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Chlorodyne.—CAUTION— ds Dr. J. Collis Browne's nt Stamp. Overwhelming s each bottle. Sole Manu- eat Russell Street, Blooms- demand enables the pro- t is now sold in bottles.
Chlorodyne—Vice-Chan publicly in court that Dr J y the inventor of Chloro- he defendant Freeman was gretted to say it had been 30th, 1864.
Chlorodyne—The Rig ed to the College of Physic e had received information dy of any service in Chol- ER, Dec. 31, 1863.
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THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

And Victoria Chronicle.

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The Birth of the New Nation---Our Prospects as a Member.

This will be a memorable day for British North America. The Dominion of Canada, which is destined eventually to play an important part in the world's history, will be inaugurated by the formation of a ministry composed of some of the best and greatest minds on the continent, who have been selected to officer the bark that before this article shall have reached many of our readers will be launched upon the troublous waters of political life. The New Nation will be proclaimed at Ottawa, late the Capital of the Canadas and now the permanent Capital of the Dominion. The respective local legislatures of each province will meet at Quebec, Toronto, New Brunswick and Halifax, and the Lieutenant Governor of each province will be a *Colonial man* who, understanding the requirements of the people, will strain every nerve in their behalf. The whole machinery of the Confederacy can not be put in efficient running order until the meeting of Parliament, which will, we presume, take place in a few weeks, and before which body we have reason to believe the proposal to include this Colony in the Confederacy will be laid at a very early day with every prospect of success, notwithstanding the predictions of a few in our midst who maintain that the Confederacy will not take over a bankrupt Colony like ours, assume our debt, and guarantee our civil list, except we consent to become part and parcel of the Confederacy on terms that will be humiliating and destructive to us. We entertain no such fears, knowing as we well do that to deprive the Confederacy of British Columbia would be to destroy the hopes of Messrs Macdonald, Cartier, Tilley, Tupper and other prominent Confederationists. The loss of British Columbia to the Confederacy would be irreparable—the corner-stone of the great edifice would be removed, and the whole structure would tumble to the ground for want of a secure foundation. This Colony stands in the same position towards the Confederacy as do the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. They guard the eastern entrance to the rich inland treasures of the Confederacy. British Columbia stands like a sentry at the western portals to look after the interests of one-half of the Dominion. Without a front on the Pacific the Confederation scheme would never have been mooted, and were the Imperial Government to cede or sell this Colony to the Americans, the whole concern would not require much time to follow. It is quite true that we are burdened with debt—the result of the errors of a Government that could not well be worse. Everything has been going by sixes and sevens for a long while back. But, bad as our Government is, and blighting as the effect of its mistakes have proved, our illimitable resources have neither been removed nor destroyed. Their development has only been retarded by the sinful extravagance and the wretched imbecility of our rulers; but no evil so great that it may not be overcome by prudence, wisdom, and forethought on the part of wise and careful rulers has yet befallen us. The country is filled with sufficient natural productions to make it great in itself by the support of a population of many millions, and when the resources and advantages we have to offer the Confederacy are so great, our debt will be regarded by the Canadians as mere *bagatelle*. What we require to bring about a healthy change in our affairs are a cheap Government composed of workingmen (not popinjays and do-nothings) and a right to send representatives to Ottawa, where our interests would be guarded and our people secured a voice in the general Government of the country. We ask nothing at the hands of the Confederacy that it has not already granted to other members of its family; and we shall accept nothing less. In fact, we do not believe, knowing as they do the *political necessity* that exists for including us in their family, would haggle for a moment over the terms. They would submit an equitable arrangement, and we should be the greatest ninnies in the world if we declined to accept it. British Columbia, we have always maintained, is *necessary* to the growth, the greatness, the very existence of the Dominion of Canada; and in this belief we are strengthened by the perusal of an article in a late number of the Kingston (Canada West) *Whig*. That paper is discussing the proposition of an American writer to purchase Vancouver Island and British Columbia, and the editor thus pointedly writes:

