

The Weekly British Colonist, Wednesday, December 7 1870

The Petition and the Interview.

A petition has been in course of signature in this community for several weeks, asking His Excellency the Governor to place himself in immediate communication with the Governor-General of Canada, to learn whether the Dominion Government will consent to an addition to the terms of Confederation by which, if, after the necessary surveys for the purpose of the railway shall have been made, it be found impracticable to bring it at present to Vancouver Island, then a railway, upon the same terms and conditions as the other portions of the railway, shall be constructed between Victoria and Esquimalt and Nanaimo. An influential deputation waited upon His Excellency the Governor yesterday, and presented the petition. A full report of the interview and its immediate results will be found in another column. We cannot say that we were unprepared for the attitude of the Governor or of the Canadian Cabinet. Indeed, it is precisely what we have expected to see, and we may be permitted to add that it was anticipated in these columns weeks ago. The terms agreed to are admittedly good—far better than most persons ventured to hope for; the very best that the Canadian Cabinet could hope to carry through Parliament. Under these circumstances it is of the utmost importance that Sir John A. Macdonald should be in a position to state in his place in the House of Commons that the terms already agreed to by his Government were satisfactory to the people of British Columbia and had been accepted by them. But if, on the contrary, a member of the opposition should be able to get up and point to the fact that the terms were neither just to the other Provinces of the Dominion nor satisfactory to the people of British Columbia, would not that greatly tend to weaken the hands of the Government? Again, it must be clear to the most obtuse intellect that it would be most dangerous to open up or in any way tamper with the terms. That they are good is admitted on all hands. That we could not expect better all must believe. That there would be great danger of our having to accept worse terms must be obvious. It is, therefore, our true policy to avoid as far as possible doing anything to imperil or delay Confederation upon these terms. The reply of Sir John A. Macdonald, in relation to the Graving Dock question, must convince all of the danger of tampering with the terms as negotiated—those to which the Dominion Government is already pledged. But, at the same time, there is no reason why the advantages—the necessity of having the transcontinental railway terminate at Esquimalt should not be agitated and pressed in the most effective way upon the attention of all concerned. Honest, healthy agitation on this subject can do no harm. It may do a world of good.

Sunday Dec 4.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Miss Minnie Pixley took a benefit at the Theatre Royal last night, and that gifted and popular young artist has good reason to be proud of the result. In the numbers and respectability of the audience, as well as in the enthusiastic applause with which the fair beneficiary was greeted throughout the evening, it is just to say that it has been the good fortune of very few to receive so hearty and unequivocal an expression of popular favor as that which was rendered to Miss Minnie Pixley last night. The lateness of the hour and the crowded state of our columns forbid any lengthened remarks upon the merits of the performance itself. Suffice it to say that all the parts were well sustained, the Misses Pixley, Miss Susie Lee, Messrs Rhoades, Foster and others having been repeatedly encored. There was only one thing that tended in any degree to mar the enjoyment of the evening, and that was the fire in the printed programme which reminded those present that last night was positively Miss Minnie's last appearance in Victoria.

LOWER FRASER TERMS.—The people of New Westminster are making preparations for the festive season, several balls being on the tapis. The first will be for the benefit of the Royal Columbian Hospital, the second will be under the auspices of the Hyack Co, and the third will be the Effie V. Hunter Ball. A petition has recently been put in circulation against any application being made to the Canadian Government without the concurrence of the entire colony. At Burrard Inlet the Foschett was nearly loaded, and the Nancy was making rapid progress, as also the Admiral. The Delaware is loading at Moody's mill.

MUSICAL INSTITUTE.—All lovers of music and rational amusement may expect a rare treat on Tuesday evening next at the Institute. Readings by Lieut Brodie, B. N. and Lumley Franklin, Esq, we understand that the famous duet 'Hear me, Norma,' 'Annie on the Banks of the Dee' and 'The Happy Hunter,' the latter by Kucken, will be sung by lady amateurs of well-known ability.

HORSE RACES.—A race came off on the Beacon Hill course yesterday between Lasselles 'Greyhound' and Shannon's 'One-Eyed Susie.' The distance was 600 yards, single heat, for \$400 stakes. Greyhound got the start but the mare soon passed him and won the race by two lengths.

The Railway Terminus Petition. THE DEPUTATION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, agreeably to appointment, Mr Henry Nathan, jr, (member elect for the city) Dr H Tuzz, Dr W F Tolmie, Mr J H Turner, Mr Lumley Franklin, Mr James Fell, Mr J D Pemberton and Mr J G Norris, waited upon His Excellency the Governor and presented a petition signed by 550 residents of Vancouver Island, praying that His Excellency would transmit the document to the Canadian Government with his favorable recommendation. The petition asks for a guarantee of the construction of a line of railroad from Victoria to Esquimalt as a part of the Terms of Confederation, and has already appeared in these columns. Mr Nathan having signed the petition, His Excellency said it might have the effect of indefinitely postponing Confederation. Already he had received petitions and resolutions from residents of New Westminster and other places on this very subject, and more were coming. The terminus was for engineers and surveyors to select. If the exigencies of trade required the terminus to come to Vancouver Island it would be so brought; but no man living could tell what difficulties would have to be overcome in its construction. The Canadian Ministry had undertaken a great work; but no terms of union could make this Island a practicable terminus unless it were declared so from an engineering point of view. The petition appeared to His Excellency to be in some respects ridiculous, not to say greedy. Why not leave the matter with the engineers, who surely the Canadian Government has no interest in placing the terminus at any but the most advantageous spot. Only the other day (His Excellency continued) I learned from the Canadian Government that the Terms arranged must be adhered to, and that should they be amended by us, the Canadian Government would claim the same right to amend, and commence the negotiations de novo. You appear to think Canada will be glad to get us. Admitted, but they will not give us any better terms. Newfoundland held out for better terms: has it got them? No; and it will not. For myself, I am amazed at the concessions that have been granted by the Canadian Government, and were it stipulated that this road should be brought across the Straits, it might not be built at all. Now, I think this petition should be withdrawn.

Mr Nathan.—It is not in our power to withdraw it. His Excellency—I do not think I can send it on. I should have to exercise my discretion. I should have to say that which would do it no good. You can't drive traffic into a particular channel by stipulation; but if found advantageous you may be sure the line will be brought to the Island. Mr Norris showed that it was between this port and Nanaimo and Burrard Inlet that nearly all the disasters to shipping had occurred. However, the Canadian Government might at least guarantee the line between Victoria and Nanaimo. His Excellency.—That will stand upon its own merits; but my opinion is that a branch would not pay without through traffic. Mr Norris.—There is always great difficulty in getting coal down from Nanaimo for H. M. ships. His Excellency.—That point has great force, and will, no doubt, be taken into consideration; but I cannot send on this petition, so long as it does not extend to a portion of the community.

Mr Fell pointed out the material advantages that would flow from making Esquimalt the terminus. His Excellency said that nothing could prevent Esquimalt being a good harbor and being used as such. Mr Fell thought this the time to point out our wants or grievances. The petition did not seek to stay Confederation; it sought only to point out certain advantages which we possessed with a view to their adoption by the Canadian Government and the good of the whole colony. His Excellency.—If we attempt to add a rider to the terms they may be defeated. There will be opposition to them in any event in the Canadian Parliament, and the strongest argument the Canadian Ministry could urge would be that they had been already accepted by British Columbia. If amended, every clause would be discussed again by Parliament. Mr Nathan said that the Canadian Government was not asked to bridge the Straits—it was only asked to guarantee a railway to Nanaimo. His Excellency.—That is a different thing. It is a fresh term, if it is not part of the transcontinental road. Besides, I do not think—indeed, I am sure—nothing further will be granted. I have already had a flat refusal with respect to an extension of the guarantee of the dry dock. The terms, now, are better than we had any right to expect—better than I expected. The true policy would be to accept these terms and be contented, and then leave the natural flow of traffic to determine the terminus. Dr Tolmie pointed to the vast tracts of land lying along the Bute Inlet route which would all be available for settlement in case the road came that way. His Excellency replied that that was a strong point, but no stipulation could bind the company. With respect to the petition, he would rather not be asked to transmit it, because he would be bound to say it was not a Government measure, and that it was in the interest of a section and not of the whole colony. Mr Turner said the petition did not require the terms to be respected. Mr Nathan thought that the interests of Victoria were the interests of the whole colony, because three-fourths of the capital and population is centered here, and what ever benefited Victoria would benefit the whole colony. Dr Tuzz said the great majority of the people were opposed to opening the terms; but they wanted to secure Vancouver Island as the western terminus of the railway—its natural advantages being in its favor. His Excellency the Governor replied that the Canadian Government understood our natural advantages quite as well—perhaps better than we do. He could not support

this petition because it was the prayer of a section. Mr Pemberton thought that as His Excellency had placed the deputation in possession of information that they had no hope, perhaps they had better withdraw a few moments for consultation. The deputation then withdrew to an adjoining apartment, and after consulting together for about fifteen minutes returned, when Mr Nathan stated that the deputation had arrived at the conclusion to respectfully request His Excellency to send the petition forward on its own merits and that the people would also ask that the people of Victoria had no wish to hamper the Canadian Government in the terms. The deputation before the Legislative Council should meet. His Excellency replied that he was sure the Canadian Government would refuse the request; but if put in the way just stated he would forward it and leave the Canadian Government to form its own conclusions.

Remarks were made by Dr Tolmie, Mr Nathan, Mr Norris and Mr Fell, to the effect that the people believed it wise to press for the Nanaimo road before the consummation of union. His Excellency advanced it as his deliberate opinion that the petition was lost time and, to a certain extent, undignified. He would certainly send it on and tell the Canadian Government that it was not the wish of the entire community; but why did not the deputation send it themselves? If it went through his hands he would say that it is not a Government measure and that it is sectional in its bearing. Mr Nathan urged the wealth and influence of Victoria as a reason why the prayer should be granted. His Excellency said the wealth of Victoria was nothing when compared with the money that will be expended on the road. Perhaps it would be better for Canada to buy the whole thing out and thus overcome the difficulty. A desultory conversation ensued as to the effect the railway would have upon the colony at large.

Mr Tuzz having mentioned the fact that parties interested in property on the Lower Fraser are now in Canada endeavoring to fix the terminus at their own section, His Excellency said that the gorges of the Cascades would have a great deal more to say on that point than anyone else. His Excellency added that having cleared his conscience he would forward the petition. Mr Nathan suggested that an answer should be got before the House meets so that the passage of the Terms might be facilitated. Mr Fell thought there were many who might oppose Confederation if the Terminus was not secured for the Island. Dr Tuzz.—Very few. Mr Norris.—Not over a dozen in the whole city.

His Excellency quite understood that if some persons' irons were not warmed by Confederation that they would try to defeat the whole scheme. Mr Fell and Mr Nathan thought there would be much less chance of popular discontent if the Terminus were secured for the Island before Confederation. His Excellency—I don't know that. You would sow the seeds of perennial discontent on the Mainland. After some further remarks the deputation took their leave of His Excellency.

Omineca.

The following is a copy of an official letter written by the Government Agent, or Acting Gold Commissioner, in the Omineca country. It will be read with some interest, as confirmatory of news already published: PORT ST JAMES, Oct 24th 1870. Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 20th, and with reference, I have to report that I laid over the claims in this District from Oct 9th 1870, to June 15th, 1871. I intend to have waited until the season suspended mining operations, but miners here are so badly supplied with provisions that I laid over the claims on the 14th inst, with a view to enable them to proceed to the lower country before the rivers are frozen over and travelling becomes dangerous. I have fixed the representation day for next season, as early as I consider it practicable for miners to get in their supplies to Germanan Creek. Since my last letter all the claims on Germanan Creek which have been opened have paid the miners' engaged beyond their expectations, some of them yielding as high as fifty dollars per acre to the man. A nugget weighing twenty-nine ounces, was found in the French Company's claim, which is situated above the Canon. Some of the companies have not taken out much gold, but all are satisfied that they have good claims for the next season. I think there will be employment for three hundred men next season, on ground which has been tested, and should the upper portion of the creek prove to be good, it will give employment to as many more. I have reserved a small flat on Germanan Creek, as the most desirable site for a town, and marked off eleven lots for building purposes, all of which have been taken at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents. Three applications have been made to me to record land as pre-emptions, and I would be much obliged for printed forms and instructions at your earliest convenience. I have not expended any of the money allowed for the trail across the Portage, as I consider that the work can be done to more advantage next Spring, after the snow melts. From the terminus of the trail across the Portage, goods have to be taken down the Omineca in boats, and about three miles from the starting point there is an obstruction in this river, caused by drift wood accumulating and piling up for a distance of six miles. At this point miners are compelled to make a detour, and portage boats and cargoes, about half a mile into a slough, which connects with the main river below the 'drift pile.' I think a sum of two hundred and fifty dollars expended in removing obstructions in the slough, and connecting it with the river would allow two-ton boats to pass without trouble, and obviate the necessity of a portage, making the road complete to Germanan Creek. Fair prospects have been found on bars on the Omineca River, near its confluence with Findlay River, and a prospecting party who discovered the latter, for a distance of one hundred miles, report that they found 'bar diggings' as high as they went, and are of opinion—from the geological formation of the country—that good diggings will eventually be found in that section.

The prices of provisions are exorbitant. The following is a list of the rates on Germanan Creek: Flour.....\$1 25 per lb Bacon.....1 50 " Sugar.....1 50 " Tea.....3 00 "

The majority of the miners intend going down the Skeena River route, to pass the winter at Victoria, or Fort Simpson, and I do not think many will winter here. A difficulty occurred between some white men and the Indians, on Lake Tremblais, which threatened as one time to be serious, and I was compelled to go down and arrange the matter with the Indians. I am happy to report that everything is now quiet. On Germanan Creek an attempt was made to drive off the fifteen Chinese miners who are located there; but on my arrival established them in their claims, and they have not been molested since. Trusting that my action in these matters may be satisfactory to His Excellency the Governor, I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, W. H. FITZGERALD.

Hon. H. M. Ball, Gold Commissioner, Cariboo.

MORE OF THE SAME KIND!—Capt James Frair unfurls his banner this morning as a coal and wood dealer. He has inscribed thereon—'Nanaimo coal, delivered, \$9 per English ton. Newcastle coal, delivered \$8 50 per English ton.' The Captain's name is cash. The Victorian who will 'wear' cold toes this winter must be either penurious or 'dead-broke.'

FOG-BELL.—The Governor directs it to be notified, so says the Government Gazette, that a fog-bell has been placed in position on the Race Rock, in the Straits of Fcos, and will be used on and after the 1st December as occasion may require.

THE WAR.—The successful sorties from Paris have filled the friends of France with hope. It is evident that the Germans have met with severe reverses at a season when it is difficult to recover lost ground. Next week should bring us stirring news.

I. O. of O. F.—U N Fox, Esq, Grand Master of the California Odd Fellows, is coming up on the Pallon to institute the Encampment of British Columbia.

POLICE COURT.—The records presented a blank sheet yesterday.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise, Capt Swanson, arrived from New Westminster at 4 p.m., yesterday. She brought a few passengers but no Mail or Express from the Upper Country.

IN DISTRESS.—The schooner Clara L West, Capt Charisoff, 23 days from San Francisco bound for Kodiak, put into this harbor yesterday afternoon in distress, having lost in a gale her rudder, foresail and jib.

TOWNSHIP.—The bark Ada was towed up from Esquimalt by the Grappler yesterday and taken alongside of Sproat & Co's wharf, where she will commence to discharge to-morrow.

TOWNSHIP.—The ship Golden Age, Capt Thomas, was towed up to Moody & Co's Mill at the Inlet yesterday to load with lumber for Callao.

