

The War News.

The spontaneous declaration of war by Prussia and Italy against Austria on the 18th of June banishes the last hope of peace; kindles the torch of destruction; and slips the dogs of cruel, devastating war on peaceful Central Germany. The small German kingdom of Saxony, lying like a wedge between Austria and Prussia, has been the first to feel the blighting effects of the contest. The Saxon army is believed to have effected a junction with the Austrians in Bohemia, while the Prussians, after occupying the city of Dresden, have swept down like an avalanche upon Bohemia, on the frontiers of which it is probable the first great battle will be fought. The Austrian demonstration on Silesia is designed to conceal the real object, which is to throw forward a great body of troops to check the march of the Prussians across the Bohemian frontier. The smaller German States are a unit in favor of Austria, and although fearing her ability to contend successfully against her powerful enemies, are impelled to this stand from motives of self-preservation. They have read the plan of Von Bismarck and his allies for the "reconstruction" of Germany, in which it is charitably designed to take all Germany under the fostering care of France and Prussia, and to convert phlegmatic Dutchmen into vivacious Frenchmen and choleric Prussians. The Italian armies crossed the Mincio and invaded Venetia on the 23d ult. They met with no opposition. Victor Emmanuel followed closely in the rear of his troops and established himself at Cremona, within easy communication of the border, and the Italian commander may be even now thundering away at one of the objective points of the famous Quadrilateral. The motives for this war are plainly discernible. Three ambitious Powers are seeking to extend their territory at the expense of several less ambitious neighbors. France wants the Rhenish Provinces, and perhaps Switzerland; Italy wants Venice and Tyrol, and would not object to recovering Trieste, the principal port of Austria; Prussia hungers and thirsts to swallow up the lesser German States, reduce the area and consequently the power of her late ally, Austria, and construct out of the heterogeneous mass of small States a homogenous German Empire with ports on the Atlantic ocean and the Baltic Sea. With these alterations effected, France, Italy and Prussia may defy the rapidly increasing power of Russia—a nation that sooner or later will destroy the barrier that Turkey now interposes to her march to the Mediterranean—and present a bold front in opposition to any movement that may be made by other powers against the integrity of Europe. The position that Great Britain will occupy in the forthcoming struggle, it is difficult to predict; but we believe that no obstacle will be offered to the movements now on the tapis. England's truest policy in the present crisis, is to stand aloof and watch the great game of chess that is about to be played on the face of the European Continent.

Big Bend.

The following extract from a letter received from a trustworthy gentleman on French Creek, we are kindly permitted to lay before our readers by a gentleman now in this city. The intelligence is most useful: FRENCH CREEK, June 13, 1866. The mines you must know before now, have not turned out as we expected; that is, they are not shallow diggings. Neither are they easily worked. On the contrary, though not so deep as Cariboo, they are expensive; and the working of them is attended with much labor, caused in a great measure by the number and size of the boulders that have to be handled. So far, however, we have no reason to doubt their richness. Of course, with such an unusually late season, we were all too early in the field. Those who have returned giving such wretched accounts of the country, in most instances, have never seen it; while others who came to the mines were obliged to leave from want of means, scarcity of provisions, and the quantity of snow on the ground, which rendered prospecting an impossibility. Again, those who had claims have been unable to prospect them to any advantage, owing to the high stage of the water in the creeks. Thus, one may about say that we are in possession of little

more information than we had last fall. Nothing could be more dull and dreary than it has been so far; but I really think we have seen the worst of it. Some eight or ten companies have commenced to take out gold within the last week, and at least as many more will be at work within the next ten days, and every man who has got a claim is sanguine. The lead has been tapped in this creek along a distance of a mile and a quarter from the town. This gives them redoubled confidence and courage to persevere. On the other hand, I cannot, at the present moment, see that we have any immediate reason for supposing that our gold fields at Big Bend will be very extensive; for the simple reason that we have not a sufficient number of men left to push out any more prospecting. But a discovery at any moment would, from the accessibility of the place, bring back most of the men we have had here this spring. As it is, a very large amount of money will be taken out of the two creeks that are being worked (McCulloch's and French).

The poor fellows who have been here this season deserve all they get, for they have had a hard time of it. I have known whole companies live for weeks on flour and beans, and very little of that. Even to-day, 11th June, flour is selling for 60 cents per lb., and bacon for \$1.25 to \$1.50. The trail from Seymour will, however, be open in a few days, [since reported open for traffic—Ed.] and it is to be hoped that some of our own merchants will send in supplies. Had it not been for the Columbia River steamer "49," we should have starved.