"It may be that Great Britain has wofully neglected her possessions on the Pacific. Possibly British statesmen have not kept pace with the rapid progress of development going on in the American settlements, and not having ambition to extend the empire among the islands or coasts of the Pacific ocean, they have neglected to improve the naval station at Vancouver to the extent of which it is capable. But it is not to be inferred so readily as the writer imagines—in fact, it is not to be inferred at all—that a mere diplomatic 'pow-wow' will induce the British Government to give up to the insatiable Americans its possessions of British Columbia and Vancouver Island. Those possessions are now erected into a colony; and, under physical limits, they are masters of their own destiny. The people of those colonies have already pronounced for union with the Dominion of Canada, and the natural order of things, as is now being worked out under the plan of Confederation, *is for the entire stretch of British territory, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to form one chain* [illegible] *which animate the people of the United States. Confederation has in reality given the deathblow to annexation*, and the sooner Americans perceive the fact the sooner will they cease to waste their patience in expecting these colonies to be absorbed into the American union. But this agitation for the absorption of British Columbia, strengthened by the Russian acquisition, inculcates the speedy performance of a duty by Canadians. *Clearly it will become the Parliament of the Dominion to facilitate as rapidly as possible the admission of British Columbia into the Confederation. Temporary obstacles, as the difficulty of communication, owing to the vast distance, must be overlooked. The expense of a railway to the Pacific, soon to be undertaken, must be looked steadily in the face.* Our Parliamentary representatives must rise to the dignity of statesmen, and conceive boldly and brave manfully all that is necessary for the expanse of the new nationality."

When a paper representing the interests of the Confederacy in an important city of Canada tells its readers that "the entire stretch of British territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific must form one chain of united Colonies;" that "Confederation has given the deathblow to Annexation;" that the "duty of the Canadians is to facilitate as rapidly as possible the admission of British Columbia into the Confederacy;" that "temporary obstacles, owing to the vast distance, must be overlooked;" and that "the expense of a railway to the Pacific, *soon* to be undertaken, must be looked steadily in the face;" we say unhesitatingly that the moment has almost arrived when great and beneficial change will take place in our political affairs, and when, emerging from the cloud of political misery that has so long enshrouded our prospects, we shall soon be standing in the sunshine of liberty and constitutional Government. Let us use all legitimate means to effect so desirable an end; but let us always bear in mind—in the language of the late public meeting—that when we go into the Confederacy it must be on FAIR AND EQUITABLE TERMS, such as we have confidence in the Canadians to believe they will only offer.

THE "LOCKOUT" ENDED—The Vancouver Coal Mining Company have come to an understanding with their hands, and work will be resumed to-day. We are glad that an arrangement has been come to. Mr Nicol, the Manager, notifies in another column an intention to sell coal at $6 50 per ton of 2240 pounds; and $2 50 for dross or slack.

THE ALEXANDRA, which arrived from Metlakahtlah on Friday, will be replaced on the survey by the Beaver in which new boilers are being placed, and the Alexandra will take the place of the Enterprise on the Westminster route while the latter is taking in her new boilers.

Monday, July 1st.

ST. JOHN'S SUNDAY SCHOOL FETE.—The children of this school had a rare treat afforded them on Coronation Day, the worthy Rector of St. John's and other friends in connexion with the Church, having provided a liberal Pic-nic for them, at Langford Lake. The children, mustering to the number of 80, assembled in front of the church, and at 9 o'clock, two of Williams' large omnibuses, to the infinite delight of the happy group, drove up to take them on their way. Both omnibuses were soon fully laden, inside and outside, some thirty or forty indeed being [illegible] the driver drove through the town brought the citizens to their doors with smiling faces, eliciting many a laughing nod of approbation. The locality chosen for the pic-nic was one of those delightful spots with which this neighborhood abounds, and here on Nature's velvet carpet, 'mid the shady grove, the frolic and diversion of the party began; rounders and foot ball and swings, and Prince of Wales stars, and blind man's buff, and foot races were each in turn resorted to. In the meantime piles of sandwiches and fruit pies, plum cake, bread and butter and oceans of tea were got ready to meet the keen appetites of the juveniles, sharpened up by the ride and the exhileration of the pastime. A great number of visitors from Victoria were present to witness and share in the enjoyment of the children. The Hymn, "There is a happy land," was very sweetly sang by the children, after which his Lordship the Bishop addressed them, enlarging upon the sentiment of the hymn. Nothing possibly could be more successful than this pic-nic. Everybody seemed pleased and delighted. At the termination of the day's enjoyment the children sang the National Anthem, followed by three cheers for the Queen, for the Bishop and Mrs Hills, Mr and Mrs Gribbell and for the visitors, and finally a continued storm of cheers for all and every one of the citizens as they returned through the streets of our city homeward.