FIRE ALARM.—The alarm of fire yesterday arose from a chimney on Cormorant street.

DAVID R. SMITH, CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER, SOLICITOR OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS, 431 MONTGOMERY STREET, P. O. BOX 1161, SAN FRANCISCO. With Agencies in Washington, London, Paris, Vienna, &c. Specifications and Drawings prepared, Examinations made, Appeals, Filled, Foreign Patents obtained, Registered Applications prosecuted, Interferences Conducted, Extensions applied for, Re-issues Procured, Assignments Prepared, and Patent Business of Every Description Attended to.

A. Casamayou & Co. COMMISSION MERCHANTS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Groceries, Provisions, Havana Cigars AND FRENCH PRESERVED MEATS, Yates Street, Victoria, Vancouver Island 728

Phoenix Fire Assurance COMPANY, LOMBARD STREET AND CHABING CROSS, LONDON. Established 1782. For insuring every kind of Property in all parts of the World from Loss or Damage by Fire.

THE PROMPTITUDE AND LIBERALITY WITH WHICH THE COMPANY are always met by the Company are well known, and the importance of the relations with the public is estimated from the fact that since its establishment it has paid more than Nine Millions Sterling in discharges of claims for Losses by Fire. The security offered to the public by the Phoenix Office is unlimited, comprising a addition to the large invested capital of the Company the whole fortunes of numerous proprietors, composed of some of the most opulent merchants and others in the United Kingdom. Annual and short-term insurances are effected upon all kinds of property in Vancouver Island and British Columbia on the most favorable terms. Prompt cash payment and full power to settle all losses and claims without referring to the Head Office in London. Rates and Particulars of Insurance may be had 'upon application' to THOS. C. NUTTALL, Agent, Government Street, Opposite Masonic Hall.

MR. HELMCKEN MAY BE CONSULTED AT HIS OFFICE in Victoria between the hours of 9 and 12 in the morning, or at his residence, James Bay, in the evening.

Cheap, Great Reduction in Prices

HARD TIMES AND WORSE COMING! HEYWOOD'S CELEBRATED PORK SAUSAGES! Are now sold.....\$1 25 for 50 cents German Liver Wort.....\$1 25 for 50 cents Sausage.....\$1 25 for 50 cents Head Cheese & Brown.....\$1 25 for 50 cents Boiled Knuckles of Pork.....\$1 25 for 50 cents Figs Feet Cooked, five for one.....\$1 25 for 50 cents Fresh Kidneys.....\$1 25 for 50 cents SPARE RIBS CHEAP, bring your baskets along and help yourself. Everything is of the best quality. These are in the regular MELTHAM STRAWBERRY PORK PIES 15 cents a pound. Made by the celebrated Madame Deschamps, into Pie Maker to the Emperor of Russia. Also the renowned Trochu Sausage and Bismarck Army Bologna made to order by J. HEYWOOD, Yorkville Market, Yates St. CHAS. WANTED—5,000 Fat Hogs, for which the highest market price will be paid in gold.

HAYWARD & JENKINSON, UNDERTAKERS, LANGLEY STREET, Victoria.

GIANT POWDER. Manufactured exclusively by the Giant Powder Company, California.

THE POWDER WILL BE FURNISH. In either loose, or in Cartridges, in packages of 25 lbs and 50 lbs each. The Cartridges are 1/2, 3/4, 1, and 1 1/2 inches diameter, each case packed in separate Boxes with Priming. This POWDER, with pamphlets and circulars giving full information of its nature and treatment, is offered by J. ROBERTSON & FARR, AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA, Sept 21 1870.

Robertson & Farr. BLACKSMITHS, WAGON AND CARRIAGE BUILDERS. HAVING LEASED THE SHOP (ON Johnson Street, next door to Bunster's Brewery, are prepared to do anything in the above line with neatness and dispatch. ALSO—Particular attention paid to HORSE-SHOEING and JOBBING. All orders from the Country promptly attended to.

PHOTOGRAPHS. A BEAUTIFUL AND WELL ASSORTED Collection of BRITISH COLUMBIAN VIEWS AND INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, May be had of MESSRS GREEN, (at their Photograph Gallery,) FORT STREET, Victoria.

GRAND HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, JOHNSON & CO., PROPRIETORS (Late of the Lick House).

JOHNSON & CO., WHO FOR THE LAST six years have been the popular Proprietors of the Lick House, with pleasure inform their many friends in Victoria and British Columbia that they have left the Lick House and opened the GRAND HOTEL, which is the most Hotel structure yet erected on the Pacific Coast, and is not surpassed in architectural beauty, elegance of Furniture and Comfort by any Hotel in America. Our old patrons will find at the Grand Hotel all the familiar faces, and all Guests recommended to us will be received with the same courtesy and politeness and unobtrusive attention to their wants, which made the Lick House so popular when under their control. With many thanks for past favors we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. 1238 Bm

TEN-PIN SALOON, GOVERNMENT STREET. THIS ESTABLISHMENT HAS BEEN fitted up in the most elegant style, and is now open to the Public. The Bar is supplied with the Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. A FREE LUNCH EVERY DAY. THE TEN-PIN ALLEY is one of the most complete on the Pacific Coast. W. K. LEWIS, Proprietor.

GRAND AWARD. Of Premiums in Aid of the Nevada School District, Nevada City California. PARTIAL LIST: 1 Premium, Gold Coin \$10,000 1 Premium, Gold Coin 5,000 1 Premium, Gold Coin 3,000 1 Premium, Gold Coin 2,000 1 Premium, Gold Coin 1,000 1 Premium, Gold Coin 1,000 1 Premium, Gold Coin 1,000 1 Premium, Gold Coin 1,000 10 Premiums, each 200 10 Premiums, each 100

25,000 PREMIUMS amounting to \$50,000, will be awarded to the holders of Season Tickets. For reference we refer you to any citizen of Nevada City, California. Responsible Agents wanted. Liberal commissions allowed. For full particulars and terms to agents, address E. L. GRINNAN, Secretary, Nevada City, Cal.

HENRY SHORT, GUN AND RIFLE MAKER, And Importer of ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FIREARMS. IS CONSTANTLY RECEIVING ADDITIONS to his large and well assorted stock of Fishing Tackle.

Or every description Government Street, between Johnson and Pandora.

By Electric Telegraph. SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

Tours, Nov 28.—By a decree issued today Keraty's command is united with the 21st army corps at Yeres. LONDON, Nov 28.—The evening papers contain rumors that an attempt had been made by a Bavarian soldier to shoot the King of Prussia. The publication of correspondence from the seat of war by German newspapers is prohibited. There is no truth in the report that an attempt has been made on the life of King William but proofs of a dangerous conspiracy have been discovered. The affair is kept quiet. No particulars have transpired. The siege train used at Thionville is on its way to Montevideo. The report of German successes in battles around Meaux are confirmed by despatches from King William. No particulars. It is the fight at Meury the Prussians lost 30,000 men. The news is just received that 'Amiens is occupied by the Germans under Grilles. The following was previously issued by the Prefet of Somme:—'The day of darkness has arrived. Our city must fall into the enemy's hands. The army of the North is retreating. The National Guard is disarming. I leave you but will soon return. Be calm, be confident, France will be saved. A great battle is imminent if not already in progress between Chateau Das and Montargis. A detachment of 8,000 Prussians is reported at Chateau 20 kilometres from Tours. Frederick Charles' army has been strongly reinforced with field artillery. It is reported that the King and staff have retired from Versailles at Meaux. A village near Versaugny-laer was burned by the Prussians. The Prefet of the Loire reported on the 26th that the Prussians were at Montebau Lacteur pale and Vicom tise. On the day before they were at Rouville and Douey with the apparent object of turning Vendome and of supporting an advance on Tours. On the 25th they entered St Calaise and appeared at Maumes whence they proceeded to St Casone. The commander of the national guard at St Calaise has been dismissed for preventing the defence of that place and the municipal council has been dissolved. The commander at Breteux has been cashiered for surrendering the town to the enemy. At a Cabinet meeting held here to-day it was agreed that Gortzchakoff's last despatch should be considered as removing the question of Russia's demands from the sphere of diplomacy. The Vienna Cabinet is favorable to a conference of powers in principle, but presses the settlement of preliminary questions. The British Government has bought all the gunpowder in the market. It has advanced to £23 per ton. The Financier says immense supplies of munitions of war have arrived at the Russian ports on the Black Sea. The Queen continues opposed to war with Russia. Granville demands the presence of representatives of France at the Conference on the Eastern question. If this be insisted on no Conference can be held until peace is declared. It is believed at the Prussian Legation that a Conference is certain. The Central Powers will apply such pressure to France as to render it impossible for her to refuse to acquiesce. The Sublime Porte is dissatisfied with the delay of the allies to endorse his proposals to assume the offensive against Russia. The Daily Telegraph this morning says England and Austria have finally but courtously denied Russia's right to withdraw from the treaty of 1856. The effect is evident in the lowering of the tone of the Russian press, and it is possible that Russia may seek honorable retreat. New York, Nov 29.—A Tours cable dispatch says the right wing of the army of the Loire, after fighting the previous day retook several attempts of the enemy to turn its flank, yesterday advanced to Gles and Montargis and thence commenced a movement towards Pithiviers in combination with the advance of the right centre of the army of Artois. While these movements were being made, detachments of the enemy were in every case driven towards Beaune. Here at 2 p.m. the enemy massed 40,000 men. The French attacked the Prussian position from the south, capturing two guns. At nightfall the Germans seemed to be retreating further north. Bismarck told Russell Paris would not be permitted to surrender except on condition of a complete cessation of hostilities. No decisive cessation of hostilities has occurred yet near Orleans. In skirmishes the French have captured 9 guns, and the Prussian losses have been heavy. The Duke of Mecklenburg was wounded in an attempt to occupy Leunau. Palladines is still entrenched between Artois and Orleans. The Germans have failed to surround him. The Government at Tours is confident that his plans will be successful and believes he will be able to pierce the Prussian lines and push forward towards Paris.

VIENNA, Nov 29.—It is reported here that recent declarations received from St Petersburg demand that preparation be made by the European Powers for early action. BRUSSELS, Nov 29.—Belgium asks for the neutrality of Dunkirk. It is said that Engenie has been here since Monday. New York, Nov 29.—The Tribune's correspondent at Versailles reports a demonstration against Congrat last night from Mont Valeria, and another against Mont Reun this morning from the same place. A serious attack was made on the Prussians at Oressy this morning, but the assaulting columns were repulsed with heavy loss in killed and 250 prisoners taken. German loss was small. A heavy fire is kept up by the French from Ville Jusif. A special telegram from Tours says the

right wing simultaneous yesterday London army late Versailles attack and were directed ken. LILLE says the and St cities supplies increased Speed defeat. Late Pacific say, Govern Town on at a of treat of treat Lowr today's contain once a sia's of Granvi Russia condition Gortza considered reply, to ag with the immed sailles Priv sent the neces places. Bar grante Govern Navy, list an the E union the O Bava the B town under ganiz army Prus The Tour To Sado S quart prove less d Patial (the street The the ceive oisio ing the day Parti Port Hay Prus who are T and the Belg Engia first Fre For referi will pri of t Gre Loia co field w and c tion M reed loe will ed Th Ch ar in an Fr so po 10 gr of of the N G

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

Tours, Nov 28—By a decree issued today Keraty's command is united with the 21st army corps at Yeres.

LONDON, Nov 28—The evening papers contain rumors that an attempt had been made by a Bavarian soldier to shoot the King of Prussia.

The publication of correspondence from the seat of war by German newspapers is prohibited.

There is no truth in the report that an attempt has been made on the life of King William but proofs of a dangerous conspiracy have been discovered. The affair is kept quiet. No particulars have transpired.

The siege train used at Thionville is on its way to Montmedy.

The report of German successes in battles around Amiens are confirmed by despatches from King William. No particulars.

In the fight at Meury the Prussians lost 30,000 men.

The news is just received that Amiens is occupied by the Germans under Grille.

The following was previously issued by the Prefect of Somme: "The day of darkness has arrived. Our city must fall into the enemy's hands. The army of the North is retreating. The National Guard is disarming. I leave you but will soon return. Be calm, be confident, France will be saved. A great battle is imminent if not already in progress between Chateau Daa and Montargis."

A detachment of 8,000 Prussians is reported at Chateau 20 kilometres from Tours.

Frederick Charles' army has been strongly reinforced with field artillery.

It is reported that the King and staff have arrived from Versailles at Meaux.

A village near Versagny-la-for was burned by the Prussians.

The Prefect of the Loire reported on the 26th that the Prussians were at Montcaubeau Lacteur pale and Vicom tisse. On the day before they were at Rouville and Douy with the apparent object of turning Vendome and of supporting an advance on Tours.

On the 25th they entered St Calaise and appeared at Maumes whence they proceeded to St Castone.

The commander of the national guard at St Calaise has been dismissed for preventing the defence of that place and the municipal council has been dissolved.

The commander at Evreux has been cashiered for surrendering the town to the enemy.

At a Cabinet meeting held here to-day it was agreed that Gortzschakoff's last despatch should be considered as removing the question of Russia's demands from the sphere of diplomacy.

The Vienna Cabinet is favorable to a conference of powers in principle, but presses the settlement of preliminary questions.

The British Government has bought all the gunpowder in the market. It has advanced to £23 per ton.

The Financeur says immense supplies of munitions of war have arrived at the Russian ports on the Black Sea.

The Queen continues opposed to war with Russia.

Granville demands the presence of representatives of France at the Conference on the Eastern question. If this be insisted on no Conference can be held until peace is declared. It is believed at the Prussian Legation that a Conference is certain.

The neutral Powers will apply such pressure to France as to render it impossible for her to refuse to acquiesce.

The Sablaine Forte is dissatisfied with the delay of the allies to endorse his proposals to assume the offensive against Russia.

The Daily Telegraph this morning says England and Austria have finally but curtly denied Russia's right to withdraw from the treaty of 1856. The effect is evident in the lowering of the tone of the Russian press, and it is possible that Russia may seek honorable retreat.

New York, Nov 29—A Tours cable despatch says the right wing of the army of the Loire, having during the previous day repulsed several attempts of the enemy to turn its flank, yesterday advanced to Glen and Montargis and thence commenced a movement towards Pithiviers in combination with the advance of the right centre of the army of Artois. While these movements were being made, detachments of the enemy were in every case driven towards Beauce. Here at 2 p m the enemy massed 40,000 men. The French attacked the Prussian position from the south, capturing two guns. At nightfall the Germans seemed to be retreating further north.

Bismarck told Russell Paris would not be permitted to surrender except on condition of a complete cessation of hostilities.

No decisive battles have occurred yet near Orleans. In skirmishes the French have captured 9 guns, and the Prussian losses have been heavy.

The Duke of Mecklenburg was wounded in an attempt to occupy Lemans.

Palladians is still entrenched between Artois and Orleans. The Germans have failed to surround him. The Government at Tours is confident that his plans will be successful and believes he will be able to pierce the Prussian lines and push forward towards Paris.

VIENNA, Nov 29—It is reported here that recent declarations received from St Petersburg demand that preparation be made by the European Powers for early action.

BRUSSELS, Nov 29—Belgium asks for the neutrality of Dunkirk.

It is said that Engenie has been here since Monday.

New York, Nov 29—The Tribune's correspondent at Versailles reports a demonstration against Conrail last night from Mont Valeris, and another against Mont Relouis this morning from the same place.

A serious attack was made on the Prussians at Cressy this morning, but the assaulting columns were repulsed with heavy loss in killed and 250 prisoners taken. German loss was small.

A heavy fire is kept up by the French from Ville Juell.