Legislative Assembly.

THURSDAY, July 5, 1866. House met at 3:15, p. m. Present—Messrs DeCosmos, Powell, Young, Tolmie, Dickson, Cochrane, Ash, Carswell, Pidwell.

REVENUE RETURNS. A despatch was received from His Excellency the Governor enclosing the returns asked for by the House of the Revenue and Expenditure of the present year to the 19th of June. The total amount of revenue being \$125,985 10 against an expenditure of \$126,000 95.

THE LOAN BILL. The House went into committee on this bill—Dr Trimble, who then entered, taking the chair.

In reply to a question of Mr DeCosmos, the Speaker said the Loan Bill intended to supply the present necessities of the Government and to enable it to be carried on until the supplies are passed. The bill could be taken up before the Estimates were passed.

Mr Young did not think the amount sufficient, now that two months' salary were due, and the House would only be called upon to pass another similar bill.

The Speaker thought the bill would carry the Executive through its present difficulties. Dr Ash would refuse to vote for any in demnity bill until certain returns which had been asked for were supplied.

Dr Helmecken said instead of shilly shallying and dilly dallying it would be better for the House to say at once that it would not vote the supplies at all, and that it should be dissolved. The present shifting about of the House and starting out with five hundred different questions at once did more harm than anything else. (Hear, hear.)

Mr DeCosmos agreed with the previous Speaker, and did not feel disposed to have his time taken up in this manner. If the House was going to vote supplies let the matter be brought up and disposed of. (Hear, hear.)

Mr Young put the case of a person paying a sum of money for a specific purpose and having a suspicion that the money had been wrongly applied, and then being asked to grant an indemnity without proper inquiry.

Mr Pidwell said the House was taking up time by mixing up two or three matters, and injury was being done by the delay. Two months' salary were now due to officials, and a case had been brought to his knowledge of an unfortunate man with a wife and family who had received no pay for two months and was starving, having had nothing to eat for several days.

Dr Ash maintained that the items asked for could be very readily and easily supplied, and he would state that he had heard that part of the money borrowed from the Bank was for the purpose of supplying the Crown Lands fund. The House had a right to the information, and it should be supplied before voting the supplies.

Dr Dickson thought that hon. members in giving expression to their views and convictions, should receive credit from those who differed with them, for good motives. He was also enabled to assert that part of the money borrowed from the bank had been devoted to paying the Governor's and Colonial Secretary's salaries. He had also been given to understand that the Governor's salary had been paid up. He pointed out apparent discrepancies in the Crown Land returns.

Dr Tolmie thought the hon gentleman in desiring that credit should be given for good motives should go a step farther, and give the Government credit for good motives. (Hear.) Sorries were not facts. He should not limit himself to back-door reports.

Dr Dickson—What do you mean by back door?

Dr Tolmie—State your authority for your assertions.

Dr Dickson—Give your authority for contradicting them. (Laughter.) I state again that the Crown Lands Revenue is put down at \$5000, and the expenditure \$6000; this was manifestly wrong, and the account was false.

Tolmie proceeded to show that on the 6th of June a resolution was passed authorizing the loan of \$90,000, and directing a bill of indemnity to be brought in. He thought the House was in honor bound to pass the bill, and the sooner it was done and time saved the better. No details were asked for by that resolution.

Dr Dickson referred to the minutes for an address which he had made, asking for details of expenditure.

Dr Helmecken rose to protest against the confused nature of the discussion. One hon member spoke of one document, another of a second. Let the House confine itself to a legitimate channel, and get over the business without being so irritable, capricious, fretful and wanting in dignity. (Oh.)

Dr Ash—Don't abuse the House.

Dr Helmecken was not abusing the House, but instead of hon. members coming

there and making assertions, let them state that which they can prove. He really feared that there was some justice in the sarcasm about the House incubating for nine months, and the sooner it was dissolved the better.

Dr Ash—Does the hon. Speaker mean me? Dr Helmecken—I do not mean any hon member in particular. The hon gentleman is very captious and sensitive on this point, but assertions are not facts, and these inaccuracies are unfair.

Dr Ash said he did not think that he was called upon to advance the proof when he made an assertion. (Hear.) He had stated what he believed to be a fact that part of the money borrowed from one Bank for the Colonial Bank had been paid into the other Bank for Crown purposes.

