

DURING the administration of the late Governor, a scheme was set afloat for the purpose of prospecting the Meadows or flats at the foot of William Creek, which are now lying almost entirely abandoned. The scheme was submitted to a meeting of miners on William Creek, who strongly objected to the enterprise. They considered it would be placing in the hands of a few a large extent of auriferous ground, which, being thus monopolized, would shut out numbers of miners, who would at some future day try their fortune on the ground. It would prevent numbers of hard working men from earning a livelihood; men who had resided years in Cariboo, and were entitled to any advantage that could be derived from the wealth that many of them in previous years had unavailingly endeavored to take out. The company replied that they desired no monopoly; that the stock would be open to all who possessed capital to join in the undertaking; but that a very large amount of capital would be required, and they desired to have a fair chance and a commensurate reward for the outlay of so large a sum. They also desired to be protected from pretended claimants to recompense for rights that would be attempted to be set up by miners who, having no means, were wholly incapable of prospecting the ground. The company very reasonably suggested that the Meadows would not be prospected except by a company like themselves, who possessed adequate capital to carry the work through; and that it would at least give employment to a great number of men whose earnings would benefit Cariboo generally, and put an amount of money in circulation that would assist materially in prospecting other portions of the district. The latter argument is palpably a good one; and we cannot imagine any better reason for at once conceding to the Company the amount of land they desire. The quantity of ground asked for by the association was five miles in length inclusive of all ground from bank to bank; and considering the number that will probably hold shares in the Company, it is really not unreasonable. It is true, the miners insist that these companies in Cariboo have for the most part turned out failures; but in making the grant the Government would require guarantees that a certain amount of work should be done, so that the outlay in the meantime would accrue to the miners. and, in the event of failure, the land also. There is unmistakable evidence that it would be a great benefit to Cariboo if the grant was conceded; and the present Administrator of the Government should enable the Company to obtain it as the readiest means of aiding the miners at this juncture, and of conferring a great benefit on the Colony at large. No further time should be lost.

THE Emperor of the French has determined to try constitutional government; and in order to show his sincerity in this determination, he is stated to be likely to appoint M. Olivier as head of the new Ministry in place of M. Rouher who represents the policy of personal government. There are various reasons why such an experiment should be tried by Napoleon; in the first place, the moderates, whom he desires to conciliate by the proposed new order of things, comprise the ablest men of France. They represent the Peel party in England after that great statesman had paid the debt of nature; these gentlemen held aloof from either of the dominant parties, although much courted by both, until the politics of the country assumed a phase more consonant with their particular views. So the moderate party in France although generally in the opposition ranks, has always remained distinct; and siding with no party in particular, but wielding considerable influence over the government of the country. In deciding upon adopting the constitutional form of government the Emperor will doubtless endeavor to enlist the services of MM. Thiers, Garnier Pages and Jules Favre. With a government composed of such men, France would commence a new era in her history which

might place her in a position more imposing than any she has held for many years. The reign of Louis Philippe was somewhat clouded by the ill-advised family intrigues of that sovereign; but the material prosperity of France increased during the period far more rapidly than ever before; and if he had possessed the abilities of the present ruler in the management of parties, the Orleans family would have still been the ruling dynasty in France. But, nepotism in all ages has been the destruction of men in power; the present Emperor of the French has avoided this dangerous reef and is so far safe. It is quite possible that in proposing the system of constitutional government in France Napoleon III. may have another object; in the first place he will disarm these eloquent supporters of the opposition by enlisting them in his ranks; he will add the Moderates to the Imperialists in antagonism to the Reds, and may thus do much to crush that party. He has also another important object in view: he will please the *Bourgeoisie*, the class that has now become the most important in France; they are the taxpayers and the principal holders of the *Rentes*. The Emperor has much reason to cultivate the last-named class; he is very deeply in debt, and the national debt has been increasing since the *coup d'etat*. If the *Bourgeoisie* can be conciliated, the Emperor's throne is safe until death renders it vacant; and even then, if he is wise, it may remain to his son.

JAY COOKE & Co. having closed the negotiations by which they have become the financial agents of the North Pacific Railroad, it is authoritatively announced that the engineering corps in the field will perfect their work at the eastern end of the line this season, so that grading work will be commenced and vigorously prosecuted next spring. It is believed that the road can easily be completed by 1875; in which event we shall have the expectation given by the Pacific Railroad bill of 1862 doubly realized: two Pacific Railroads at the close of the National century instead of one. The new Pacific railway will run almost uninterceptedly through a well-watered and wooded and wheat country; and, it is claimed, the saving in distance effected by it, between the New England, Middle and Western States and China and Japan, as compared with the central route, will be not less than eight hundred miles.

