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THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL 10.

VICTORIA. VANCOUVER ISLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1869.

THE BRITISH COLONIST the other side will be immense, and in-DAVID W. HIGGINS.

One Year, (in a	dvance)	12
Six Months,	do	*************************	6
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a atmost	TOTAL TOTAL	44
L. P. Fisher	San Francisc	0

DURING the first week in last month about 7,808 souls left Liverpool by steamers for the American Continent; 3000 of whom were for Canada, a very gratifying feature, as hitherto nearly seven-eighths of the emigrants proceeded to the United States. The week in question is only a sample, and it plainly shows that a change is becoming strongly developed in the tendency of emigration, which will largely increase when the Northwest Territory is more easily reached by the completion of water and railroad facilities of travel. The great majority of these emigrants were Germans, Swedes and Norwegians, but a sufficient number were from the British Isles to show that thought all along that the charge was fate of the crew of Malowanski's schoolation and consequent excess in compemore effective mode of redress at his tition in the labor market. Six hundred and thirty four emigrants were among every other legal means before carrying brothers are out fishing or hunting and those who went to Canada, and who the case into the Police Court. were dispatched under the auspices of the East London emigration fund. Thus, the old country will be gradually pauperism that is now pressing so se- rendered his decision in the case of Mr F J ploded in a blacksmith's shop, causing verely on the English tax-payer; and Barnard, who was charged with attempting some alarm but doing no damage. The that up to the present time has been to defraud the revenue by carrying a letter schooner Sweepstakes had arrived from worse than wasted in English work- not properly stamped. His Worship referred the North with a valuable cargo of furs. worse than wasted in Anglish workto the English Act and read copious extracts
houses, when it might have been turned to valuable account in Canada. The great object will be to convey the im- English Act came into force. His Worship migrants, as they arrive in Canada, out deprecated the course pursued by a portion mission of the officers of the garrison. West, so that the stream will ultimately of the press in discussing this case before it The sloop Native, seized by Capt. Forreach the Northwest Territory where had been decided. The decision is as fol- syth at Fort Tongas for violation of a large and important settlement will lows: soon be formed; the readiest way of se. As this is the first case of the kind which curing the formation of the transcontinight, so far, briefly to review the enactments right, so far, briefly to review the enactments which bear upon it. The defendant is charged Tongas to the Collector of the part at and cheap home labor. Every effort to Victoria a certain letter liable to postage should be made by the Canadian Gov with intent to defraud the revenue. Two Tongas for repairs, and was immediately ernment to encourage the settlement questions arise. of land: and where the immigrants are veyed from Yale to Victoria? unable to proceed at once to the clearing 2. Is the letter in question liable to post- vice for similar acts. and cultivation of the soil, labor of some kind should be provided for them. a strong presumption that the letter came This might be either from private indi- from Yale; there is no direct proof of the viduals or on public improvements, even seems that the defendant, who is a carrier, the railroad itself might be made in sec-tions, and thus afford the means to the tions, and thus afford the means to the three packages of newspapers—remain at his time the consolidated debt amounted to office, and he writes, by his servant, to the \$1/79,114,689, bearing an angust intil absorbed in agricultural or other pursumer of the goods for instructions on the subject. This is a letter on private business between the carrier and his employer, and is the floating daht not chargeable to the the Red River settlement we shall begin as such, exempt from postage if carried and to feel the influence in this Colony, as delivered by himself or by his servant free of charge. the tendency west is a kind of fascination that exerts irresistible power over

creasing yearly for many years to come. There is one consolation for us; if our progress is slow it is sure.

the local Act has no force here, colonial legislation is superfluous, accept the English Postal Act as hav English statutes holus bolus. There is no other way out of the difficulty. So far as concerns the charge, we are bound to say that it was not proven under the erred. The complainant—if he felt

Charge of Defrauding the Revenue.

