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PASSENGERS

McNFAR fm Puget Sound—Mrs A J Mrs Stub and 2 children, Mrs Mo- st, C Tresson, M Hittell, G Brent, F rman, Mr Davis, A C Roe, J M Coleman, uffington, Peter Flanagan, G Wilkson, on, H Manchester.

MARRIED.

ng, 15th inst., by the Rev. Thomas ., Minister of First Presbyterian er, Esq., farmer, San Juan Island, to er of Thomas Fleming, Esq., farmer, Santa Cruz, California, papers please

DIED.

aged 33 years and five months, of ngs, Anna Fox, the beloved wife of chant, Barkerville, Cariboo. ointances are respectfully invited to rom her late residence, Fort street, clock, to-morrow afternoon. ners and scholars of the Wesleyan chool are solicited to assemble at the V. M. Church, at 15 minutes to 2, in funeral in procession.

Wanted.

S. CORNWALL'S (ASH- Miller thoroughly acquainted with small mill for some months. rticulars apply to W. F. TOLMIE, Esq., Hudson Bay Co., Victoria.

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g disorders peculiar to the sex and in perilous to the life of women, youth- ed or single, this mild but speedy nded with friendly earnestness. It ctional derangements to which they

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cure colds of long duration or such the chest so quickly as these famous where the first stage of asthmas has may be relied on as a certain and dy, particularly if the Ointment be rubbed into the chest and throat

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may sometimes be considered trifling me in mind that by inattention and end most seriously. Give early d stomach take Holloway's Pills, rub ent over the pit of the stomach, and eive a change for the better in your ppetite, strength and energy. The n it may be gradual will be thoroug

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evers of all kinds	Sore Thr
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iver Complaints	Worms of all kinds
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iles	
heumatism	
retention of Urine	

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bment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244 Bar), London, and by all respectabl in Medicines throughout the civilise g prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. h Box. erable saving by taking the larger

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THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

And Victoria Chronicle.

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Canadian Politics.

The Canadians are seriously exercised over propositions by the Ministry to impose a Tariff upon many articles that now enter duty free; to issue Government paper to the amount of $5,000,000 at present, with power to increase the issue to an indefinite amount as exigency may require; and to vote the Government a further sum of $3,500,000 for public purposes. These measures are vigorously opposed by the opposition in the Lower House, where they were under discussion at latest advices. The Tariff Bill, particularly, is opposed strenuously by the mercantile and manufacturing interests, who claim that its passage will destroy the trade of the Colony. The paper-money scheme appears to be based on the greenback system of the United States. Certain banks are to have the issue of the paper, and the security offered is the general revenue of the Colony. This plan does not appear to meet public approbation any more than does the Tariff Bill, and a Bill to impose a tax of sixty cents per gallon on all whisky manufactured within the Colony, has caused a great outcry. The tax on whisky is now thirty cents per gallon, and a very brisk trade is carried on between the lower counties of Canada and the United States where the tax per gallon is very heavy, and large quantities have been smuggled across the line and disposed of at enormous profits. The cry is raised that an increased tax will kill this illicit and demoralizing traffic, because it will lessen the profits of the Canadian distiller and renders it impossible for him to compete with the American manufacturer, even should the Canadian liquor escape the vigilance of the American Custom House officers and pay no duty. The Tariff proposed is sweeping in its changes. On imported liquors, a duty of 70 cents per gallon is proposed. On tea, 15 per cent. *ad valorem* and 7 cents per lb; on vinegar, 5 cents per gallon; on tobacco, from 2 cents to 15 cents per lb; on cigars, from $2 to $5 per 1000. Heavy duties on sugar, molasses, coffee, oils, medicines, spices, etc., are called for. Butter is to pay 4 cents per lb; cheese, 3 cents; lard and tallow, 1 cent; and flour, 50 cents per bbl, while wheat will be admitted free of duty. Mr Galt (the Financial Minister) has declared his intention of pushing these measures through at all hazards. Like the English Ministry with the Reform Bill, the Canadian Ministry is determined that it will "stand or fall" on the issues presented; and a resolution of want of confidence in the Ministry having been voted down by a large majority, it would appear that the Government will be enabled to secure the passage of the measures and their own seats until Confederation shall have taken place. The Confederation scheme continues to form a prominent subject for agitation, and one of the strongest arguments brought forward by the opponents of the proposed changes is that there should be no alteration in the present fiscal policy until all the Provinces have been united under the Confederation banner, which is daily gaining adherents in the Eastern Provinces and bids fair soon to become an accomplished fact. There is sound sense in this proposition [illegible] of commercial men to an unsettled state of matters where their own interests are involved. An uncertainty as to the intentions of the Government towards them is always to be deprecated. In public as in private life it is ever best to know or feel the worst at once. But what security has the Canadian business man, just as he has made up his mind to accept the new order of things and made his arrangements accordingly, that the Confederated Government will not upset the whole system by passing another and adverse one? Where there is no security there can be but little credit; and where the policy of a government is apt to change with every wind that blows, public confidence is impaired and the wheels of progress clogged.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Monday, August 27.

