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And Victoria Chronicle

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AGENTS: S. D. Levi, Nanaimo, V. I. Holder & Hart, Omineca, do. Scott & Hart, Victoria, do. Barclay & Co., Victoria, do. Barclay & Co., Victoria, do. Barclay & Co., Victoria, do.

Tardy Friends are Hidden Enemies.

There probably never was a movement, having for its object the reform of any existing abuses set on foot, which did not suggest and even assist to call into existence opposition, counter movements, and different plans for reform or improvement; this may in a great measure account for that natural superiority which popular government, as opposed to despotic forms of government, are almost universally allowed to possess.

of opinion will be represented at the Convention, and there is no fear of there being any lack of discussion upon the main questions of the day. The more free the discussion the more hope will there be of excellence in the decisions arrived at: so long as there is unanimity of action after ample ventilation of all subjects brought before the Convention, there can be no fear that the true interests of the Colony will be neglected. The people of the Colony may safely rely upon those who are part and parcel of them they are much more likely to meet with straightforward dealing in public life from those who are striving for something beyond the retention of the salary of an office, than from those whose very position and income depends in a great measure upon the will or caprice of a single individual, and who apparently have but little in the service to which they belong beyond the desire to make a good living out of it upon as easy terms as possible.

Friday, Sept 11. FEROUS COPPER.—On the 21st ult, a little child three years old, of Mr Patton living on Bear creek, three miles west of Long Tom in Lake County, Oregon, was killed by a cougar.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE CO.—When this company charged a tariff of £25 for a message by their line, the receipts per day were £505; when reduced to £10, the receipts were £575; when again reduced to £5 5s, the receipts rose to £685. A further reduction, no doubt, would give a greater receipt.

Municipal Council.

TUESDAY, Sept. 8, 1868. His Worship the Mayor and Councillors Lewis, McKay, Alist, Gibbs, and Crump were present.

Communication from the Secretary of the Victoria Gas Company, giving notice that the Company were about making excavations on Broughton and Courtney streets, in order to supply gas lights to St. Andrew's Church, read, and on motion permission granted, subject to the supervision of the Street Committee.

Communication from Arthur Porter, asking permission to remove the present sidewalk in front of his half lot on Johnson street, and to replace it by a new one, read, on motion permission granted, subject to the supervision of the Street Committee.

An account from the Daily Colonist for \$55, read, and on motion referred to Finance Committee.

A communication from the Hon. Attorney General, on the subject of the number of thistles left to seed in different parts of the city, and requesting that the requisite action for their destruction may be immediately taken under the full power existing in the Corporation, before they spread to the open country to the injury of all citizens, read and on motion received and laid over for further consideration.

Councillor Lewis called the attention of the Council to the existence of a dangerous hole at the corner of Douglas and Yates street, and on motion a sum not exceeding \$5 was placed at the disposal of the Street Committee for repairing the same.

The Finance Committee reported on the amended account of John Jeffrey, and recommended payment.

His Worship the Mayor informed the Council that there had been no reply from the Government to his communication, respecting James Bay Bridge, and, further, that if no answer were received by the next trip of the Enterprise from New Westminster, he should assume the responsibility of closing the said bridge to the public.

Council adjourned until next Tuesday unless previously convened by His Worship the Mayor.

THE ZEALOUS.—A party of gentlemen from Oregon City have recently visited this place, and in a communication to the Enterprise give the following description of the ironclad Zealous: 'She is a 20 gun frigate; has 25, 7 inch guns, four Armstrong rifled guns—12 pounders, carries 575 men. She was sent out by the mother Government to protect the colonies against the Fenian Guard of Portland! It cost \$127,000 to furnish her coal alone from Liverpool to Victoria! She is 556 feet in length; 75 feet beam; 75 feet deep (English measurement); 4000 tons register. She is propelled by two 400 horse power engines fed by 8 boilers, and 24 furnaces; engines, boilers and surroundings are protected by 5/8 inches of solid iron plate. Her outside plating is 4 1/2 inches iron fit below her water lines. She has bulkheads fore and aft her artillery room. Her decks are five in number—and when sailing or in battle orders are given by telegraph from station to station on board. She carries 80 tons of powder stored in two magazines, protected by 5/8 inches solid iron plating.'

FROM PORTLAND.—The steamer Active, Captain Floyd, arrived here at half-past seven yesterday morning, having left Portland on the night of 7th inst; she was detained by fogs on the river before reaching Astoria. She has brought 80 tons of freight for this port, 35 cabin passengers, and 10 others, amongst whom were A R Robertson Esq., barrister, and wife, from Canada; Messrs Vogel and Schell of this city, from a trip to San Francisco. The Active reports her Oriflamme having left Astoria, for San Francisco, on the morning of the 8th inst. This vessel, it is said, will be the next of the Company's boats for this port; and that Mr Holladay will remain at Portland until she returns; to come over on her, if in the meantime, he does not decide upon taking the overland trip. She brought no English mail. The agents of the Active advertise freight for the Sound from Portland at \$2 per ton, to connect with the Anderson, and passenger rates are as heretofore.

THE STEAMER GEORGE S WRIGHT sailed for the different ports on the Sound yesterday. She will return here to-morrow.

INDIAN CORN.—Some very fine stalks of Indian corn, a sample of over an acre, was seen at this office, which were grown by Mr Lester on Salt Spring Island, this season. Right-foot eight feet high is hardly an average and they are very productive. They were grown from seed imported by the former Agricultural Society which was given to one of the settlers on the Island, who again redistributed and now a considerable extent of ground is planted with the same yearly; only one evidence of some of the benefits to be derived from Agricultural Societies. It is pleasing to be able to notice from time to time, the many proofs of the increase of our agricultural interests.

CABLE RESURRECTION.—The steam Diana returned yesterday with the remains of the submarine telegraph cable laid two years since between this and San Juan Island. Its recovery occupied twentyfour hours continuous labor with a patent capstan, loaned for the occasion by our friend McQuade. Most of the cable was found to be sound and ready for future service should occasion require, and will be held in reserve for future emergency.

STEAM STEAMERS have been put to the test of close comparison by the Unard Co. The Scotia is a side wheel ship and the Java a screw. The former consumes more than double the coals per ton per mile. On our coast the great cost of fuel would seem to give preference to screws, and we understand they are of equal speed or nearly so. The Unard Company has changed to screws altogether.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT.—A correspondent complains that the statement we gave a few days since of the expense of sustaining the American President is exaggerated. The paragraph containing the statement in question, was first taken from a leading New York journal, and we copied it, as others did, although some of the items of expense appeared to us rather overdrawn.

NOT BAD.—Mr Stephens, of the Hall Way House, Saanich road, planted three quarters of an acre of ground this season with the Early Sovereign potato. Besides supplying his own house, he has cleared \$170 in cash from this crop. He got one cent per pound for all the potatoes he sold.

THE J L STEPHENS.—A private telegram received yesterday states that this vessel would leave San Francisco for Portland yesterday morning. Mr J H Turner of this city we understand is expected by her on his return from England. It is not known however whether the John L Stephens will come on to Victoria.

DEPARTURE.—Three more men from H M S Pylades deserted a few days since. Officer McMullan got on their track, and succeeded in arresting the whole of them yesterday. The men were working on Mr Williams' farm, on the Saanich road. They were returned to the naval authorities.

What is Confederation?

EDITOR COLONIST.—If you and I, Mr Editor, were well to do in the world, and many of our friends were to rush upon us all of a sudden, and insist that it was undoubtedly necessary, for our very existence, to take upon us without delay, the business of pork butchery—let us say for example, should we not as sensible men, immediately ask the why and wherefore, and should we be contented or convinced with mere assertion in place of argument, and be ready at the mere reiteration of the cry 'pork butchery my boy' to lay aside our peace and comfort and with doubtful prudence enter on a business of which we know literally nothing? I doubt even if we should be inclined to do so if we were badly off or wanting employment; no one likes entering on a venture without enquiry, unless he is a fool. Now does not the present position of Confederation with the Dominion of Canada bear this aspect? Here we are, if you like it, very badly off (but I don't admit it) and we are urged, begged, entreated, threatened, on the subject of Confederation, but are or have any arguments in its favor been put forth? declamatory, otiose, assertion, is not argument. We want to know what it will do for us; and what harm it will do us. Mr Bull has put forth some arguments per contra, rather ably I think, but no one attempts to refute them except by counter charges of stupidity, blindness, or factious opposition. Either give us arguments founded, or refute those of the opposite party, I say to friends of Confederation, for unless you do so, depend upon it you won't carry Confederation by acclamation.

