

European Summary.

No person who understands the constitution of English society, influenced as it has been for the last fifty years by a cosmopolitan commerce of the most huge dimensions, can be much surprised at the great revolution of ideas which has swept over it during that period, commencing in earnest under the liberal policy of Sir R. Peel, and ending, perhaps, for a time under that of Mr. Gladstone. Great reforms, like great wars, epidemics and political struggles, which in the end do much good for the masses, are periodical, though strictly speaking sequent upon each other. In passing from the reform of the nation to the reform of the Irish Church, wide as they may be in their conventionalisms, we seem to have realized partially the truth of Sir Robert's leading idea in life, that "it is to the extension of their commerce, all people must look eventually for the extension of everything else that blesses society by liberalizing and improving man." Thus we are brought to the Irish Church Suspensory Bill, passed through committee about the 6th of June, with the additional clause of "placing all appointments in the College of Maynooth at the pleasure of Parliament," and ready to be sent to the House of Lords for execution. Here the great measure of the age, which in its turn will be the parent of as many valuable changes as was the first reform bill itself, must rest. Another singularly progressive measure passed to a second reading in the Commons on 10th June by the casting vote of the Speaker, 103 appearing on each side. It is a bill enabling married women to hold personal property in their own right. Mr. Lowe gains the palm of glory for the best speech in the ladies' favor. The bill was finally referred to a select committee, in whose hands, no doubt, it will rest for a time. The speeches and public comments upon this revolution against the domestic throne, as it is styled, are truly amusing. During the discussion, the ladies in the cage above the speaker's chair, are said to have audibly hissed the members adverse to their claims; and when the speaker gave his vote for the second reading, fans of the most delicate texture became perfectly boisterous against the trallis-work of their retreat. Men of all classes looking upon these two measures in different ways, seem to unite in the opinion that the earth under their feet is shaken with the pertents of approaching anarchy and dissolution. Such apprehensions are reasonable in the latter case. Under this bill, women can be sued in the County Courts and arrested for debt. Thus, after spending their own money, they will spend more and the husbands will have to pay their debts, for of course, few men can allow their wives to be quietly walked off to jail. It certainly is not a kind of reflection that an affectionate man can sleep upon very comfortably. The "integer vite celerique purus" of Horace, after all, went amount to much by and bye. A man may meet and conquer all the ills and all the dangers the ancient poet so beautifully describes; but when a bailiff is after his wife with a writ in the public streets, at a ball or dinner party, or in his own house, can save him but coming down instantaneously with the guineas. The men feel this sad truth, and it is decidedly unpleasant to reflect upon.—The spirit of reform out of our own land is fast spreading and has at last reached the heart of two countries wherein it was most needed—Austria and Turkey. The former has proclaimed, under the Imperial signature, perfect liberty of conscience; the latter in a speech from the Throne inaugurated a political revolution. Both, as an evidence of civilization, are well worthy of notice. In Austria, the change is radical: first, constitutional freedom is extended to the terrain of liberty of conscience, civil marriage established, and the right of all citizens acknowledged to form a legal union without the Catholic or any other Church; education based on civil authority in public

schools maintained by the State, and the clergy deprived of the exclusive privilege of teaching; a young person at the age of fourteen has the free choice of religion, according to conviction; the civil and penal codes banishing anyone who abandoned the Christian religion are abrogated; no people are to be forced to give contributions in money or kind to a worship not believed in, or to schools they do not patronize; the use of cemeteries and the observance of holy days of Churches are placed on the same equitable footing. These are the principal points of reformation in Austria, and it is justly said, that when we remember the state of liberty of conscience in that country eight years ago it is astonishing how rapidly she has accomplished this moral revolution. The change in Turkey bids fair to be as radical, for the Sultan tells his people to obey the Koran, and go and seek light even at the end of the world. The precise changes to be introduced henceforth into the social and political life of the Turks is not given in detail, but the Sultan's speech introducing them, is described as a declaration of liberal and democratic principles such as we could expect only from the most enlightened and progressive Government. There can be no doubt that these changes will have great effect on Europe, even if they do not eventually overthrow the chronic misery and sloth of centuries.

Agricultural Matters.