A VISIT TO CLALLM BAY—THE PHŒNIX COAL MINES.—The steam-tug Diana, Captain T. Wright, left Victoria harbor at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, with a party of the directors and shareholders, and their friends, for a trip to Clallm Bay, Washington Territory, at which point the mine of the Phœnix Coal Company is located. The tug went first to Port Angeles for clearance, and then proceeded to the mine. Everything connected with the work was in excellent condition. The new engine was working and answered every purpose for which it was erected, viz: hoisting coal, pumping, and ventilating the shaft. The company were provided with lamps and descended into the tunnel, which has been driven 380 feet. On Saturday the men commenced to take out coal, several tons of which, just raised, lay at the mouth of the pit. After a thorough examination of the mine, the party re-embarked at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, reaching Victoria 6 o'clock, p. m On leaving the boat the guests expressed their regret at parting with the Captain whose attentions had been unremitting. In the course of a week or ten days the Company will be prepared to turn out 40 or 50 tons of coal per day. It is gratifying to notice the satisfactory progress that this Company is making.

THE REFORM DEMONSTRATION.—Since the defeat of the liberal Government in the British Parliament, a large crowd on several occasions lately, have assembled at the entrance to Westminster Hall, cheering vociferously the liberal members, and, according to the London *Times*, insulting the opposition members as they were entering. Lord Elcho was followed on one occasion by a number of men uttering threats and execrations, and was only saved from personal violence by some gentlemen who had accompanied him from the house. Mr Lowe was subjected to similar treatment. On the 27th of June, a meeting, taking the form of a reform demonstration, was held in Trafalgar Square, and resolutions were passed censuring the Government for resigning, after which they visited the house of Mr Gladstone and tendered an ovation, which, in the absence of Mr G., was accepted by the ladies of Mr Gladstone's family. The *Times* characterizes the meeting as an "unruly mob," and describes the assemblage at Mr Gladstone's house, as "persons of the lowest class." Mr Gladstone, in a letter to the *Morning Post*, indignantly denies the statement.

THE GREAT ROWING MATCH—The international sculling match, between Hamill and Kelly, the champions of America and England, concerning which so much interest was felt in the sporting world, came off at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the 4th and 5th of July, and resulted most disastrously for the American rower, of whom such great things were predicted. In the straight 5 mile race for £250 a side Kelly won by some six hundred yards; time, 33 minutes 29 seconds. And in the second race, out and home, same terms, Hamill gave up at the turning post quite dispirited. The Sacramento (Cal.) *Union* says there was foul play with the boat used by Hamill.