FROM THE NORTHWEST COAST—The surveying steamer Alexandra, Capt Pender, returned from Metlakahtlah on Friday last, having on board Dr Chismore, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who wintered at the mouth of the Stekin. Burrage arrived at Stekinmouth on May 21st, and went up the river to Shakesville, where he met Elwyn, whose party he brought down to Fort Simpson, arriving there on the 14th of June. Leaving the boat at Simpson, Burrage ascended Nass river with the design of crossing to Fort Stager, the [illegible] Telegraph Company. Judge Elwyn was to ascend Skeena river with supplies for Steger. Dr Chismore took a canoe at Simpson and caught the Alexandra at Metlakahtlah. The discharged men, numbering seven, are on their way down the coast for Victoria in a canoe. Some of the discharged men of the Telegraph Company were locating claims near Shakesville on the Stekin with the intention of mining for gold. The diggings will pay from $3 to $5 per day to the hand. Brown's party of four miners, who left here in the schooner Kate, had arrived at Stekinmouth and gone up stream The Kate was at Fort Simpson and was to sail on the 18th June for Queen Charlotte Island. Decker and Scoville, two of the late telegraph employes, have gone to prospect for gold on a creek discovered last summer. J Schaff is lying very ill at the mouth of Stekin awaiting conveyance to Victoria.

WE NOTICE that a brainless ass located at the Capital is engaged in blackguarding us through the columns of a disreputable sheet. The fellow is evidently hopeful that we will at some time or another notice his dirty slanders and thereby afford him a notoriety among respectable people that his ravings have failed as yet to give him. The poet says there was a "time that when the brains were out the man would die," and there was an end to him: But if the brains are out how is the man to know he's dead? and how is our calumniator at the Capital to know that his brains have oozed when his understanding has failed? Advertising is "cheap." If the fellow wants a notice at our hands he can have it—but only at the "regular rates."

BOARD OF EDUCATION—This body, on Saturday, declared in favor of maintaining the present system intact. It also decided upon certain economies and reductions in the management of the schools which, it is hoped, will be cheerfully acquiesced in by those connected with the institution, who are aware of the straightened circumstances of the Colony, and the impossibility of continuing the system except the most rigid economy be observed. The Board will meet at noon, to-day.

THE Yearly Public Examinations in the Common Schools of Victoria will take place this week as follows: Central School (Boys), to-day, from 9 to 3 p.m.; Central School (Girls), Tuesday, from 9 to 1 p.m., Victoria District School, Wednesday, from 10 to 2 p.m. The clergy of all denominations, the parents, and all those who feel an interest in public education, are requested to attend and judge for themselves of the progress of the scholars.

ROBBING FRUIT GARDENS—Yesterday morning, about daylight, a lady residing in the suburbs was awakened by the furious barking of the watch-dog, and upon proceeding to the window discovered two men and a woman helping themselves to currants and gooseberries. When called to, the rogues decamped, leaving their footprints on the beds.

BAILEY'S HOTEL OPENING—Mr Bailey will re-open the new saloon attached to his well-known hotel this evening. The bar is well stocked with the choicest brands, and it will prove a public convenience to the neighborhood.

OVERBOARD.—A son of Mr Seeley, of the Australian House, on Saturday evening, fell from a landing-place in the rear of his father's house, and would have been drowned but for Mr Newbury, who, in passing, heard the cries, and hastened to the spot in time to save the youngster from a watery grave.

MAGUIRE'S BAND PIC-NIC.—Maguire's Band will hold a pic-nic at Cadboro Bay on the 4th inst. There will be dancing, singing and instrumental music, and probably an oration. Busses will run regularly to the ground. No pleasanter mode of spending the [illegible] day.