In another column will be seen the proceedings of a meeting held in this city yesterday, convened by some of our most prominent citizens, for the laudable purpose of furthering our agricultural interests. It is proposed to have an exhibition in this city in October next, and measures have been taken to make it a success. We presume every person will not only be delighted to hear of this wise movement, but will, as far as lies in their power, contribute in every way to further its object. It would be mere sentimentalism in us to speak in favor of agriculture, or the necessity of building up an interest which lies at the foundation of all national prosperity; but considering the importance of this city and the districts it represents, it would be a disgrace to us to be behind New Westminster, Yale and other places in the interior which are already stirring themselves to secure the same advantages. While commerce, manufactures, trade and other interests have fallen below their former standard, it is fortunate for us our agriculture has increased immensely; and this year it is anticipated our crops will prove to the world what the Colony is capable of producing. We have still a great work to do in this respect. To become self-sustaining in the primary necessities of life, and thus keep at home the large sums sent away every year to the adjacent territories is our first duty, and we can only do so by carefully fostering our agricultural interests. To let the world know how many thousands of acres of rich land we have still lying idle, on this Island and on the Mainland, capable of producing anything and of sustaining almost endless herds, is our next duty, and we can only do so by exhibiting to the public the quantity and quality of that which we do produce. By such undertakings as the one we now speak of we accomplish two great things—we enrich ourselves by our own industry, and we hold out strong inducements for others to come and cast in their lot with ours. There is, perhaps, no place north of California where such inducements offer themselves to enterprising men for successful agriculture as in this Colony, and it is well for us to make them known. By this means we also bring our coal, our timber, our cereals, our stock, our fish, our fruits and our beautiful climate, in such a forcible manner before the world that they cannot be gainsaid; and we moreover prove that we are neither dead nor dying. Let then all put their shoulders to the wheel, and see that the exhibition next October is worthy of ourselves and country.

Wednesday, July 24th.

We call attention to the Assignee's sale of dry goods, clothing, etc., to take place this day at 11 o'clock, at the saleroom of Messrs J P Davies & Co. In addition to the stock of N Solomon, will be found silk velvet, paper collars, trimmings, staple goods, straight line of hats, etc., well worthy the attention of the trade.

Agricultural Society.

An influential meeting of subscribers to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society was held yesterday afternoon at Smith's Hall on Government street. Dr Tolmie in the Chair. Directors were chosen, and other business transacted. Mr Barnaby was chosen Treasurer, and the Secretary to the former Society, Mr Bales, was elected. Gentlemen from the various settlements and districts including the mainland, have attached themselves to the object, thereby making it the intention to have a large and interesting exhibition at the forthcoming meeting in October; besides which, it is a matter at the present time, when our agricultural interests are progressing so satisfactorily, to foster and pay the attention which its importance dictates. Already upwards of eighty names are on the subscription list. On Saturday next another meeting will be held when a President will be elected, and measures adopted in connection with the Society. NAVAJO.—Owing, we presume, to the extreme inconspicuousness of squadron trials, the Board of Admiralty have put the Warrior, the Bellerophon and the Minotaur through a course of full speed steam trials, extending over six hours for each ship, the run being to Portland, Eng., and back. The average speed of the Warrior, measured by the relative revolutions of her engines on a late occasion and on the measured mile (and they were all done on both occasions) was 13.9 knots. The average speed of the Minotaur, similarly measured, was 14.1 knots. May 2nd, the Bellerophon, was tried in the same way and over the same course, and gave an average mean speed of 14.9 knots, continued for the same period—viz., six hours. On the measured mile trial a few days before she steamed 13.874 knots with 73 revolutions; on the larger run she started with 74 revolutions at 11 o'clock and returned at five o'clock with her engines moving at the same rate, having kept that rate up throughout the trial, and this additional revolution raised the ship's speed to 14 knots, measured by the chart (which does not exclude tidal influences), she made 15 knots, and by the patent log 13.7, but the revolutions of the engines are undoubtedly the best test; and by them she steamed 14. This trial, while it establishes the success of Mr Reed's immense experiment—that of seeking to obtain a 14-knot speed in a short iron-clad—deprives the squadron reports of the larger part of their interest.