A special telegram from Tours says the

right wing of the French army made six simultaneous attacks on the German left yesterday, and were successful in five.

LONDON, Nov 29—Jonas commands the army lately under Keraty.

VERSAILLES, Nov 29—The French yesterday attacked the German forces at Beauce and were repulsed. Prince Frederick Charles directed operations; 1000 prisoners were taken.

LILLE, Nov 29—A report from Amiens says the Prussians have opened the Paris and Strasburg railway to Chelles. The facilities for transporting reinforcements and supplies to the army besieging Paris are increased greatly.

Special dispatches confirm the report of a defeat of the Garibaldians at Pizque.

Late Paris journals bear witness to the pacific disposition of the people, who they say, denounce the obstinacy of the Tours Government.

Tours, Nov 29—The Tribune's correspondent at Tours telegraphs that Keraty has given in his resignation. He threatens Gambetta with a council of war, and accuses Landverde of treason.

LONDON, Nov 29—At a Cabinet council yesterday a dispatch was read from Lord Russell containing Bismarck's proposal for a conference at London to settle the question of Russia's claims; also a note from Bernstorff to Granville, stating that Prussia recommended Russia to withdraw Gortzschakoff's note on condition that a conference should be held. Gortzschakoff's second note was again considered and the Cabinet agreed to Granville's reply, expressing the willingness of England to agree to a conference provided Russia withdraws her first note. Messengers were immediately sent to St Petersburg and Versailles to convey this reply.

Private advices from St Petersburg represent that even old English residents find it necessary to absent themselves from public places.

BRUSSELS, Nov 29—The Parliament has granted an extraordinary war credit asked by Government. There were 180 yeas to 9 nays. The opposition came from the socialist and democratic members.

Deibruck announced the ratification by the Federal Council of the treaty for the union of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg with the Confederation. He said the adhesion of Bavaria would be considered on Wednesday. The treaty provides that Bavaria shall maintain an independent military jurisdiction under command of her King; but the organization, artillery and equipment of her army are to be modified to conform with the Prussian system.

The Gaulois calls Gambetta the Tyrant of Tours.

Tours, Nov 28—Several persons wearing Sadowa medals were taken prisoners.

ST PETERSBURG, Nov 30—Letters from all quarters show the loyalty of the people and prove that Russia is unassailable and fearless of hostile alliances. No Ministerial instructions are given the press, but the St Petersburg Gazette having adopted a partial (?) policy, its sale is forbidden in the streets.

The proposed conference at London on the Eastern question is most favorably received at St Petersburg.

LONDON, Nov 30—Lyons awaits the decision of the Tours government before sending a Plenipotentiary to the conference.

VERSAILLES, Nov 30—On Monday and Tuesday cannonading was maintained by the Paris forts, followed by sorties in force supported by gunboats in the direction of La Hay, and on the position held by the Fifth Prussian Army Corps. Simultaneously other sorties were made in other directions, all of which were repulsed and 600 French prisoners were taken. Prussian loss was 7 officers and 100 men.

The French have been beaten near Amiens and retreated in disorder towards Arras with the loss of 4 guns.

BRUSSELS, Nov 30—The Independence Belge has a Berlin dispatch to the effect that England accepts a conference provided Russia will satisfactorily explain Gortzschakoff's first circular.

BEAUNE, Nov 28—The main body of the French attempted to force a passage towards Fontainebleau by a heavy attack and encountered the Tenth Prussian corps at Beauce reinforced by the 5th infantry and last cavalry divisions. The French were repulsed with heavy loss in killed, wounded and prisoners—especially the latter. The army of the Loire was consequently withdrawn.

VERSAILLES, Nov 30—It appears that the greater portion of the French army of the Loire were engaged against the 10th Prussian troops at Beauce. Their defeat was complete, and 1000 killed were left on the field by the French. Seventeen hundred wounded prisoners have already been taken and the number continues to increase.

LONDON, Nov 30—The rumored capitulation of Paris caused a buoyancy in the Stock Market here.

VERSAILLES, Nov 30—There was an unsuccessful attempt made by the French prisoners to escape at Antioch.

The Paris sorties on Monday in the direction of St Cloud were repulsed with small loss.

BERLIN, Nov 30—The Queen has received a despatch from King William, dated Thursday, Nov 29th, which says: Frederick Charles reports the complete defeat of the army of the Loire in the battle of Monday in which the French had the 20th corps and probably the 18th and portions of the 15th and 16th corps engaged. One thousand French were wounded and 4600 taken prisoners. Gen Aurelles de Pallades is reported wounded. The German loss was 1000—among them a few officers.

The ship Worcester, for Hamburg with gunno, has been captured by a French man-of-war.

LONDON, Nov 30—The Globe this evening publishes an announcement of the capitulation of the entire army of the Loire. The report can be traced to no authentic source. Nothing was known of such an event at the German Legation here at 9 o'clock.

Letters by balloon from Paris, private letters from Versailles and despatches from Berlin all concur in representing the prospects of the French as extremely gloomy.

The German army, in recent engagements with the army of the Loire, lost enormously, but still their positions have been held and the efforts of Gen Aurelles to advance to the relief of Paris, failed.

The provisions of Paris are almost ex-

hausted—scarcely a fortnight's supply remains.

Queen Victoria has visited the Empress of the French at Chiselhurst. The interview is said to have been very affecting.

The Buxine question approaches a peaceful solution. It is confidently expected that the conference for its settlement will be held at London.

Tours, Nov 29—Evening—Reports of French successes in recent battles north of Orleans are credited here.

An English despatch, relative to the conference, was received yesterday. No answer has yet been returned. Government is inclined to consider England's conduct irregular in urging the adherence of France to a proposition coming from Prussia.

BERLIN, Nov 30—Private advices from Vienna represent that Austria, England and Italy accept the Russian proposal for a conference, with the understanding that the claims of Russia are not to be prejudiced by her participation thereto.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, Nov 28—The schooner Rebecca, seized on the Rio Grande by the U S Custom House officials for smuggling, is now claimed by the Mexican Government as a prize on the ground of a previous seizure for a similar offence by its revenue officers. The case is now under consideration by the Treasury Department.

MONTGOMERY, Ala, Nov 28—The conflict which has arisen between the old and new State governments, Smith and Biagh, Governor and Treasurer, refuse to resign their offices to their successors, and have obtained troops from the commanding officer to protect them. Both branches of the Legislature were in session to-day. The Senate adjourned without taking action, but the House appointed a committee to investigate by what authority troops are quartered in time of peace at the capital.

New York, Nov 30—The following has just been received: The steamer Robert Lowe sailed from Heart's Content on Saturday to repair the Atlantic cable of 1867, which was injured about 60 miles from that point. We have also just learned that the fault is at about the same distance from Heart's Content.

It is therefore probable the steamer straggled the wrong cable, but being on the spot it is hoped both cables will soon be repaired. Although the French cable is able to transmit westward with the usual facility, it is from some unexplained cause unable to transmit eastward except with great difficulty and very slowly. Notice is hereby given that for the present no messages will be received for any part of Europe. The public will be informed at the earliest possible moment when messages can be received for Europe. Signed, Cyrus W. Field.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 28—This evening Isaac Brokawas and Bob Evans—better known as White-headed Bob—met on Bush street just above Montgomery, and Brokawas, drawing and leveling an army size Colt's revolver, shot Bob through both thighs, the ball lodging against the skin of the left thigh, whence it was extracted by Dr. Mauer. The ball had not broken the bone and it was at first thought the wound would not prove fatal, but at 6:30 Bob expired from hemorrhage, the main artery having been severed. It is said the difficulty was on account of Bob's alleged intimacy with Brokawas' wife. The assassin was immediately arrested. He was considerably under the influence of liquor. Both parties have been known as sports. Bob was from New York, and was generally known as remarkably peaceable and well behaved for his class.

The steamer Sacramento from Panama arrived this evening. She brings but \$15,800 in treasure.

Julian and Clemont, hotel-proprietors at Panama, who were charged with setting fire to their premises and causing the great fires of six months since, have been tried and acquitted.

The President of Colombia demands \$5000 damages from the British Government for the murder of the Alcalde in the riots of Tolobago. The commander of the Zealous referred the claim to the Home Government, and sailed for Chili.

Raynor, 1st officer of the bark Fanny, and Geo Hewitt, 2d officer of the bark Howland were held to-day for trial charged with beating and wounding sailors.

H Goodman, broker, was arrested to-day for selling the Marysville lottery tickets. He was allowed out on his own bail. There is no probability of his being indicted as able counsel gives opinion the Mercantile Library Lottery Act repealed the penalty against all lotteries and left the Courts no power to discriminate and his opinion is held by at least one of our judges.

The City Savings Loan and Discount Bank has been ordered to show cause why it should not be declared insolvent in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court.

Another fatal shooting affray is reported as having just occurred in Montgomery street near Bush.

The Montgomery street affray turns out to be only a fight between two Railroad Agents. Both considerably punished.

A fight also took place in the Supervisors' saloon, corner of Kearney and Merchants streets, in which several men were badly beaten. Cause, politics.

Business in the city has slightly improved. San Diego, Nov 28—Reports from San Rafael Valley are favorable. Over 600 miners, chiefly Mexicans, have located and are working claims. Laws are being enacted to protect the property in claims. Desperadoes who have sought refuge in that neighborhood are being ferreted out and driven away or else dealt with on the spot.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 29—It is not raining but cloudy.

The only vessel which has entered this port for 24 hours is the steamer Kalorama from Huatima.

The jury in the O'Connor-Myers murder case is still out, unable to agree after three days' discussion. Yesterday they stood 11 for conviction and 1 for acquittal. The intractable juror is known outside the room, and his antecedents are freely canvassed.

Twenty-dollar gold pieces of the new decimal coinage are beginning to arrive here. They are worth \$15 50 of our coin, being 21 1/2 per cent under standard. The new sil-

ver dollars are coming quite freely, but Chinese merchants will not take them, preferring old coin.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 29—The Municipal reports for the last fiscal year, just printed, make a volume of 522 pages, octavo.

Jessie Collins, daughter of Joseph O Collins, was brought from the Sisters' College at San Jose to-day on a writ of habeas corpus, she having been illegally detained. It was shown that the daughter was placed with the Sisters by her father's direction, but that she preferred to be under her mother's care, and accordingly the writ was demanded.

Flour—Unchanged. Wheat—\$2 05 @ 2 07. Barley—\$1 25 @ 1 30. Oats—\$1 25 @ 1 55. Hay—\$12 50.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 30—The case of Goodman, charged with selling Marysville Lottery tickets, came up in the Police Court to-day. Judge Sawyer said he was satisfied that the Mercantile Library law, in repealing the penalty for violation of the Constitutional provision against lotteries, let down the bars and enabled anyone to sell tickets or maintain a lottery with impunity. He also said he had conferred with several District Judges and they agreed with him in his opinion, as did several leading lawyers. If the offence of selling tickets was proven he would hold the defendant guilty of a violation of the Constitution but would impose no penalty; as the Legislature had removed the penalty none could be imposed. The sale was not clearly made out and Judge Sawyer said he would take the case under consideration on the point as to whether he could be convicted of an attempt to sell; but if he did so convict, the result would be the same, as he could not impose a penalty for the reason above stated.

Weather cloudy but no rain. Flour—Oregon \$6 87 @ 5 25, superfine \$6 @ 6 50. California brands range from \$5 25 to \$6 50.

Wheat—\$2 10 @ 2 12 1/2. Barley—\$1 25 to \$1 35. Oats—\$1 25 to \$1 35. Sailed—Bkue, Fremont, Tacoma. Over \$2,000,000 in greenbacks and postal currency, cancelled on account of mutilation, goes East in charge of a special Treasury agent to-morrow.

The treasure shipped East by the railway last week amounted to \$200,294.

The annual dinner of St Andrew's Society at the Grand Hotel this evening is more largely attended than any previous one given in this city.

It is rumored that a duel is on the tapis between Ned Ryan and Sam Gardner, who had a shooting affray this morning on account of Ryan's black-and-tan jumping on Gardner and nudging his coat sleeve. Ryan offered to clean the mud off, but instead of doing so he cut the soiled part off with a bowie knife. Gardner then shot twice at Ryan without effect. The challenge is said to have passed and it is rumored the duel will come off at daybreak to-morrow.

Ike Brokawa, who killed White-headed Bob, has been taken before the Coroner to testify as to the killing, this evening.

LOS ANGELES, Nov 28—Latest returns from Arizona give Bradley, Democratic candidate for Delegate to Congress, a majority over McCormick on the legal vote of the Territory. Over 800 fraudulent votes for McCormick have been discovered. Gov Safford, the Territorial Secretary, the Surveyor General and other officials are implicated in the fraud.

Kluser reports that he has found the desert ship 45 miles southwest of Dos Palmas station in the Abascoe desert. He says the vessel is 200 long, and that her bowsprit and stem are above the sand. Kluser returns to-day to the ship to take possession and examine her.

Utah.

CORINNE, Nov 28—The following advice from Pioche and Parrises, Nov 23d, have been received at Salt Lake. There has been quite an excitement here for the past few days regarding the boundary line between Utah and Nevada. The Government surveying party places Pioche and Parrises about 3 miles in Utah from the State line. Pioche is in Utah Fitch is elected Congressman from Nevada, so that place gave Kendall a majority of 180 over Fitch which decided the result of the election in favor of Worcester. Much excitement exists about the districts of Smoky Valley and Pioche.

Arizona.

SAN DIEGO, Nov 29—Tucson advises to the 24th inst say Governor Safford has returned and will remain in Tucson until after the session of the Legislature.

Many of the leading families of Sonora have lately arrived in Tucson; and it is said they come on a political mission of no less a character than that of inaugurating a movement for the annexation of the Northern Pacific Mexican States.

Nevada.

AUSTIN, Nov 30—A colored child 4 years old, adopted by Mrs Strother of Austin, was found dead last night in the cellar of the house by Mrs Strother, who had confined her there for some trifling offence. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by fright.

HAMILTON, Nov 29—Advices from Pioche City received to-day state that the boundary surveying party has not yet reached that place. It is considered by observation that Pioche City is at least 11 miles within the limits of Nevada.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, Nov 29—Arrived—Steamer California from San Francisco.



ARE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED AS A simple but certain remedy for indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use. Sold in bottles at 1s 1/2d, 2s 6d and 11s each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the world. Orders to be made payable by London House, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 12

Wednesday, December 7, 1870

The Tax Sale Repeat Ordinance, 1867.