Dr Helmecken proceeded to object to such assertions and innuendoes, which involved charges of a serious nature. He thought that when such statements were made as facts, the proof should be offered there and then. (Hear, hear.)

Mr Young thought that hon. members were certainly not required to give their authority for an assertion, for if their assertion could not be accepted, they were not worthy of a position in the House, (hear,) and it might happen with others as with him, that information was given in confidence, and the authority could not therefore with honor be divulged. [Hear.]

Dr Ash repeated the assertion that he had previously made with reference to money being transferred from one Bank to another. The House had been told by one hon member that the Governor's salary had been paid, while another hon member mentioned the case of a man with a family who had received no pay for two months, and was starving. If the House sanctioned such an apparent wrong without due enquiry, the sooner for its own credit it was dissolved the better. [Hear, hear.]

After some further remarks from Messrs Tolmie, Dickson, and DeCosmos, the bill was considered *seriatim*, and the several clauses passed with amendments, and an additional clause moved by Mr DeCosmos. The bill was then reported complete.

THE POLICE ENQUIRY. Dr. Trimble, on behalf of the Committee, asked whether the evidence taken before the Committee, prior to the admission of the public, should be published.

The Speaker decided in the negative.

NOTICE OF MOTION. Dr. Dickson gave notice that he would move, "that in order to prevent the Government of this Colony from borrowing money without legislative authorization, the House desires to put upon record its deliberate resolution not to recognize any such loans without they have been previously sanctioned by law."

House adjourned till Friday (to-day) at 3 p. m.

FRIDAY, July 6th, 1866. House met at 3:15 o'clock. Present—The Speaker and Messrs DeCosmos, Stamp, Carswell, Pidwell, Tolmie, Trimble, Young, Dickson, Pidwell, Ash.

\$90,000 LOAN BILL. This bill passed a third reading—Dickson and Young only opposed.

PRIVILEGE. Dr. Dickson rose to a question of privilege, to correct certain misapprehensions which might arise from the report in the COLONIST AND CHRONICLE newspaper, of a speech made by him in the House yesterday.

BILLS OF SUPPLY. House went into Committee on the Bills of Supply, Dr Trimble in the chair, when

A MESSAGE. Was received from the Governor and the Committee rose to admit of its being read, as follows:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VICTORIA, 6th July, 1866. To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly,

I have the honor to direct the attention of the Legislative Assembly to the following facts having relation to the finances of the Colony: The Legislature has now been more than seven months in session, and up to this late period of the year no legal provision has been made for the expenditure necessary to the carrying on of the Government, nor have ways and means been provided by the Legislature, though the Estimates were laid before the Assembly on the 20th December, 1865.

The period of the year will shortly arrive when, according to the rules laid down for my guidance, Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1867 should be prepared and submitted to the Legislature for consideration. Meanwhile, the injury to the public credit of the Colony by the stoppage of payment of just debts of the Government at the Colonial Treasury continues unabated. The communication addressed to the Assembly on the 1st of June, in which I enclosed a letter from the Bank of British North America declining to make further advances, and stated that I could not incur any further responsibility without the distinctly expressed authority of the Legislature, having as yet led to no practical result; and, as will be seen from the communication I had the honor to address to the House on the 2d July, in which I called the attention of the House to the fact that two months' arrears were then due to many public creditors, and in which I enclosed a copy of a letter from the Chief Justice in which His Honor indicated the probable necessity of closing the Supreme Court for want of paid officers to conduct the business, further and more serious evils may be anticipated, which can only be averted by the prompt and judicious action of the Legislature.

I cannot consent to bear any portion of the heavy responsibility I should incur by abstaining from again urging the paramount importance of relieving the Colony from its present unfortunate condition of discredit without delay.

I would take this opportunity of recalling the attention of the Assembly to the various votes and resolutions relating to the expenditure of 1866, which, although come to by the Legislative Assembly on the 26th of January last, are yet without the force of law. The Assembly have refused to make provision for a Private Secretary, or for clerical assistance of any kind for the Governor, and have reduced the staff of the Colonial Secretary's office to one clerk, who is also clerk of

the Legislative Council. It follows, therefore, that when the Colonial Secretary and his clerk are in attendance on the Legislative Council (the session extending over the greater part of the year) the public offices are left without a public officer of any kind.

Notwithstanding this state of things, voluminous returns are called for, and numerous interrogatories are addressed to the Governor by the Assembly.