FIRE INQUIRY.—This investigation was resumed and brought to a close yesterday. Before the Court opened, the jury revisited the ruins and carefully and thoroughly examined the brick work around the furnace. The verdict was given upon the strength of that investigation, together with the fact, that the evidence brought out nothing to show incendiarism by anyone. The only additional witness examined yesterday was

C. O'Leary, bookbinder.—He was fishing off Janion & Rhodes wharf, about 9 o'clock on the night of the fire. He first saw a light like a lamp, as if a fire had been made in the furnace; the light soon increased, and he then thought the mill must be on fire. The light was near the chimney and soon reached the roof; it was about twenty minutes before the alarm bell was rung; saw no one moving about at first; after the bell rang a man broke down the door of the mill; was quite sure when the fire first burst out it was near the chimney.

THE VERDICT.—Mr Fell, as foreman, read the verdict, viz.: That the fire was the result of accident, induced by the defective and improper construction of the brick work around the boiler.

THE TUG BOAT Mecimac from San Francisco, arrived at Port Discovery last week, where she is to be employed during the summer. Mr Woods the agent for the company, with a few friends paid a flying visit on her to Port Ladlow on Saturday. She is regarded as the fastest tug on the Sound. The Telegraph Company are about forming a connection with P. Townsend. The citizens have raised \$1000 for that purpose; other towns on the line in proportion.

BASE BALL MATCH.—A match will be played on Friday next at half past three in the afternoon at Beacon Hill, between the following parties: Victoria nine—J Barnett, H Richardson, J T Howard, T H Tye, T Ball, J Wilson, J Davies, P McQuade, W Moses. U S S Peninsula nine—G M Hnner, A Craven, H Perkins, E B Coolidge, A V Fraser, W S Cowles, S Howard, A Phillips, F Van Brant.

BALL TO THE U S ADMIRAL AND OFFICERS.—His Excellency Governor Seymour and Mrs Seymour extended invitations to a number of our principal residents to a ball, which was given last evening at Government House, in honor of Admiral Thatcher and officers of the United States Navy now in our port.

THE VERDICT.—No one can doubt the propriety and justice of the verdict on the fire inquest. The Jury found the brick work so constructed and in such a defective state that it is probable the fire had been smouldering for days. All parties are now clearly exonerated.

The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived yesterday morning from the Sound. She brought 40 passengers. Her freight consisted principally of stock, consigned to J. Murray and Reynolds & Co.

APPEAL CASE.—The appeal case, from the Police Court of W Lyons comes before his lordship the Chief Justice for hearing today.

The steamer Enterprise left for New Westminster yesterday morning at the usual hour. Her freight was below the average figure, but her passenger list was large.

The steamer Sir James Douglas sailed for Nanaimo yesterday morning.

Democratic Convention.

New York, July 9.—The Democratic National Convention assembled at 10:20 A. M. Mr Broadhead nominated Frank P Blair. He eulogized his firmness of purpose, great courage, and indomitable will. He would give a living meaning to his pledge to preserve and defend the Constitution. The chair announced that the 19th ballot would be taken. A delegate from California, briefly nominated Judge Field for President. Subsequent chaps. Mr Vallandigham read a letter from Pendleton, dated July 20, desiring the withdrawal of his name; when the best interests of the party seemed to require it. Vallandigham says McClean desired to present this letter yesterday, but the delegation thought it best to keep Pendleton throughout yesterday. The roll was then called on the 19th ballot. The result has been previously sent.

The 20th ballot resulted as follows: Eggleth, 16; Hancock, 142; Doolittle, 12; Hendricks, 121; Blair, 13; Field, 9; Thos. H Seymour, 2.

The 21st ballot showed little change, Pennsylvania still voting for Hancock and Kentucky for Hendricks, Massachusetts gave Chase 4.

22d ballot. When Ohio was called, McCook said that by unanimous direction of his delegation and with the assent and approval of every public man of that state including Pendleton, he put in nomination against his inclination, but no longer against his honor, the name of Hon. Horatio Seymour. He said let us vote for a man whom the Presidency has sought and who has not sought the Presidency. This he believed would drive from power the radical cabal at Washington. He believed this nomination would command the unanimous approval of Democrats and conservative men of all sections. He asked on behalf of the country, that Seymour should yield to this wish of the Convention.