Wednesday July 14
POLICE COURT.—A son of Mr. A. Peat of Metehosin, was brought before Mr. Pemberton yesterday charged with the theft of a horse from a horse of Mr. K. McKenzie, Jr., at Colwood, a few days ago. The animal was tied up in the bush while its owner, with a number of friends, were enjoying a picnic at Colwood. Upon seeking his horse in the evening, Mr. McKenzie found that he had been relieved of the horse. The next day a messenger was dispatched to Peat's house and was handed the horse, which, he said, was picked up in the bushes by his son. The defence intimated that the horse had been removed from the horse by friends of the complaining witness and hid in the bush for a "lark." The Magistrate, who seemed to think the charge scarcely proven, remanded the case until Thursday.

COUNTING chickens before they are hatched may be an agreeable operation for the moment, but it is by no means a safe one. Mr. Graham, the English papers tell us, was so confident of winning the Derby with The Drummer, that he expressed his determination, in case of success, to present \$25,000 to his trainer and \$5000 to the rider of the horse. This was very liberal on the part of Mr. Graham; but we hope that neither the trainer nor the jockey invested in real estate, making the basis of the venture "brilliant prospects"—simply these and nothing more; for although The Drummer ran a better race than many expected, he did not secure the first grand prize in the contest over Epsom Downs.

A remarkable discovery has just been made by a man at Grenoble, by which it is calculated that cemeteries and graveyards will become superfluous. At the decease of an individual the body is plunged into a liquid invented by the man of Grenoble, and in about five years the individual is turned into stone. The secret of the preparation is known only to the discoverer. But he goes further. He says that in a thousand years' time, if persons will only preserve their relatives and friends they will be able to build a house with them and thus live in the residences surrounded by their ancestors.

THE Wesleyan Methodists will hold a camp meeting at Maple Bay on the 25th inst. The steamer Enterprise will carry passengers to and from the spot,

SHIPPING.—The ship Penang, bound for the B. O. & V. I. Mills, Barrard Inlet, arrived last evening from San Francisco. She passed another ship bound for the same mills in the Straits. The Penang will sail up. The ship Eli Whitney, with 500,000 feet of lumber, sailed last evening for Australia. The steamer Isabel has left for Nanaimo to tow down the ship Cowper, laden with coal for San Francisco.

L'ASTREE.—A number of French citizens were the guests of the officers of L'Astree yesterday at dinner. A 5 o'clock the fine band of the frigate was landed on Foster's wharf and played several delightful airs. The band is composed of first-class musicians and is pronounced one of the finest that has visited here since the days of the Ganges.

A serious obstacle to the proper working of the Nevada silver mines is the intense heat which is developed. At a depth of one thousand feet, the thermometer shows a temperature of 100 deg. Fahrenheit and engines to pump in air and work fans, have been introduced, but even with these appliances the heat is unbearable.

MR. W. M. HAYES, of Sacramento, California, who has a large number of silk worms, lost 500,000 in one night. He attempted to hatch them by artificial heat, and to economize the heat by running steam pipes through the building. In the night cocoon was produced by condensation and the worms were poisoned.

MR. N. I. NEUSTADT, for several years the efficient Secretary of the Spring Ridge Water Works Company, has resigned that position to accept the more lucrative appointment of Purser of the George S. Wright. Mr. W. O. Siffen was yesterday elected Secretary of the Water Company.

BURTON-HOLING MACHINE.—Singer & Co. have at last invented a machine for making button-holes which may be attached to their sewing-machine. Specimens of the work shown us by Fawcett & Co., agents for Singer & Co. in this Colony, appear strong and evenly sewed.

THE culvert across Metehosin road on the other side of Albert Head was burned during the recent forest fire, and the road at that part is now impassable; travelers make a detour of about one mile to escape the difficulty.

GOLD BRACH diggings have been discovered at Gray's Harbour, Washington Territory. Several men are engaged in mining there. What about beach diggings at Beacon Hill? Has anybody tested them lately?

WE understand that Rev. A. O. Garrett of Nanaimo has resigned the rectory of the Nanaimo Church and accepted the position of Assistant Rector of Grace Church, San Francisco.

ADMIRAL CLOVE yesterday waited upon His Honor the Administrator at Government Buildings and was courteously received. To-day the Admiral will lunch with the Administrator.

IT is rumored that the First Presbyterian Church, on Pandora street, will shortly be reopened with a seceding minister from another church body as pastor. We have good authority for contradicting the rumor.