The communications of the Governor to the Assembly, under these circumstances, are necessarily much impeded, and, giving place to other important affairs, will probably, though not without much reluctance on my part, of necessity cease altogether unless by personal intercession from the Honorable the Speaker.

The Assembly have proposed to reduce the salary of the Treasurer by more than 40 per cent, a proceeding which, having regard alone to the circumstances under which that officer accepted public employment, I think cannot be regarded in any other light than as a breach of public faith. The Assembly have also expressed their intention of abstaining from making any provision for a clerk to the Treasurer, the consequence of which would be that while the Treasurer is occupied with his duties in the Legislative Council, his office will of necessity be closed, both for the receipt of taxes and for the payment of public creditors.

No provision appears to be intended for messenger or office cleaner for the offices of the Colonial Secretary, Treasurer, or Surveyor General, so that their offices will remain unswept, and, during winter, the fires will, unless those officers perform the services for themselves, or themselves detract the cost of them. Her Majesty's Secretary of State has laid it down that, in view of the small salary voted for the Attorney General, he is entitled to the customary fees. But the Assembly have resolved that fees shall not be allowed to him, and have declined to provide salary for his clerk. It cannot be expected that this officer will not only prosecute Colonial criminals, gratis, but also at the same time forego his professional opportunities of defending them for probably handsome remuneration.

The Post-Office exists without any legal authority to frame regulations or collect revenue, and I must decline longer to incur the responsibility of recognizing a Department over which I have no legal control. The views of Her Majesty's Government on this subject may be gathered from the accompanying copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

There is no provision made for the audit of the Public Accounts beyond a proposal to appoint the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly to the office of Auditor, to which, for sufficient reasons, I have declined to accede. I have, in a previous communication, assigned a cause for the delay in completing the audit of the accounts for the year 1865. A failure to make due provision for the continuance of this service would have the effect of allowing the public accounts to fall into a state of arrears and confusion, from which they could only eventually be extricated and adjusted by a much larger outlay.

Although the Registrar General and Assessor are appointed under local statutes, by which their salaries are fixed and secured to them, the Assembly practically resolved to make no provision for the payment of their salaries, and their offices, as well as the offices and salaries of the Supreme Court, are left in a state of uncertainty and confusion.

I think it due to the inhabitants of Nanaimo again to draw the attention of the Assembly to the insufficiency of sums proposed to be expended for the requirements of that remote and isolated District, which contains a population of about 800, employed in steady industry, and which furnishes the only colony of shipping, and which furnishes the only Colonial export. The Revenue directly received from this District in 1865 amounted to no less than \$5896, besides indirect contributions which cannot be accurately estimated; and the amount which the Legislative Assembly propose for the carrying on of the whole of the public business of the District is very inadequate sum of \$800 for a Postmaster, Harbour Master, and Collector of Dues; no provision whatever being made for the expenses of the administration of justice or for the protection of life and property. Meanwhile, the consequences of the proposed reduction have been highly detrimental. A town second only in importance to Victoria, has, by these measures been left without proper and sufficient managerial and police supervision, resulting in the unchecked sale of ardent spirits to the aborigines, and its consequent crimes of violence, and in unrestrained rioting. The depriving the harbor of that due attention from a Harbour Master which the numerous ships frequenting it have a right to expect in return for the dues charged against them, must injuriously affect the character of an important port.

Insufficient provision for the superintendence and management of the Lighthouses must result in their deterioration, and in an increase of the dangers of navigation.

I enclose for the information of the Assembly the copy of a letter received from the contractor for provisioning these establishments, from which you will observe that the supplies will be stopped if the outstanding debt be not paid. The failure to provide for the contingencies and unavoidable expenses of unpaid Magistrates, will necessarily involve a restriction of the administration of justice.

No charitable allowance is proposed to be made for the relief of destitution. It is obviously the duty of a community in which no laws exist for the relief of accessions and afflicted persons beyond the uncertain charity of private individuals.

The Naval Station of Esquimalt is to be left apparently without a single policeman or a lock-up, and I think the unreasonableness and impolicy of omitting these precautions are obvious in view of the large extent to which Her Majesty's Navy contributes to the prosperity and revenue of the Colony.

The amounts proposed to be voted for Stationery, Light, Fuel, and Printing, are wholly insufficient. The proposed appropriation of \$250 for stationery for the year 1866, has already been exceeded, and I do not, under existing circumstances, feel justified in sanctioning a further outlay for supply without legal authority to do so.