Yesterday morning the Police Magistrate therefrom, laying it down that where the local Act did not bear upon the case the

has arisen in this Colony I have thought it

1. Is there proof that the letter was con-

THE INFLUENCE OF A NEWSPAPER IN ALASKA.—The Indians are becoming Ame- the Government, was \$1,346,033,658. ricanised. On last Thursday an intelligent and the total annual interest was \$53,some people : and when once they beal gin to straggle in here, the entire settlement of British Columbia will rapidly ed to know the price of our paper. We told statement for December 31, 1867 follow. Whatever may be thought or him very friendly, and felt somewhat anxious shows a reduction in the consolidated said on the subject of a Canadian rail- to know what he wanted with a paper. He duly heralded by the influx of popula- mind, I go to Victoria, hiyou white men read debt of \$10,056,072. The floating debt tion. If English capitalists never in him, and speak me Indian, me plenty under chargeable to the whole Empire is vested a cent (which of course cannot stand. How much the paper, sir?' We told given at \$153,962,381. In the reduchim nothing, and presented him with a copy tion to our colonial currency the Ausbe avoided, for they are always on the railroad would be made. Population stimulates production and the necessity for
luxuries, both of which require means of
which we gave him. He then asked, white lookout for profitable investments) the fied and promytly asked the price of ten; we transit which a railroad alone could af- man pay you three months me pay same, man pay you three months me pay same, ford. No one going East from this and planked us down enough of furs to pay country would think of doing otherwise six months subscription. He is the first Inthan going overland. The traffic from dian subscriber we have: He gave his name prizes, The attendence was very large:

Later from Sitka.

The steamer Emma, Captain Holmes, arrived from Sitka, Alaska Territory, an alarm. The engines were quickly on the yesterday morning, after an absence THE charge of attempted fraud upon from Victoria of about three weeks. the revenue by violating the Postal She brings two passengers—Messers while three of the Spring Ridge Water Works Act, was disposed of yesterday by the Spencer and Steen. The Emma lay carts, which were engaged in supplying cus-Police Magistrate. The Magistrate, nine days at the port of Sitks and have bestowed much called at Simpson, Bella Bella and Sahis decision upon the English Act. in five tons of coal. Huston is working We have always supposed, and, in fact, away at the seam. The tunnel has are cognizant of more than one case reached a fine bed of coal. The U.S. in which the highest judicial officer in S. Newbern arrived at Sitka five days this Colony has decided that the Eng. after the Emma. Passengers and orew lish Act is inapplicable where a local all well. The scientific party on board statute, bearing upon the same points, the Newbern were preparing to go has received the Queen's sanction. The north to Kilcat to take observations of expressing an opinion that there was no in-Police Magistrate in his decision, whilst the eclipse. The Fideliter will proacknowledging the existence of and bably carry the party up. Fars are even referring to the local Act, settles very plentiful at Sitks. The Indians are the case in accordance with the English quiet. Capt. Holmes has given us a statute. Now, either the ruling of file of the Alaska Times, for which he the Supreme Court is defective, or has our thanks. About seven months Mr. Pemberton's decision is bad. If ago it swas reported that the schooner Louisa Downs had been lost on the coast of Alaska with all on board. In because if we are bound to this belief the friends of the crew mourned them as among the dead; on ing full force in this Colony and over the day before the Emma sailed from riding the Colonial Statute, then we are Sitka all of the supposed dead men arbound by the same decision to cast aside rived in canoes from Burnham Bay. It Mrs. Needham, the Acting Colonial Secreevery other local law and accept the turns out that the schooner was wrecked at the Bay and that her people escaped to the shore, where they were kindly treated by the savages among whom they wintered, and at local statute which would have been suf- the first opportunity were sent on to ficient to put it out of Court. Upon the Sitka. The shipwrecked men speak motives that inspired the prosecution very highly of the treatment they rewe have no desire to touch. We have ceived. Nothing was known as to the Russian families are in great distress gust. command, and should have exhausted at Sitka; their husbands and sons or soul together. The Times calls on Gen. our informant was in error, the man attack-Davis to alleviate the distress of these ed being Mr. John Grant. unfortunate people. A bomb-fuse exat Sitka, aided by some "rascals" from Victoria, in the presence and by perthe Custom laws, was released from custody when the Captain reported the cir-