THE reported resignation of George Francis Train by a Victorian was, we are sorry to say, incorrect. The paragraph found its way into these columns inadvertently.

TREASURE SHIPPED.—Wells Fargo & Co., yesterday shipped \$34,919 89 for the Bank of North America.

DEPARTURE OF THE GUSSE TELFAIR.—The Gussie Telfair sailed at 3 1/2 o'clock yesterday morning. She took away about 80 passengers.

THE Sir James Douglas will not sail for Nanaimo until Friday morning, and perhaps, not then.

THE steamship Fideliter, Capt. White, will sail for Sitka this morning with Gen. Thomas and staff.

THE Enterprise got off at noon yesterday with a few passengers and a small freight.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—The arrangements for the opening of the Suez Canal in October are fully developed. The Viceroy of Egypt proposes to entertain his guests with unprecedented magnificence. On the banks of the canal are to be erected lodges, constructed fitted and decorated, so as to be reproductive of the characteristics of the several countries to which the guests belong. Public amusements, theatres, circuses, balls and fetes are to be provided for the recreation of the assemblage which promises to be as brilliant as varied in its character. It is confidently expected that the Empress of the French will attend in person; if this be the case, the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria will be present. The heir presumptive of the Italian Crown will represent King Victor Emmanuel; the King of Prussia will send a member of the Royal family; and the Prince of Wales, possibly accompanied by Prince Arthur, will represent Queen Victoria. The event is, therefore, likely to be one of extraordinary grandeur, and will doubtless pass off with great eclat. Its international significance well warrants these manifestations of its world-wide interest. *London Globe.*

Several Matters.
EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—By a paragraph in your paper of to-day's date would seem that Mr Musgrave may not be expected here for some time to come. This shows the indifference with which this Colony is treated by the Colonial Office Downing street. It therefore behoves people here to adopt measures whereby the true state of things past and present may be brought before the Imperial Parliament otherwise the Colony will be irretrievably ruined. It cannot be denied that those who have been sent out to govern us from England have been wholly unqualified for their onerous position; their chief and only object seems to have been to take good care of a depleted treasury and impoverish the Colony, without instituting any measure for the welfare of the people committed to their charge. Not wishing to judge mankind the departed (which does not cancel all shortcomings while in the land of the living) it is patent that the late Executive has scarcely paid attention to the promotion of anything beneficial to the Colony. A instance, a number of gentlemen of means and influence applied for a grant of mining and other privileges (at present useless) which would have been a source of great prosperity to the entire Colony. After lapse of three months they were favored with a reply asking for further details, which immediately furnished, but not a single word had been received in answer. Shortly after the Administrator entered upon his duties, a communication was sent to him referring to those previously sent and requesting a reply, but he appears to show the same apathy and to be adopting the same course as his predecessor. The communication remains unanswered. Similar instances might be given. In the meantime the Colony is languishing, population decreasing, and nothing has been done but providing the Government salaries. Not content with the ruinous expenditure in carrying on the Government it is rumored that charges other than the legitimate funeral expenses of the late Governor, amounting to about \$2000, have been paid out of the public funds with the sanction of the Officer Administering the Government. I trust this is not the case, but if it is that Mr Musgrave's attention will be drawn to it with a view to enquiry. CROMWELL.
Victoria, July 13, 1869.

Canadian Mail Summary.
Among numerous political rumors there is one concerning Mr. Howe. He feels mortified at his unimportant position in the Government, and would gladly leave it if anything else even less remunerative offers. If Sir J. A. Macdonald is willing that Mr. Howe should receive the appointment of Governor of Newfoundland, when that colony enters the Union; a Tory must be selected for Mr. Howe's seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Tupper will take the position and try his chance in Cumberland.
CLIFTON, June 14.—Quite an exciting scene occurred here on Sunday. About 4 1/2 a. m., a party from the American side came over to fight a duel—a Spaniard and a Mexican. It was arranged to fight till one fell. The Spaniard got wounded in the leg in two places. The parties returned to the American side and were arrested there.
MONTREAL, June 17.—Prince Arthur will leave England on the 12th of August for America, but will only arrive here in November. He will have a weekly reception, and will dine once a week with the officers of his own regiment, the Prince Consort's Own, and will there be entertained like any ordinary Captain.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.—The New York Stockholder, of June 8th, thus alludes to this eccentric genius:—
Mr. Train, Fenian eccentric, as he is called, keeps his eye on the main chance. He burns for distinction, loves to be talked of, contrives to have the newspapers advertise him gratis, talks and travels; but never forgets, however, extending his time table, that the most important train to him is Train No. 1. He was an early and servicable if not an indispensable spoke in the machinery of the Union Pacific Railroad. He took his pay in cash, making the Union Pacific, E. D., do the disbursing. Strange as it appeared to all who knew that hide-bound corporation, he got from them \$80,000 cash, and he took in law for \$300,000 more. We expect to get from Mr. Train, or some other source, the curious particulars of the negotiations which preceded such payment and suit. They will make an interesting contribution to the early history of the Pacific Railroad.