At this there was great excitement and applause, the delegates rising and cheering Mr McCook cast the 21 votes of Ohio for Horatio Seymour. [Renewed cheering.] Mr Seymour rose and said he had no language in which to thank the Convention, to express his regret that his name had been presented, but in a question affecting his duty and honor, he must stand by his opinion against the world. He could not be nominated without putting himself and the Democratic party in peril. When he declined he meant it. He paid an eloquent tribute to Pendleton and his magnanimity; he added your candidate I cannot be.

Vallandigham said that in times of great exigencies every personal consideration should give way. He insisted that Horatio Seymour must yield to the demonstration in his behalf, Ohio's vote must and should stand for Horatio Seymour. He called upon several delegates to follow that lead.

Francis Kernan, of New York, to relieve the New York delegation, said they had no lot or part in this movement of Ohio. They heard something of it but declined to take any part in it out of regard to the sensitiveness of the president of the Convention.

The roll call was proceeded with, State after State casting its vote for Seymour. The States which had voted for other candidates changing to Seymour, caused a scene of the utmost confusion. The cannon on the street began firing a salute for the nominee and Mr Tilden of New York rose. Great interest was manifested to hear him, but the confusion was very great.

Mr Preston, of Kentucky, moved to proceed to nominate a candidate for Vice President. A new scene of confusion ensued. A delegate from California eulogized Mr Haight, but said the State presented no candidate. Mr Steele said this was a mistake. A majority of the delegation nominated F B Blair. Mr Bigle moved a recess for an hour, which was finally carried. On reassembling, Illinois presented the name of Gen. McClelland calling him vastly superior in military ability to Grant. McClelland rose, thanked the delegate for the honor, but declined. Iowa named Augustus C Dodge, Kansas named Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr., in accordance with the wishes of the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention. Preston, of Kentucky, a confederate officer, named General Blair, and said the soldiers of the South extended their hands to the soldiers of the North in token of amity and good will.

Mr Steadman seconded the nomination, Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, also seconded it. The name of Baring and Dodge were withdrawn and Blair was nominated by a unanimous vote, all the States voted for him.

A committee was appointed to inform the candidates of their nomination. A resolution of thanks to the Tammany Society for the use of their hall, was passed. The thanks of the Convention were also tendered to Chief Justice Chase for the able and impartial manner with which he presided at the impeachment. The Convention then adjourned.

The following letter we extract from the Cariboo Sentinel. The territory it refers to is some 25 miles below Barkerville, and has revived owing to Mosquito Gulch turning out so well. There can be no doubt of the richness of the territory referred to, and it will soon make itself a name equal to any in the country.

Sugar Creek is a stream some ten miles in length, and containing nearly twice as much water as William. From the canyon to the head of the creek a distance of about four miles, to all appearances no prospecting has been done, while below the canyon the work has been of a most superficial character. The first company below the canyon at work at present is called the Beaver Dam company. They are working surface ground on the left hand side, and are making about eight dollars per day. In the vicinity of this claim Stevenson empties into Sugar. On Stevenson, Alex Jack and company are sinking a shaft; they are down about twenty-seven feet, sinking through hard blue clay, and feel very sanguine. Below Stevenson, Cooper's Creek empties into Sugar. Messrs. James Orr, David Smith and others are at work on a high bench on the bank; they are making from five to eight dollars per day to the man. On Sugar Creek, near the outlet of Cooper, a company of Cornishmen are working and making over wages. About eight hundred feet below the Cornish co. five men are at work, called the Dutch company. They are ground sluicing a large bench. They have got the bed rock pitching in the hill, and although not in the channel, are making over wages. This company feel sanguine that they have a good thing, and are of the opinion that Sugar Creek must soon be an important mining camp. The peculiar features of Sugar Creek and its tributaries is the extent of ground in which wages can be made by working the surface. I heard but one opinion expressed by the miners there and that was that diggings to pay wages could be found almost any where in that vicinity, while the deep ground appears as yet to be almost wholly unprospected. In 1862 a company succeeded in getting bed rock in the channel of Sugar Creek, and got as high as fifty dollars per day to the hand. They took six hundred dollars out of one service, but were speedily driven out with water. I have this information from a gentleman who was engaged in the work at that time.