The few persons who see the Government Gazette may have noticed therein exhibited a long list of town and country lands, advertised for taxes alleged to have become due thereon under the Real Estate Tax Act for the years 1860 and 1862 of the lately separate colony of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies. The list is dated 18th December 1869, and is introduced with the following polite intimation:—Notice is hereby given, that the following is a list of the lands in respect of which charges have been registered in the Land Registry Office, under the provisions of The Tax Sale Repeat Ordinance 1867, and, unless the said charges are satisfied within three months from the date thereof, the said lands will be entered upon by the Crown, and become liable to be sold, pursuant to the above Ordinance. Now, the provisions of the above Ordinance referred to, are such that it shall be lawful for the Governor at any time and from time to time hereafter, to cause a list to be made out of Taxes and same due and chargeable on Real Estate in respect of the said Real Estate Tax Act or this Ordinance, and cause the same to be published in the Government Gazette of the colony, once a month, in three successive months, and after the lapse of three months from the first publication thereof, the Governor may, unless the sum and taxes due in respect of lands shall be duly paid and satisfied, order the lands in respect of which such sums and taxes are due and payable as aforesaid, to be entered upon by the Crown, and thereupon the same may be respectively entered on for and on behalf of the Crown, and such right of entry shall be thereupon registered with the said Registrar of Titles, by notice. [vide Section V.] Under any circumstances, it must be admitted that there is here provided a very summary and somewhat arbitrary mode of dealing with real estate; but to those acquainted with the very peculiar circumstance under which these alleged, but for the most part fictitious, arrears have accrued, the process can hardly appear in any milder form than that of a vendue. In this real estate tax question is involved a history, a dark chapter of official dereliction and defalcation, and a Legislative trickery, treachery and nepotism. It is not our present intention to trouble the reader with a recital of these, but merely to invite attention to a few salient facts, in order to justify the conclusion that the Government would not be warranted, either in law equity, in enforcing indiscriminately the provisions already cited. Captain Gordon was Treasurer of the then separate Colony of Vancouver Island during the first years of the operation of these Real Estate Tax Acts, and when the Government attempted the collection of taxes accruing thereunder, they were met with so many receipts for taxes paid but never accounted for that it was decided to write off the whole thing in respect of 1860 and 1861. Of this decision the Sheriff was duly instructed and he acted accordingly. The Act under which these taxes were levied expressly provides that in case the money is not paid within sixty days of the date of publication of the assessment roll, the Sheriff shall levy against the goods and chattels, and in case the owner cannot be found, against the land or a sufficient quantity thereof to satisfy the demand. But, in no single case was a levy made in respect of these earlier years. In 1866 sales were held under any levy having first been made in accordance with the Act. And this brings us to one of the most extraordinary eccentricities ever enacted in a British Colony. With a view of relieving certain tax-payers from the gross injustice accruing under these late Tax Acts, a measure was introduced and passed through the Legislative Assembly, extending for one year the period during which the owners might redeem their lands. In the Legislative Council the measure was so amended as to permit of redemption by the Government. On being returned to the Legislative Assembly this measure of relief met with strong opposition by a party headed by the late Mr McClure and Mr DeCosmos. To delay the measure till noon of Tuesday the 24th April 1866—the time at which the tax-payers' year of grace expired—was virtually to defeat its object; and to this patriotic work these two doughty champions of the speculators' interests applied themselves with a zeal worthy of a better cause. In order to accomplish their object they resorted to the expedient of "talking against time." Mr McClure took the floor on Monday evening, and kept it all night. To quote from the leading newspaper of the time, "Mr McClure weakened shortly after

St. Andrew's Anniversary.

The anniversary dinner of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society took place at the Oriental Hotel last night. The number who sat down to the sumptuous repast prepared by Messrs White & Pagden, was very large. The Chair was filled by Mr J Orr, President of the Society. After full justice had been done to the dinner the cloth was removed and the Chairman read a letter from Sir James Douglas, expressing regret at his inability to be present, but stating that his son would be there to represent him, also enclosing \$10 as a donation towards the funds of the Society. A number of toasts were then given and responded to. We regret that the lateness of the hour precluded the possibility of our giving a fuller notice of these interesting proceedings; but most content ourselves with saying, generally, that it has scarcely ever been our lot to listen to better speeches, songs, music, and sentiments than those which went to make up one of the most agreeable and sociable evenings ever spent in British Columbia. We are happy to be able to state that this Society is in a highly flourishing condition.

CHINOOK DICTIONARY.—Messrs Hibben & Co, of Stationers Hall, have just issued a very useful work from the Colonist Press, viz., a Chinook Dictionary. It will be found of great service in this locality on Puget Sound, and the Mainland. The words are arranged in alphabetical order, and a stranger to the Colony would have no difficulty in making his wants known to the native tribes.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon bringing 30 passengers amongst whom were the following: John Peabie, John Mackay, E Trellise, B Douglas, Messrs Hamiltons, R H Young, G A Walker, Mr Miller, Robt Kerr, Judge George, Miss Maynard, Miss Wyde, Mrs J W McKay, Mr Barker, Mr Ashwell, Loo Chee.

DISOLVED.—The well-known mercantile firm of Millard & Beedy have dissolved. Mr Beedy withdraws from the concern and will direct his attention to the development of his extensive Malacca interests, and Mr Millard will continue the business in his own name.

BURNED INLET.—The ship Pochontas, the brig Admiral and the bark Nancy were leading at the Hastings Mills; and the ship B Aymer, and bark Delaware were at Moody's & Co's Mills.

SEVEN CAUGHT.—An arrival from Howe Sound report that the whaling company have caught another whale—making seven in all.

ACCIDENT.—Last night, during the St. Andrew's dinner, a who was looking in at one of the windows of the Oriental Hotel, was rudely, we may say brutally, pushed forward by a passer-by. The poor little fellow went completely through the glass with his head, and was severely cut about the face.

DOMESTIC INFELICITY.—A case of domestic infelicity has been before the Police Magistrate two consecutive days and was yesterday adjourned until to-day, to allow time for Mr Robertson for the accused, and Mr Johnson for the complainant, to see if the difficulty cannot be amicably settled.

CONFIRMED.—The appointment of Messrs Gaston and Long as liquidators of the Queen Charlotte Coal Mining Company, was confirmed yesterday at a meeting of creditors and shareholders.

THE DEBATING CLASS of the Mechanics' Literary Institute will meet this evening at 8 o'clock to resume the discussion upon "Responsible Government."

The direct steamer Peltona will sail for this port on the 5th inst.

PROF. Huxley, the President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, smokes tobacco. At the recent meeting of the Association a paper on the uses and abuses of the weed being read he made a clean breast of it acknowledging that for many years he had abstained from smoking because every time he tried it made him sick. But he said some years ago he was making a tour in Brittany, when he stayed at an old inn; it was awfully wet and cold without and a friend of his took to smoking and tempted him to have a cigar. His friend looked so happy the fire was so warm without that he thought he would try to smoke and he found himself a changed man. He found that he was in the position of a lameable to them the evil of bad associates was distinguished and a late President of the Association. From that day he dated his ruin for from that day whenever smoking was going on they might be pretty sure that he would be there. There was a certain kind of substantial satisfaction about smoking if kept in moderation; and he must say this for tobacco that it was a sweeter and equalizer of the temper.

MISS MINNIE PILEY has been tendered a complimentary benefit, to come off at the Theatre at an early date.

THE MECHANICS' LITERARY INSTITUTE.—The second entertainment will take place on Tuesday next, at 8 p.m. Several lady and gentlemen amateurs will appear.

Gibbon in Love.

Mr Gibbon was at that really dramatic passage of his life, in the middle of the year 1787, completing his history, and on a certain night in June he had written the last page of the great work. Great as it is, it seems now to be regarded more with respect and awe than affection; a feeling that Mr Dickens has very happily expressed when he made Mr Boffin choose it for the work with which he was to make his first acquaintance with literature. Very familiar is the description of the almost solemn act performed in a pavilion at the end of his garden. Laying down his pen, he took several turns in the adjacent alley, with a feeling of joy at getting his liberty a long and arduous service; but dazed with a certain melancholy as he thought, however, lasting might be the reputation of the book, the days of the writer might be numbered. Lady Elizabeth Foster, who afterwards became Duchess of Devonshire, arrived shortly after, and struck him, as she struck all, with the elegance of the form and above all the nice apropos of her compliments. She took a great interest in that dramatic completion of the great history, and was one morning asked to breakfast to inspect the very scene. In the meantime Mr Gibbon had interpreted her sweetness and elegance, and all the impressions he was making on her heart. And it seemed this occasion would do excellently to bring on a denouement. After breakfast was over he brought her out to look at the famous scapula walk, and the view of lakes and mountains which it commanded. She was enthusiastic in her delight and expressed herself in all the raptures-becoming admiration for scenery when the historian affected to become suddenly jealous of the praise bestowed on such subjects, and electrified her by an eloquent and passionate declaration, at the same time falling on his knees. The astonished lady could hardly understand at first, then burst into a fit of laughter. The situation must have been ludicrous indeed; the unwieldy lover still pouring out his vows; and she, remaining a few paces off and trying so to soothe him. At last he understood his mistake, and then she had him get up. But this was impossible; gone, enormous fat, and rheumatism utterly incapacitated him. The brilliant lady, cruelly ignoring the romance of the situation, came to his aid and tried to raise him up; but it was in vain and it was determined that she should go for assistance, and give out that Gibbon had fallen. She went, and two stout peasants of the place came up, raised him between them, and landed him in his familiar easy chair.

Women at the Polls.

THE ELECTION IN WYOMING.—LADIES VOTING SCENES AND INCIDENTS. There is great rejoicing here to-day, mingled with waiting and gasping of teeth. Judge W T Jones, the Republican candidate for delegate to Congress, is elected by a majority of 150 votes. The Democrats carried the last election by a majority of 1,400 votes. The ladies very generally availed themselves of their newly-acquired right of franchise. Even the fancy-women here were out to a man. I believe I wrote you in my last that two ladies had been put upon the Republican ticket, one for county clerk and the other for school superintendent. Alas for the degeneracy of the times! they shared the common fate of their associates. There were found men ungalant enough to run in opposition to them, and unoblivious enough to accept of the victory over them. It was some consolation, however, to wounded sensitiveness to know that one of the ladies ran a whole length ahead of the other candidates on her own ticket, and came within ten votes of flooring her Democratic competitor. That was Mrs Pickett candidate for county clerk. I suppose that as the Republicans moved upon the enemy, they thought they must keep the ticket in advance. The ladies with few exceptions, were brought to the polls in carriages and omnibuses, deposited their ballots and immediately stepped in again and were driven to their homes. One incident was worth relating. The oldest woman—perhaps the eldest person—in Cheyenne, 80 years of age went to the polls and voted her first ballot. When she alighted from the buggy the whole crowd surrounding the polls, Republicans and Democrats, took off their hats while she marched through and deposited her vote. When she turned to go away three cheers were called for and given so rouserly that they were heard for several squares. She'll be likely to remember her first ballot while she lives. The ladies didn't all vote one way by any means. Undoubtedly the majority voted the Republican ticket, but quite a sprinkling of them voted with the Democrats. It would seem a little ungrateful not to have done so. But both parties had runners out with bangles from morning till sundown, gathering up all the ladies and females that could be found. Of course we did not expect any impromptu on the part of the ladies. And it was at least a fine illustration of that respect and reverence which the men of America have for females, that not a drunken rough was

heard to offer an insult. This may have been partly owing to the fact that both parties were courting them. I might make some comments upon the manifest tendency of the thing; however, in its incipency, that does not seem promising, but I forbear.

A new description of parachute shell by means of which a very considerable extent of country can be effectively lighted up to enable the operations of troops at night to become discernible, was tried at Chatham recently under very satisfactory conditions on a dark night. Three of the shells were fired to a great height from one of the siege guns planted within Prince Henry's bastion; when at an altitude of 800 feet they exploded, and a parachute descended, from which was suspended a vessel containing a magnesium light of great brilliancy, which lighted up the whole extent of Chatham lines, the bodies of troops scattered about which were plainly discernible from all parts of the garrison.

Tax receipts of the Canada Central and Brockville and Ottawa Railways last month were \$23 103. The receipts of the St Lawrence and Ottawa Railway for September show a gratifying increase over the corresponding period of 1869. Last year they amounted to \$9,560—this year to \$13,589.

Assisted Immigration.

OFFICE OF IMMIGRATION BOARD, Victoria, British Columbia, 12th August, 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given that a scheme of Assisted Immigration, on an extended scale, being completed by the Government, applications will be received by the Secretary of the Board, from persons bona fide settled in the Colony who may be desirous of participating in the scheme, upon the following terms and conditions:—

- 1. The applicant will be required to give security, or actually deposit the sum of Seventy-five Dollars (\$75) towards the Passage Money of each Adult, and the sum of (\$37) towards the Passage Money of each Child, not exceeding Twelve Years of age, and not being a Child in arms, and a further sum of Twenty-five Dollars (\$25) towards the Outfit of each Adult, or one-half that amount for each Child not exceeding Twelve Years of age, no being a child in arms.
2. The Government will contribute the sum of Fifty Dollars (\$50) towards the Passage Money of each Adult, and the sum of Twenty-Five Dollars towards the Passage Money of each Child under Twelve Years of age, excepting only children in arms.
3. Applicants desirous of getting out whole Families, will deposit or find security for a sum proportionate to the above amounts for each Adult or Child in such Family.
4. The Outfit of each person will be subject to the approval, as to quantity and quality, of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Emigration or other the Agent or Agent appointed by the Governor in this behalf.
5. In cases where the above mentioned Outfit is not required, the amount deposited on account of the same will be returned to the applicant on making the deposit.
6. The intending Emigrant will be required to report himself or herself at some Port of Embarkation in England to be hereafter notified.
7. Settlers desirous of obtaining Farm or Domestic Servants under this scheme, will be required to produce written characters of such Servants, which characters will be subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Emigration, or other the Agent or Agents appointed by the Governor in this behalf.
8. Such Farm or Domestic Servants will be required to sign an agreement, binding them to serve their Employers in the Colony for a term of years, at a stated yearly Salary.
9. Upon the arrival of the Emigrants in this Colony the Employer or Friends of the Emigrants will be required to take charge of them immediately, and notice hereof will be given of the time the vessel is due.
10. Any Emigrant not so immediately taken away will be lodged and boarded at the expense of his or her Employer or Friend.
11. Applicants will be required to fill up Forms, copies of which may be obtained from the Magistrate of the District, or from the Secretary of the Board in Victoria from whom respectively any further information may be obtained. By Order of the Board, B. W. PEARSE, Deputy Chairman.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. THE SUCCESS OF THIS MOST DELICIOUS AND UNRIVALLED CONDIMENT HAVING CAUSED CERTAIN DEALERS TO APPLY THE NAME OF "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE" TO THEIR OWN INFERIOR COMPOUNDS, THE PUBLIC (SHARPLY INFORMED THAT THE ONLY WAY TO SECURE THE GENUINE IS TO ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE AND TO RECOGNISE THEIR NAMES ABOVE THE WRAPPER, LABEL, STOPPER, AND BOTTLE.

FARM FOR SALE. A FARM CONTAINING 150 ACRES. 60 acres of which are under cultivation, 75 acres under fence, and 100 acres good tillable land, with the usual fence, and with, or without, Stock and Implements. It is situated seven miles from town in a thriving district, and will be sold FOR CASH. For particulars apply at this OFFICE.

The Land Demand.

