

THE RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

VOLUME 2,
No. 6.

VICTORIA, B. C., AUGUST 1, 1884.

PER ANNUM \$2.00
Per Copy, 25 CTS.

SOME JULY EVENTS IN THE DAYS OF OTHER YEARS.

JULY 1, 1690. THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE. Never like this one, has any battle, in different ways and in such far apart localities, been fought over, as each July passes. Alas, that bigotry and intolerance should extend so far into the nineteenth century.

JULY 2, 1801. The first steamer tried on the Thames. Previous trials, late in the eighteenth century, had been made in America and Scotland.

JULY 4, 1584. Sir Walter Raleigh landed in Roanoke Bay, Virginia. In 1587 he formed the first settlement in Virginia. All our bigger school girls and boys know of Raleigh's distinguished, but chequered career.

JULY 4, 1776. The thirteen British Colonies declared their independence of the British Crown, an event having ever increasing significance, as the years roll on. In 1784, after the last British soldier had left America, peace and American freedom were settled beyond a peradventure. For eight years after 1776, United Empire loyalist exiles from the rebellious States, were heading for the North. To-day, in Canada, their descendants, many of whom are among the first in the land, dwell in a "great country" with a grand future.

JULY 5, 1704. Born, John Broughton, considered the founder of what is regarded the peculiar English system of combat with closed fists, termed boxing. It was deemed an improvement on the sword-playing and rough and tumble kicking combats of earlier times. Broughton published rules of boxing in 1743, and had then for his great patron the Royal Duke of Cumberland, remembered chiefly for his butcheries after Culloden. Cumberland once took Broughton with him to the Continent, where, showing him a regiment of grenadier-guards, he asked the pugilist how he would like a "set to" with one of those fellows. Broughton replied that he would not object

to take up the whole regiment, if he were allowed a breakfast between each two battles.

JULY 9, 1777. Died 1859.—Hedry Hallam, author, amongst other works, of a history of the British Constitution, and a Whig. He yet opposed the passage of the Reform Bill of 1832, and prophesied that admission of its principles would "shake the English Constitution to its foundation." Gladstone and his coadjutors have now learnt that the British people can safely be entrusted with political power. If he did not carry the present Franchise Bill, Salisbury would introduce one like it. History sometimes repeats itself.

Died, July 13, 1380, the flower of French chivalry, Bertrand Du Guesclin, a wonderful tilter, as well as a successful leader. He became constable of France.

JULY 16, 1849.—Drowned with her husband and only boy, off the American coast at Fire Island beach, Margaret Fuller Ossoli, considered, some years ago, by an author of repute (Carruthers) as the fairest representative of the excellences, defects, and aspirations of the women of New England. Emerson, not taken with her at first, says: "The day was never long enough to exhaust her opulent memory; and I who knew her intimately for ten years, never saw her without surprise at her new powers. All the art, the thought, the nobleness, in New England seemed relate to her, and to them." She was Mazzini's friend, and in 1848, in Italy, rejoiced at the dawn of that country's day of redemption.

For most of the foregoing we are indebted to Robert Chambers' *Book of Days*.

IMPORTANT TO IMMIGRANTS.

In addition to the agencies enumerated in the advertisement on another page, the Provincial Government have appointed at Victoria, and at Surrey, Langley and Chilliwack municipalities, on the Lower Fraser, local agents or guides, to meet intending settlers at the landings, and personally conduct them to suitable locations.