THREE EXCELLENCES.—London excels in three things: darkness, rheumatism and bedbugs. In bedbugs London is first among the cities of the wide world. They speckle your pillow, they come home in your wash, they accompany you to a dinner party on the collar of your swallow-tail, or assemblage on your white cravat, where you dare not kill them, and where they must not stay. When your white collars suddenly and whippers in your ear, and then you color suddenly. It means bedbugs. The same lady rises abruptly from table and glides toward you. It is a bedbug. Everything depends upon your motionlessness and her precision. The cabs vie with the beds and the omnibuses with both in bedbugs. The one hundred year lease of the house I lodge in has just expired. If a house has stood one hundred years in London, how many bedbugs will its occupants have to stand?—*Cincinnati Times.*

A MOVEMENT is on foot the question of compensation for real estate owners at the time before the Administration and the Executive press it to a settlement in the Colony of Victoria. We wish to point out to the public grounds, in the Colony, against any such step. The decline in value at New Westminster that community; but the Colony at large to have the investors in upon the presumed port would always claim upon the Government because a tax on the property in value? The man in such a claim would for his pains. How long does it appear, number of officers of whose real estate speculate Capital have profiting forward and compensated for their loss of the private lot-own minister, or that of the at Victoria, are the entitled to attention the private, so as the private individual property were swayed; but the of lost his property, returned and with this importance his less fortunate fellow amazed to find him being at the door of the for "compensation." compensation is an should never have been the popular member of the Council; and Mr. Hankin—notwithstanding of his Executive a "trusted not wisely the permanent local at New Westminster by his vote and compensation money will at least insist on until after the Musgrave. Mr. H position that Shakespear says:—
"There is a tide in the taken at its flood, leads it is for the Admiralty in this very crisis, of the tide at its flood honorable and respectable, whether, by throw breach between the side and right, justice other, he will quietly brief period of his "spoilation which no "The good rule is, That they should take And they should keep will justify.

Ayer's Cure
For Diseases of the Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.
Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease, and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for the most dangerous and the most dangerous affections of the chest and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this valuable medicine.
Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Ayer's Cure*. It is its mastery over the disease of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach the lungs, the *Ayer's Cure* they subside and disappear.
Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.
Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.
Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Ayer's Cure* at the first onset of the disease.
So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of those who have more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure.
For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.
As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in no wise injures any patient. The number and importance of the cases cured in the districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our price is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cure effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed. Uncleanly persons, either residing in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.
For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.
For *Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints*, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.
PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

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 is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L. & P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their rights may be infringed.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Croome & Blackwell, London, &c. &c. and by Grocers and Olives universally.
AGENTS FOR VICTORIA—Janion, Green & Rhodes, 141 1/2 St. W.
WANTED.
ONE OR TWO ADDITIONAL FARM Hands during harvest. J. D. PEMBERTON, Farm Cottage, Victoria District. 1425 1m

A MOVEMENT is on foot the question of compensation for real estate owners at the time before the Administration and the Executive press it to a settlement in the Colony of Victoria. We wish to point out to the public grounds, in the Colony, against any such step. The decline in value at New Westminster that community; but the Colony at large to have the investors in upon the presumed port would always claim upon the Government because a tax on the property in value? The man in such a claim would for his pains. How long does it appear, number of officers of whose real estate speculate Capital have profiting forward and compensated for their loss of the private lot-own minister, or that of the at Victoria, are the entitled to attention the private, so as the private individual property were swayed; but the of lost his property, returned and with this importance his less fortunate fellow amazed to find him being at the door of the for "compensation." compensation is an should never have been the popular member of the Council; and Mr. Hankin—notwithstanding of his Executive a "trusted not wisely the permanent local at New Westminster by his vote and compensation money will at least insist on until after the Musgrave. Mr. H position that Shakespear says:—
"There is a tide in the taken at its flood, leads it is for the Admiralty in this very crisis, of the tide at its flood honorable and respectable, whether, by throw breach between the side and right, justice other, he will quietly brief period of his "spoilation which no "The good rule is, That they should take And they should keep will justify.