Probably no surer indication of faith in impending improvement in our colonial condition could be manifested than the increasing eagerness with which agricultural lands are being sought for. Time was when advertisements of farms for sale attracted little attention. As evidence of the change which has recently taken place in this respect, it might be mentioned that, in response to an advertisement which appeared in this journal on Thursday morning, of a farm for sale, five applications were made before night. Nor is it alone for improved farms that an increasing demand is observable. The increasing applications made at the Lands Department import a still greater demand for Crown Lands; and it affords us no little pleasure to be able to say, in this connection, that increasing facilities are being extended to those in search of land, by the Department. As the most important public Department in the colony, that of the Lands and Works is still far from coming up to the just expectations of the people, or the exigencies of the country. As a public bureau, in which the intending settler may speedily obtain a panoramic view, so to speak, of the country, a knowledge of lands already taken up, and of lands still open to pre-emption or purchase, of the varying soils and advantages of the different localities, or regarded as affording means of directing and assisting in the search for and settlement upon lands, it must, we fear, still be admitted that there exists a wide margin for improvement. But, for the cause of all this one must look chiefly to the extractable system of Government under which this Colony has suffered so much—a system under which it would, indeed, be strange if any colony could possibly be either prosperous or contented. It is not our present object, however, to point out the faults visible in existing political institutions, but rather to indulge for a little in the more agreeable contemplation of impending colonial wellbeing. It would, indeed, be strange if the immediate prospect of Confederation upon the highly favorable Terms already before the country, did not beget an increased demand for agricultural land. The most superficial thinker cannot fail to see that an enormous expansion of supply and demand, production and consumption, must be the immediate consequence of Union upon the Terms proposed. The influx of population and capital must make the Colony bound on ward and upward as few colonies have done; for it will not fail to be remarked that the change will be greatly more perceptible and felt from the circumstance of the Colony having reached so low an ebb. To the larger and more prosperous colonies the sudden inflow of a few thousands of population, and the inauguration of public works involving an expenditure of several millions of dollars a year might be less perceptible. But, in the case of British Columbia, it means a complete revolution, which must make itself felt in every in earnest and thorough manner. The eager search after farming lands has, therefore, taken place man to man, and would be a foolish man who would hesitate now about securing a homestead; for, not only will every foot of the stable land within convenient reach of the great markets about to be supplied be in demand, but such lands will not be sold at high prices at the hands of those who are certain to come into the colony with capital. While, therefore, it would appear to be the duty of the Government to discontinue the locking up of public lands in the grasp of speculators, it must be regarded as one of its most urgent and important duties to facilitate and encourage, in every legitimate way, the acquisition of homesteads by those who will turn the land to a proper use, and thereby promote that condition of things which will render, in the highest degree, the large influx of population and capital subsidiary to the permanent prosperity of the country. The present duty would appear to be to make the most ample provision for meeting, from our own soil, the great demand certain suddenly to spring up under the new condition of things.

THANKSGIVING DAY AT SEATTLE.—The Intelligencer gives an account of the services held on Thanksgiving Day, at that town. The discourse was delivered by the Rev Mr Damon and says our contemporary, "Near the reverend gentleman, and in full view of the audience, was very tastefully arranged upon the stage a fine display of flowers, fruits and vegetable productions gathered on that day from the gardens of the city, consisting of a variety of roses, violets, dahlias, hollyhocks, chrysanthemum, nasturtium, blue bell, gilliflowers, snap dragon, hollyhock, marigold, princess feather, mullen plink, new oats, white and red clover, ragged robin, green beans, new potatoes, green peas, ripe tomatoes, ripe blackberries and in blossom green corn, pear and apple blossoms, and young grapes (second crop) to which he alluded, by way of supplement to his discourse, in a most pleasing manner, referring as he did to these extraordinary evidences of our genial climate and productive soil." It would, indeed, appear to be fitting that the inhabitants should rejoice and give thanks for such a country and such a climate.

The Weekly British Colonist,

Wednesday, December 7 1870

The Land Demand.

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The increasing applications made at the Lands Department import a still greater demand for Crown Lands; and it affords us no little pleasure to be able to say, in this connection, that increasing facilities are being extended to those in search of land, by the Department.

As the most important public Department in the colony, that of the Lands and Works is still far from coming up to the just expectations of the people, or the exigencies of the country.

As a public bureau, in which the intending settler may speedily obtain a panoramic view, so to speak, of the country, a knowledge of lands already taken up, and of lands still open to pre-emption or purchase, of the varying soils and advantages of the different localities, or regarded as affording means of directing and assisting in the search for and settlement upon lands, it must, we fear, still be admitted that there exists a wide margin for improvement.

But, for the cause of all this one must look chiefly to the execrable system of Government under which this Colony has suffered so much—a system under which it would, indeed, be strange if any colony could possibly be either prosperous or contented.

Municipal Council.

TUESDAY, NOV. 29, 1870.

Council met at 7:30 p.m. His Worship the Mayor in the Chair. Present—Councillors Russell, Carey, McMillan and Heathorn.

A communication from the Colonial Secretary calling the attention of the Council to the existence of small pox in Oregon and the adjoining Territory, and asking them to take precautionary steps to prevent its introduction in this city.

His Worship informed the Council that he had, after an interview with the Governor, appointed Dr Mathews (a medical doctor) to examine any vessel coming into the harbor. The appointment was merely a temporary one, to be confirmed by the Board of Health.

On motion the act of the Mayor was approved. A communication from J B Mathews applying for the position of Health Officer for the city.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole to consider the expediency of making immediate arrangements to meet the contingency.

Councillor McMillan said he did not think from what information he had obtained from the Oregon and Washington Territory press, that small pox was at all prevalent in those sections. He had heard of but one case in Salem. He thought it probable that the communication of the Governor was based upon mere rumor.

Councillor Carey thought it quite possible the Governor had some positive information relative to the matter, otherwise he would not have addressed the Council.

Councillor Carey moved that Dr Mathews be appointed Health Officer, and that the sum of \$5 per day be recommended as payment for his services.

Councillor McMillan moved in amendment that a committee of three be appointed to enquire into the matter and report at the next meeting of the Council or at a special meeting to be called if necessary.

Councillor Heathorn seconded, and the amendment was carried. The committee were also empowered to draft regulations and bylaws specifying the duties of officers and servants that may be employed by the Board of Health.

Councillors McKay, McMillan and Carey were appointed a committee.

The Committee rose and the Council resumed. The following accounts were received and referred to the Finance Committee to be paid from the Treasury—From Mr Jeffrey, \$9; from the proprietor of the Bazaar Colonist, \$25 50.

A cash statement of the Pound for the last Municipal year was read. The expenditure was \$351 24; the receipts, \$705 75 for Pound fees and \$256 for earnings of the Poundkeeper on the roads—showing the net profit of the Pound to be \$111 00.

Councillor Carey moved that Joseph Dew be appointed Poundkeeper. Carried.

Councillor Russell moved that fees be applied for all animals impounded. Carried.

Councillor Heathorn moved that the Poundkeeper be paid \$50 per month and that he be at the disposal of the Street Committee, as last year. Carried.

Councillor McMillan called the attention of the Street Committee to the filthy condition of Johnson street.

Councillor Carey moved that Arthur Strong be employed for one week at \$5, to clean the gutters. Carried.

On motion of Councillor Carey, the Auditors are to be paid \$25 each for auditing the city accounts. Council adjourned.

FRANK RICHARDS' BENEFIT.—Theatre Royal was crowded from pit to dome last evening by a large and appreciative audience, which had assembled to give a solid evidence of regard for a most worthy citizen—Mr Frank Richards.

The Fire Department, of which body Mr Richards is Assistant Engineer—appeared in full uniform, and the appearance of bright red shirts here and there among the more quiet colors worn by the remainder of the audience, was a very pretty and pleasing sight.

The programme was interesting—the Alhambra Troupe being assisted by the Misses Fyler, Mr Melville, Mr Ward and Mr Dennis. As a duet by Mr Foster and the beneficiary "Napoleon's Grave" was selected—the rich tenor of Mr Foster blending delightfully with the deep bass of Mr Richards.

An encore being demanded, Mr Richards sang "Home Again" very effectively. Charles Rhoades' banjo solo and "49" gave such immense satisfaction that he was called out four times. The Misses Fyler sang charmingly, and Minnie's dance was pretty and graceful. Mr Ward, with comic songs, same as last year, and Mr Dennis, with his "Shoe Fly" performance combined with the "Shoe Fly" and the "curtain" was rufed down amidst a tempest of applause. Mr Richards may well feel proud of the handsome compliment paid him by his fellow-citizens.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.—This being the anniversary of the birth of Andrew the Patron Saint of Scotland will be celebrated by St. Andrew's Society with a dinner at the Oriental Restaurant. The bill-of-fare will include the renowned Haggish, made by one of Scotland's daughters. Dinner will be served at 7 1/2 o'clock.

EVER ON THE ALERT.—Prominent Republicans are urging upon President Grant the advisability of adopting a determined policy on the Alabama claims question, now that Great Britain is threatened with another war. Chivalrous.

THE U. S. E. C. Lincoln, Capt Scammon, arrived from Puget Sound yesterday. She will coast here and will remain in port two days.

QUEBEC.—The Provincial Government of Quebec has appropriated \$278,000 towards the promotion of immigration and colonization.

The Spiritual Telegraph at Fault—Lying Spirits Controlling the Wires!!

Late in June last, a spiritual communication of a very extraordinary character was received at a seance in this city. It purported to come from an estimable young man named M—, whose parents reside here, and who himself was instructed in the art preservative of arts at the Colonist Office.

The room wherein the circle had been formed consisted about a dozen ladies and gentlemen, some being believers and others skeptics in the new faith. The MEDIUM WAS A WRITING ONE.

The table upon which the communication was received was an ordinary mahogany one. Several communications had been received from persons who had lately "gone over to the other side of the river" (as Todd terms dying), and there was a momentary lull. The medium seemed exhausted and

LEANED HIS HEAD ON HIS ARMS and his arms on the table as if to rest. The circle gathered around and discussed in whispers the information they had just received from the "other side," when suddenly the medium stretched forth his right hand, seized a lead-pencil and commenced to write. His hand glided rapidly across a sheet of paper—so rapidly that, under ordinary circumstances, an uninitiated scribbler would have resulted. Soon the pencil flew from the medium's hands and his head again sank upon his arms. The

COMPANY LOOKED OVER HIS SHOULDER and there beheld the following message from space: "M. M.—, I DIED LAST NIGHT AT OAKLANDS."

Consternation and alarm seized upon the circle. Relatives of the alleged dead man were present, and efforts were at once made to test the truth of the message. The "Skeptics" and scoffers felt their unbelief and their knees shaking at the same time. Various questions were addressed to the spirit, but the invariable answer was as above. Oakland was taken to mean Oakland, opposite San Francisco. To that place a telegram was dispatched over the material wires on the following day. The answer came from a friend that the young man had started East about the 1st of the month on an excursion train and that he could not have died in California. On the following night the

SPIRIT WAS AGAIN CONSULTED. It stuck to its original communication. When asked in what State the death had occurred, the answer came—You'll know by the next steamer. The next steamer brought no letter, and the spirit exasperated itself for the inaccuracy by advising its consultants to

LOOK OUT FOR THE NEXT ARRIVAL. The next, and the next boat came and went, but brought no tidings from or of the young man—alive or dead. His friends were in despair. The spirit would tell no more. Every effort was made to ascertain the facts of his death from subliminary sources; but all failed until Monday evening, when by the Overland Mail a letter was received in

WELL KNOWN HANDWRITING. Quickly it was torn open and perused. It was from the supposed deceased M. It had been written at New York City about three weeks previously. The writer—who had remained in blissful ignorance of the report of his death—announced that he was in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits and engaged in a profitable business. He be really dead it is evident from the tone of the letter that he has not yet been made acquainted with the fact.

SPIRITUALISM IS AT FAULT. The gentleman from the "other side of the river" had been romancing. He had caused a great deal of mental anguish and suffering to an estimable family and may be truly, as we now hear he is, classed among the LYING SPIRITS.

H. M. S. Zealous at Panama—Murder of the Alcalde of Taboga by Liberty Men.

H M S Zealous, Capt Hume, flagship of Rear-Admiral Farquhar, arrived at Panama from San Francisco on the 19th Oct. She reported all well on board, one death only occurred from dropsy. She brought \$180,000 in specie. The Zealous left San Francisco on the 14th September. On the Sunday following her arrival a disturbance took place at Taboga between some of the liberty men of the Zealous. During the affray six seamen were injured, two of them dangerously, from confused wounds by stones on the head. Unfortunately, the Alcalde, who came to the spot to endeavour to quell the disturbance, got also struck on the head by one of the missiles flying about. The Surgeon of the Zealous landed immediately and gave to the Alcalde all the assistance possible, but notwithstanding, he died the same night at half-past nine, some few hours after the affair. As soon as the disturbance was noticed from the ship, the boats with the ship's police were despatched to bring the men off and prevent further mischief on their part. The greatest regret is felt on board, by the Admiral and all the Officers at the unfortunate fate of the Alcalde and of course, after a searching examination into the causes, they will do all that can be done for the sufferers by it.

SENTENCED.—John McTeigh, who was a month ago convicted of stealing a silver-plated pickle stand, and was remanded 30 days for sentence, was yesterday sentenced to 24 hours imprisonment.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board met last evening and resolved that in future the proceedings shall be public.

DEPARTURES.—H M gunboat Boxer for San Juan; the H B Co's steamer Enterprise for the Fraser; the steamers Olympia and Isabel for Puget Sound; and the Government steamer Sir James Douglas for Nanaimo, sailed yesterday morning.

TWO LADS, respectfully connected, departed clandestinely on a Puget Sound steamer yesterday, leaving their parents quite disconcerted at the waywardness of their offspring.

MANITOBA.—The news from the Province of Manitoba is of the most encouraging character. Old asperities and party feuds are dying out and the new Government is being quietly and successfully organized. All accounts ascribe this happy condition to the wise and conciliatory, but firm policy of Governor Archibald.

HIMSELF AGAIN.—We are rejoiced to learn from recent Canadian exchanges that Sir John A Macdonald is completely himself again, attending to the public business at his office, every day.

DAUNT.—A single cast of ineptitude was before the Police Court yesterday, for which the offender paid the sum of five shillings and retired from the Court.

DOMINION MAIL SUMMARY. An address of the Nova Scotia Legislature, passed on the 18th April, reached the Colonial Minister on the 21st September. The address enquires whether Her Majesty would acquiesce in the separation of the Dominion from the Crown, or in the independence of one of the confederated provinces thereof. Earl Kimberley makes no delay in replying. "Her Majesty," he says, "does not believe that the people of Canada desire to sever themselves from her rule, and her advisers, therefore, decline to discuss the question as to what might happen if circumstances were altered."

While the disinclination of the British Government to coerce the Colonists, by force, is well understood, the Earl reminds the Nova Scotians that the Queen has no legal power to dismember the Dominion of Canada and would moreover view with regret any effort to disturb the Union. Finally the dispatch expresses the satisfaction of the Queen with Nova Scotia's loyalty and her Majesty's confidence that the province will enjoy its full share of good fortune in a great and prosperous community, and exercise the influence due to the vigor of its inhabitants and the important maritime position of its territory.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Dominion for the month ending Oct 31st, 1870: Revenue Customs \$1,200,259, Excise \$417,623, Postoffice \$52,328, Public Works, including railways \$124,533, Bill Stamps \$19,317, Miscellaneous \$67,260. Total \$1,883,861. Expenditure \$1,449,956.

Negotiations are in progress to establish a Bank at Manitoba by the 1st of January in the Government interest. It is believed the agency will be offered to the Bank of Montreal.

The Manitoba Gazette contains the following announcement: "His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Frank Villiers, Esq., to be Chief of Police of this Province, and Louis De Plaisance, Esq., to be Deputy Chief." The same day the Provincial nomination of thirty residents of the Province as Justices of the Peace.

Two hundred and fifty Papal Zones from Rome have returned to Canada. The Quebec Legislature is in session, having been opened on the 2d inst. The chief measures alluded to in the opening speech are the preparation of a Municipal Code, Immigration and Colonization. The disagreement between the Dominion Arbitrators and the retirement of the one appointed for Quebec is referred to, and a protest is entered against the proceedings of the other two.

Provisional arrangements have been made to enable the balance in the Provincial Treasury to be "considerably augmented during the year, notwithstanding the large outlay for Public Works, which has been the scene of an imposing marriage ceremony, Lieut. William Ronald Donald Scott, Glendownyn, 9th Regiment, having been united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Marie Catharine Henriette Adelaide Chauveau, third daughter of the Premier of Quebec.