CASTING VOTE AT AN ELECTION.—The election for Helstone has been upset under odd circumstances. Mr Campbell (Liberal) received the same number of votes as Mr Brett (Conservative), whereupon the Mayor, considering that he had a right to a casting vote, declared Mr Campbell duly elected. There is only one precedent for such an act, an election at New Romney in May 1842, and in that case the member for whom the Mayor voted was [illegible] petition. The precedent, and the Committee [illegible] decided that Mr Campbell was improperly returned. Mr Brett gets the seat, and Mr Lowe at first intended to bring the Mayor up to the bar of the House to explain himself, if he could, but gave up the idea on the advice of Colonel Wilson Patten. The poor man was evidently quite innocent of anything except a wish to correct an omission in the Acts regulating elections. Somebody ought to have a casting vote in case of a tie, and who so proper as the highest elective officer of the borough?—*Spectator.*

JAMAICA—Another blue book has been presented to Parliament, consisting of Governor Eyre's communications to the Colonial Office subsequent to the assumption of the Government by Sir Henry Storks, and of addresses to Governor Eyre. The volume altogether extends to 483 pages, and includes multitndes of documents, letters from magistrates, and other residents in Jamaica, exculpatory of his conduct. All these despatches and documents were laid before the Commission. At a special meeting of the Jamaica Committee held on Thursday it was resolved that the Government be urged to bring Mr Eyre, late Governor of Jamaica, and his principal coadjutors in the illegalities committed in the repression of the so-called insurrection at Morant Bay, to a trial in this country; and also that in case Mrs Gordon should take proceedings against the persons concerned in the illegal execution of her late husband, the committee will render such assistance as is in its power.—*Belfast Weekly Messenger.*

AMATEUR THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE.—The great attraction of the present week will be the Amateur Dramatic entertainment to take place to-morrow evening, in the Theatre. It is sufficient to say that Messrs B. P. Griffin, Godfrey Brown, Rushton, Callingham, Clarke, Weynton, Wigham and others of our best amateurs, are to appear, assisted by the always popular Jenny Amot and R. G. Marsh, to ensure a full attendance. The comedietta of the "Unfinished Gentleman," is full of fun, and with the strong cast given in the programme cannot fail to be highly amusing, while the burlesque of "Lord Lovel and Lady Nancy Bell," interspersed with songs and local hits from a well-known pen, is sure of making a hit. Seats may be secured at the box-office to-day and to-morrow, between the hours of 11 and 2.

A CURIOUS INCIDENT—On Saturday evening, while the "Mirror of the War" was being exhibited, the lecturer paused to explain the battle between the Kearsage and Alabama—a scene of which had just been unrolled, when the whole house shook with the concussion of a heavy gun, fired near at hand. For a moment, so absorbed were the audience in the contemplation of the scene before them, that they seemed to imagine the gun to have been fired by one of the belligerent vessels. But as the truth gradually forced itself upon their minds they broke out into hearty laughter and applause. The gun was fired by the Active on entering the harbor.

A SAD STORY—An English clergyman and his wife left Bombay on the 30th of May for England. They had taken passage in the mail packet for themselves and their only son, who had turned Mahommedan. He had obtained a sum of money from his parents to pay his debts on shore, and to the grief of his parents, when the time arrived for the packet to leave, the son was not on board, and could not be found. His father died on board the packet in the Red Sea, and his mother died on the 10th of June, on board the mail packet from Alexandria. They each died, it is believed, from a broken heart.

BOUND OVER.—Thomas Dougal appeared on remand on Saturday to answer the charges of assault, preferred against him by Messrs Pagden and Woollacott. After hearing the testimony the Magistrate said he was of opinion, whatever the alleged Civil Rights as to the ownership of the Cariboo might be, that great violence had been used by the accused, but as the complainants did not press for a penalty he should order Dougal to enter into his own recognisance in the sum of $50 to keep the peace.