THE IRONCLAD ZEALOUS will sail from San Francisco for this station, on the 2nd. She will not make the trip inside of five days, except the weather is more than ordinarily favorable.

COMOX—The recent rains have had a revivifying effect upon the crops in this district, all of which are looking well. A large yield is anticipated. Live stock is increasing rapidly.

TELEGRAPH TO ESQUIMALT—The work of constructing a telegraph line from Victoria to Esquimalt was completed on Friday, and messages may now be transmitted from place to place.

A PETITION has been filed at Barkerville, Cariboo, by H. Trenholm, a creditor, for the winding up of the Artesian Gold Mining Company.

THE British ship Nation's Hope arrived from San Francisco on Saturday. She is bound for Nanaimo to load with coal for the Frisco market.

PIC-NICS ON CORONATION DAY—The pic-nics of the St John's and Wesleyan Churches were well attended, and passed off pleasantly for all who took part therein.

THE Indian remains and graves on Deadman's Island were burned yesterday afternoon, together with the trees and shrubbery thereon.

THE Cariboo steamer made a trial trip on Coronation Day and worked well. She will carry coal between Nanaimo and Victoria.

THE bark Austerlind, laden with Nanaimo coal for San Francisco, arrived yesterday morning.

THE Princess Royal [illegible] for Nanaimo [illegible] lumber laden for Valparaiso.

THE waters of Fraser river have reached their greatest height for the season.

Cariboo.

(From the Sentinel of June 17.)

The Ferry at Quesnelmouth has been let by Government to Mr Elmore for two years at an annual rental of $1,500.——Adams' mill has been closed for the season, having ground all the wheat in that locality, 130,000 lbs.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

WILLIAM CREEK.

Mining operations dependent on the Bed Rock Drain were at a stand, producing great depression and throwing nearly 200 men out of employment. It was hoped work would be resumed in a few days. Above that point most of the claims were paying. The Davis washed up for the week 99 oz.; the Aurora 142 oz., the Borealis 47 oz.

CONKLIN'S GULCH.

The United washed up 54 oz. The Reid Co were about to commence washing. They had a prospect of a dollar to the pan.

STOUT'S GULCH.

This gulch promises well. The Alturas Co had commenced to take big pay out of their shaft. They washed up for the week 140 oz. The Mucho Oro Co washed up for the week 50 oz.

CANYON CREEK.

The latest accounts from this quarter are very encouraging, the arastra of the Washburne Co will not be in running order before the beginning of next week. The delay is occasioned by the foreman, Mr Christie, having got his hand hurt. Drifting has been resumed on the ledge, and rock far richer than any heretofore found, is being obtained in a drift 52 feet from the surface. We were shown a piece of rock yesterday by Mr B P Anderson, said to be a fair sample of the ledge, which was literally speckled with heavy nodules of the precious metal When the arastras are once started, and if properly managed, we expect to hear of some startling developments in this ledge.

CEDAR CREEK.

The Aurora Co were flooded out of their diggings a few days ago, but expected to resume work in a few days when they would take out big pay. Discovery Co are making about an ounce a day to the hand. The claims above are all making about wages.

KEITHLEY'S CREEK.

Wright Co have just begun to wash and are making $12 a day to the hand. Crimp Co are starting to work. Anglo American Co still continue drifting.

SNOW SHOE CREEK.

Scott & Co are making about an ounce a day to the hand in the bed of the creek Four other companies have pre-empted ground above them and are preparing to work.

NEW CREEK—It is reported at Quesnelmouth that some 200 Chinamen are working on a creek about forty miles to the west of Terry creek, and are making according to their own admission, from $5 to $6 a day.

The Collegiate School.

VICTORIA, V. I., June 28th, 1867.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—As your report of my remarks at the meeting of yesterday is not accurate, I shall be obliged if you will insert this letter in your next paper.