WM DALBY. HAVING LEASED THE ROCK BAY TANNERY

From Mr WEBSTER, and purchased THE STOCK in it has now on hand a

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF H NESS, SOLE, ROUSSET, BRIDLE APARAJO, CALF KIP

And other kinds of LEATHER

He has on hand the Best and Largest Assortment of TRAM, COULES AND SINGLE BUGGY CART, DRAY AND TEAM

HARNESSES

EX CORSAIR, FROM LONDON, RIDING SADDLES, BRIDLES AND WHIPS

All of which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH

To make room for new Goods

A general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's TRUNKS and Valises

Established 1824

SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS & VALISES

Made to Order. MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM, St Nicholas Bazaar, 65 QUEEN STREET.

The highest Cash Prices paid for Hides, Calf and Sheep Skins.

MR. HELMCKEN MAY BE CONSULTED AT HIS OFFICE

Victoria, between the hours of 4 and 12 in the morning, or at his residence, James Bay in the evening.

ROBINSON'S Celebrated Magic Soap

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

1. Cut up fine a bar of the Soap, and put one-half of it into your boiler with sufficient water to cover your clothes to be washed, and let the soap dissolve; then put your clothes in, stirring them, and let them just come to a boil, then pour out clothes and water into a tub and let your clothes soak in it for ten minutes, stirring them around in the tub occasionally to loosen the dirt. Such articles as collars, waistbands or any other article very dirty should be rubbed through the hands a little while soaking in order to loosen the dirt before putting in the boiler.

2. While your clothes are soaking put the half of your soap into your boiler, with sufficient clean water to cover your clothes, and let it boil for ten minutes, then rinse, blue and hang out to dry. If the above directions are followed, you will guarantee your clothes clean and white.

3. For your colored and woolen clothes use the same water you soaked your white clothes in, and wash them only leaving it up again, and pour it over your colored clothes, also rubbing them through your hands while soaking in it very dirty. Then rinse in clean water, wring your hands will bear, and you will thus accomplish a large washing in two hours. Since the introduction of this soap into the market, it has been used by millions of people, and has been found to be as good as Common Soap for general house purposes, and is a most valuable article for the use of the poor.

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The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, December 7, 1870

The Real Estate Tax Grievance.

The observations offered yesterday upon the subject of the Real Estate Tax difficulty were historical rather than practical. The reader will doubtless have arrived at the conclusion that to enforce the provisions of the Ordinance of 1867 indiscriminately against all comprised in the published list of so-called delinquents would be altogether unreasonable. To give some idea of the extent of the injustice which would result from such a course, it may be mentioned that out of the published list representing some thirty thousand dollars; there are not more than nine thousand dollars really due. Under these circumstances what is to be done? Shall the Government collect twenty-one thousand dollars not due in order to secure nine thousand due? Such a thing must not be. Shall the Government relinquish the nine thousand because it has become so mixed up with the twenty-one thousand? The condition of the revenue and justice to those who have honestly paid their taxes would forbid that course. To disentangle the knotty skein of 1860 and 1861 would appear to be no easy undertaking, and to pay twice over, or perhaps, lose their land altogether on account of official malfeasance, would be an act of high-handed injustice. It has been stated that in consequence of the postponed middle resulting from the irregularities of 1860 and 1861 the Government of that period resolved to write off the entire record in respect of these years. We are told, however, that no official evidence of that resolution, such as would justify the present administration in recognizing and voting upon it, can be found; and it is said that there seems to be no other course open to the Executive but to proceed under the provisions of the Ordinance of 1867 to enforce the payment of all such taxes as appear to be still unpaid. It is also intimated, and we can readily believe it, that in pursuing this course, the Executive anxious to discriminate between those taxes really due and those which, though paid, have never been accounted for, are most desirous that they should receive every possible assistance from those tax-payers who may have in their possession receipts or any other evidence of having paid their taxes, or of having been in any manner wrongfully assessed or included in the published list of delinquent tax-payers. To this very proper desire on the part of the Executive we give all the prominence and publicity of a leading article, believing that a ready response on the part of those more directly concerned might greatly facilitate the clearing up of a mess which is a most disagreeable reminder of days and doings one could wish in some respects to forget. It would not only appear to be the duty of such persons to come forward promptly to aid the Executive in the performance of a difficult and disagreeable task, but it would seem to be their interest to do so, as in this way alone they may be able to establish their right to be exempted from the arbitrary and summary operations of the Ordinance under which the present proceedings are being taken. Under any circumstances, it is most desirable that this old complication should be got rid of; but it is especially so in view of impending political changes.

Railway Terminus Question.

Now that the danger with which Confederation was at one time threatened, through the indiscreet agitation of the railway terminus question as a sine qua non of Union, appears to have happily passed away, we experience a greater degree of liberty in treating the subject of the terminus upon its own merits, and giving to it that prominence which its unquestionable importance demands. The charge has come from another part of the Colony that the metropolitan press had taken a sectional, narrow, selfish position in regard to this question, and a great deal has been said about this community having incurred the responsibility of inaugurating the war of localities. It cannot be denied that to a section of the press of Victoria must attach the odium of having enunciated the dog-in-the-manger doctrine that the whole colony should be deprived of the unquestionable advantages of Confederation unless the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway were first secured to Esquimalt; but the circumstance of this community having, with singular unanimity, repudiated that doctrine clearly absolves it from the imputation; and it is but fair to mention that, as far as the responsibility of setting the terminus ball a-rolling is concerned, it must attach to New Westminster rather than Victoria; for not only has the paper published there continued for months

From Kootenay.

ELECTION NEWS.

Mr John Jessop arrived in this city yesterday, having accomplished the journey from Kootenay, via Portland, in the short space of 15 days. The news is consequently to the 16th inst, but is very interesting. It appears that the mining communities in that section of country have dwindled down to a few ebb. The white population on Perry creek is estimated at 18, and on Wild Horse creek at 30. On the latter creek there are still about 150 to 175 Chinese. The shallow diggings are mostly worked out, and there is not a sufficiency of capital to attempt the deep diggings, which are supposed to be good, but are very expensive to work. A party of 4 men, with 9 months' provisions, started out on the 15th for the purpose of prospecting Findlay creek, some 65 miles north. Business is very dull. The Hudson Bay Company's business is being closed out. Mr Johnson, the expressman, started to come down on the same day that Mr Jessop left. He was accompanied by Mr Haynes, Messrs McKay and Hardisty of the Hudson Bay Company, and Mr Carrington, constable.

THE ELECTION.

was held by Mr Haynes on the 14th, the nomination and polling being on the same day. Polls were held on Wild Horse and Perry creeks. There were two candidates—V. Mr John Jessop of Victoria and Mr Robert Skinner, son of Mr T J Skinner, Maple Bay. There were in all 54 votes polled, 14 being for Mr Jessop and 40 for Mr Skinner. Sixteen of the latter were, however, protested against by Mr Jessop, on the ground that the voters were not British subjects.

DANGEROUS ASSAULT.

was yesterday brought before the Police Court charged with having pushed Henry Davies, son of J P Davies, through a window of the Oriental Restaurant on Wednesday night last, causing serious injury by wounds being inflicted with the glass. The offence charged was proved by two witnesses—Edwin Costello, and David Davies, brother of the injured boy—who testified that Grahamslaw deliberately put his hands on the boy's shoulders and pushed him through a pane of glass in the window. Dr O H Riems testified that he dressed the wounds of the injured boy, which were quite serious—one over the left eye was 2 1/2 inches long, which was the most dangerous. There were several small cuts on the face, and one on the nose, which were pretty deep but not dangerous. He considered it would be unsafe to bring the boy to Court in his present state, as exposure might induce erysipelas. He thought the case was not dangerous if he was kept in the house. Three pieces of glass were exhibited in Court which were extracted from the face of the injured boy.

REUNION.

There will be a Tea-meeting and Soiree on the 20th inst for the benefit of the Order of Good Templars in this city. This Order, based upon the principles of Temperance and Benevolence, has, we are glad to know, attained a high degree of efficiency and usefulness in Victoria, and we have no doubt that frequent reunions such as the one contemplated would tend to increase the popularity and strength of the Order by doing away with an impression that because its members are "tea-totalers" they must, therefore, be long-faced, morose beings, utterly incapable of social enjoyment, and entering a perfect horror of anything like "fun and frolic". There is every reason to believe that the occasion will be one of no ordinary enjoyment. In the interest of a most deserving institution, we wish it the utmost success.

THE WAR.

Our last night's dispatch contains highly important news from the seat of war. The great army of the Loire, the last hope of France, has been destroyed, at least so says the telegraph. The rumor that Paris has capitulated may or may not be true; that is of little importance, as its capitulation can only be regarded as a question of time; and that time must now be measured by days, if not by hours. Why should Paris hold out, now that all hope of succor from without has been cut off? That point would really appear to have been reached beyond which further resistance ceases to be valour—it becomes madness! If Paris has not already capitulated we shall be in hourly expectation of the announcement. Poor France.

THE DRAMA.

Miss Minnie Pixley takes a benefit at the Theatre Royal to-morrow night. It will not be needless that we should employ many words in commending the occasion to the liberal patronage of a community in which these accomplished actresses have become such favorites. It is enough to say that the performance promises to be a good one in every respect, and that it is for the benefit of this popular young lady. We may mention that Mrs Pixley arrived yesterday, and will take part in the performance to-morrow night.

STILL THEY COME.

Good news from Peace River comes thick and fast. Ten Chinamen arrived at Queenstown with \$18,000 in dust from the Omineca mines. They averaged \$30 per day to the hand. Kwong, Lee & Co have received a letter announcing this. There will be a rush of Celestials to the new diggings next spring.

ALIBI.

Thos Geo Smith, under a charge of the murder of Baker, on remand from the 28th ult, in order to give the prisoner an opportunity to prove an alibi, was again before the Police Court yesterday. One witness was examined and the case was again remanded until Monday next for other evidence.

WALLA WALLA.

The lands in this part of the Territory are being settled more rapidly than formerly. During last month about 2000 acres were entered at the Land Office.

TACOMA MILL.

The damage done to this mill by the recent fatal explosion, says our Seattle contemporary, has been repaired and everything is again in working order.

Cariboo, Omineca and Elsewhere.

A gentleman who left Barkerville on the 21st November, informs us that there were about 15 inches of snow on the creek and weather mild. The Ballarat and other companies were preparing winter quarters. At the mouth of Quesselle and at Soda Creek there were a number of Peace River miners gathered. They were well pleased with their season's work. Mr Delatre, who resides at Yale and is an old, experienced miner, states that he believes the new mines on

GERMANS CREEK.

Will pay from one to three ounces per day to the hand—that is the ground already discovered. The diggings are shallow and easily worked. Flour and every other article except salt was a dollar per pound. Salt was selling for \$1 per ounce. Beef was fifty cents per pound.

A PROJECT.

Is on foot for the purpose of cutting a trail which will only be, at the most, six miles in length, and will save 70 or 80 miles of travel to Germans and other new creeks for persons going by Quesselmouth.

WILL DIGGINGS.

Are reported to have been discovered in the Omineca country in the vicinity of Vitale creek. If this report prove true, the Colony is on the eve of rich discoveries before which the earlier discoveries of Cariboo will seem insignificant.

THE WAGGON-ROAD.

Through the green timber and elsewhere in splendid order. The bridges at Nicaragua Slide and Jackson Mountain have been well secured, and the roadmakers are still employed in rendering all things safe for the winter.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION.

R Brodriek & Co announce that after the 15th of this month they will reduce the price to \$10 per English ton, delivered, for Nansimo coal, and \$9 50 per English ton for Newcastle coal, delivered.

UNFORTUNATE.

There is a temporary suspension of telegraphic communication with Europe, notwithstanding there are no fewer than three cables. Such a condition could scarcely be presented at a more inopportune moment, and it is to be hoped that it may be of very short duration.

AT GERMANS CREEK DIGGINGS.

Vinegar is worth \$5 per cist. All a fellow has got to do is to walk through the camp and look sour and his fortune will be made.

OUTWARD BOUND.

The ship Aylmer, lumber laden from Moody's mills, Burrard Inlet, anchored in Royal Roads yesterday and will to-day sail for Callao.

THE CAPTAIN RELIEF FUND.

The net result of the performance for its benefit of the Captain Relief Fund was \$211—very creditable.

A Bogus Count.

FROM AN ENGLISH PRISON TO GO THAM'S FASHIONABLE DRAWING ROOMS.

From the New York Sun, October 18th.

When the Russian fleet was in New York harbor a few years ago, as everybody will remember, a ball was given in the Academy by the city to the officers. At this ball a young man presented himself as a Russian nobleman, the Count Metzkewitch, and as a member of the Russian party he was invited to share in the festivities. He cut a magnificent figure, and promenade and danced with the first belles in the city with noble condescension. He was introduced to a young beauty of the greatest respectability, to whom he addressed himself with ardor. His introduction to the miss and her mother was formal and correct, and of the latter he asked permission to call and pay his respects next day. He called accordingly and by his conversation and bearing ingratiated himself into the good graces of his hostess and her daughter. After much common-place conversation the attention of the Count was accidentally directed to a dazzling diamond ring which glittered on the finger of the daughter. He expressed his admiration of the jewel, and the young lady, with well bred grace took it from her finger and handed it to her noble friend. He was enraptured. It was the purest gem that he had ever seen. It was like the fortunate owner, beautiful, incomparable. And artistically twirling it in the sunbeams with an apologetic air the nobleman placed it on his little finger, and forthwith began to talk on some other subject. He was good-looking. He was fashionably dressed. He was fascinating. He was deliriously affectionate. Likewise he was a Russian count. An hour or two slipped away and as other visitors called Count Metzkewitch took his leave. Might he call again? Oh, certainly. Might he hope to have the supreme felicity of including the young lady in his list of friends? No objection in the world. 'But Count,' said the unsuspecting girl, 'do you forget to return the ring I handed to you a few minutes ago?' 'The diamond ring?' exclaimed the Russian noble, with an air of virtuous surprise; 'I returned it to you immediately after you handed it to me for inspection.'

THE YOUNG LADY QUIETLY PROTESTED.

That she had not received it, and the Count in turn solemnly averred that she had. As the too well-bred beauty was unwilling to create a disturbance, the illustrious foreigner was allowed to depart.

SHORTLY AFTER HE HAD GONE, HOWEVER,

she resolved to look for ring. The first

place she went to was Bishop & Rein's, and there she found the ring which was sold by the Count for \$600.

The mother of the young lady representing that the ring was her property, repleiend and the distinguished Russian with the unpronounceable name, was arrested and lodged in the Tombs for the theft. He escaped punishment solely because the young lady did not like to appear even as a complainant, in such a place as the Tombs.

THE RUSSIAN NOBLE DISAPPEARED AND SUBSEQUENTLY TURED UP IN LONDON AS A PRISONER AT THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT ON A CHARGE OF LARCENY.

He was sentenced to five years imprisonment.

A few months ago this same Russian Count appeared in Paris and got into fashionable society. Two months ago he managed to gain admittance into the American club in that city but his former villainous record becoming known he was ignominiously kicked out.

At the present time Count Metzkewitch is flourishing in this city. He may be seen on Fifth Avenue attired in the height of fashion and with a beautiful woman on his arm. This young lady is the daughter of a late wealthy banker in one of our western cities to whom he is engaged to be married. The man is a miserable adventurer and a despicable rascal. He has been recognized and it is believed that he is staying at the Clarence.

CHANG, one of the Siamese twins, has recently suffered severely from paralytic seizures and the medical fraternity have been industriously discussing the question of the possibility of the separation of the brothers in case one of them should die. The condition of Chang is stated in a recent letter from one of his daughters. She says that her father is low spirited can scarcely move without assistance and that his whole right side is perfectly useless. 'Uncle tries to cheer him up,' she remarks, 'but he has nothing to say.' Commenting on the state of affairs thus revealed Dr H Lee, F.R.S. in a letter to the Lancet infers from this effort of Eg to cheer his brother a distinct and separate volition and vitality and hence concludes that Eg could be successfully cut out from the dead body of Chang should the latter die first.