'The Eight-hour Bill, &c.; so in this country, the promoters of Confederation endeavor to win the popular cry in their favor by making it appear that we are over-taxed, misgoverned, embarrassed financially, and on the eve of destruction, and that thus any change must be advantageous. This is the constant cry of the Press, this is what goes abroad. Now I ask you Mr Editor, do you in your heart believe that this country is one jot more financially embarrassed than she was some five years ago? Now for a few facts. The grand embarrassment of the Colony is her public debt, amounting at this moment, for the United Colony, to \$1,200,000, for which sinking fund and interest, we have to pay annually just a quarter of our revenue, i. e. about \$30,000. Now, is the public aware of this fact, that that sum has to be every year sent to England; I doubt it, but still this was exactly the state of the case five years ago, the public debt has not increased one jot. But we are the less embarrassed than we were five years ago by a reduction in the Civil List of \$90,000! i. e. in the new United Colony versus the two former Colonies. Everybody knows who dares to find it out, that the revenue is steadily increasing, that the temporary loans are gradually being diminished, that the Colony is paying its way, that agriculture, stock raising, the lumber trade, mining, flour manufacture, &c. are all on the increase, and yet for Confederation purposes we are told that we are fatally embarrassed, drowning, and so on. Now let the question of Confederation be fairly met as honest men, anxious not for our own but our country's good. What good will Confederation do us? First of all, it will swallow us up. We shall lose our identity. Our lumber exports, fisheries, gold, will be Dominion gold, lumber, fisheries; then it will be a change of matters. We now acknowledge the Government of Downing street, then we shall hail that of Ottawa or Montreal, now we endeavor to get a hearing, and with some little success in the British Parliament for our grievances, then in vain will our miserable three or five members raise their puny voices amid the clash of conflicting Dominion interests. But Canada will take over our Loan; certainly she will, but she will at the same time take over what we are now repaying it with and more besides, she will, as Mr Bull says truly, have a taxing power and won't forget to use it, while worse than all these taxes, instead of being spent in the country, as they now are, will be sent to Canada to be spent there, and there will be extra taxation for the Local Government must be maintained. Moreover, if we go in now we can never get out again, while it is always open for us at any future time, to join the Dominion if we think good. But Canada will make us an Overland road. It may be so, but if I or not, Great Britain are two years, will be compelled, if she wants to retain her China trade, to make an Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, better than a wagon road I trow; and who shall say that the wagon road will have any actual results? From all I hear, things are prosperous in Canada, and certainly if a Canadian farmer reads the Colonist he will never set foot in Columbia, i. e. if he has the slightest prospect of success in his own country. But then we shall have such able Executive officers, such open-hearted, generous, thrifty, progressive officials. Don't you believe it; men are very much alike all the world over, and I think this Colony may compare favorably with other parts of the world, as regards the honor and freedom from jobbery of its officials, and I have heard that Canada is not so celebrated.

What I hope is, my what I believe in, that this colony will wait two or three years before she jumps blindfold into this Confederation. Let us see the actual results of Union of V I with the mainland. Let things have time to recover. Give the Governor and the Government fair play and assistance instead of censure and opposition. Let us believe in and build up our own future, and we shall then be implored to come into the Dominion on our own terms, instead of rushing into it on theirs. Let our public press overflow with articles and facts, advancing and illustrating actual progress and prosperity instead of teeming with personal invective and detested self-abuse, so fatal in its effects on immigration, and then Confederation may be hailed with pleasure by all right thinking men, instead of being as it is now, an actual bugbear, with which small children are put to sleep, and large ones, i. e. those of sense and substance, are utterly disgusted.

I trust on the principle of hearing both sides; you will admit these remarks to your columns.

Yours, SELF RELIANCE.

W & DURHAM, PORTERS and Commission Merchants, Victoria, V.I. Gross, Saint Helena, Blightwater Street, Victoria, V.I.

W & BEEDY, PORTERS and General Agents, Victoria, V.I. Gross, Saint Helena, Blightwater Street, Victoria, V.I.

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The Weekly British Colonialist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, September 12, 1886.

James Bay Bridge, and Public Works Within the City.

It is to be hoped that some steps will be taken to repair the two bridges upon the Esquimalt road as well as the James Bay Bridge; all are in great want of repair. Perhaps the last mentioned is the most unsafe, in fact we have heard it stated by professional men, that it is so far unsound that its own weight may bring it down any day, whilst those on the Esquimalt road could not be expected to withstand such a concussion as might be caused by a snow or heavily laden large drifting against the piles. The Town Council have requested the Mayor to communicate with the Colonial Secretary respecting the present condition of James Bay Bridge; and we sincerely hope that something beyond red tape will arise out of the communication. If the Government are prepared to find \$1000, provided the Corporation find whatever may be necessary beyond that sum, to put this bridge into thorough repair, there ought to be no difficulty about the matter, and there can be no valid reason existing for putting off the commencement of the work any longer. No doubt the civil authorities will be desirous to have the work carried on under their own supervision, but if they have no City Surveyor, such amateur inspection of works as could be afforded by the Street Committee, aided by the Mayor, and possibly the Finance Committee, would not be particularly satisfactory. There have been instances of drains constructed by Town Council, under the supervision of City Surveyors, not carrying off the water from the localities intended to be drained; and it would be awkward if a bridge should fall in carrying passengers safely across it if rebuilt or repaired under similar auspices. We would far rather see some one individual responsible for the work being properly done, and no doubt that individual ought to be the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works; let the Mayor and Corporation, by all means, exercise a proper control over the city purse, but so long as there is a staff kept up in the Land Office, who are paid very largely in proportion to the work done, we cannot see why if there is nothing else that they can do, they should not be temporarily employed on the bridges adjacent to the Capital and public offices. Indeed it is not impossible that some co-operation between the Government and Corporation, in works of public necessity within the city, might be productive of good. All the town sites in the Colony have been originally laid out by the Land Office, whether or not with a view to any system of drainage we cannot say, but we must assume that this most important consideration cannot have been entirely overlooked. It is high time that proper measures should be taken to have the City of Victoria properly drained. Another matter of growing importance to owners of town lots, is the proper settlement of boundaries; if a private individual wishes to build upon his lot on Kane street, Vancouver street, or in any other locality where the adjacent lots are not enclosed, he in the first place, applies to such surveyor as he thinks proper to employ, who fixes the boundaries for him, and no sooner has the owner put up his fence than he is immediately warned that he is off the line; in consternation he calls in a second surveyor, whose limits differ perhaps by inches, or in some instances by feet, from the first; in despair he calls in a third professional, and either endeavours to strike a mean, or adopts the opinion of the surveyor he considers most accurate, or takes the boundaries most favorable to himself and encloses his lot with a brick wall, confident that no jury will require him to move a permanent improvement, even if it may chance to be a little off the line. This seems of no great consequence now

when a few inches more or less of frontage is not of material consequence, but when the value of city land is increased to such an extent as to make the inches worth fighting for, it will be too late to commence settling the boundaries. The Corporation would do well to look to this matter in time; whether or not there is anyone in the Land Office competent to mark off every street and every lot in the city, we cannot say; doubtless there are men in the town fully competent to do so, and if the Council in conjunction with the Land Office would employ whoever is the most competent for this work at a moderate salary, the money would be well spent. A scale of fees might be adopted, to be payable by all private individuals putting up buildings or fences within the city, for a certificate of boundaries without which no post should be allowed to be put into the ground; these fees in stirring times would go a long way towards paying the salary of the surveyor. A boundary commission to consist of a member of the Land Office with two or three surveyors practising their profession within the city, might also be appointed with great advantage to the public, who should have power to settle all disputed points, and so save endless disputes and actions at law hereafter.

An Indian Row.