THE Imperial Commissioners for the control of the Pablic Debt of Anstris fact. And as to the liability to postage, it have published their report on the finances of the Empire for the year ending December 31, 1868. At that whole of the Empire was \$59,355,611. The total amount of the public debt. including claims of every kind against looking Indian came into our office and wish- 184,085. The comparison with the debt of \$13,230,375, and in the floating to it. of the Alaska Times. He did not feel satis- trian florin is estimated at fifty cents.

se zed by the officer. Forsyth, we are

told, has been discharged from the ser-

SLIGHT FIRE.—Yesterday morning some woodwork supporting the oven attached to St Ann's Convent School took fire and caused spot and stretched their hose from the cistern at the corner of Douglas and Yates street tomers, were driven to the spot, and backed up ready for service. The inmates of the convent, assisted by a few friends, extinguished the embryo conflagration, which, but for its

great praise for their promptitude. THE CHARGE OF STEALING BRIDLES .- The conne son of Mr. A. Peatt, who was charged by K. McKenzie, Jr., with stealing a bridle, was vesterday discharged, the Magistrate tention of theft; Mr. Pemberton, however. deprecated the indiscretion of the lad in not sending word to Esquimalt that the bridle was in his possession. Before leaving the courtroom the lad's father, who said he spoke "as a father," expressed himself in strong terms relative to the charge, and had to be silenced by the Magistrate.

MANY ladies and gentlemen congregated on Foster's wharf last evening to listen to the sweet strains poured forth by the band of l'Astree. Among those present we now ticed the Administrator of Government and Mrs. Hankin, Chief Justice Needham and tary and the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, besides a number of naval offi-

SELLING VENISON OUT OF SEASON, -- Geo. Pepenberger was charged by officer McMillan in the Police Court this morning, with having venison in his possession for sale or barter, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided. The accused was discharged on his own recognizance in the sum of \$50 to appear to-morrow. Pepenberger emigration is now sought as the remedy one which should never have been presome weeks ago. The Times says the does not come into force until the 2d of Au-

> We are requested to correct an error in yesterday's news from the Mainland in which the helpless ones are parting bit by bit we stated that Pollard attacked Capt. Deighwith their furniture to keep body and ton with a carving knife. It appears that

> > THE SIR JAMES DOUGLAS .- The repairs to the engines of this steamer are not completed, and she will not sail until Tuesday next, the 20th inst., when she will leave for Comox and intermediate points.

CLOSED.—The telegraph line from Barkerville to Quesnellemouth has been closed fo want of patronage. Mr Pitts, the agent, arrived by the Enterprise the other evening.

SUPREME COURT,-The case of Dussol vs The B. C. & V. I. Sawmill Company was further argued yesterday and adjourned until Monday next.

THE ORIFLAMME. - We understand that this steamship will visit Paget Sound and Nanaimo before arriving at Victoria.

RAIN fell at Barkerville on the 4th inst. The fall was heavy for about two hours. A PARTY is being organized in town to explore the Cherry Creek silver district.

The Administration of Government.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST;-In your issue of Wednesday I notice a letter from "Cromwell" written in anything but a Cromwellian spirit, grumbling about the way in which the Government is administered. After a few general remarks, de omnibus rebus et aliis quibusdam, he says :- "As an instance, a between the carrier and his employer, and is, the floating debt not chargeable to the few gentlemen" and then follows a story about some mine in beautifully indefinite language. It must be apparent that Croms well is one who has got an axe to grind and could not. Therefore his letter.

It is not fair, Mr, Editor, for every disappointed man to attempt to bring those administering the Government into disrepute anonymously through your columns. Let him give his grievance in detail and put his name

Indeed, to those who thoughtfully look at matters it is a cause for thankfulness that so much energy and willingness have been manifested by the present Administrator of the Government: Coming bere in circumstances that rendered his appointment uppopular. he has commended himself to every sensible temporary of yesterday, in reference to the person. More, for instance, has been done Peabody houses of London, which he said, during the last four weeks for the efficient introduction of a good school system than in

two years before.

Apart from this and other noticeable ima provements, he has a right to expect that in his present peculiar and difficult position his hands will be strengthened by every person of intelligence and good feeling. T. S. of intelligence and good feeling.

Colored Americans in Russia. (From the New Orleans Tribune.)