In addition to the foregoing, I would, before closing this communication, refer the Assembly generally to my communication dated February 2nd, 1866.

In conclusion I would again earnestly impress upon the Legislative Assembly the paramount importance of finding a practical solution for the difficulties fraught with evil to the Colony, and the prolongation of which will probably result in further public injuries which no future action of the Legislature could repair.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

A. E. KENNEDY, Governor.

Vancouver Island. Downing street, 30th December, 1865. Sir: With reference to my Despatch No. 27, of the 11th of October last, transmitting copies of a correspondence with the Treasury and the Post Office, as far as it had then proceeded, on the regulation of the Post in Vancouver Island, I have the honor to enclose for your information the accompanying copy of a further communication from the Treasury.

You will see that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury feel that there would be great inconvenience in an interference with this subject by the Government at home, and I quite share this feeling. If the Legislature refuse to pass the laws necessary for establishing a postal system, it will be your duty to exert such authority as is in the opinion of your law officers legally possessed to supply the want of legislation. But if you should find that your lawful powers as Governor are not sufficient to prevent public inconvenience, it will be better that you should leave the community to suffer the consequences imposed upon them by the legislative or non-legislative action of their representatives than that you should incur the responsibility of any proceedings which are not warranted by law.

I have, etc., (Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL, GOVERNOR KENNEDY, C. B., &c, etc, etc.

QUEEN'S MARKET, WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V. I., July 3d, 1866

Sir: A second month's account has now become due to us for supplies to the Light-house, and there is no apparent prospect of the same being early liquidated. As we have to pay cash for the same, and the remuneration not being adequate to our giving credit, we beg you will be kind enough to make known to us (at your earliest convenience) when we may depend on being paid, before we send the quarterly returns now ordered for Friday next in advance.

We have, etc., (Signed) HUTCHINSON & Co, PER H. J. YERS. P. S.—The two months now due is principally for supplies furnished on April 5th last. There is also a two months' account against the Victoria Jail unpaid. To W. A. G. Young, Esq., Colonial Secretary: The Message was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the

BILLS OF SUPPLY. The first item considered by the Committee was under the head of "Judicial"—(after Registrar of Supreme Court, &c, which had been ordered to stand over.)

Clerk, \$1000—Ordered to stand over. Attorney General, \$600—Carried.

Attorney General, \$1455—Provisional and temporary. The Committee adhered to its former resolution: "That no fees be allowed to the Acting Attorney General, and that the salary of the Acting Attorney General be provisional and temporary."

Sheriff and Governor of the Gaol. On motion of Dr Helmecken, the words, "and Governor of the Gaol," were erased, and the salary of \$1000 for Sheriff was voted.

Stipendiary Magistrate, Superintendent of Police and Governor of the Gaol, \$1750, Carried.

The former resolution of the House, transferring the Stipendiary Magistrate and Superintendent of Police by Act to the Municipality of Victoria, at a salary of \$1750, payable out of the Civil Revenue, &c, was erased, and the following resolution, on motion of Dr Helmecken, inserted: "That the Stipendiary Magistrate of Victoria, Superintendent of Police and Governor of the Gaol, and that the House recommends that the Stipendiary Magistrate and Clerk keep the accounts of the Gaol and Police Department."

Clerk, \$1000—Carried. (Resolution, see Stipendiary Magistrate, above.)

Stipendiary Magistrate, Nanaimo—Resolved, "That the office of Stipendiary Magistrate at Nanaimo be abolished." Petty expenses [contingencies] \$300—Carried.

Police—Superintendent. Resolved, "That the Stipendiary Magistrate be Superintendent of Police, subject to the Resolution of the House, as regards the Stipendiary Magistrate, Victoria."

Inspectors, \$1200—Carried. The resolution of the House, placing the Police under the control of the Corporation of Victoria, &c, was lost.

1st Sergt., at \$75 per month, \$900—Carried. Five Constables, at \$2 per diem each, \$3650. Carried.

Gaols—Gaoler, \$1000. Carried. Superintendent of Convicts, \$800. Carried.

Medical Officer and Attendance, \$500. Carried. 3 Warders at \$1 75 per diem each, \$1916 25. Carried.

3 Warders at \$1 50 per diem each, \$1642 50. Carried. Cook, at \$1 50 per diem, \$547 50. Carried.

Petty Expenses, \$200, (contingencies.) Carried.

On motion of Dr. Powell, who informed the Committee that the Board of Education are to hold a meeting to-morrow, the items under head of Education were postponed.