About nine or ten o'clock last night, a drunken row broke out between two tribes of Hydahs, Skiddegates and Coal Harbors, about a boat which was stolen, and belonging to one of the party. Shortly afterwards market firing commenced, and some of the balls came flying across the water as far as the H. B. Co's wharf and Johnson street. The police were notified when Sergt Bowden with ten officers and nightwatchmen and two citizens, proceeded to the Hydah camp, by way of the Hospital, where it was found that some of the shots approached very closely, but nobody was hurt. The police next went towards Mr Owen's house, the missionary, and on the way, three Indians were seen to make off into the bush; one of them suddenly disappeared; search was made for him but it proved fruitless, and not until a second search was instituted was the fellow found—crouched down in the bushes with a musket in his hands and shot pouch with but one ball charge left; of course he was instantly pinned and brought to the station. The flash from a musket previously fired, was supposed to come from him, and the ball passed in close proximity to the little scouting party. The camps of the Hydahs were visited, but nothing specifically could be learned. It appears the whole shooting had been carried on amongst some half a dozen Indians, on both sides, but none of them were found injured. Mr Owen tried to pacify them at first, but without effect; one of them boldly telling him he was from the American side, had plenty of money and he intended to spend it too. It was with some difficulty that a boat was had to cross the ferry; the ferryman refused his stating they were all aground. On reaching the other side by a boat borrowed from the brig Byzantium, the story of the ferryman was seen to be incorrect, perhaps he too was afraid of a stray bullet, and thought it more prudent to put on his light and take to his hammock.

The New Mail Contract.

We hear that the terms of the new mail contract, just completed between this Colony and the California, Oregon & Mexico Steamship Company, are to the following effect:— The company engages to run one direct steamer per month to this port, from San Francisco, and two ditto, by way of Portland, with extra vessels if occasion requires, as for instance, to suit the Alaska trade—all to carry our mails, for which the Colony agrees to pay the sum of \$1000 per month. The steamship owners agree to reduce the steerage fare on the direct boats from below, from the present rate, to \$15 each passenger, cabin as heretofore, \$40; rates via Portland, steerage \$20 50, cabin \$41. We shall not have much to complain of if this arrangement be strictly adhered to, and we have reason to believe that it will; for the inducement of receiving cargoes of Nainaimo coal to suit the Portland coal necessities of the Company, we think, will be an additional reason why the steamboat company should continue to run their vessels as steadily as they have been for the past six months. With the steamer Geo S Wright also plying between this port and Portland and calling at all ports on Puget Sound, our steam communication, with San Francisco and Portland will be as extended as in former days of the Colony's experience. The rate for passengers going below have not been altered any.

Mount Baker.—We have received the following communication from a friend at Olympia, detailing a portion of the practical results of Mr Coleman's ascent of the great mountain. It is to complete the arrangements spoken of in this letter, we suppose, which still detains Mr Coleman in the Territory. If ice can be shipped cheaper from Mount Baker to San Francisco than from Sitka, it will be a good paying speculation for himself and a lucky thing for Whistoom. Mr Coleman has put himself in communication with the American Government to secure for himself and a company organizing, certain rights and privileges for the working of an extensive coal field, discovered in his recent ascent of Mount Baker, and of which carboniferous deposits, denote a rich reward. Another company is also being initiated for the purpose of supplying our colony and other markets with ice from the inexhaustible supplies of the mountain. Water navigation extending up between the slopes of the mountain, at the head of which water navigation, there is a large glacier from which solid blocks of ice may be had all the year round.

Shipping.—The Fenryth and Arva will soon arrive at Moody & Co's mill; Barrard Inlet, to load with lumber, the one for Aquil, South America, the other for Shanghai. The steamer Oplax arrived from the Sound on Saturday morning and left again yesterday. Her machinery and part of her hull were formerly of the old Caledonia, which so long ran in our waters. In the outer harbor yesterday, there were the Ellen, Phoenix, Dorr, West and Margaret Brander. The Ellen came direct from Port Ladow for stores, &c, before leaving for Hongkong with spars. She passed the bark Bronte with lumber for the Sandwich Islands, going out to sea, and reports the weather densely thick in the Straits. The steamer Emma, Capt Roys, sailed again on Saturday morning for the whaling grounds. She towed the bark Margaret Brander out to the Royal Roads, the latter returning to the Sound to load with lumber for Tahiti.

Unwholesome Fruit.—We hear our medical authorities state that the quantities of the fruit, as apples, pears, plums, &c, brought to this market from San Francisco, are so closely boxed up as to render it unwholesome and unfit for use. The fruit after appearing as if it had been put through a steaming process. The evil will, anyway, be speedily cured; at the present time the island and mainland portions of the Colony supply large quantities of the finest of fruit, so that by and bye there will be no necessity to import this sort of produce. The fruiterers are largely supplied at this time with the finest of lemons, home grown; plums and damsons, suited for preserving, are selling in town from six cents per pound upwards.

Indians.—More rumors about dead Indians reached us on Saturday, but on learning the particulars, from competent authority, we can assure the public, no uneasiness need be felt upon this sore subject in the future. His Worship the Mayor, accompanied Sergeant Bowden in an inspection of the lower portion of the city, and satisfied himself thoroughly of the real state of things in that quarter. Provision will be made for the proper burial of the dead; and indications, it is said, laid against such landrods, with a view to get the Indians out of town, whose tenements are liable to the charge of being public nuisances. The evil requires reforming; let it be done thoroughly.

Sentinel at Last.—It is always well when a man is open to conviction. After many years' foolishly resisting the truth, a San Francisco correspondent writing to the Morning News (McB Young) acknowledges at last that he and other Victorians would rather live upon half a loaf in this city than upon a whole one in San Francisco. This statement, it is presumed, is the result of recent experience; and when we recollect the author, it assumes more than casual importance. It is a fact, that a residence on this island for any length of time creates a thorough dislike for any other portion of the coast.

Sanich Roads.—We are glad to hear that the roads to Sanich, so far as the freight, are again clear of obstruction; and by going through some of the ranches, a privilege readily granted by the owners, the settlement can be reached without much trouble. It is an imperative public necessity that the Government should immediately rebuild the bridges destroyed recently in this district by the fire. No excuse can possibly be received for shutting out so important an agricultural district as Sanich from market during the fall, at which period of the year the farmers are supposed to dispose of their produce. We trust this matter will be taken up with the proper demands.

The Enterprise arrived from New Westminster at 11 o'clock on Saturday night by Nainaimo, taking thither from the former city the Rev Mr White of the Wesleyan church who is replaced at New Westminster by the Rev Mr Browning lately of Victoria. Fifteen passengers, the mails and express from the lower country came down on the Enterprise.

Polio's Court.—On Saturday last, Mr John Howard, of Esquimalt, appeared before the Court under a charge of smuggling goods from the ship Spirit of the Age. The Attorney General appeared for the prosecution, and Mr McCreight, instructed by Mr Bishop, for Mr Howard. The case was postponed for a week on the application of Mr McCreight, under the Consolidated Customs Act of 1853, which enables the accused party to be heard, if he chooses, before a Superior Court. On Mr Bishop giving an undertaking that Mr Howard, would appear when called upon, the case was sent up for adjudication before His Honor the Chief Justice.

St. John's Sunday School.—It will be in the recollection of our readers, that a concert by the St. John's Choral Society, was given some time since in aid of this object. In addition to the handsome proceeds of that concert, His Lordship the Bishop, has made such a contribution, that funds sufficient are at hand to commence the building. An architect has been intrusted with the design, and it is intended to make the room suitable for lectures, or other business matters in connection with the Episcopal Church of the Colony in general.

The Telegraph.—The telegraph cables have been laid and direct communication will be re-established probably by tomorrow. Yesterday the "lines" were being tested via Saanich, between the city and the islands adjacent to San Juan, over which the line has been built.

Fire Alarm.—It has been ascertained that the cause of alarm on Friday night was the burning of the Indian woman's clothes, who was found dead in a shanty on Esquimalt street. The clothes were burned in the yard, and when the alarm bell was sounded immediately put out. This explanation ends the mystery.

New Saw Mill.—Moody & Co's new mill will commence work next Wednesday. The mill will be kept running night and day, and as it is now capable of turning out 60,000 feet every twenty-four hours, will add materially to our exports of lumber.

Disasters.—The bandmaster and one of the bandmen of the Pylades deserted on Thursday morning; it is supposed they left on the Eliza Anderson. This fact too, may account for the indifferent performance at the theatre on same evening.

