telegram shows how desirous the Dominion Government are to admit us to all the rights and privileges of members of the Confederation. Communication has been opened from Ottawa with the Imperial Government, and our Legislature is urged to pass an address to her Majesty requesting the consummation of Union. It remains, therefore, with the Council now in session at New Westminster to take the necessary step and the last "obstacle" in the way of our prosperity will be swept away. A favorable answer to the address by Her Majesty's Government is assured. It is pledged, in the Act creating the Dominion, to grant a request of the British Columbian Legislature asking for the Union; it cannot, if it would, withhold its consent to our admission without breaking faith with the Dominion Government, and history and precedent are alike opposed to a breach of good faith on the part of the British Government. In the present stage of the negotiations all eyes are turned towards the Council, who would be wise to avail themselves of the present opportunity when the terms virtually accepted by the Dominion Government are so favorable to us. If the matter be delayed by the neglect or apathy of the members of the Legislative Council, years may elapse ere so excellent an opportunity will again occur. A refusal to accept now may result in Unconditional Union being forced upon us by the Home Government. This being practically a Crown colony, such action is perfectly competent on the part of the Imperial authorities. We call, therefore, on official as well as popular members to unite in ratifying the resolution of last session by the passage of the required address prior to adjourning.

The Boston Traveller, in a recent article, has the following on the protection policy of the United States:—"Shipowners and shipbuilders, the country over, are becoming alarmed at the rapid decline of their business. While nearly every other interest has been clamorous for protection, they have been comparatively passive, and the consequence is that Congress has remembered them only to pile the taxes upon them without mercy. Before the war our builders could afford to build vessels for all nations and show a good return for their labor; but now all this is changed. Although

we have exhaustless stores of timber and iron, good hemp and superior cotton canvas, yet the taxes upon the bare manufacture of these are so heavy that our shipbuilders cannot compete with those of other nations. The high duties on foreign iron, hemp, canvas, copper, &c., levied for home protection have been the means of raising instead of lowering the prices of domestic articles. In Canada and New Brunswick, where there are no taxes of importance, ships can be built for less than \$50 a ton, U. S. currency, to rate A 1 7 years at French Lloyd's; while vessels to obtain the same classification here would cost at least \$85 a ton. Capt. Loughlin M'Kay, who is now a ship-builder in Quebec, wrote to a friend in this city a few months since that he then had a ship of 1,000 tons nearly ready for sea, with a single suit of sails, rated A 1 for 7 years, which he would sell for \$35 per ton in gold; and we have no doubt that he would contract to-morrow to build a dozen vessels of the same rate and size inside of \$40 per ton in gold. It may be said that our ships are of better material than colonial-built vessels; but grant it, the superiority is not recognised in the markets of the world. A spruce-built vessel, therefore, if she rated A 1, will obtain a freight or charter as readily as an American ship, even if her frame should be of live oak and her planking and ceiling of the best New Hampshire pasture oak. She may be also cross-braced with iron; though treenailed with locust, but and bilge bolted with copper, and fitted out complete in every detail, yet, notwithstanding all this, she will have no preference over her spruce-built competitor, either for freight or for the rates of insurance."

Saturday, March 28.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Thursday evening the "rejected addresses" were read by Mr. Bull, at the Mechanics' Institute, before a not very large but highly appreciative audience. Mr. James Fell occupied the chair, and the entertainment was interspersed with singing by Messrs Wilson, Guilloid, Bagnall and Emory, who kindly volunteered. The reading of the essays afforded considerable satisfaction to the audience, who at times were roused to a pitch of enthusiasm by the poetical tone of some of the contributions, and again were convulsed with laughter at the ridiculous character of others. Mr. Bull, barring a slight touch of pedantry, is a good reader and did justice to the contributions placed in his hands.

THE CIRCUS.—This evening Mr. Bartholomew will give another performance under canvas, when an entire change of programme will be presented. Mr. Franklin, we hear, goes to San Francisco in the California and this evening will probably be the last opportunity his numerous admirers here will have the pleasure of witnessing his extraordinary exploits. The ring of the Circus has been enlarged, and the effect of the representation of the pieces is consequently greatly enhanced.

THE DOUGLAS arrived from Nanaimo last evening at six o'clock, bringing stock and produce from the settlements. She also brought a large number of passengers, among whom were the Hon W R Spaulding and Charles Nicol, Esq. The family of the Rev. Dr Evans also were passengers. The only vessel loading with coal at Nanaimo is the Grace Darling.

It is reported that the silver mine discovered in Prince William, Canada, is capable of producing a sister of the value of \$10,000 a day; that the antimony in it will pay all the expenses of working; that the metalliferous tract covers 1,000 acres, all of which is owned by one man, who has refused \$200,000 for a single acre, and believes himself the richest man on the continent.

IN A GALE.—The U. S. S. Lincoln, which left this port on the 20th inst, lay three days in Neah Bay to avoid facing a terrific gale which prevailed during that period off Cape Flattery. She continued her voyage on Monday morning and probably reached San Francisco yesterday morning.

BOAT RACE.—An interesting boat-race has been arranged to come off at 11 o'clock on Good Friday, between the Maple Leaf crew, in the "Dart," and the Laohapelle crew, in a new boat called the "Zephyr," for \$100 a side. Distance, from the dredger around Deadman's Island and back.

Now that the river is pronounced open, considerable transactions have taken place in goods designed for up-country, where stocks of general merchandise are low. There is a prospect of a brisk spring trade.

UNSAFE.—The bridge over the gorge is represented as being unsafe for pedestrians and horsemen. A 'sag' is observed in the centre and fears are entertained lest an accident should occur.