Volunteer Companies—Drill, instruction, &c., \$1000—Carried. Petty expenses, targets (contingencies) \$250—Carried.

Pensions—To David Cameron, retired Chief Justice, \$2425. Carried. Legislative Assembly—Printing, \$500. Carried.

Colonial Secretary—Stationery for public offices. The former vote of \$250 was raised to \$500.

Fire and Light for public offices, \$300. Printing Acts of Legislation, \$1000.

On motion of Dr. Dickson, the Committee rose and reported progress. Report received and leave granted to sit again.

House adjourned till Monday at 1 p. m.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Nervous Debility—Persons constitutionally weak or much depressed by changeable weather that the ordinary offices of life become a labor, the necessity of thinking a toil. The nervous system is unbinged, and each day brings to such pitiable objects nothing but a succession of real or fancied miseries. To escape from such torments it is only necessary to take Holloway's Pills, which purify and strengthen a debilitated, shaken constitution more than any other medicine in the world. They cleanse the body from all impurities, give tone to the stomach, regularity to the bowels, kidneys and bladder. They remove dejection of spirits and bodily lassitude, and restore to the mind decision and cheerfulness.

Another Message.

The extraordinary message of His Excellency to the Assembly yesterday indicates that he is not at all in favor of the measure, almost inasmuch as that, notwithstanding the depression that exists, and the anxiety of the people to meet the salaries must all be a threat to close the Post Office and parcel of the coercive Governor has lately adopted the Assembly, but it will of its mark, and if carried not force that body into a submission. The allusion to the clasp-trap—there is for the office, while the revenue and expenditure are small. Two hundred dollars would suffice for the purposes, and the non-supply of the whole message. The Governor understand that the salaries be paid if they are voted, is idle to point out the public service with this staring him in the face. To vote the supplies many months but they appear to have gone in earnest at last, and if they continue on to the end as begun they will merit and thanks of their constituents.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday.

The School Examination.

The examination of the girls' School took place yesterday, between 4 and 4 p. m., in the presence of visitors, among whom were the Rev. J. Jamieson, E. Siddell, Mr. Barrett, Rev. Mr. Somers, Mr. Gribbell, Dr. Tolmie, J. J. Coe, W. J. Macdonald, E. G. J. W. and Dr. Powell, Members of the Education; Alfred Waddington, Superintendent of Education, J. Jessop and Nicholson, Teachers, a considerable number of ladies and chiefly parents of the children. The examination of the junior conducted by the Superintendent, others by the Revs. J. Jamieson, Gribbell, and Mr. Nicholson, especially by some excellent religiously inclined and well merited examinations were truly praiseworthy, the reading especially affording the greatest satisfaction. The pupils who were most deserving of mention, were:—Miss Sarah Todd, E. Latham, M. Fox, M. Watson, M. Norris, Freeman, J. Phelps. Second Class—Cameron, J. Eyre, J. Watson, L. J. Kinsman. Third Class—L. Barry, J. Jamieson, E. Siddell. Rev. Mr. Barrett, Rev. Mr. Somers, Mr. Gribbell and Mr. W. J. Macdonald, proceeded closed with the National full chorus. The greatest accorded, both by the Members of and visitors, to Mrs. Fisher, who months the sole instructor of the and who has only had the valuable of Miss Macdonald for two months.

VICTORIA ARM—The scene of the "Gorge" on Wednesday evening most animated and interesting. Boats containing Fourth of July parties congregated at night fall, unable to stem the rushing tides and children disembarked gregated on the banks, while the exhibited their muscle in forcing through the narrow passage.

The appearance of the gallant watermen whose efforts were such the laughter that awaited those the variety of orders and counter-termingled with the hissing of and the distant sounds of vocal mental music excitement to be and exceeded anything ever before at that romantic spot.

CHARGE OF RECEIVING STOLEN J. G. Lyons appeared before the magistrate yesterday to answer a charge received a revolver, valued property of John Morgan, known to have been stolen. The accused defended by Mr. Ring, and after of evidence had been taken, the postponed for ten days.

TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION.—Mr. the Collins' Telegraph Company, left yesterday for the North of British Columbia, in the steamer. The party design exploring River and opening a route for cables into the interior. They will land at Stickeen River and a stream to the level land at its head.

CRICKET—A match will be played on Friday at Colwood, between eleven S. Scott and eleven of H. M. The players are evenly matched, and the game is therefore expected