From Nainaimo.—The steamer Douglas arrived in port from the East Coast settlements, with twenty passengers and a small amount of produce. The Otago, and a small sloop were the only vessels at Nainaimo.

Sailed.—H. M. S. Scout sailed on Saturday morning for England, will call on the way home at the Sandwich Islands, Tahiti, and other of the South Sea Islands, thence will sail for Valparaiso and round the Horn.

Ter. U. S. Saginaw.—It is said this vessel will certainly leave for Sitka this afternoon.

The Blockade of Mazatlan in Parliament.

The Earl of Denbigh rose to inquire whether it was true that a frigate was blockading the port of Mazatlan, and if so, whether such blockade had been duly authorized by Her Majesty's Council, and published in the Gazette. The noble lord remarked that, since he had penned his notice, further particulars respecting the alleged blockade had been published in the newspapers. The blockading of a port was a very important operation, and ought to be carried out in a very cautious manner. He might remark that some years ago in consequence of the blockade of Jeddah, great difficulties and complications had arisen. If the accounts of what had occurred at Mazatlan were accurate, the British Commander appeared to have behaved in an outrageous manner and to have proved himself unfit to remain in her Majesty's service. The details were thus narrated in the Pall Mall Gazette of last evening:—"The American papers to hand this morning publish the following, dated San Francisco, July 2:—Advices from Mazatlan to the 22nd June report that a serious difficulty had occurred between Commander Bridges, of the English war steamer Chanticleer, and the Mexican authorities at that place. The Chanticleer, it is said, was in a perilous position off the coast and fired signal guns for assistance. A pilot went out and released the ship from her position of danger, but the commander of the steamer refused to pay the pilot for his services and proceeded to Mazatlan. The collector of the port of Mazatlan was notified that one of the officers of the British war steamer was engaged in conveying specie on board to avoid the export duty, and caused his arrest. The officer's person was searched and a quantity of gold found upon him. The captain of the Chanticleer came ashore and in a very excited manner declared that his vessel and himself had been insulted by the indignity offered to his subordinates. High words followed, which culminated in the arrest and search of the person of the collector, who asserted his suspicion that the commander also was implicated in smuggling specie on board of his vessel. Captain Bridges then went on board of

the Chanticleer and notified the inhabitants of Mazatlan that he was about to bombard the city for the insult offered to the English flag. The captain's proclamation of hostility caused great excitement and numerous communications in writing passed between Captain Bridges, General Corona and the civil authorities. The United States Consul, Mr Session, acting as mediator, ultimately induced the British commander to modify his proclamation so as to place the port of Mazatlan under blockade so far as Mexican vessels were concerned, until he could receive orders from the British Admiral commanding on the station. American and other foreign vessels would not be interfered with. It is asserted that the action of General Corona and the Mexican authorities is approved by the foreign residents generally. The United States war steamer Swannee had left Acapulco for Mazatlan to protect the American interests in that place. The United States steamer Resaca was at La Paz on June 21. Additional advices from Mexico state that Commander Bridges at first demanded that the officer who searched the person of his subordinate and seized the money should be sent on board the Chanticleer to be dealt with as the commander saw fit. General Corona replied that sooner than submit to such an outrage he would allow the city to be bombarded and telling him, in indignant language, that if he had a reclamation to make, he should make it in the manner customary with civilized nations, and through the proper channel. He would not take up any more of their lordships' time, but would simply ask whether the Government had received any authentic information on that matter.

The Earl of Malmesbury.—In reply to the question of my noble friend I have to state that Her Majesty's Government have not received any of those details which he seems to have obtained through the American newspapers. Your lordships will judge for yourselves—for I cannot pronounce any opinion on the subject—whether those details are likely to be authentic or not. All that Her Majesty's Government have heard is that on the 4th of July the Admiralty learnt by a telegram that an outrage having been committed on some British seamen or British subjects—I know not exactly which—Captain Bridges, of the Chanticleer, took upon himself to stop the entrance of the port of Mazatlan. I quite agree with my noble friend in stating that an officer has no right on his own responsibility to commit such an act, as that. At the same time, there are circumstances which justify breaches of the law, as your lordships know. But, not knowing any of these circumstances, my opinion can be pronounced on that point. On the 10th of this month the Admiralty also received a telegraphic despatch from Vice-Admiral Hastings, saying that he had sent orders to Captain Bridges to raise the blockade. That is all that we have heard on the subject; and no other authentic intelligence has reached us. I cannot help here noticing what was said by my noble friend with respect to a very grave event which occurred some years ago at Jeddah. He seemed to think very lightly of it, and talked of some sailors being stopped, or something of that sort.

The Earl of Denbigh.—I said "morally injured." The Earl of Malmesbury.—Not only were they morally injured, but they were murdered. (A laugh.) The Turkish authorities refusing, after negotiation, to take any notice of the subject or to bring the murderers to justice, Captain Pailey, with the full authority of his Government, never heard before that that act of justice was found fault with either in this country or in any other part of Europe. Times, July 8th.

Paris, Aug 29.—It is reported that the French troops will be recalled to La Liberté asserts that Quérault soon form a ministry party with Coucha as Premier. London, Aug 31.—The English yacht race. Challenge accepted. Dublin, Aug 31.—Mason candidate for Parliament, is obliged to retire in consequence of reports of Garibaldi.

Coax, Aug 31.—The Co passed unanimous resolutions in favor of the Fenian prisoners. Florence, Aug 31.—Ghis seat in the National Parliament. The possibility of war is more than ever discussed in European journals. The ly expressed that Prussia, war desires peace; but the Prussia, peace is indisposed. French Emperor is now prepared for conflict, but his

The Liberal at Toulon who is on a visit to the all General that the army the best spirits, and its

The financial resources of inexchangeable compared France was equally ready

Paris, Aug 31.—Gerg envoy from Madrid had the Emperor today. It object of his mission is agreement with the Emp of a European war, Spain and troops to Rome in ret French army shall sustain dynasty in Spain, should

Hamburg, Aug 31.—arrived here in his y Altona and Lubeck, and the Weller this week.

London, Sept 1.—John long and eloquent address Birmingham, giving his the great questions at

PURE CHEMICALS & ALL NEW MEDICINES. T. MORSON & SON, 31, 33, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London. PURE CHEMICALS AND ALL NEW MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS. PANCREATIC EMULSION, and PANCREATINE in powder, containing the active principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of fat is effected. SACCHARATED WHEAT FLOUR. GELATINE, a perfect and economical substitute for Isinglass. Shipping orders executed with care and dispatch.

FINDLAY & DURHAM, Importers, General Commission Merchants, Wharf Street, Victoria, V.C. LONDON OFFICE—31 Great Saint Helens, Bishopsgate.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Eastern States

CHICAGO, Aug 29.—A serious riot occurred last night at a meeting of Irish Republicans held in the eighth ward, to organize a company of Tuers. A large number of Democrats and Irish were present. Several members were injured; it is feared fatally.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—The President announces the ratification of the treaty with Nicaragua, granting to the United States the right of transit across the Isthmus—any route of communication by land or water.

The Chinese Embassy will sail for Europe on the 9th of September.

Europe

LONDON, Aug 28.—A letter from Rome says the Rev Wm Manning Archbishop of London will be made a Cardinal. It is reported Mons Joseph Bannister will relieve Cardinal Antonelli as Sec. of State and President of the Papal Ministry.

PARIS, Aug 28.—The sale of the Figaro newspaper in the streets of Paris is forbidden.

COPENHAGEN, Aug 29.—The Danish Government decided against the adoption of a decimal system of coinage in the miss.

LONDON, Aug 28.—Later advices from Japan say that the country is still in an unsettled condition. The Mikado had driven the rebels to the north; foreign troops were guarding Yokohama.

The coroner's inquest on the late terrible railroad disaster in Wales commenced today. Testimony showed the impossibility of rescuing the passengers after the fire broke out.

An immense meeting of cabmen was held to-night; but few cabs were seen on the streets, which presented a solitary appearance. The meeting resolved to issue a protest against the conduct of the railway companies; that a partial strike begin immediately, to become general if terms were not granted within a week.