BENEFIT OF MR. M. W. ANDERSON.—A large and fashionable audience attended the performance at the Theatre last evening to witness the production of "Henry Dunbar," lately dramatized from Miss Braddon's sensation novel, "The Outcasts," as well as to testify their high appreciation of Mr. M W Anderson, for whose benefit the piece was announced. The curtain, it was advertised, would be rung up at half-past seven o'clock, sharp, yet it did not rise until long past eight, a circumstance which caused murmurs of dissatisfaction among those who had taken the precaution to attend early. The piece, taken as a whole, if not a failure, was certainly not a success. The delay in the rising of the curtain was imitated throughout. The stage-waits were numerous. The drop-curtain when it fell seemed loathe to rise again, and so staid down for a lengthened period. Some of the actors were deficient in their roles. The beneficiary acted well. His personation of Henry Dunbar was fine; and everyone present who had read the novel must have been struck with Mr Anderson's remarkable representation of the wonderful creation of Miss Braddon's brain and the life-like fidelity with which he invested the part. Mrs Jenny Arnot Fowles assumed the role of Margaret Wentworth, the daughter of the false Henry Dunbar, most effectively. In the scene wherein Margaret, bent on exposing Henry Dunbar, whom she believes to be the murderer of her father, forces her way into his apartment and discovers that it is her father who has murdered Henry Dunbar, was thrilling; the interview at Woodvise cottage, between Margaret, disguised as a servant, and the detective Carter, was a fine piece of acting. Mr Marsh, as the detective officer, was at times rather too demonstrative for the role, but in other respects was faultless and deserving of high praise. Mr Clarke—what greater compliment can we pay this gentleman than to say that the clever manner in which he played the accomplished swindler and cut-purse saved the piece; never have we seen Mr Clarke in a role where we liked him so well. There was no flurry nor excitement, no striving for effect or point; but the easy, natural style in which he delivered himself formed the subject of general and favorable comment. Mr Brodie, R.N., in the role of Clement Austin, was stiff and formal, and relied too much for assistance upon the prompter. Miss Yeoman, as Laura Dunbar, did not exhibit sufficient feeling in her part. She seemed afraid to venture beyond a carefully studied limit lest she should break down entirely—a frequent error with young artists. Mr. George Edwards, as Jerrams, the waiter, performed the part to perfection. Miss Porter turned her head from the audience and half she said was lost in consequence. Upon the fall of the curtain Mr Anderson and Mrs Fowles were called out, and Mr Anderson returned thanks in a few appropriate remarks. After the drama "Sam" Collins gave "The Perambulator," which was deservedly encored. The orchestra, which was one of the best we have listened to here, played "The Reindeer Galop," composed by Mr Busbell, with great spirit and good taste; and the renowned George Edwards sang "Betsy Gay," as he sings everything, well. The larce of "Poor Pillicoddy," by the amateurs of H.M.S. Reindeer, in which Dr. Donn, Mr. Halliburton and three young men attired as females won much applause, closed the entertainment, which might have proved one of the most successful yet presented here had a little more care been bestowed on their parts by some of the actors in the drama.

FOOT BALL.—A game of foot ball will be played at the Halfway House, Esquimalt road, to-day, between Town and Fleet contestants.

THE Enterprise sailed for New Westminster yesterday morning. She had a few passengers and considerable freight.

BARNARD'S first regular stage will leave Yale for Barker Hill on the 6th of April.

A SURE remedy for CHILLS AND FEVER. Ayer's Ague Cure never fails.

THE WIRES went down last night.

JAPAN.—The news from Japan is of the highest importance. An extra from the Japan Times, dated Yokohama, January 25th, says: "A revolution has been the consequence of the opening of the new ports. The young Mikado has been seized by Satsuma, Chiosiu and Tosa, and Stotsabari, the late Shogoon, has fled from Kioto, the capital, and shut himself up in his castle of Osaka under the protection of the fleets of his allies."

A distinct and solemn assurance has, however, been made to him by the Ministers of the Treaty powers that they will not interfere in the struggle. He is collecting his forces.

The Confederated Daimois have as yet made no sign. They have proposed nothing to the Foreign Ministers and are unlikely to do so until after the assembly of the nobility of the Empire in Council. Meanwhile the country is without a recognized head.

Disturbances have taken place at Yeddo of a serious nature. The Nimo Maru, a palace in the chief enclosure of the Shogoon's castle and the residence of the ladies of his Court, was burned down on the 16th inst. The relics of all Shogonalia in the Maru, and it is said that the palace was destroyed by a

band of Satsuma's people, who came up to rescue, in that manner, a sister of their Prince, who had been the wife of a former Shogoon. It has not been ascertained that this was really the case, but two days afterwards Satsuma's chief palace at Yeddo was attacked and burned by Shogoon's troops, as well as three smaller houses of his. The palace had for some time been dismantled and the Government declare that they had no quarrel with Satsuma, but merely went to dislodge a number of condottieri who had established themselves in the empty yashikis. There was a severe fight at the principal house and the official report is that 140 of the robbers were killed and 160 wounded—the Government loss being 50 or 60 killed and wounded. Whether Satsuma's men or not, the survivors cut their way down to the beach and got on board a small steamer belonging to him with which they steamed out of the harbour. The Kaitenmaru, a heavily armed man-of-war, belonging to the Shogoon, followed her and a sea fight ensued, which was distinctly visible from the settlement. The Kaitenmaru got the worst of it and the Satsuma steamer escaped.

The new ports of Oaka and Higo were formally proclaimed open on the 1st instant but no trade has been done worth mention. The condition of the first settlers there, was very unpleasant, houses of the most inferior description being scarce and dear and provisions at exorbitant prices. The main settlement has been placed at Kobe, a miserable fishing village a couple of miles from Higo, and general opinion is dead against the Ministers for having selected a site so inferior in every respect to that of the port of Higo itself.

It is with the deepest regret that we have to announce two deaths which have signalized the opening of the new ports. Admiral Bell of the U.S. Navy was drowned on the 11th instant while attempting to cross the bar at the mouth of the Oaka river. The following particulars are given: The mouth of the Oaka is closed by a frightful bar which is in most states of the weather dangerous to cross. I was detained two days waiting for a chance to get across to the ship last week. A very sad occurrence has taken place in connection with this bar. On the morning of the 11th, Admiral Bell of the U.S. Navy, accompanied by his flag lieutenant Reid and 13 men, started from the Hartford (which was lying at the mouth of the river) in a ship's boat to go up to Oaka. He had been waiting two or three days for a chance to get across, and became impatient and said he would go although it was blowing hard. As he was going over the side an old whaler asked permission to go and steer him with a rudder only. As they were crossing the bar the boat dipped into the sea and as her rudder was out of the water a sea struck her on the stern and capsized her. The accident was seen from the Hartford who lowered a boat to the rescue. The relief arrived within a few yards of the capsized boat and saw the Admiral hanging on, when the poor old man got benumbed and losing his hold went down. His body was washed ashore a short time afterwards. Three of the sailors were saved, the remainder, 12 persons in all, were drowned. All the bodies were recovered and they were buried here yesterday. It was a melancholy sight in so small a community. So, after all, the port has cost human life to open it, although no blood has been shed.