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.

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Esquimalt the Terminus.

Wednesday, December 7, 1870

Esquimalt the Terminus.

It is upon no more local or sectional grounds that we advocate Esquimalt as the final western terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. If there is one condition or concomitant of Confederation more than another entitled to be regarded from a national point of view, it is surely the railway; and the man who can approach the subject without experiencing patriotic emotions can have small claim to share the honor and responsibility of laying the foundations of the Greater Britain of the West. Those who accustom themselves to think of that gigantic enterprise as a mere inducement or bait held out to the Pacific Colony to enter the Confederacy make a grave mistake. No such consideration entered the mind of the Canadian Cabinet in agreeing to guarantee the construction of the railway. That work is unquestionably a necessity of Confederation; but it is a great deal more. If its influences and interests were to be bounded by the Dominion we confess that we should have less faith in its immediate accomplishment and success than we have. The Canadian Pacific Railway must be regarded as the True North-west Passage which is to be the highway of nations and which is to secure to Great Britain her preeminence upon sea and land. In truth, the whole scheme of Confederation, of which the railway is an important part, must be more or less regarded in the same light. It is with this view and in this spirit that we wish to approach the important subject of the Pacific terminus of the railway. If it can be made to appear that Esquimalt possesses important advantages which cannot be claimed for other places, it follows that local and sectional interests should be made to yield to the general and national good; for it is alike in the interest of the colony, the Dominion, and the nation at large that the best possible route and terminus should be found. Esquimalt (and for present purposes it will be both proper and convenient to consider Esquimalt and Victoria as identical) must be regarded as the natural commercial and maritime centre and distributing point on the Pacific. Its magnificent harbor and close proximity to the great ocean track of commerce cannot fail to secure to it that proud preeminence. Commerce will never pass Esquimalt to seek a seat eighty or a hundred miles out of its way, and that, too, through an intricate and dangerous path. Shipping will not readily pass the safe and convenient harbor of Esquimalt to encounter the "sunk rocks and dangers" presented alike by the Haro and Rosario Straits. In dealing with a question like this, it will not be considered unfair to assume the possibility of San Juan and the neighboring group of islands falling to the United States. In such an event, another and very formidable objection would be presented against having the transcontinental railway finally terminate at Burrard Inlet; for, in that case, we should be completely at the mercy of our neighbor. A single battery would effectually forbid our passage. We have no desire to attach undue importance to this point; but with those who fear that Great Britain will yield in the case of San Juan, as she has yielded in every other territorial dispute with the United States, it cannot fail to have very great weight. Esquimalt is now and is especially to be in the future, the headquarters of the British fleet in the Pacific. It is to possess the Graving Dock. These two elements, comparatively insignificant viewed in themselves, involve considerations of protection in time of war, and convenience in case of marine exigencies requiring a dock, which entitle them to be taken into account in dealing with this subject. It has been already intimated that Esquimalt possesses the very important advantage of being from eighty to one hundred miles nearer to the great ocean track of commerce than Burrard Inlet. The Canadian Pacific Railway will be thrown into direct competition with the Northern Pacific railway, now in course of construction and likely to terminate at Nisqually, on Puget Sound. Should the former terminate at Burrard Inlet it would be placed at a disadvantage as compared with the latter; but should it terminate at Esquimalt it would possess an enormous advantage. It would, indeed, be difficult to overestimate the importance of this point. In order to reach the terminus of the American line commerce and travel must pass Esquimalt and proceed a distance of one hundred and forty miles up the Sound; nor would it be to find a shorter, but a longer, road across the continent! It would appear to be of the very first importance, therefore, that we should not throw away so decided an advantage—one which must forever rest upon the national value and financial dividends

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ELEY'S AMMUNITION

THE BOXER CARTRIDGE

For Solid Shot of 177 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifle of 450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, and also of 450 bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF Central-Fire Metal Cartridges with enclosed brass caps, small boxes, adopted by foreign governments for the converted Chassepots, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles, and also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition and being made entirely of metal, are water proof and impervious in any climate.

The above Cartridges (empty of all sizes, and of the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for firing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of 450 bore for revolving Pistols used in Her Majesty's Navy.

Copper Rim-Fire Cartridges of all sizes, for Smith and Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

Pin-Cartridges for Lefauchoux Revolvers of 12 m. 9 m and 7 m. bore.

Central-Fire and Pin-Fire Cartridges for all sizes systems of Guns.

Double Waterproof and E.P. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Full Gun Wadings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS, LONDON.

GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.

SOLE WHOLESALE ONLY.

TO FREIGHTERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FREIGHTING

45 tons Machinery (despatch place 4200 lbs) from Victoria or Yale to Willam Creek.

Contractors to show time in which they will deliver the freight at Willam Creek. Security will be required.

LANE & KURTZ CARIBOO MINING CO., by Charles C. Lane, Agent, Care J. P. Davy, Esq., 1012 2nd Ave.

By Electric Telegraph. SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. YALE, Dec 1.—The election took place yesterday. Returns are as follow: Cornwall—Lytton, 18; Yale 26; Hope 10. Smith—Lytton, 7; Yale, 7; Hope, none. Other places not heard from.

QUEBEC, Dec 2.—Another boat load of German Creek miners arrived from the diggings to-day. They confirm all previous reports of the richness of the diggings. The creek has been wing-dammed for 2 miles. Every claim that has got bed rock has paid from \$5 to \$100 a day. The creek has been prospected for 3 miles above the canyon and good prospects have been found for the entire distance. The creek is 30 miles long and has not been prospected over five miles. Jas May, Dunoon, McMarshall, Fred Black and Mike Buras are prospecting on a creek 12 miles from German Creek and have found good prospects. G B Wright has started for the Salmon river portage to open a new route to the diggings to which point the steamers will run next summer. The route will leave but one portage of nine miles to the diggings. The balance is good water navigation.

EUROPE. NEW YORK, Dec 1.—The Herald's London special correspondent telegraphs that cannonading against the Germans on the South and West of Paris was a faint to distract attention from various sorties against the Saxons and Wurtembergers.

A terrible battle has been going on since noon and is still raging. At 6 pm the army of the Loire retreated from its position. Its force is uncertain. Seventeen thousand prisoners taken.

VERSAILLES, Nov 29.—After the recent battle the army of the Loire retreated in a disorderly manner towards the north, leaving 4 guns in their abandoned entrenchments.

The retreat continues and the greater part of the French army is completely routed. The number of prisoners increases hourly. The German loss is less than at first supposed and will not reach 1,000.

BRUSSELS, Nov 30.—The French army in the north has abandoned its project of joining the army of the Loire and is retreating on Lille without even holding Arras.

LONDON, Dec 1.—A balloon has been in the channel seeking to make Sicily island, but was finally carried out to sea by a violent east wind and is probably lost in the Atlantic.

The Times' special from Versailles says that negotiations for a conference are proposed for the acceptance of Prussia's conditions of peace by Paris.

A branch of the French government is required to proceed the capitulation. One-third of Thionville is destroyed. The army of the Loire is retreating but its position at present is unknown.

There was an engagement yesterday between the French and Prussians at Epervy. The Prussians were beaten and their loss is 300 officers, 3,000 men, cannon, arms and horses.

NEW YORK, Dec 1.—A London special says that a rumor of the early surrender of Paris is evidently believed in that city.

The excitement produced by the report at the Stock Exchange is very marked and the men who are discussing the effects of the surrender are men who are not likely to be led away by a rumor.

It is said that the Prussians are evacuating Amiens and are retreating on Paris. It is believed that a great battle is proceeding to-day at Paris.

The Cabinet complaints thicken and the dissolution of the ministry seems inevitable. The resignation of several prominent members will probably be announced before the day is over.

Granville remains immovable in his determination as to the basis of arrangement and Goritzchakoff's note will not admit of any concession.

Not for many years has the Government of England been in a position so visible in the face of the governing classes. The Times suggests the immediate summoning of Parliament.

LONDON, Dec 1.—A correspondent at Tours writing on the night of the 30th says that all is well with the army of the Loire.

The Prussian reports relative to the fighting on the 28th are wholly false. Dauréille held in hand near Orleans the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th corps, in all about 130,000 men; besides the 20th and 21st which Bourbaki is commander, were well concentrated and during the recent fighting inflicted on the enemy a greater loss than they themselves sustained.

There is perfect confidence in Dauréille, and the Government have already sent detached camps to be immediately evacuated.

NEW YORK, Dec 1.—The Herald's correspondent at Versailles sends the singular rumor that Turkey not being disposed to resent the note of Russia, Bismarck is favorable to England's obtaining a protectorate over the Suez Canal; in consideration of England's own road to India being thus rendered secure, Russia may do what she pleases with Turkey. This is another blow aimed at France.

VERSAILLES, Nov 30.—A lively fire was kept up all last night on the forts at Paris, and this is the first time since the Prussians have been in the city that the Prussians were attacked at 11 a. m., and a bloody battle took place, in which the Wurtemberg troops were mainly engaged, supported by a portion of the 12th, 2nd, and 7th corps. The fighting ended by the enemy being everywhere repulsed.

LONDON, Dec 1.—The Prussian loss in killed at the battle before Amiens was 24 officers and 1300 privates. The French Army of the North is in a state of disorganization.

The Citadel of Amiens capitulated after a short resistance, in which the Commander was killed and 400 prisoners were taken. The Garibaldians from Pasques were routed.

Tours, Dec 1.—The Department of Cher is declared to be in a state of siege. It is announced that General Duc Rol with 100,000 men made a great sortie from Paris yesterday, and crossed the river Marne. The movement was completely successful and details are expected momentarily.

BERLIN, Dec 2.—Following is just received: A great sortie was made against the Prussian lines on the Wurtemberg front, supported by a cannonade from the forts. Durot commanded, leading 120,000 men until 11 o'clock when they were repulsed by the 7th corps. The Wurtembergers were subsequently reinforced by cavalry and artillery. The attack was repeated at 3 o'clock and again repulsed. The Prussian loss was trifling.

VERSAILLES, Dec 1.—The French loss in killed, wounded and prisoners in yesterday's sortie was severe. They have asked for a few hours' truce to bury their dead. The Wurtembergers lost 40 officers and 800 men. One brigade of the 2nd corps lost 20 officers and 700 men. Saxon loss unreported.

Tours, Dec 2.—Chaunery reports the successful advance of the French left yesterday. The French carried the first Prussian line and afterwards their positions at Monville, Pithiviers and Farsalleil. The Prussians retreated on Loigny and Oubateau Camperay.

LONDON, Dec 2.—A special to the Times, dated Berlin, Dec 1st, says nearly all the French forces are concentrated between Blois, Tours and Orleans. It defeated they will probably retreat on Lyons, which is strongly fortified and well provisioned.

Tours, Dec 1.—Rumors of successful sorties caused great excitement here. Gambetta was called out and praised Trochu and Durot. He said the news of the victory had caused the evacuation of Amiens.

LONDON, Dec 2.—King William telegraphed to the Queen on the 30th the following: The sixth corps yesterday repulsed a sortie made by the French. Over 1,000 French were captured. There were several hundred killed and wounded. The sorties on the positions of the Wurtembergers and Saxons were made at Corceuil Champagny and Villers. The positions were taken by the Prussians. Sorties at the same time were made north and east of St Denis against 4th corps but were repulsed.

A telegram from Chateau Leppie Nov 30 says To-day the 2d and 3d Wurtemberg brigades with the 7th Prussians defeated the sortie of the French in the direction of Mont Missia, after 4 hours hard fighting. The Prussians took 30 prisoners.

PARIS, Nov 30.—Operations commenced yesterday at the different posts. Durot occupied Mont Rentel but subsequently evacuated, the French renewing the attack in the South.

DISPATCHES to the Stock Exchange say Trochu has cut through the Prussian lines at the north of Paris in such force that the Germans were driven from their positions in disorder. A great battle is now going on west of the city.

Tours, Dec 2.—None of the papers say that on the morning of the 29th a sortie was made at Choisey-lezoi and Chawalles. The battle there lasted through the nights of the 29th and 30th. Durot crossed the Marne, occupied Westeny and engaged the Prussians in battle. He then crossed the Maine by pontoons and maintained his position, taking 2 guns.

French despatches from Gambetta announce great successes at Paris where sorties were made in force, repulsing the Germans along the line many miles in extent. Many cannon and prisoners were taken by the French. The French were commanded by Durot, Vinoy and Trochu.

Gambetta says the effect was that the Prussians abandoned Amiens and are marching back to Paris. Battles before Paris began on the 29th. The garrison remained outside in the positions taken from the Prussians.

Gambetta says the army of the Loire successfully resisted attacks on the left and right wings and moved forward on all sides.

LONDON, Dec 2.—The German losses in the sorties on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday were 157 officers and 8300 men, in killed and wounded. The French losses, partially ascertained, is 2400, but an additional report will probably swell the number.

LONDON, Dec 2.—A dispatch received at Tours says Gen Vinoy with the first corps got wholly through the German lines on the South and effected a junction with a portion of Dauréille's forces advancing from southwest.

The Telegraph says the French have won great advantages in the departments of the Seine and Maine and now possess a military preponderance never enjoyed since the opening of the campaign.

A special from Tours, official despatches, announce that Gen Trochu and Durot's troops surround the Prussians between Briis Sur Marne and Choisey-lezoi, and Durot is now encamped 15 miles from Paris.

A special to the Times from Tours, Dec 1, says the army of the Loire has effected a junction with Trochu's forces from Paris. The Germans under Prince Frederick Charles are retreating before the united forces. It is said that Trochu has with him outside the walls of Paris 300 cannon.

RECEIVED by the King of Saxony of the fighting at Vaisey and Villiers in which the Saxon troops took part, and says that the French were repulsed and driven over the heights between the two villages leaving behind hundreds of prisoners. The French attacking force numbered 50,000.

LONDON, Dec 2.—Prussians have burned the town of Charleville. The Germans are still in force at Bon Laz Court.

Tours, Dec 2.—The members of the Government here have referred to their colleagues in Paris respecting the English note asking France to participate on the Eastern question.

A correspondent at Orleans telegraphed at 8 a. m. to-day that the army of the Loire is at this moment marching out from headquarters and leaving Orleans. The Prussians are concentrated between Joinville and Pithiviers.

ST PETERSBURG, Dec 2.—The Czar warmly congratulates President Grant on his offer of assistance by an American fleet. All the Powers have accepted the proposal for a conference, but the date of meeting is not yet fixed.

BERLIN, Dec 2.—The Federal Councils have ratified the convention providing for the union of Bavaria with the Confederation. The Bavarian Diet meets on the 10th to take action on the treaty.

LONDON, Dec 2.—The Standard warns England that the Gladstone Ministry are preparing for an infamous and disastrous capitulation to Russia. Despite of Granville's resistance a conference has been accepted without the withdrawal of the Powers will be a virtual submission to all that Russia asks.

Tours, Dec 1.—Fighting between the army of the Loire and the Prussian right was at Chateau Dan, and extending through Somville to Fonvey, thence to Pithiviers and Beauré. The second line at the rear extended from Fontainebleau via Montram to Ville Neuf and Troyes, joining the Prussian line on the East.

The Vienna Presse, in announcing that France will participate in a conference, says that Austria declines having a conference, or to discuss preliminary questions involving other questions than the treaty of '56. The pacific issue of the Euxine question is assured at St Petersburg.

Rumor asserts that the conference will avoid any reference to Goritzchakoff's circular, and that a new treaty will be framed, omitting all reference to the neutralization of the Black Sea.