BERLIN, Aug 28.—King William returned from a visit to Potsdam. The North German Consul General Raising sails for New York on the 8th Sept, and is empowered to negotiate measures with the United States Government for the protection of emigrants on shipboard.

PARIS, Aug 29.—Henry Rochford, editor of La Lanterne, was sentenced to 13 months' imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 francs, in a second action against him for violation of the press law.

ST PETERSBURG, Aug 29.—A fire at Mamontov on the Sea of Azoff consumed two hundred and fifty houses; it was not extinguished at last accounts. It is feared the whole city would be destroyed.

LONDON, 29.—It is announced that the New Parliament will meet on the 19th December. The meeting will be merely for the "qualification of members and other preliminary business. The Queen's speech will be delivered on the 14th December.

PARIS, Aug 29.—It is reported that all the French troops will be recalled from Rome. La Liberté asserts that Queen Isabella will soon form a ministry from the Moderate party with Canales as President.

LONDON, Aug 31.—The yacht Sappho challenged the English yacht Alive for a second race. Challenge accepted.

DUBLIN, Aug 31.—Mason Jones, the Liberal candidate for Parliament, from Queen's County, is obliged to retire from the contest in consequence of reports of his admiration of Garibaldi.

CONK, Aug 31.—The Corporation of Cork passed unanimous resolutions urging the release of the Fenian prisoners.

FLORENCE, Aug 31.—Garibaldi has resigned his seat in the National Parliament.

The possibility of war of the continent is more than ever discussed by the leading European journals. The opinion is generally expressed that Prussia, though ready for war desires peace; but that to Austria and France, peace is indispensable; that the French Emperor is now undoubtedly prepared for conflict, but his policy is uncertain.

The Liberal at Toulon says, Marshal Neil who is on a visit to that city told the Consul General that the army was animated with the best spirits, and its armament complete. The financial resources of the country were inexhaustible compared with other powers. France was equally ready for peace or war.

PARIS, Aug 31.—Gargendi the Imperial envoy from Madrid had an interview with the Emperor to-day. It is rumored that the object of his mission is to bring about an agreement with the Emperor, that in case of a European war, Spain will send a fleet and troops to Rome in return for which the French army shall sustain the reigning dynasty in Spain, should it be attacked.

HAMBURG, Aug 31.—Prince Napoleon arrived here in his yacht. He visited Altona and Lubeck, and intends to sail for the Weiser this week.

LONDON, Sept 1.—John Bright published a long and eloquent address to the voters of Birmingham, giving his views on nearly all the great questions at issue; explained the

defects of the late Reform bill, reviewed the question of suffrage, and repeats his desire for such an extension of the franchise as will call into exercise the more enlightened views of the country. He denounced the principle of three-cornered constitution as applied to Birmingham, and believes in the disfranchisement and dismemberment of the Irish Church, which would strengthen the cause of Christianity, closed by, announcing himself the champion of these principles, and offered himself a candidate for re-election.

PARIS, Sept 1.—Pierre Magne, Minister of Finance, made a speech at a banquet; he declared peace would continue; Europe needs it, and France was strong enough to preserve it. It was no one's interest now to break it. This declaration was most enthusiastically received.

South America

NEW YORK, Aug 29.—A fearful earthquake occurred at Callao on the 23rd inst, lasting several hours. No lives were lost, but many houses were injured. At 7 p. m. the sea receded a hundred yards, and on returning rose ten feet above the usual level; great fears were felt that Callao would be inundated. At twelve o'clock the wharf was completely covered and the water rushing into the cellars and streets of the city.

NEW YORK, Aug 30.—A Panama letter says the natives declare openly that annexation to the United States is the only salvation for the Isthmus.

LONDON, Aug 29.—There are no new developments in regard to the difficulty between Minister Webb and the Brazilian Government. A formidable revolt broke out in Paraguay; it was summarily suppressed and the ringleader captured, twenty of them, Brazos and Carreros were shot. The Brazilian Cabinet are removing the Presidents of provinces and appointing others in their stead. Their action is incurring the general opposition of the Liberal party.

LONDON, Aug 30.—Accounts of the recent events on the Parana say the Paraguayans claimed that the allies received several shocks in the battles of the 13th and 18th. The fortress was evacuated without the knowledge of the enemy; all the heavy guns were spiked, and arms, ammunition and stores removed. The Paraguayans were confident that the allies though holding the river, would not attempt to enter the interior of the country. It was believed that the war will soon end.

LONDON, Sept 1.—On the 16th July Marshal DeCaxias' commander of the allied forces received information that the Paraguayans were leaving the fortresses. He immediately ordered the advance of a column of sixteen thousand men. They crossed the ditch and entering the enemies' lines, took possession of the redoubt. They were making preparations to occupy the rest of the works when the Paraguayans opened fire with terrible effect, on the allied columns in their crowded and disordered condition. The Paraguayans then advanced, jumping into the redoubt, and attacked the Brazilians with their bayonets. Meantime they kept up a sharp artillery fire on the column which had begun to fall back. [Here the telegraph line broke south of Portland, Oregon.]

The allies were driven from the redoubt and the whole column retired, suffering severely; killed, wounded and prisoners. Loss in this attack over 600. A few hours later the allies assaulted the Paraguayans in the fort, and were received with a heavy fire from the artillery, which created a panic, and they commenced to retreat in disorder. The Paraguayans then left their defenses, pursued the retreating troops; the latter again suffered heavily. On the 15th July it was discovered that Humatta had actually been evacuated; all the heavy guns were dismounted and spiked; the garrison returned in good order to a new position in the fortifications which Lopez built; they are believed to be impregnable.

Canada

TORONTO, Aug 30.—Terrible fires again have broken out in the woods on the Northern Railway. On Saturday night the station at Summitdale caught fire and in a short time the entire village embracing twenty or thirty houses was in ashes. The inhabitants were taken to Lowell and cared for. The railway track has been destroyed for several miles. Other villages are in imminent danger.

MONTREAL, Aug 31.—A picnic is advertised to be held on Tuesday, for the benefit of Whelan and other prisoners at Ottawa. A proclamation was posted urging all loyal citizens to muster and prevent this display. B Devlin, a leading Irishman, who has the reputation of being a Fenian, denounced the picnic, and the Fenians denounced Devlin as a traitor. A riot is feared. The authorities will suppress the picnic.

MONTREAL, Sept 1.—Placards are posted, calling on loyalists to suppress the contemplated Fenian picnic on Wednesday.

OTTAWA, Sept 3.—Groves, the witness who was expected to identify Whelan as the murderer of Darcy McGee, and who fled, has been captured, on a charge trumped against him at Rome, N Y, and has been taken to Ogdensburg, when he was made drunk and

smuggled over to Canada, without going through the ceremony usually required by the extradition treaty. Sir John McDonald is said to have directed that he be captured at any cost and in any manner. The excitement still exists in Montreal over the Fenian picnic to be held to-day.

California

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 30.—The British ship Mopeta, 601 tons, fully furnished and equipped, was bought at auction yesterday by Capt Wilson for \$19,700 in gold!!!

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 31.—Sailed, steam Oriflamme for Astoria, ship Oratia for Port Discovery, bark Ocean Queen for Pt Blakely. Sept 1st, arrived ship Herald of the Morning, 118 days from New York, bark Alaska, 154 days from Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 2.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Golden Age arrived to-day at noon; the North American steamer Nebraska arrived early this morning.

ARRIVED—Ship Fleetwood, 147 days from New York; ship Majesty, 163 days from Liverpool; British bark John Paul, 161 days from Glasgow; British bark Fleur de Mayo, 239 days from Liverpool via Falmouth; French bark G. Guayquil, 158 days from Liverpool; Annelise, from Sitka.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 3.—Legal tenders 69¢@70¢; flour \$5 25; wheat \$1 90@1 95, for choice shipping; barley quiet \$2 27 1/2; Oats \$2 40@2 65.

ARRIVED—Ship Orion, 148 days from Liverpool; bark Gem of the Ocean, from Port Blakely.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 4.—The Italian bark Brigandella, from Valparaiso, laden with coal and fruit, went ashore this morning at half-past one below Cliff House; she was running under top sail to find a pilot, at time of beaching, and the captain supposed he was 40 miles from shore. The steamer John L. Stephens, from Victoria, arrived this morning.