A Bill Entitled an Ordinance to Assimilate the Law affecting the Limitation of certain causes of Action and Suits.

WHEREAS it is expedient to assimilate the Law affecting the limitation of causes of certain Suits arising abroad, in certain cases;

Be it enacted by the Governor of British Columbia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:

I. "The Limitation of Foreign Actions Act, 1860," and "The Extension of Limitation of Foreign Act, 1861," are hereby repealed. Provided that the repeal herebefore mentioned shall not affect or prejudice any rights or privileges acquired under the Acts hereby repealed, or either of them, but the same shall be respectively held and construed as if such repeal had not taken place.

II. In case any Suit or Action shall be instituted in this Colony against any person here resident, in respect of a cause of Action or Suit which has arisen between such person and some other person in a Foreign Country, wherein the person so sued shall have been resident at the time when such cause of Action or Suit shall have first arisen, such Suit or Action shall not be maintained in any Court of Civil Jurisdiction in this Colony, if the remedy thereon in such Foreign Country is barred by any Statute or Enactment for the limitation of Actions existing in such Foreign Country.

III. Any defendant may obtain the benefit of the foregoing Enactment by a plea in the form following:

"And for a (1st, 2nd,) plea to the whole, or any particular count of the declaration or suit, and defendant says that the cause of Action, or Suit, is barred by the law of (name of the Country,) in which Country the said cause of Action or Suit first arose.

Provided he shall give evidence of the expiration of the period of limitation prescribed by the Foreign Law pleaded.

IV. Any printed copy, purporting to be an authorized copy of any such Statute or Enactment, shall be prima facie evidence of the Statute or Enactment of which it purports to be an authorized copy.

V. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as "The Limitation of Actions Ordinance, 1868."

A Bill Entitled an Ordinance Authorizing the Sale of the Real Estate of Intestates.

Whereas it is expedient to assimilate the Law authorizing the Sale of the Real Estate of Intestates in all parts of the Colony of British Columbia where the Heir is absent or unknown;

Be it enacted by the Governor of British Columbia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:

I. "The Intestate Estate Sale Ordinance, 1867," is hereby repealed, save as to all rights acquired and acts lawfully done thereunder.

II. From and after the date of the passing hereof, it shall be lawful for any Judge of the Supreme Court upon cause first shewn before him in a summary way, on motion or by petition, that a Sale or some other disposition would be proper or advantageous to the Real Estate in this Colony of any Person dying intestate therein, by any order or writing under the hand of such Judge, to authorize any Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the said Court, or the Personal Representative of the said deceased, to take possession of, hold, lease, sell, or otherwise dispose of the Real Estate in this Colony, belonging to the Heirs of any such deceased intestate.

III. Such Registrar or Representative shall hold and account for such Real Estate and the produce thereof, or the proceeds of the Sale or disposition thereof, or any part thereof, after deducting or making a fair charge for the trouble and expense of such application, management, or sale, to be fixed by the Court, or where a Sale has taken place, shall pay the proceeds of such Sale, after such deduction, into Court under the "Trustees' Relief Ordinance, 1868," in trust for and to transfer the same under the orders of the said Court to the Heirs of such intestate, when and so soon as such Heirs shall have been ascertained to the satisfaction of the said Court.

IV. All moneys paid into Court under this Ordinance, and the "Trustees' Relief Ordinance, 1868," shall be paid in to the credit of the Judge of the Supreme Court, acting as Accountant General for the time being of such Court, into such Bank in the Colony as the said Court shall from time to time appoint, to a separate account, to be intitled "The Real Estate Account of (naming the person) deceased, intestate."

V. In small cases of intestacy in the remote Districts of the Colony, where the Intestate Estate, whether real or personal, does not exceed in value Five Hundred Dollars, it shall be lawful for any Judge of the Supreme Court who has sufficient evidence before him to be morally certain of the fact, to be satisfied with less than the strict legal evidence of death and intestacy, and to make order accordingly.

VI. In the construction of this Ordinance the expression "The Supreme Court" shall on the Mainland mean the Supreme Court thereof, and on Vancouver Island the Supreme Court thereof, until merger of the two Courts into The Supreme Court of British Columbia, when it shall mean such last named Court.

VII. No Fees of Court shall be payable upon any application to the Court under this Ordinance.

VIII. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Intestate Estate Ordinance, 1868."

BARNARD'S EXPRESS.



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Chief Justice of British... ized and em... time, to make all... regulations as he... proper administra... said Supreme Court... and subject to such... regulations, the then... regulations of the... Mainland of British... full force and effect... e Court of British... the aforesaid Supreme... own Seal cognizable... hereon, and bearing... Arms, and on such... ired the name of the... longs.

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By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE ONLY BRITISH COLONIST.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

Legislative Council.

New Westminster, March 23—Council met at 3 p.m. Twelve members present. Hon DeCosmos took exception to the word 'declined' as used in the minutes...

The President begged Hon DeCosmos to suggest another word when the hon member suggested to be excused.

Hon DeCosmos gave notice of motions for Thursday respecting the population of the Colony and the pre-emption sales and leases of Crown lands...

Hon Smith moved and hon Crease seconded its adoption as read.

Hon DeCosmos desired to speak on the reply before it was adopted; it might contain something to which members might dissent and which the committee might regret...

Moved by hon Ker, seconded by hon Ball, that the reply be presented by the House to the Governor, naming to-morrow afternoon as the time.