VIENNA, Dec 2.—The Presse says the resignation of Kuhn, Minister of War, is accepted. Marshal Edisbein is likely to succeed him.

BUCHAREST, Dec 1.—Palino is chosen as President of the Senate and Cosalio as President of the Chamber of Deputies. Advice from Shanghai to Nov 8th says there is a Tartar insurrection in Mongolia. Twenty thousand rebels threaten our forces, who, armed with percussion rifles, have gone to oppose them.

LONDON, Dec 3.—A telegram dated Tours Dec 21 says it is officially stated to-night that one or two days must elapse before the fruits of the movement now in progress may be fully tested. Successive reports have been taken and every step brings nearer to each other the armies of the Loire and of Paris.

During the fight on the 30th ult. Durot and Vinoy captured four Prussian guns and many prisoners.

Advices from Paris to Nov 30th state that an order had been issued to the press to the effect that military movements are not to be published on pain of suppression.

The military authorities have made public the following details of recent events around the city: On the 28th, at day-break, a heavy cannonade opened from the forts south of the city. The next day Gen's Vinoy, Bugeval, and Durot made an advance out of the fortifications on a reconnaissance. They attacked the position of the Prussians and dislodged them at Granvillers. Their loss was severe.

Tours, Dec 3.—The Prussians are concentrated at Esmepres, thirty miles south of Paris, to dispute the advance of Palladino's army.

Prince Frederick Charles has left Pithiviers.

LILLE, Dec 2.—Durot's sortie from Paris was successful. He is now seeking to effect a junction with Palladino.

The Franco-tirailleurs have beaten the Prussians at Tremblay.

LONDON, Dec 3.—None of the Prussian siege guns have yet been put in position. It is said that if the King accepts the German Crown he will assume the title of Kazor Von Preussen and Schirm Von Deutschland.

Tours, Dec 3.—A balloon from Paris alighted near Lemeus. It left that city on the 1st and brings the following news: The French troops kept the position they took on the 29th and 30th and are preparing to vigorously prosecute an advance to the advantage of Durot. The latter was stopped by a sudden rise in the river brought about by the Prussians breaking away a dam and not on account of resistance from Frederick Charles.

The Prussians retook Champagny but the French again took it. It was the Prussians who demanded a truce to bury their dead, not the French as was reported.

The army of the Loire has made a successful forward movement. All the railroads in this part of the country have temporarily ceased to take passengers owing to the enormous movement of troops.

LONDON, Dec 3.—Thomas Hughes, member of Parliament for Somersetshire in addressing his constituents last evening referred to the recent capture of the American fishing vessels by a British gunboat. He deplored this as adding fresh difficulty to the Alabama embargo and cited his American experience. He described the sentiments of Americans on these questions. He concluded by expressing a hope that both the Alabama and fishing questions would be settled amicably.

At Birmingham last evening a large meeting was addressed by Harold, Viscount of St Peter, Regens, Jacob and others strongly in favor of peace. Resolutions were adopted referring to the German loan, saying that the security is excellent, as the population is better able to bear a large tax, and are now taxed too little.

CAIRO, Dec 2.—Army intonahs have been received by the King of Saxony of the fighting at Vaisey and Villiers in which the Saxon troops took part, and says that the French were repulsed and driven over the heights between the two villages leaving behind hundreds of prisoners. The French attacking force numbered 50,000.

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CHICAGO, Nov 30.—A Washington special says a report is in circulation and generally believed that the President has decided to appoint Douglas, the present acting Commissioner of internal revenue, to the office vacated by Delano. The President however has not announced his intention to Douglas nor to the members of the Ways and Means committee who have called upon him.

WASHINGTON, Dec 1.—The statement prepared by the US Treasurer, shows that the Government has paid out on bonded debt alone from March \$1,181,869, and to November \$11,870. The principal interest and premium was \$182,942,887. The total premium paid has been \$21,317,490, and interest \$2,035,546.

NEW YORK, Dec 2.—The following has been received from Cyrus W Field: To the Associated Press—Please notify the public that, although there will be considerable delay, we can now send slowly to Europe through the French cable. Therefore, messages will be received and transmitted as early as possible and in the exact order of their reception.

MONTANA. HELENA, Dec 2.—Advices from the North say that a desperate battle was fought by the Gravelines and Assinibois against the Bloods and Pégans, near the boundary line. The latter tribes were defeated, having slain 1500 of the former. The Bloods and Pégans, joined by twenty white men who were camped in the neighborhood, attacked the Gravelines and Assinibois and killed all except one, who was allowed to escape to tell of the massacre. The number of the slain is about 100.

CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 1.—Flour—Uoahang. No sales. Wheat—1,000 sacks. Good market, very quiet at \$1 85 @ 2 10. Barley—Firm \$1 25 @ 1 37 1/2. Oats—Dull \$1 25 @ 27 1/2. Wool—California \$23 1/2 @ 27 1/2. Arrived—Ship Prima Donna 155 days from New York. Ship Magnet 135 days from New York.

DIAMOND SPRINGS, Dec 1.—Dr J B Russell drogguet was found dead in his bed yesterday. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered that he came to his death by an overdose of morphia.

Family troubles are said to be the cause of his committing the deed. Deceased shot a Frenchman last summer wounding him in the mouth. The Frenchman was preparing to elope with his wife when he was discovered.

The Dr has attempted to commit suicide several times on account of his wife's infidelity. It commenced raining hard yesterday. The Great Republic, to-day, carried away 552 Chinese and 20 white passengers. She had \$32,382,042 in treasure, and a cargo valued at \$2,500,000, including 1200' blue flour.

A party fully provided with wrecking outfit started for Cape St Lucas in a day or two to operate on the wrecks of 3 steamers sunken in that vicinity. The men get no wages, but are to receive 10 per cent of the value of the property recovered, and all expenses are to be paid by the company fitting them out.

The Produce Exchange today adopted a report protesting against the charges enacted by the Harbor Commissioners. James Turk was acquitted, to-day, on the charge of the murder of Alex. Galliger, the jury being out but a few minutes. Two hours afterwards he was reported on the city front—apparently under the influence of liquor—declaring that he was the chief, etc., etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 2.—Wheat—An advance of 1c 6d has been established in Liverpool since Oct 1st. The market is now 2s higher than at the same time last year. Our market is quiet. 1,300 tons choice to be delivered at Valparaiso. Private extremes of wheat—\$1 85 @ 2 12 1/2. Barley—\$1 25 @ 1 40. Oats—No sales \$1 25 @ 1 50. Potatoes—\$1 12 @ 1 75. Quiet.

The ship Prima Donna from New York reports that on Nov 10 in lat 57deg lon 59 passed three bales of what appeared to be wool each with 3 iron bars, floating lightly as if not long in the water. Ship Cremorne from this port for Liverpool June last with a cargo of wheat, copper and silver ore, has not been heard from. It is feared she is lost.

The Chamber of Commerce at a special meeting this morning appointed a committee to collect facts relative to the Australian trade. Col E A Bae addressed the meeting and said the difficulty between Webb and other parties had been amicably settled if the subsidy was allowed. The committee was instructed to memorialize Congress to favor a subsidy.

Stocks—Active. Sailed—Schooners Kattie Stevens, W S Phelps, W L Drew, and Parallelor Coos Bay.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 3.—Gold 11 1/2. The steamer Sacramento for Panama took no treasure and but a small number of passengers.

The case of Goodman, arrested for selling Marquette lottery tickets, came up to-day. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$500 by Judge Stanley. Goodman is considered to be merely a sub-agent, not one of the principals.

Charles N Fox, R W Grand Representative, will leave San Francisco for Victoria, B C, on the steamer of the 5th inst for the purpose of instituting the Encampment branch of the Order of Odd Fellows of the latter city.

DIAMOND SPRINGS, Dec 4.—Advices from Ureka to-day say that the Monroe & Collins mine, on Secret creek, now owned by J Hatson and J Bosburn, is producing splendid ore. Thirty tons are now on the dumps that will work more than \$200 per ton. This is one of the old locations which has been idle until lately, but since work has been commenced the results have been far beyond the expectations of the owners.

THE SIXES OF PARIS.—Among the last goods that left Paris before the Prussians finally closed the city, was a large case of Alexandre's kid gloves. This case arrived at London House yesterday, via Southampton and Panama, and contains a full assortment of all the new colors.

THE RUSSIAN CIRCULAR.—A dispatch from London, Nov 15th, gives the following as a text of the circular recently addressed by Russia to other Powers and which has produced so great a commotion in Europe:

The Russian Government cannot allow the security of Russia to depend upon an arrangement which has not stood the test of time, or that the Empire should be placed in peril by a request for engagements not observed in good faith and integrity by the contracting powers. Russia says that she is no longer bound by the treaty of 1856, so far as her rights and sovereignty in the Black Sea are concerned; but with the declaration of the abrogation of the treaty Russia consents that the Sultan shall enjoy equal rights in that sea. The circular states that the Emperor of Russia maintains in good faith the general principles of that treaty, and holds in readiness to come to an understanding with the other powers of Europe upon a new and equitable arrangement, calculated to insure the European equilibrium and establish the balance of power upon a more secure and harmonious basis.

Shipping Intelligence. PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTRARD Nov 29—Stm Isabel, Starr, Ft Townsend Nov 30—None Dec 1—Ship Alarm, Wlyor, San Juan Sch Industry, Baker, Glenamuir Sir Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster Sir Olympia, Finch, Port Townsend Dec 2—Star Isabel, Starr, Ft Townsend Sir Emma, Ketchikan, Burrard Inlet Stm Grappler, Devereux, Burrard Inlet Slip Lady Franklin, Harris, Nanaimo Dec 3—None Dec 5—Stm Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster. Sch Clara West, Chertkoff, San Francisco. Sch Ocean Queen, Dick, San Juan.

CLEARER. Nov 29—Stm Isabel, Starr, Ft Tow Sch Macowery, Caffrey, Nanaimo Nov 30—Stm Victor, Walkem, Nanaimo Slip Ocean Queen, Dick, San Juan Dec 1—Ship Alarm, Wlyor, San Juan Sir Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster Sir Olympia, Finch, Port Townsend Dec 2—Star Isabel, Starr, Nanaimo Slip Ringlander, Dick, San Juan Stm Grappler, Devereux, Burrard Inlet Dec 3—None Dec 5—Sch Ocean Queen, Dick, San Juan.

PASSENGERS. Per stmr OLYMPIA—J Joseph, C C Lane, wife, infant and child, J S Greenman and wife, Abbott, Trowday, M F Sargent, Miss Huntington, Miss Clark, L Rany, Mrs J Hard, and 16 others. Per stmr OLYMPIA from Puget Sound—Captain J K Fleming and wife, Willie Fleming, Manoo, Miller, Fredson, J Wilka, J Papp, Stephen, G Bent, U Nelson, Mr Ross and wife, Miss Harris, Mrs Moore, Morton, Wilson, Mr Briggs and wife, Mr Gerish and wife, Mr Hunt and wife, Westley, E Pugh, Mr Felckmar and wife, Mrs McPherson, Mrs Hard, Sargent, M J Lyons and boy, G W Harris and five Indians.

CONSIGNEES. Per stmr OLYMPIA from Puget Sound—Reynolds, Jackson, Stephens, James, Robinson, Booth, Miles.

IMPORTS. Per stmr OLYMPIA from Puget Sound—102 boxes, 5 horses, 3 bears, 34 sheep, 10 carcases mutton, 2 1/2 do beef, 50 boxes apples, 200 sacks flour, 40 sacks middlings.

THE VANCOUVER COAL CO. DELIVER AT NANAIMO THEIR BEST DOUGLAS COAL At \$5 50 per Ton. Newcastle COAL at \$4 50 per Ton. DROSS or SLACK at \$2 50 per Ton.

FRAUD. On the 27th June, 1866, MORTENWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the name of the Emperor of the East.

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT. And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES. Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs CROSE & BLACKWELL'S, SIAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT. CAUTION.—Anyone SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORIES, under Cross & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GRUINING manufacture of Messrs Cross & Blackwell will be had from EVERY WHOLESALE DEALER on Vancouver Island. m19 1st

CAUTION. Betts's Capsule Patents. Are being infringed by Importation of Capsules made in contravention of his rights, which necessarily are not aetrons, BETHS being the original inventor and Sole Maker in the United Kingdom.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED DAILY BY DAVID W. HIGGINS

TERMS: One Year (in advance) \$10 00 Six Months 6 00 Three Months 3 50 One Week 2 50

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AGENTS: N. D. Devlin, Nanaimo, V. I. G. D. Clark, Victoria, B. C. J. F. D. Clark, Victoria, B. C. J. F. D. Clark, Victoria, B. C.

THE EAST COAST SERVICE. The urgent necessity that exists for a more efficient steam service along the East Coast of Vancouver Island has been repeatedly urged in these columns, and the great importance of the subject will be ample excuse, if indeed excuse be needed, for recurring to it now.

The maintenance of a Government steam service between Victoria and the various coast towns and settlements on the island is justified upon the grounds of public necessity. The question is not a local one. It is colonial in its influences. It is of importance to the Colony, as a whole, that every part of it shall be in a contented, healthy and prosperous condition. It is in the interest of the Colony, as a whole, that the fatal drain upon its resources, going out continually in payment of those supplies which ought to be drawn from its own soil, shall be stopped. In no way can this object be more readily and effectively attained than by encouraging and facilitating agricultural development along the coast.

By this, the principal market, with all these articles for which so much money is still being sent out of the country. And this appears to us to be the true mission of the Sir James Douglas. She is being run in the public interest. In the public interest, let it be. In previous articles we sought to establish two propositions. First, that to establish a trip a month to the important settlements of Comox is an extension of the service and a material reduction in the rates charged for freight and passage the public would be greatly more benefited, and the net earnings of the steamer ultimately increased. If these two propositions be established the Executive can hardly hesitate about adopting the service to the exigencies of the country. It surely needs no argument to establish the first. It is, in fact, self-evident that Comox cannot possibly do its full share towards supplying the markets naturally looking to it with only monthly communication. The natural advantages and resources of Comox are immense; yet its most industrious and enterprising settlers can barely exist; they cannot possibly prosper, because it takes so much in time and in money to reach the markets. In truth, the settlers in that District are left to struggle single handed with difficulties and discouragements before which anything but the most determined perseverance would succumb. Let it ever for their full share of crushing taxation, they are left without anything like their fair share of expenditure. Passing to consider the question of an extension of the service to Comox, there can be no difficulty in showing that weekly trips to that place would in reality entail no additional charge upon the public revenue in the first instance, and would in time augment the earnings of the steamer. Looking no farther back than the last month, the present name is personally cognizant of a sufficient number of instances where settlers have been compelled to have recourse to conveyance by canoe, to cover and protect. How much expense of running the steamer. How much more there would have been had the steamer run we leave the reader to imagine. And we will state still further, that unless the service to Comox be increased, and that very soon, the monthly visits of the Government steamer must become unnecessary, as the stern necessities of the settlement will be met in another way. Is the reader aware that the expense of each additional trip to Comox would be represented by the price of eight tons of coal? If the Executive still hesitates about extending weekly communication to that settlement, let it at least have sent monthly. Suppose, for the present, and as a step in the right direction, the steamer should go there two consecutive weeks or so, fixing the days of sailing so as to give the settlers as much time to do their marketing as possible, even that would be an immense improvement upon the present arrangement. Let the Executive try it. Upon the other branch of our subject—that a material reduction in the scale of charges possessing the double advantage of great increasing the public boot, and ultimate swelling the receipts of the steamer—it is unnecessary to enlarge. If these settlements are capable of any considerable development these results must, in the very nature of things, follow; and the former is probably the more important of the two. Govern