GOING AWAY.—Among Victorians who leave this morning by the Active, are Mr Emil Schloesser, of the well known firm of Weissenguger & Schloesser, who is on his way to London; Mr Sanders, of the firm of Wright & Sanders, architects, to whom this city is indebted for most of its few architectural ornaments, and Mr David McKenzie, long and favorably known in connection with the business department of the COLONIST office, of which [illegible] We wish both gentlemen every success in the new scene of their labors.

JAPAN.—Mr J Robertson Stewart has kindly favored us with copies of the Japan *Herald*, to June 27th, published at Yokohama. They contain full particulars of the Convention and Tariff recently concluded between the Japanese Government and the representatives of Great Britain, France, America and Holland. H. M. ships Pelorus, Argus and Bustard, were at Yokohama. The Foreign Plenipotentiaries appear to be most courtious. On the Queen's birthday the French Embassy and Barracks were illuminated.

TELEGRAPHIC COMNUNICATION.—The Electric and International Telegraph Company, have opened their second line of communication with England and Ireland. This consists of a very heavy submarine cable, which has been laid between the coast of Down and Portpatrick, in Scotland, with a series of new laid lines extending to London, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow.

ANOTHER RELIC—Captain Doane, while having a well sunk on his premises, on Rae street, came across a clay bowl, thirteen feet below the surface, imbedded in hard clay. This bowl, perhaps, was lost overboard by Mrs Noah while engaged in washing her dishes, about the time the Ark floated over Vancouver Island.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamship Active, Capt. Williams, will leave at 10, a. m., to-day, for San Francisco. She will carry away a good many passengers and some freight. The mails and express will close at 9:30 a. m.

THE U. S. STEAMER LINCOLN, Captain White, returned on Saturday from Puget Sound, having Captain Franklin and Ensign Kimbell, of the U. S. S. Saginaw on, board. Messrs Mumford and Haines had left Olympia for Portland.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Cyrus Walker arrived on Saturday with 30,000 lbs. bran, consigned to Mr J. A. McCrea, which she discharged at the H. B. Co's wharf and left again in the evening.

CHARGE OF DESERTION.—Three men named Garry, Brown, and Terry, charged as deserters, have been remanded until Monday for identification. They deny the charge in toto.

FOR PORTLAND—The steamer Fideliter, Captain Erskine, sailed for Portland yesterterday morning at 8 o'clock, carrying 30 passengers and an average amount of freight.

MR. BEGGS, the inventor of a machine for raising vessels, will go below to-day for the purpose of making arrangements for raising the Labouchere.

The Cowichan Indian Reserve.

EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE:—A gentleman who resided upon this Island a dozen years ago, and who is now returned for a short visit, informs me that the 3500 acres of land at Cowichan called the Indian Reserve is set aside for, and belongs to at least five hundred Indians, or at the rate of about seven acres per head! One of those Indians has four cows and a garden containing vegetables, a little grain and potatoes. A second has two cows, a third one cow. Several expressed their decided intention of working and saving their wages until they had sufficient to buy cows also. Such being the case, will the allotted area be too much for them? It indeed appears that one or two people covet the land in question and that is the main reason of the agitation. Surely it will be as well so utilise 500 Indians as a few white men, who indeed may even do less, judging from others in the same district, than the aborigines. The Indians possess too a considerable amount of poultry, ducks, &c, which they will turn to practical account. Some of the aborigines are building superior houses more or less after the fashion of the English, and, taken altogether, my informant considers that during the time that he has been absent from the Colony there has been a very marked improvement in the younger Indians or rising generation. That the indians are anxious to know the boundaries of the land in order that they may put a good fence around it, for at present it would appear that the white man's cattle destroy their fences first and potatoes afterwards—a very good way of encouraging them to produce. Governor Kennedy when there promised that *he would write to the Queen about it!* As to selling the land, it would really produce a mere nothing, certainly not sufficient to be of any benefit to the Indians; moreover if they persevere in their desire to possess cattle they will require all the land they have, much of which it appears is also occasionally under water. I dare say if the Indians would cultivate the land and raise produce, that the white farmer would require to be protected from his competition, if the land be taken away we may require to be protected from something else.