Hon Crease's Limitation of Actions in Supreme Court and Intestate Ordinances for 1868 were read for the first time and passed.

Respecting the Intestate Ordinance, hon DeCosmos called for an abstract of the bill. Hon Crease stated it was to simplify summary process and diminution of costs...

Hon DeCosmos thought a wider action should be taken and an equal distribution secured to all the heirs, lineal or collateral; at present in this Colony all real estate went to the heir, which he thought wrong.

Hon Crease saw no prospect of the Imperial Government sanctioning a change which would give an equal distribution to all heirs. These measures were read a first time.

New Westminster, March 25—House met at 3 p.m. 16 members present, the additional being the hon Pemberton, Stamp, Helmcken and Macdonald.

Minutes read and confirmed. Weights and Measures Ordinance taken in committee to the fourteenth clause and reported progress; to be finally disposed of on Monday.

Naval and Victualling Stores bill was read second time, taken in committee and passed. Hon DeCosmos spoke on the question of granting drawbacks on merchandise exported...

Hon Macdonald—Praying for returns to show the sum of money disbursed on the mainland for schools in 1867, with the arrears due to the teachers up to 31st December, 1867, also praying that the balance of the \$6000 appropriated for school purposes in Vancouver Island be placed at the disposal of the Board of Education.

Hon Robson—Praying for an answer to the resolution of last Council respecting the Indian reserves on the Lower Fraser.

Whether the Gulf of Georgia north of the 49th parallel of latitude and Johnson's Straits are exclusively British waters and whether foreign vessels have any right to pass through Johnson's Straits, if so, by what authority; if not, whether it is the intention of the Government to assert an exclusive right to the navigation of Johnson's Straits.

Hon DeCosmos—To move on Friday that His Excellency be requested to introduce into the House an ordinance making at least two-thirds of the Council elective. That the Council in making this request are impressed with the conviction that at this juncture of the Colony's affairs it is prudent to alter the constitution of the Council in order to meet the generally expressed wishes of the people. Adjourned till 3 to-morrow.

Europe.

LONDON, March 20.—Advices from Annesly Bay state that General Napier's forces were twenty miles South of Antia on the 25th, and had a satisfactory talk with the Chief of the Nigre tribe.

LONDON, March 20.—In the House of Commons to-day Gladstone announced that on Monday he would offer a motion that the House go into a Committee of the whole on the Irish Church establishment. He said if it was agreeable to the House he would present the question.

In the course of the evening Mr Forrester member for Bradford, alluded to the state of the law in regard to the allegiance of British subjects as being in the matter especially demanded attention in the hearing it had on the relations of this country to the United States. He thought the time ripe for arriving at definite understanding...

He showed that at the present time two millions of the Queen's subjects are living in the United States as American citizens in practical violation of the law. It was the difference which arose between England and America, in regard to the rights of adopted citizens which caused the war of 1812; now it was the difference which still exists which was counted on by the Fenians as likely to again embroil the two nations and thus further their treacherous designs.

Lord Stanley addressed the House and in speaking of the principles of which the law were formed, admitted that the dogma of natural allegiance was now obsolete. He informed the House that the Government had already made advances for the settlement of the question at issue, and declared that they were willing to meet the Government of the United States half way.

Sir Robert Collier supported the views of Mr Forrester. Lord Stanley addressed the House and in speaking of the principles of which the law were formed, admitted that the dogma of natural allegiance was now obsolete.

London, March 19.—Advices from Annesly Bay to the 6th report that General Napier was about to make a dash on Magdalla, hoping to rescue the captives.

In the House of Commons last evening, Hunt, Chancellor of Exchequer, promised the appearance of the budget on the 16th of April.

During the debate on the Irish question, Lord Mayo said the offer of pardon to Johnson, who is accused of participating in the procession, was not held out to Sullivan and Pigott, the Dublin editors, for the reason that their cases were widely different.

Paris, March 19.—Evening—The much looked for Imperial pamphlet appeared to-day. The writer, after giving a lengthy history of popular votes in France, proves therefrom that the French Constitution is based upon the will of the people.

LONDON, March 19.—In the House of Commons to-night Earl Mayo presented a Government Bill for reform in the representation of Ireland in the House of Commons. There is to be no alteration in the county franchise, but in boroughs the right of voting is to be given to all five pound householders instead of ten pound as at present.

Vienna, March 19.—To-day an amendment was made by the ministry that the project for the authorization of civil marriages ought to pass in spite of the Concordat. While they admitted the ill will of the people the ministry considered such an enactment indispensable to the well being of society, and should press its adoption.

LONDON, March 19.—Gen. Dix has arrived here and it is understood he will remain for some weeks. It is said he comes on business connected with the Alabama claims.

COLE, March 21.—Captain Mackay has been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor for 12 years.

BERLIN, March 21.—The Council of the North German Confederation has approved of the treaty recently concluded with the United States Government as to the rights of naturalized American citizens abroad.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Accounts from Crete relate that massacres were committed toward the end of January of upwards of sixty Christians by the Turks. The Grand Vizier instead of punishing the murderers gave them a cordial welcome. The Cretans still maintain their independence.

LONDON, March 23.—The Imperial ukase is promulgated from St. Petersburg which removes the few remaining distinctions between Poland and other provinces of the empire, and obliterates all traces of the Polish nationality in the Government at Warsaw. It completes the absorption of Poland as an integral portion of the empire.

VIENNA, March 22.—More enthusiastic demonstrations of joy were made over the recent action of the Reichrath on the Civil Marriage Bill, which is regarded as practically annulling the concordat.

Yesterday when it became known that the Upper House had rejected the clerical motion to defer the passage of the bill, there was great rejoicing among the people, and last night the city was illuminated generally.

Eastern States.

CHICAGO, March 19.—The Michigan Republican Convention was held yesterday at Detroit. It favors impartial suffrage and condemns granting public lands to corporations, approves of impeachment and declares for Grant for President and Colfax for Vice-President.

CINCINNATI, March 19.—The steamer Magnolia burst her boilers. Full 140 passengers were on board, 80 of whom were lost.