Four miles below the camp on Sugar, we come to Mustang Creek. On this stream twelve men are at work. Mr Allan, formerly of the Sentinel, is at work here, and is making over wages. All the others appear to be doing well. The diggings are shallow, ranging from two to six feet deep. Mustang is about three miles long, and not a quarter of the ground is yet taken up. Mr Jesse Wright, formerly of Barkerville, is about opening a store on Sugar Creek this week; he is also taking steps to have a mole trail cut to Centerville. When these things are done, I have no doubt but that a mining camp will spring up at Sugar Creek which will speedily rival some of the most successful camps of Cariboo.

A QUAKER'S LETTER TO HIS WATCHMAKER. I herewith send thee my pocket clock, which standeth in need of thy friendly correction. The last time he was at thy friendly school he was in no way reformed nor in the least benefited thereby; for I perceive by the index of his mind that he is a liar and the truth is not in him, that his pulse is sometimes slow, which betokeneth not an even temper, at other times it waketh sluggish, notwithstanding I frequently urge him; when he should be on his duty, as thou knowing his hand denoteth, I find him slumbering, or, as the vanity of human reason phrase it, I catch him napping. Examine him, therefore, and prove him I beseech thee thoroughly, that thou mayest, being well acquainted with his inward frame and disposition, draw him from the error of his way and show him the path wherein he should go.

THE PETROLEUM TRADE.—A writer in the Pittsburgh Commercial says that on the 1st of April last, the four principal petroleum ports of Europe had on hand a less stock than on the previous year by 95,193 barrels; the stock of New York and Philadelphia was less by 100,000 barrels; the stock at Pittsburgh and the wells is less by 500,000 barrels, making a total falling off in the supply 700,000 barrels. The production during the past year has averaged about 9,000 barrels per day, while the consumption is about 13,000 barrels. Hence it is inferred that there will be a rise in oil, land oils and oil stocks, and that snug corners await those that "sell short."

A little bit of refined saltpetre dissolved in the mouth is said to be one of the best remedies for sore throats or sore gums.

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The fall of Samarang subsequent occupation by reported a few days since graphic dispatches, tu more important to on than it at first appeared to give much trouble provoking hostilities of all her races. The p o make Afghanistan a o that what is regarde able conflict between the British in the designs pon India, may be British India on ground prepared by ourselves, advantage of the Russian vantage of Afghanistan his policy, and such a thought of. The Eng o not believe that the ance of the Russians A ntion in Cabul are pu and that the latter hav not exercise any influen in Afghanistan. The he following sound a he question. "The old those who disturb enemies, be they Briti if we invade their terr occupy their cities, the Russians against us; if invade them, they v against the Russians. he best neighbors and o those of whose sg ave the least dread. brow them into the a so, effectually as a against their independ side of the Punjab. des with them will be the whole force of the though they may be conquest of such a peop any Power dear. Heri mple question. Sha rice, or shall we leave y the Russians? Sh ourselves enfeebled and the decisive battle on Cabul, or shall we all undergo this ordeal and wait for him, if come, on our own fro job?" It is now dete solve Parliament in Oc the elections in Novem time the Government effectual registration w —On the 5th June and Oriental steamer at Suez with the A tives, viz, 20 gentlemen children, and 21 follow of Edinburgh laid stone of a new Town previously to going ho desired O'Farrell's o ferred to the Imperi but the Executive refu tion. O'Farrell left a lodging the justice and stated he was so cess that he sent an assassination, and an Irish people at home is rumored the Queen honor of knighthood leading colonists in the visit of her son to three ships which for England in April of gold, besides other The trial trains on railway continued ru of June, and gave pe On Monday June 8th be opened to the publ made to have our I the Brindisi route, a with it. After the latic cable by the associated with the and the accomplishment Onis railway by Mr. said, is too great to fish mechanical soie capital. It is to be building up the w agents will come to is in the money mak tiating a loan of 4