What I stated was that, "being comparatively a stranger in this Colony, I felt some delicacy in offering advice in a matter of so much importance as the continuance or not of the school, founded at so much pains and expense by the Bishop. That personally I should regard the closing of the school as a serious calamity to the [illegible] community; that as His Lordship had done me the honor to ask my opinion, I would suggest that a meeting of parents and others interested in the success of the institution should be called forthwith; that a committee should be appointed and measures at once taken for placing the management of the school upon a permanent and paying basis."

The simple facts are that the class of people for whose benefit this school is designed cannot but be desirous of imparting to their sons such a training as will enable them to rank with the young men of the United Kingdom or of our other colonies. The Bishop has taken the responsibility of making the first move in this direction, and it is for those personally interested in the matter, *the parents and guardians of the young people of this Colony*, to determine whether, for want of their cordial co-operation and support, this generous effort shall prove a failure.

It may be right to add that in the colonies of Australia, where I have resided some years, there is a real heartfelt anxiety on the part of parents that their children should in no way whatever fall behind those of other places. They consider it their duty, with this object, to make great personal sacrifices; and I remember with much pleasure the honorable positions attained at the English universities, and at the various competitive examinations in England, by the young men whose school education had been received in those colonies.

JOHN HENRY ETHERIDGE.

The Philadelphians and Mr. Peabody's Likeness of Queen Victoria.

It will be seen by the following letter from Mr Peabody that he has consented to have portrait of Queen Victoria, presented to him by her Majesty, exhibited in Philadelphia, the proceeds to be devoted to charitable objects:—

NEW YORK, April 30, 1867.

To Hon. MORTON MCMICHAEL, C. COPE, Esq., C. MACALESTER, Esq, and others, Philadelphia:—

GENTLEMEN—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday requesting that I would permit you to take charge of the portrait of her Majesty, Queen Victoria, which she has presented to me, and to place it on exhibition in the city of Philadelphia.

I am glad to be able to accede to your request, and, therefore, I will now place it in your hands to exhibit as you think best; and as you propose that "the proceeds be applied to charitable objects," I beg to say that I believed no distribution of any benefit which might be derived from it could be more pleasing to the kind and benevolent heart of the Queen than that one-half should be appropriated toward relief of the suffering and destitute of the South, and the remaining half devoted to such charitable purposes in your own city as you may yourselves think proper.

With this suggestion, gentlemen, I will place the portrait in your hands, and have it transported to you during the present week. It has as yet been seen by only a few of the leading citizens of this city, who have called for the purpose at the house of the friends with whom I am staying.

I have no directions to give in regard to its exhibition, as I am sure you will take every precaution in the care of it, while it remains in your hands, to secure from the possibility of injury the memonto which, aside from its artistic merit and intrinsic value, I must ever prize so highly from the associations with which it is connected.

You will therefore, after exhibition, retain the portrait subject to any future instructions. Respectfully and truly,

GEORGE PEABODY.

CONVICTION OF AN ARISTOCRATIC SWINDLER. A female swindler, who a short time back made a brilliant appearance in Brussels under the assumed name of the Countess de Fernandez Lopez, has just been tried by default in that city for having victimized a number of tradesman. She appeared in Brussels in November last, and from the stylish manner in which she lived found no difficulty in obtaining credit, and honored the principal dealers with extensive orders. These being executed, she requested the tradespeople to supply several more expensive articles, and to present them and their accounts on a certain evening; but on their arriving they found preparations being made for a grand *soiree*, and the so-called Countess coming forward in complete ball-dress, begged them to return on the following morning, alleging that her company was about to arrive and that she had not a moment to attend to their business. The pretext appeared natural, and the various tradespeople went their way, satisfied with the excuse; but their backs had been scarcely turned when he ball dress was taken off and packed up, with all the valuable purchases, and an hour later the adventuress was on her way to Berlin. An attempt was afterward made to obtain the recovery of the property and the arrest of the swindler through the Prussian Police, but the authorities at Berlin, considering the affair as a simple debt, declined to interfere. The Court of Correctional Police at Brussels does not, however, take the same view, and has just condemned the mock Countess, by default, to five years' imprisonment, 50f. fine, and costs. The sentence cannot, however, be put into execution until Mme. de Fernandez Lopez again visits Belgium, which she probably will not be in a hurry to do.