NEW YORK, N.J., March 18.—The Republican State Convention to-day selected delegates to the National Convention and favored Grant for President.

RUTLEDGE, Vt., March 17.—The Republican Convention yesterday selected delegates to the National Convention. The resolutions favor Grant for President, endorse impeachment and declare for equal political rights.

CHICAGO, March 20.—The motion of the House Committee on foreign affairs in postponing the consideration of Alaska appropriation excites considerable comment. By terms of the treaty the purchase money is required to be paid at the Treasury in Washington within 10 months after ratification.

NEW YORK, March 20.—A Times despatch says, Gen. Halleck will probably be ordered to succeed Hancock in New Orleans.

CHICAGO, March 20.—General Grant, by order of the President, has detailed General Halleck to the command of the fifth military district.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The most terrific storm known here for years commenced here last night and still continues this morning. A heavy 'Northeast' gale prevails accompanied by snow which is badly drifted.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The storm continues unabated to-night, and travel is much impeded; considerable damage has been done by the gale.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—The storm has raged for 24 hours, snow drifts are 15 feet deep in some places and the railroads are blocked.

A number of former army officers living in Tennessee, both Radical and Conservative, have denounced the statements lately telegraphed that a conspiracy exists to overthrow the State Government by armed force.

CHICAGO, March 23.—After organization of the Senate as a Court of Impeachment, Stanbury stated that himself and brother counsel had been engaged every hour since the Court last met preparing the answer, and he regretted that a longer time had not been granted, but submitted the answer which they had prepared.

Judge Curtis read the answer to the first Article.

In response the President quotes the original act establishing the office of Secretary of War and says, Stanton was appointed by President Lincoln and not by him. After becoming President, and becoming satisfied that said Stanton was doing the public service great injury, he removed him under the Constitution.

He denies that Stanton, when he removed him, was in legal possession of the War Office. He denies that he ever contemplated any action, contrary to the laws. He denies that his action in removing Stanton constituted a high-crime and misdemeanor in office.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The President in his answer to the articles of impeachment denies every allegation; denies appointing Gen. Thomas to the War Office, simply authorizing him to act ad interim; denies conspiring to prevent Stanton from holding office or authorizing any force to be used; denies hindering execution of tenure of office act, and also the sufficiency of a 4 and 7; denies endeavoring to bring Congress into contempt, and asserts he always acknowledged authority and legality of Congress; claims all his speeches were delivered in the exercise of his right as an American citizen, for which he cannot be questioned.

The President's counsel asked for thirty days to prepare for the trial. Not decided when the Court adjourned.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—Legal tenders 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4. In New York gold opened and closed at 138 1/2.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—The revenue officers have discovered a new smuggling device. Large quantities of piles are shipped from Puget Sound to this port and the smuggling has been done by boring large holes through the piles, filling them with silks, opium, cigars, &c, and then plugging the holes.

ARRIVED.—Steamer John I. Stephens, from Portland; bark Charles Mitchell, from Port Madison.

SAILED, March 20.—Ship, Winged Arrow, for Sitka; bark Glimpe, for Port Discovery; brig Constantine, for Sitka.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—Arrived, Mar. 20.—Barkentine Grace Roberts, from Pitt Orohard.

CLEARED, March 21.—Ship El Dorado, Victoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—Legal Tenders 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4.

FLOR.—Beyond usual jobbing trade there is nothing to report. No quotations for several days. Wheat nominal; we doubt whether sales could be effected above \$2 60, at which figure a choice lot of Santa Clara was sold. Barley, \$1 90 @ 2 05; Oats, \$2 20 @ 2 35.

CLEARED, March 23.—Live Yankés, Portland. Sailed, March 23.—Bark Adelaide, Port Ludlow; bark Gem of the Ocean, Port Gamble.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—At twenty minutes after 11 o'clock a.m., to-day quite a severe shock of an earthquake was experienced in this city. No damage done.

SAILED, March 24.—El Dardo, Victoria; bark Hattie, G. Hall, Bakers Island; brig Olga, Sitka.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, OREGON, March 20.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated J. S. Smith for Congress; John Barnett, F. F. Chadwick and James H. Slater for electors. The Convention declared for Pendleton for President, Platform, Conservative Democratic.

PORTLAND, March 20.—Steamer Ajax arrived last evening.

PORTLAND, March 25.—Sailed steamer Ajax at 5 a.m.

Washington Territory.

STERACOOM, March 22.—Last night, at 9:30 o'clock, the residence of R. S. Moore was destroyed by fire. A child, about 18 months of age, was burned to death.

West Indies.

HAVANA, Mar 18.—Jamaica dates to the 1st inst. state that the Government has appropriated six thousand pounds yearly for the education of Negroes.

Quarantine is enforced against vessels from St. Thomas, Porto Rico, and Santa Cruz. Vessels are in demand.

Mr. Franklin, agent of the International Telegraph, had applied for permission to land a cable to connect Cuba with Jamaica and Aspinwall; also, to put a line across Jamaica and Hayti.

Advices are that President Salveo and his army were surprised 60 leagues from Cape Haytien and defeated. He was pursued by armed peasantry in overwhelming force and sustained great loss.

The French Admiral has demanded the payment of Haytian arrears to France for three years past. In case of an satisfactory reply he will seize the Customhouse and collect payment himself.

NEW YORK, Mar 19.—The Herald's special says: Information is received from the American naval station at Callao, stating that a hostile expedition is preparing to descend on Cuba. The authorities appear to know of the affair.

MEXICO.

The Herald's special says that the British steamer Danube, when leaving Vera Cruz, was ordered to stop, having smuggled specie on board, but she escaped before the guns of the fort could be trained on her. A British corvette anchored between the fort and the Danube.

The Yucatan expedition is returning to Vera Cruz.

NEW YORK, Mar 12.—The Herald's Vera Cruz special says Gen. Alamo fears a new revolution in Yucatan. Objection having been made to Governor Capado personally, the national Government persuaded him to resign. He is coming to Vera Cruz on his way to the Capital.

South America.

Dates from Callao to the 13th say a war is apprehended between Chile and Peru.