Oregon

PORTLAND, Sept 4.—Steamer Geo. S Wright arrived last night, reports lying one day off the bar and one day in the river, on account of fog and smoke. Steamer Oriflamme was off the bar on Tuesday; she has not arrived at 3 p. m. to-day, same cause.

DELATED DISPATCHES.

Eastern States

WASHINGTON, Aug 24.—The Treasury Department yesterday received \$5,000 in customs duties collected at Alaska—the first received from thence.

CINCINNATI, Aug 24.—The first bale of new cotton, strict middling, was received to-day and sold for 5 cents per pound.

The cattle plague continues to spread among dairies which supply Cincinnati with milk. Forty four cows have died since Saturday.

Gen. Sheridan has issued an order that in consequence of the murder of twenty unarmed citizens in the State of Kansas, and other acts of open hostility by the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, the removal of these Indians to their reservations south of Kansas and that they be compelled to deliver up the perpetrator of these outrages. All persons are forbidden to have intercourse with or give assistance to these Indians, till further notice, or till the requirements of this order shall have been carried out.

CHICAGO, August 24.—Washington special says the appointment of supervisors of Internal Revenue causes a dead lock, Secretary McCulloch having absolutely declined to appoint any persons recommended by Commissioner Rollins, unless he could dictate the names of an equal number on the part of the President to give more active support to Seymour. There are indications that the influence of the Post Office Department will be used in the same direction.

WASHINGTON, Aug 28.—It is said that General McMahon, the new Minister to Paraguay, will be instructed to use his best efforts to restore peace between that Republic and the allies now waging war against her.

NEW YORK, Aug 24.—A dispatch from White Sulphur Springs states that Gen Roscorran is there for the purpose of consulting with Lee and other Southern Generals in regard to a plan for a general reconcentration of the people of both sections. A private meeting has been held where General Lee, Longstreet, Beauregard, Ewell, Hunter, and also A. H. Stephens, A. H. Stuart, John B. Baldwin, Governors Stockdale of Texas, Pickens of South Carolina, and Walker of Alabama, were present with General Rosecrans. A long consultation took place and a course of action agreed upon, but of what nature has not transpired. It is believed that an address will be issued to the people of the South by their former Generals.

WORCESTER, Aug 24.—The gas works at South Bridge were blown up on Saturday night. Seven men are reported killed and four seriously injured.

CHICAGO, Aug 24.—Washington special says that the friends of Dr Mudd are

making vigorous efforts to secure his pardon.

The President has referred the decision of Gen Schofield on the eight hour question to the Attorney General.

A Porto Rico letter of the 8th inst, says that the Island was in such a state of rebellion that a revolution against the Spanish Government was probable at any moment. The taxes were enormous and the collection rigidly enforced. The Governor General was alleviating the suffering as much as possible. A succession of amusements and bull fights had been introduced. Many atrocities had been committed by the authorities.

Europe

PARIS, Aug 24.—The Patrie, in an editorial, says it is advised that the dispute between Great Britain and the United States, concerning the Alabama claims will be referred to the arbitration of one of the great powers as the only method of arriving at a definite and final settlement.

Nevada

GOLD HILL, Aug 25.—A dispute occurred last evening about half-past ten o'clock, between A. F. Holly, a watchman at the Overman mine, and Wm. B. Housley, resulting in the death of Housley and the supposed mortally wounding of Richard Cook, by shots from Holly.

Housley and Cook were Cornishmen, employed in the Overman mine; the former leaves a family. Cook was standing by and took no active part in the dispute. Neither of the men shot, was armed, and the affair seems to have been almost entirely unprovoked murder. Holly escaped and has not yet been arrested.

GOLD HILL, Aug 25.—Later.—The body of A. F. Holly, the man who shot Housley and Cook last night, was found at about ten o'clock this morning near the summit of a high hill, to the west of the town, lying among the rocks, he having shot himself through the head.

California

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 24.—Messrs Emerton (Rep) and McDermott (Dem) have laid a bet on the Presidential election, by the terms of which the loser is to carry the winner on his back from Union to Clay street, on Stockton.

The receipts of the Mechanic's Fair up to this date exceed \$40,000.

Brig Gen Spear, adjutant General of the Irish Republican army, who came out here some months ago, returned to the East on Saturday last.

The suit of J. L. Treadwell vs M. Carty arising out of what is known as the Rail case, was decided this morning by the jury bringing in a verdict of \$1,000. The plaintiff sued by what is called having a tort, asking for value of 1,000 casks nails, without opening question of defendant's right to the nails.

The receipts of wheat at this port for 48 hours, ending to-day noon, are unprecedentedly large, aggregating 8,500 casks.

STOCKTON, Aug 24.—Last evening about half past six o'clock, James Murdoch, proprietor of the Union Hotel at Woodbridge, while in the act of changing some money behind the counter, was shot and killed by a man named John Hawkins.

Three Prize Medals. Paris Exhibition, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE

NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS

ST-1860-X

A great French physician says: "More than half of the disease in the world comes from neglect to fortify the system against changes of climate, weather and food. The great secret of health is to keep the condition of the stomach and blood regular and uniform, so that changes from Heat to Cold, from Dry to Damp, etc., cannot upset the machinery of the body and break down the system. It is a fact, positive and well-known, that there is no such bulwark and assistant for the stomach as PLANTATION BITTERS."

Important Certificates: "I owe much to you for I really believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life."

"I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching."

"The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and exhaust Nature's great restorer."

"Every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate engraving, or it cannot be genuine."

"The receipts of the Mechanic's Fair up to this date exceed \$40,000."

"The cattle plague continues to spread among dairies which supply Cincinnati with milk."

"The receipts of wheat at this port for 48 hours, ending to-day noon, are unprecedentedly large, aggregating 8,500 casks."

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The Weekly British Colonist

AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, September 12, 1868.

The Coming Struggle.

Is it a fact that the people of this Colony are against avowing their belief in the necessity for an improvement in the system of government? or is it true that they dread the consequences of the publication of such an avowal? The delegates who will soon meet at Yale have no doubt ere this, fully satisfied themselves as to the real state of popular feeling upon these questions. They must not however forget that there is a considerable amount of wire-pulling at work on the part of those interested in leaving the present public institutions undisturbed, for the sole purpose of attempting to neutralise the efforts of the Convention. The representatives of the people must recollect that they have some astute minds to deal with, minds keenly alive to the necessity of making a struggle for the loaves and fishes, for although the official policy is to disavow all knowledge of opposition springing from the people and to profess contempt for the chief promoters of the movement which is now on foot to reform the administration of public affairs in the Colony, and pity for those whom they are pleased to call the unfortunate dupes of political adventurers, yet there is leaven of caution displayed by the heads of departments, who see a storm looming in the distance, which they well know must destroy them, if they do not bend to it. Most of our readers must doubtless have witnessed the attempts to carry popular favor previous to general elections, on the part of those who at other times may perhaps have been loud in their expressions of contempt for any symptom of bending to popular feeling in others; those who would keep their places at all risks to their reputation for true statesmanship, will stoop to acts which at other seasons they would be prominent in condemning. In a small society like our own it would be too marked for prominent Government officials to alter their tone completely in public, and those who do not carefully watch the signs of the times will not see the little manoeuvres which show how those who have much to lose by a reform in the Governmental system, endeavor to counteract the efforts of the people. There is no doubt about it, horses with a sleek look of official stables about them hang upon their bridles in the principal streets of the city in these times more than was their wont when the people took things quietly; and the riders of these same steeds, with an equally unmistakable look of comfort and well-doing about them, condescend more than of old to greetings in the streets and salutations in public places. The official finger playfully toys with the buttonhole of the politician in a manner that is foreign to the disciples of officialism, and at once bespeaks apprehension of danger and a desire to stand well with those who may, by a turn in the wheel, have some voice in the disposition of places hereafter. It will be well that those representing the people at the Convention should bear in mind that they have not mere dummies to deal with. Lax as the heads of departments have been in any efforts to improve the system of government, and thereby the condition of the people; slow as they have shown themselves at taking up the popular view of the principal matters that have been brought before the Legislative Council by the popular members since the union of the Colonies; careless as they have been of the wishes of the people, and indifferent as they have shown themselves to everything in their respective departments except the careful addition of the official payroll—we must guard against setting down this apathy, sloth, carelessness and indifference, to want of ability. The Convention may rest assured that the slightest scent of danger will sharpen the official nose, and in attacking the vested interests of the officials they will encounter opposition

as strenuous, as desperate clinging to office can make it; moreover those in power have, to a certain extent, the command of the position, and those who lead the assault against them have generally an arduous task before them. We point these things out with the view of disheartening the people in the struggle upon which they have entered, but in order that they may not allow too great confidence in the cause to lead them to despise their opponents. The victory must be with the people if they are true to themselves, although a false step might jeopardize the cause. The delegates will go to the Convention in full possession of the wishes of the people, it will rest with them to devise proper measures for carrying out those wishes. It will rest with them to let the Colonial Office understand that this is no party movement set on foot for political ends, and to be carried out for gain and gratification. The Home Government must be informed correctly of the state of public feeling upon the chief matters affecting the Colonial policy, they must be placed in a position to test the correctness of the information afforded them, and above all the information must be full and ample on every point upon which the people can throw any light, much depends upon a fair and concise statement, and whilst evils are carefully pointed out grievances must not be unnecessarily magnified.