The following dispatch from Cassius Molay, our Minister to Russia, to Secretary seward, will be interesting to our readers and instructive to the whole population of the Southern States :

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA, February 9th, 1869.

the United States Volunteer Army, being in St. Petersburg coming well recommend by distinguished citizens of the Unit States, and being also well educated and good address. I called upon the Minister Foreign Affairs and told him that I won not apply in the usual way, by note, to have Captain Chester, a colored American citizen, presented to his Imperial Majesty, as there was no precedent, and I did not know how bis Imperial Majesty would be disposed to act; but I desired that he would approach his Imperial Majesty in an informal way, and ascertain his wishes in this regard. The Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, De Vestmann, acquiesced in the proposal, and in a few days wrote me that the Emperor had given orders to have Captain Chester's name out upon the list for the first presentation: To-day being the occasion of a grand review of the Imperial Guard, the Emperor sent an invitation to Captain Chester to assist in the review, which he did, riding around with his Imperial Majesty's staff, and taking lunch at the Winter Palace with the Staff officers and portion of the Imperial family, who acompanied the Emperor at the lunch

I have made these facts known to you, as regard the affair of some importance. have four millions of colored citizens; they are with us and for us, for good as evil. I think it is the duty of all good citizens to try and elevate the African race in America, and inspire them with all possible self-re-spect, and prepare them for that ultimate influence which they must sooner or later have upon the political and economical interests of the United States. They are the views which have influenced my action in this case, which, not partizan in their character, I should hope would be satisfactory to all patriotic Americans.

Having, however, discharged my duty, as

ever do, without regard to personal considerations, I submit my action frankly to the judgment of the Department. I am, my dear sir, your most obedient servant,
C. M. CLAY.

Too-Good Shors.—An American paper has an account of a recent duel between two

Indians at Helena :
A few Indians were in a cabin occupied by some of the employes of the mill, when one of them displayed his revolver, at the same time expatiating on its merits and on his own extraordinary skill in its use. This he carried to such an extent that another brave the same time saying that he could put him tive No. 1 proposed a test of skill, giving his opponent the advantage of of a rifle his favorite weapon. This was at coordinate the state of the st to shame at his own game. Whereupon narite weapon. This was at once acceeded to, and immediate preparations were made for a duel in their own peculiar style. By this time about twenty warriors had collected, and all repaired to a place a short distance from the cabin, where they marked off about 40 feet, the distance that was to separate the combatants. During these preparations the doomed warriors looked upon each other with the most stoical indifference, and the crowd waited for the denouement in silent wonder. when all was made ready the opponents took their position with their heels on the mark, back to back—one with his revolver and the other with his rifle. One of the natives had been selected to act as second to both. He took up his position a little aside from the line of fire, waved a spear, decorated with paint and feathers, two or three times above his head, gave the terrible war-whoop, and on the instant the duellists wheeled and on the instant the duellists wheels fired. Both fell-one shot through the brain the other pierced to the heart.

Movements of Mr. Peabody.

[From the New York Tribune, June 10th.]

George Peabody, who recently arrived from London, is the guest of Samuel Wetmore, of Waverly place. The veteran philanthropist is in feeble health, suffering from weakness and a severe cold, and entertains but few visitors. His visit to his native land was de-termined on only a week before his depar-Important business matters, the attention to which would not permit of longer delay on account of the uncertainty of life at his advanced age, hastened his departure. It is his earnest wish to remain secluded and restired until he is improved in health. To-day he will return to Boston, where he will consult the most eminent medical advice regarding his condition, after which he will visit Salem, where he will remain several weeks, when he hopes to be able to mingle with his fellow countrymen. His appearance while sitting gives little indication of his feeble condition, on account of his large physique and ruddy complexion, but while grasping your hand to bid you adieu his trembling arm indicates considerable physical prostration. In conversation he alluded to a letter which appeared in a morning cocontained many erroneous statements. He pronounced the houses a perfect success, far beyond his most sanguine expectations. Of the £150,000 originally contributed by him, £30,000 yet remain upexpended, more than enough to finish another house. Their sanitary condition was excellent, and they were managed under the most economical system