Australia.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Herald's Sydney correspondence gives accounts of the scandalous behaviour on the part of Prince Alfred, and five young men, who accompanied him on his recent visit to Australia. The people were very indignant, and the press don't hesitate to abuse him roundly, and advises that a monitor be sent in future with this young man.

Japan.

Additional particulars of the state of affairs in Japan are received. The country was quiet. The rebellion of the Tycoon had been effectually suppressed and there was reason to hope for a strong Government in conjunction with the Mikado or Spirit Emperor.

Canada.

OTTAWA, March 21.—There is a bill in the course of preparation by the Government to enable Americans to take out patents in Canada on the same terms as Canadians do in America.

MATHURAN'S PROPERTY.—The settlement of the estate of Maximilian is giving trouble to his executors. His chateaux of Miramar and Ledome are estimated at about \$750,000, but instead of yielding any profit they cost \$30,000 to keep them up, besides being mortgaged for \$400,000. There is some difficulty about his debt at Trieste, which amounts to more than \$1,000,000. The Belgian executors, to the interests of their sisters, wish these debts to be paid by Austria, on the ground that they were contracted in the public service. This is contested by the Austrian imperial family. The unfortunate Princess, it is said, would willingly pay her husband's debts from her private purse if she was in a state to authorize such a measure; but as it is, it is probable that the valuable collection of works of art and of Egyptian and Mexican curiosities will be sold in order to settle the estate. The Princess Charlotte's condition does not improve, and may in fact be considered as hopeless.

A man who had filed a petition for divorce was informed by his counsel that his wife had filed a cross petition, as lawyers call it. 'A cross petition?' exclaimed the husband, 'that's just like her. She never did a good natured thing in her life.'

The Empress Eugenie, at last accounts, had 3,000 dresses. According to a fashionable woman, it must be a delightful thing to be an Empress.

Vertical text on the far left edge of the page, containing various notices and advertisements.

DURHAM, PERS... on Merchants... Victoria, V.I.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Legislative Council.

New Westminster, March 26.—Council met at 3 p. m. Minutes read and confirmed. Fifteen members present.

No message on the Capital question sent in.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Motion of Hon. DeCosmos, seconded by Hon. Robson, on colonial population, distinguishing races; carried. Hon. Robson's motion, seconded by Hon. Cox, on Indian reservation on lower Fraser; carried; 9 to 2.

Hon. Macdonald's motions in reference to the School Funds on the Island and Mainland; carried.

Hon. Macdonald, supported by Hon. Pemberton, introduced a debate upon keeping distant members waiting for governmental business, in which the Island members were severely handled for causing the delay by not being present at the opening of the session; several bills being postponed to meet their convenience.

Hon. Helncken replied in a humorous vein completely turning the tables on his assailants.

Adjourned till 3 p. m. to-morrow.

Eastern States.

CHICAGO, March 24.—The Senate yesterday refused to grant the request of the President's counsel for an extension of thirty days, by strict party vote, 12 to 41.

New York, March 24.—A Herald's special says a portion of managers agreed last night to a general replication, viz: that Andrew Johnson is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in manner and form as charged against him as aforesaid, anything in his answer to the contrary notwithstanding, and the House of Representatives is ready to make the charges good when the Senate is ready to hear them.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Court of Impeachment was organized at one o'clock and replication presented, which asserts, notwithstanding the President's denial of every averment, that Andrew Johnson is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors mentioned in articles, and the House is ready to prove the same. The Senate has agreed to commence the trial on Monday the 30th.

CHICAGO, March 26.—A Tribune special says negotiations concerning the rights of naturalized citizens have been actively pushed with England for some months past; steps were recently taken to expedite the framing of a treaty. The State Department believes a treaty quite as favorable as that with Prussia will receive the assent of the English authorities.

It is said that when the impeachment trial is over, the House Committee on foreign affairs will report in favor of appropriation to purchase Alaska.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Senate today ratified the North German treaty relating to emigration and naturalization. The vote was 29 against 8.

Europe.

Berlin, March 23.—The second session of Parliament of the North German Confederation commenced to-day. King William opened the session in person with a speech from the throne. He promised his Government would introduce several new measures to strengthen the union at home and abroad.

While enumerating the various treaties which had been made with foreign powers, he particularly alluded to the important one just concluded with the United States, which he said was destined to define and regulate the nationality and consequent national obligations of emigrants from Germany and America. This treaty would destroy all dissension between these countries and unite more closely two nations already allied by strong bonds of commerce and race.

The King concluded his speech by expressing with marked emphasis his confidence in the permanence of peace, which he was glad to say now prevailed among the nations of Europe.

LONDON, March 23.—Midnight.—In the House of Commons to-night Gladstone introduced the resolutions on the Church Reform of which he gave notice last week. The substance of these resolutions is as follows: First.—In the opinion of this House it should

cease to exist as an establishment, due regard being had, however, for personal interests and rights of property. Second.—That no new personal rights should be created and that the commission on the Irish Church should limit its operations to matters of immediate necessity, pending the final action of Parliament on the whole question. Third.—That a petition should be presented to the Queen praying that the Church patronage of Ireland be placed at the disposal of Parliament.

When the resolutions had been read, Disraeli said the Government would be ready to meet the consideration of these resolutions in the House by the end of the present month, and it was agreed that the debate on the subject should commence on the thirtieth of March.

VIENNA, March 23.—The civil marriage bill has finally passed, both Houses of the Reichstag.

MANCHESTER, March 23.—The Fenians Thompson and Mullahey, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of policemen Blets, have been reprieved.

LONDON, March 25.—An influential meeting was held at the Mansion House yesterday, presided over by the Lord Mayor. A committee was appointed to urge forward telegraphic communication to India, China and Australia by a submarine cable. The English Government will be asked to assist in this important undertaking.

An emeute is reported to have occurred at Bordeaux. Seditious placards have occurred at Paris, Lyons, Marseilles and Bordeaux. The forming of the Garde Mobile is assigned as the cause of the disturbance.

PARIS, March 25.—In the Corps Legislatif the right of public meetings passed.