Thursday, Sept 10.

CARIBOO ITEMS FROM THE SENTINEL.—Excitement has been caused at Mosquito Creek, Mr J T Scott and others having taken up a piece of ground lying as alleged between the proper boundaries of the Minnehaha, on Mosquito Gulch, and the Hiawatha and Tom and Jerry on Red Gulch. The Minnehaha co brought an action of ejectment against Mr Scott and his party, laying damages at \$250. The suit was heard before the Commissioner on the 31st ult, but Commissioner Brew reserved his decision till the 3rd inst, when a number of witnesses were examined. Sam Passmore, formerly one of the Sappers, met with a serious accident in the Big Lead claim Mosquito Creek, on the 30th ult, by falling a distance of forty feet into a shaft, cutting his head badly and breaking one of his ankles. A horse belonging to Mr Jennings fell over a precipice into the Queen's River, and was lost with the cargo. At a meeting of the Caledonia Benevolent Society, held on Saturday the 22nd ult, officers were elected to office for the ensuing year. "The glass-eyed gentleman who undertook to play smart by taking a trip to Peters creek, and forgot to stop when he got to the end of his journey, was on Monday overtaken in Cache creek, and reminded that he had gone too far, and that he would be obliged to hurry back to Barkerville, as the man from whom he had borrowed the horse was getting uneasy about him, and that others were anxious to relieve him of the responsibility of holding money not his own. Mr Sullivan has very kindly offered to conduct him back in safety, lest he might again go astray." The Hard-up Company on Grouse creek, have struck at last what they suppose to be the channel, through which runs the Heron lead, so long looked for.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—By the bark Camden we have dates via the Sound to the 25th July: The estimated value of this year's crop of sugar is set down at twenty millions of dollars—an increase of over two millions of dollars on the crop of last year. A fire was discovered in the hold of the mail steamer Montana on the morning of the 22nd caused by the spontaneous combustion of some bales of pulp which had been lying on the wharf for several days and had become wet from some cause. It was supposed that the action of the sun had generated heat which resulted in the subsequent combustion of the pulp. The fire was extinguished without damage. His Majesty the King visited the United States war steamer Mohongo on Thursday forenoon, and was received with Royal honors. His Ex. the American Minister was on board during the occasion, and the King was accompanied with his aide-de-camp in uniform. On leaving the vessel he received the same honors as on his arrival. They are having an abundance of rain in Kona Hawaii. For eight months a drought had prevailed, and in consequence there is a scarcity of the native staff of life, poi of which large quantities are now sent up by every vessel leaving for that district. Owing to this drought, the orange crop will be almost nothing this year.

THE DISH RAN OFF WITH THE SPOON.—Yesterday, Mr Phillips' soda-water wagon ran off, with the horse, from Yates street through Broad and home to Fort street. The young gentleman what does the driving, showed his agility and nimble got clear of the trouble. No spilled milk.

YALE NEWS FROM THE EXAMINER.—The Yale road tolls for the past month amounted to \$5,868 22. For the same month, last year, they were \$4,590 51. For the same month of 1866, they were \$5,535 26. The tolls received this year up to August 31st, amounted to \$26,875 52. For the same period last year, \$20,719 06. For the same period in 1866, \$31,774. The total sum of subscriptions to the Agricultural Exhibition amount to nearly \$700, and prizes open to all exhibitors, have been fixed as high as the amount of money will admit of. Two hundred dollars have been collected in Cariboo towards the object. Mr B Smith will represent Lytton at the Yale Convention, Mr R Tynon—Lillooet, Mr J Donnelly—Harrison river. Three delegates have been appointed from Cariboo.... The Deputy Sheriff failed to catch up with Jim Sellers who, it appears, has suddenly disappeared from his creditors.... The water in the Fraser will now admit of a favorable chance to examine the 'sisters' rooks.... Admiral Hastings and party had arrived at Yale on the way to the interior.

THE INDIANS.—Owing to the stringent measures adopted to secure the public health, the Indians residing in the town and neighbourhood left yesterday for other parts, in large numbers. Out of the 4 cases of small-pox on the Reserve, 2 died yesterday, and 2 are considered in a way to recover. Eleven shanties have been burned, and by to night, it is expected, there will scarcely be a Hydah left amongst us. His Lordship the Bishop and Mrs Hills visited the sick at the Reserve yesterday, and saw that everything was done for the poor, creatures that could be done. The remainder of the Hydah village will be destroyed. The infectious disease existing amongst them was at first brought by an Indian from Port Gamble, and had spread rapidly before our authorities were aware of its existence.

FIRE INQUEST.—An inquiry was made yesterday before Mr Pemberton into the cause of the fire on the night of the 2nd inst, which destroyed the premises of John Finnan, near the north end of Douglas street. Eight witnesses including six females it appears, were examined and a verdict of incendiarism was found by the jury. The house was unoccupied at the time of the fire and according to evidence at the inquest, was insured for \$800 in the 'Royal'.

FIREMEN'S PARADE.—The Union Hook & Ladder Company had their last full dress torchlight parade, and drill last night. The company met at their Truck House, on Station street, at 8 o'clock, and marched to the old Star Hotel on Fort street, headed by the Volunteer band. At this point they went through drill, scaling the building, etc, and finished by parading the principal streets. At a later hour the company sat down to a repast in their own building, to which a number of friends were invited, and passed the evening with that good spirit found amongst firemen. The company turned out in full force and made an excellent appearance.

COAL PROSPECTING.—A company consisting of Messrs Gibbs, Jungerman, Gowan, Laumeister and Hand, have had men at work for this last month in North Saanich, on two seams of coal which crop out on Smith's ranch. One seam is two and a half feet thick, the other three feet, and the workmen are following down, on an incline, with a view of finding the junction of the two seams. The shaft is down 50 feet, and has cost so far in the neighborhood of \$500. It is to be hoped this enterprising company, for the good example they thus set, may meet with general success. A coal mine in Saanich would be a fine property.

THE CHANGES OF TIME.—The first newspaper ever published in America, was printed by Richard Pierce, of Boston, on 26th Sept, 1890, one hundred and seventy-eight years ago. The General Court took the sheet into custody, held solemn debate over the disturber of the public quiet, and voted it contained reflections of a very high nature, the publication of which were contrary to law. It never made a second appearance. What would the members of the General Court say if they could take a peep at some of the Boston papers of 1868?

THE SYNAGOGUE.—It is gratifying to learn that the last instalment of the indebtedness upon this building was paid off this week. The mortgage, with interest, amounted to more than \$3,000, and the debt was incurred in times of our prosperity. It speaks well for the fidelity of the few left amongst us, who worship in the Synagogue, that the larger amount of the indebtedness upon it, should have been discharged during the most trying period of our depression.

NEW PILOT BOAT.—A beautifully modelled boat lies at the Hudson Bay Co's wharf, which was built by Mr Burr at San Juan, for the Victoria Pilots. She is called after the Colonial Secretary, W A G Young, Esq, and will be ready for service in the course of a week. A wager of \$100 to \$50 is said to be pending, that on the day of trial she will beat anything that can be brought against her.

Bankruptcy Court.