SETTLER.

Convict Emigrants.

EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE:—Other Colonies have found it to their [illegible] convicts from home, why should not we?

I do not purpose in this letter *advocating* the making this Colony a penal settlement, my only object is to keep the question before your readers, that it may be discussed in its various aspects—moral, political and financial.

Should the measure be thought advisable by our community, and should our consequent representation to the home authorities lead to its accomplishment, the works necessarily undertaken preparatory to its being carried into effect would give immediate employment to many now unemployed, and desponding. Our farmers could look forward to a speedy reduction in labor rates, enabling them to work their farms to greater advantage, while the making of roads would bring their produce within easier reach of the various centres of commerce and consumption; besides which, farmers, merchants, tradesmen and professional men would all, in their small pursuits, find their profit in the increase of business resulting from the increase of population. Large contracts required by an increased naval force, and new contracts, to supply the troops to be stationed here.

Let the subject be ventilated.

S. S. S.

From Australia

By the Hamburg ship Willie, 60 days from Sidney, we have later Australian dates:

The recall of Sir Charles Darling from the Governorship of Victoria is severely commented upon by the Melbourne *Age* and other ministerial journals. Some of his more enthusiastic admirers even go the length of proposing the erection of a statue in his honor.

Morals in Australia are at a low ebb, if we are to credit the papers. The Melbourne *Age* in the course of a leading article says: Scarcely a day passes on which our Police Court records do not afford most convincing proof of the amount of immorality and depravity which exists among us. Not only does the evil exist, but it flourishes, and is rapidly extending its influence.

The Victoria solons are liberal mortals. The Home Government having removed the Governor of the Province, the Assembly generously voted his wife, Lady Darling, the snug little present of $100,000, a present, which to her credit be it said, she had the decency to decline.

A despatch dated Adelaide, May 9th, says: In consequence of continued drought, there is only 25 days' supply of water left in the reservoir. After next Monday the supply will be cut off during the night time.

The New South Wales Government has experienced a "change of heart," and were busy perfecting a scheme of retrenchment, and had asked the bank managers' and the principal merchants' assistance in fixing the salaries.

Promising indications of the presence of gold have been discovered in the Middle Island in the great Australian bight, to which a party has been dispatched with provisions for five months.

The bark Sir George Grey, with 700 tons of breadstuffs, was totally wrecked at Cockburn Island, on her voyage from Chile to Auckland; crew saved.

The cattle plague has appeared in Australia, and numbers of beasts infected with the disease are slaughtered and sold for sound meat.

The Black Ball ship Thetis was wrecked at Malden Island. The captain and crew was rescued and taken to Tatuti.

An earthquake was experienced in the southern districts of New South Wales on the 4th of May.

A movement is on foot to erect a monument in Sydney to the memory of Captain Cook.

The Customs' revenue at Sydney, for April, were over £65,000 sterling.

The New South Wales Parliament was to meet about the middle of July.

The bark Aurora was recently wrecked near Sydney.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Red River Settlement.

[From the Nor-Wester.]

The grasshopper nuisance was abating, and from the rich appearance of the grainfields the farmers were hopeful of an abundant settlement.

A fatal cattle disease was reported to have broken out at Pembina.

A letter in the St. Paul *Press*, dated May 8th, says: The water in the Vermilion river is falling, and the dam will soon be completed. The timber for the mill is mostly ready, and in 30 days I think it will be up. Improvements are going on rapidly in town. Houses are going up almost every day, lots being cleared off, and some of them fenced, gardens being made, and already the marks of civilization contrast strongly with the rude "wigwams" of poles and birch bark which constitute the villafies of the red children of the forest, who pass a lazy existence here, living upon fish and rabbits, with which they can supply themselves almost without effort.

THE STEAMER ACTIVE returned from New Westminster at 10 p. m., on Saturday.