BERLIN, March 25.—Wurttemberg has elected delegates to a Congress of the Zollverein, which opposed the policy of Prussia.

FLORENCE, March 26.—It is officially announced that the Government will send a ship of war to Japan to protect the trade of Italy.

The Abyssinian War.

LONDON, March 23.—Advices from Abyssinia continue favorable. Nearly all the troops have reached the high table lands, though the roads are found very bad. The extreme van has arrived in the vicinity of Lake Asharges and met no hostile opposition. The country yielded little to support the army except meat and flour, but a great quantity of stores has accumulated at Antolo. A report had been received from the interior that King Theodore has entrenched himself with his whole army on Pattanta Plateau. It is impossible to say whether the report is true.

West Indies. HAYANA, March 23.—Violent shocks of earthquake were felt at Porto Rico on the 10th and 17th of March, and buildings were sadly damaged and ships carried ashore.

New York, March 26.—Reports from Jamaica state that the rebels were within fifteen miles of Carraons and that the capital was in a state of siege.

The Secretary of the French Legation was shot through a blunder of the troops.

Mexico.

New York, March 26.—The Herald's Vera Cruz special of the 19th says, the traitor Lopez has been imprisoned, and General Negrete conveyed to the Capital.

The press as well as the judiciary now denounce as unconstitutional the law against traitors passed January 25th, 1866, under which Maximilian was tried and executed.

A heavy fine had been imposed on the British steamer Danube and her owners for smuggling, but it is still unpaid. The captain, West, will be imprisoned if he returns to Vera Cruz.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—Gold closed to-day at 133 1/2. Sterling 109 3/4 @ 110. Legal Tenders 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4.

Four—Best Oregon brands extra, \$7 50 @ 7 75. Jobbing—City millers have generally lowered their prices 25 cents per bbl. Superfine half sacks \$6 75 @ 7 25; q. \$7 @ 7 25; extra half sacks, \$7 50 @ 7 75; q. \$7 75 @ 8.

Wheat dull and a shade easier. Sales 2 000 sack good milling at \$2 50.

Barley \$1 95 @ 2 95, nominal. Oats \$2 25 @ 3 30.

Sailed March 27.—Bark Huntsville, Port Townsend.

Cleared March 26.—Shi. Rivers for Port Townsend; bark Oward, Ussalady.

The New Route to the Pacific.

(From the Liverpool Courier, Jan. 9.)

Will the railway now in course of construction from New York to San Francisco have any perceptible effect on our carrying trade with the East? The New Yorkers, of course, answer this question very much in the affirmative; but it by no means follows that their high-strung expectations will be fulfilled to the letter. A very considerable discount must be taken off all American eloquence when the interests of the Union are in question, and this discount must be immensely increased when Union interests are in direct antagonism with those of Great Britain. Leaving this "high-falutin" sentiment out of the question, it is worth while asking ourselves seriously if the completion of the new line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, supposing it to be completed, is not likely to prove a source of dangerous embarrassment to the Home Government, or, at any rate, to the Colonial Office. The Pacific Railway may not, in the future, have all the effect it is expected by the New Yorkers; to have upon our trade with China and Japan, for commercial currents are almost as difficult to divert from their course as would be the Gulf Stream; and besides, there are material advantages in connection with a transit by sea to which overland carriage can lay no claim.

The two extremities of our territory are as completely isolated as if they were at opposite ends of the earth. British Columbia and Vancouver Island are as thoroughly cut off from Montreal as if they were in another hemisphere; as far as all practical communication is concerned. When we add that Vancouver Island and British Columbia are very far indeed from being strong military positions, that the only military force immediately available consists of two volunteer regiments, one in New Westminster and one in Victoria, we need say nothing about the probable result of an attack on this ludicrously weak point, or the certainty of a consequent disintegration of our Canadian Dominion. There is certainly a naval force which is officially described as the "Pacific fleet," a designation the magnitude of which is scarcely in keeping with the limited number of vessels on the station, and their weak equipment. We may, however, fairly doubt whether men of war would be of very much use in preserving our supremacy over a vast continent. The real danger to be apprehended is one from which no fleet, however extensive, can guard us; it is that the American forces may be driven like a wedge into the centre of our Canadian territory and hammered at until our power falls assunder like a house of cards. The danger may seem visionary to politicians of the "happy-go-lucky" order, but it is none the less true that every mile added to the railway between New York and San Francisco, increases perceptibly the imminence of the danger.

From this point of view, it is a matter of comparatively trifling consequence whether our Transatlantic cousins may or may not be right in the anticipations they build upon the completion of the new route to the East; but it is a matter of vital consequence to us that we should not obstinately close our eyes to the ultimate possibilities of their enterprise. One thing is as certain as human affirmations can make it, and that is that the scheme in question derives all its attraction, to the American mind, from the fact that it threatens to affect seriously one source of British wealth; it is hoped, in fact, that the seriousness of the effect will come near, if it does not attain, positive destruction. Obviously, then, it is no friendly feeling to us which is at the bottom of this movement; and when so much is openly confessed, we may justifiably suspect the existence of still stronger motives in the background. The annexation of Canada is one of the pet projects of American politicians; and when we see how readily the idea is taken up by their constituents, we may reasonably suppose that a war undertaken for such a purpose would be far from unpopular.

Whether, therefore, we attach any importance or not, in a commercial sense, to the establishment of a railway communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific on the American side, we must beware of allowing this carelessness to extend to other and weightier considerations. We must preserve our Canadian dominion whether we use it as a highway to the East or not. Its value to us is quite independent of China or Japan, and would be just as great if China and Japan did not exist. What would England be without her colonies? What have Spain and Holland become, since they lost theirs? Colonies are the entrepôts of our manufactures, the advanced posts of our civilization, the future home of millions of our descendants, the surest guarantee for our continued supremacy in both hemispheres.

But it may be said, granting the extreme desirability of having the two extremities of Canadian territory brought into regular communication, how is that object to be effected—who is to make a railway across the continent, as the Americans are doing, the Home or the Colonial Government? To this we may answer, that though there is no present probability of a railway being constructed by either the British or the Canadian Parliament, there is, nevertheless, another and a much easier way out of the difficulty; a way so much easier, in fact, that there is some danger of its extreme facility should lead to its being altogether neglected. Nature herself has laid out a route which man has

very little to do but follow. The main features of this route may be very briefly described as, combining the two immense advantages of (1) utilizing a magnificent waterway, and (2) opening up a new and most attractive field for agricultural emigration. Four-fifths of the whole distance to be traversed—as far, indeed, as the foot of the Rocky Mountains—is by water; and the remaining fifth, consisting of connecting links of road, will be undertaken for the greater part by the Canadian Government. For about one-third of the whole length this waterway would pass through the Saskatchewan territory, which is generally called the Fertile Belt, from the extreme richness and fertility of its soil; it is this district, containing from 60,000 to 100,000 square miles, that offers so tempting a field for future emigration, and which only waits to be opened up by the establishment of direct communication with the seaboard. We have this direct communication already opened by nature; and the only question now is whether we care to make use of it. It might seem that the answer to such a question could not be in anything but an affirmative sense. When the means of combating American rivalry in so effective a manner, and at the same time of strengthening our hold on the continent, leaving us nothing to do but use them, it certainly appears difficult to understand where any serious obstacle can arise. Even the Colonial Office, we should think, will be eager to grasp such advantages, combined as they are with the additional advantage of creating a new field for emigration of the most promising description.

We do not yet know whether there will be any serious reluctance displayed by the authorities on this side to encourage the scheme—if we may call it a scheme, seeing that the largest share of work is already done, and waiting to be utilized. It is possible, of course, that inert officialism may succeed in trying out the enthusiasm of the principal projector, Mr. Alfred Waddington, who has come from Victoria with the intention of urging the advantages of the new route upon the Home Government. It is possible, too, that officialism may find a good excuse for deferring all consideration of the subject, in the fact that Mr. Waddington proposes to ask for liberal grants of land in the Saskatchewan district, in order that by the encouragement of immigration, the new line may be started with every possible advantage. It is to be hoped that Mr. Waddington's perseverance may prove too enduring a nature to be tired out by the delays of red tapeism. There is some ground for anticipating the realization of this hope; for putting aside the high reputation enjoyed by Mr. Waddington among the citizens of Victoria—where he has filled every public position in which patriotic energy can be most favourably displayed—we say, putting this aside, there is an intrinsic strength about the case into which he has now thrown himself that cannot fail to act as its own best recommendation. We may therefore confidently echo the hope expressed by her Majesty when she opened Parliament in 1868, that her dominions in North America might "be ultimately peopled in an unbroken chain from the Atlantic to the Pacific by a loyal and an industrious population."

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED. March 24.—Star Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend. Slip Forest, Butler, San Juan. March 25.—Slip Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan. Star Enterprise, Swanston, N. Westminister. Star Gen. Harney, Williams, Ft. Townsend. Slip Harriet, McKeanie, San Juan. Slip Forest, Butler, San Juan. Slip Forest, Butler, San Juan. Slip Forest, Butler, San Juan. Slip Forest, Butler, San Juan.

CLEARED. March 24.—Slip Ringlander, Bradley, Sooke. Star C. Intantino, Lindfors, San Francisco. BK Marston, Kild, Shanghai. Slip Annie, Butler, San Juan. Slip Forest, Butler, San Juan. Slip Forest, Butler, San Juan. Slip Forest, Butler, San Juan. Slip Forest, Butler, San Juan.

PORT OF PORT TOWNSEND, W.T.

ENTERED. March 20.—Slip Cape Home, San Francisco. CLEARED. March 22.—Slip Bark Cobang, Callao, Peru. March 25.—Slip Forest, Butler, San Juan. March 25.—Star Eliza Anderson, Finch, Ft. Townsend. Slip Eagle, G. Aham, Ft. Townsend.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 26th inst., at Springfield, Esquimalt road, V. I., by the Rev. Thomas Somerville, M. A., Minister of St. Andrew's Church, Joseph Blackburn, son of Mr. Blackburn, of Walsell, Lincolnshire, to Miss Jessie Sloig, daughter of the late Alexander Sloig, Edinburgh.

DIED.

In this city, on the 20th inst., of congestion of the lungs, Florence Annie Gertrude, aged 9 months and 2 days, infant daughter of Mr. George Elmes Nias.

Suddenly, at Langford Farm, on Sunday, 22d instant, Mrs. G. F. Hawkins, an old resident of Esquimalt.

JAMES LISSETT.—If James Lissett, who sailed from London in the Tynesmouth for Victoria, Vancouver, Island, in the month of June, 1862, and who in November, 1862, was carrying on the business of a Planter, &c., in Fort St. Victoria, aforesaid, under the name or style of Camiller, Lissett & Co., will apply to Messrs. Morris, Stone, Torrance & Morris, of Moorgate Street Chambers, London, England, he will hear of something to his advantage.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORO DYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Brown was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been worn to. See the Times, July 13th, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and Dr. J. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service for Cholera was Chlorodyne. See LANCET, Dec. 31, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne—Extract from Medical Times, Jan. 12th, 1865.—Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place.

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne is the best as most certain remedy in Cholera, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne is a certain cure in Cholera, Dysentery, Rheumatism, &c.

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne—Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera—So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases. From a Montaguery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Greenwich, "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eight months' severe suffering and when all other remedies had failed."

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AGENTS IN NEW YORK.—J. Aspinwall, William Street; F. C. Wills & Co., 115 Franklin Street, Jan 24

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THE WEEKLY BRITISH HIGGINS, LON...

Under the head of "The News of yesterday" lishes a temperate Judicial question. So marks of the writer anomalous position of of the Colony, and the annoyances that arise ministration of law in consequence, we quite and we are convinced now before the Legis will not only fail to cur will greatly aggravate Colony requires is one and two paise Judges; of three to constitute a peal. The only appare bill before the Council power and confirm the dietion of the Judges, give concurrent jurisdio stance greatly to be dep heard of elsewhere. Th the case of Mr C. W. W that a debtor under the tem of jurisprudence gannet of two anis in