(Before His Lordship Chief Justice Neeldham.)
Wednesday, Sept 9th, 1868.
James Wilcox, a Bankrupt, passed 3rd examination, application to be made in 30 days for discharge.
In re Balls—Adjourned for a fortnight, for the purpose of completing purchase of certain property belonging to the Bankrupt.
Shirper vs Hutchinson—Application for security for costs. Mr Drake attorney for defendant, Mr Bishop for plaintiff. Order granted.
Mitchell, deceased—Application to appoint Mr Wood as plaintiff instead of Mitchell deceased in an action Mitchell vs Robb and others. Application granted.

CUSTOM-HOUSE LAWS IN ALASKA.—A bill has been carried through both branches of Congress and signed by the President which extends the Custom-house laws and regulations against smuggling, to Alaska. It provides for only one officer, namely, a Collector at Sitka. There was some talk about establishing a Territorial Government up there, but no action took place, and the country remains in charge of the military.

THE STEAMER GS WRIGHT arrived from Portland yesterday about midday. She brought thirteen passengers and nearly 70 tons of freight for this port. In addition to this, she has on board 65 tons of freight for the Sound, for which place she leaves this morning, and will return with all possible dispatch to Victoria. She reports the Active may be expected here about 4 o'clock to-day.

PRESERVED FISH.—Mr P Manson has returned to his old business of drying and curing salmon, herring and blowers, for shipment and family use. The establishment is situated on Humbolt street, near Douglas street, and when in working order, judging from the stock on hand, it will turn out as good an article of preserved fish as can be had on the coast.

AN ENCOUNTER.—Two gentlemen known in our commercial circles, got into a dispute yesterday on Yates street, about some land; and from words, not of the most polite nature, proceeded to blows. The one of (a)arabianer frame delivered the most striking arguments in the dispute. The matter, it is said, will not end at present, but is likely to take another shape.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday from New Westminster with fifteen passengers, the mail and Cariboo Express. "No news in the local papers." A meeting is called for this evening to elect delegates to the Convention. A Chinaman was killed by a falling tree on Monday last.

POLICE COURT.—Ski-lash, the Indian arrested under the charge of being one of the party, shooting on Sunday night on the Indian Reserve, was yesterday bound over to keep the peace for six months in the sum of \$100, or in default of payment to be imprisoned for four months.

U S S SAGINAW.—This vessel left last evening for San Francisco. During their somewhat protracted stay in Victoria, the officers generally, have ingratiated themselves with many of our citizens.

Apple Culture.

EDITOR COLONIST:—Not having observed in your paper any replies to the various questions relating to gardening and farming, contained in your issue of a former date, I beg to offer on some of the questions a few remarks of my own, in hope they may supply at least a part of the information sought by your querist. In common with various parts of the world, the soil and climate of this Colony cannot fail to have some special influence for good or harm on the various choice productions of older countries; therefore, if intelligent men who are engaged in the pursuits of gardening and farming would take note of these changes and record them for the benefit of mankind, much valuable data would accumulate for our future guidance. In older communities, practical men take great pleasure recording their various ideas and experience on all matters connected with gardening and farming, and surely we, of British Columbia, are not so far in advance of them that we can afford to allow the knowledge and experience of intelligent men to perish with them. I trust, therefore, if any of your readers have arrived at results at variance with the remarks that I am about to offer, that you will allow them space to record them. As a little ambiguity seems to pervade some of the questions, I will endeavor to make my remarks as comprehensive as I can.
Yours, &c.,
H. MITCHELL.

THE APPLE—SORTS & TREATMENT.

Considering the various uses of the apple, it may be considered as a fruit of more use and benefit to the public in general, than all the other fruits that can be cultivated in this country; but owing to the uncertainty and multiplicity of names under which certain

varieties are known, the orchardist experiences the greatest difficulty in making his selection. Nurserymen have much to answer for in creating much of this confusion, many of them being more anxious to grow a large stock for sale, than to be careful as to its character, and people purchasing trees become deceived by this procedure, and do not discover the error until much valuable time has been lost in their culture, causing disappointment and loss. Judging by the past, so far as my observations have extended, the grower of the apple, if he wishes to attain success in its culture in this Colony, will have to exercise a larger amount of discrimination in the selection of his orchard site, than seems in many cases heretofore to have been brought to bear on the subject. It is true that the apple will grow on a variety of soils, but its favorite soil in all countries is a strong calcareous, clayey, marley or sandy loam, resting on a gravelly subsoil. If too wet, the soil may be rendered fit by thorough draining, and if too dry, by deep subsoiling or trenching. In all cases the soil should be well prepared before planting by deep digging or subsoil ploughing, and where necessary, by the addition of rotten manure, as no after management can in a dry climate like ours, equal the effects of this early and deep loosening of the soil. The season best adapted for planting the apple tree in this climate is decidedly early autumn, just as the leaves begin to drop, and which usually happens about the end of October or beginning of November. At this season of the year, the soil being a natural hot-bed, stimulates the tree to push out innumerable roots, thoroughly establishing it before the arrival of winter puts an end to vegetative action; and when spring arrives it shoots forth in all its pristine vigour. In planting, avoid the error of burying the roots too deep, no tree should be planted deeper than its former growth in the nursery lines; after the operation of planting well, mulch the ground considerably beyond that to which the roots extend, with straw, dung or litter, and when spring arrives add thereto a quantity sufficient to prevent the soil from drying up in the summer months. The distance at which the permanent trees should be planted in the orchard should be thirty feet, trees to occupy the ground temporarily, may be planted between the permanent ones, to be out away as the principal trees require room. The land between the trees should be well cultivated for the first three or four years, with light crops, not on that exhaustive system which we every day see practised in this Colony; but by adding to the soil in the shape of manure as much as is extracted from it by the crop, and no crop should approach the trees closer than the diameter of its head, and the area thus left should have an annual mulching of dung or litter. At the end of four years the trees should be left in sole possession of the land, which may be sown down to permanent pasture grasses, Dutch and Alaska clover, and grazed by sheep, under no circumstances should timothy be sown, now that penny wise and pound foolish system of taking crops of hay off the land be adopted; by a liberal system of culture, the orchardist will be rewarded by crops of fruit of the best quality that can be grown on this coast.

The following is a list of sorts of the best and hardest kinds:—Early Harvest, Early Strawberry, Red Astrachan, American Summer Pearmain, Maidens Blue, Baldwin, Yellow Belle-fleur, Graevenstein, Fall Pippin Hawthornden, Coe's Golden Drop, Rhode Island Greening, Swaar, Newtown Pippin, Melon Apple, Rannette du Canada, Ribstone Pippin, Dutchess of Oldenburgh, Pine Apple Russet, Kerwick Codlin, Calville Blanche, Dutch Mignonne, King of the Pippin, Ranville Van Mons, Baxters Pearmain, Roxbury Russet, Sturmer Pippin, Power of Gramma, Norfolk Beauty.

P. B. The remarks that have been used with reference to the apple, apply with equal force to the pear. VICTORIA NURSERY, Fort street, Victoria, Aug. 26th, 1868.

Defective Sidewalks.

EDITOR COLONIST:—Permit me through the columns of your paper to call the attention of the city fathers to the very dangerous state of the sidewalk on View street, immediately opposite the St George Hotel; not only are some of the plants loose but two or three are gone altogether, making it very dangerous for pedestrians after nightfall. While I am on this subject allow me to ask you how it is that the injunction of the Municipal Council in reference to the crossing on Johnson street at Douglas street has not been attended too.

POLICE COURT.—James Hamilton appeared before the court yesterday, charged with stealing three bottles of soda-water valued at \$3 50, together with some other little things. Remanded until Monday next.

CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the residents of Metchoon held on Wednesday last, Mr Falton was unanimously elected to represent that district at the forthcoming Yale Convention.

MR. B. HOLLADAY.—This gentleman arrived at Portland by the steamer Oriflamme on the 4th inst: We noticed some Victorian on their way home.

th the people; they also od the selfish and toady-repreponderating official-islative Council. Then go to the Yale Convent- intensify that evidence, thwith have a government-re for men of progressive-licently along to stand weight of fossilized his-NORTH.

Correspondence.

SENIOR, Sept. 7th, 1868.
er.—Court opened this munion presiding. There ase on the docket; the evadore on board a vessel- Blakely some time dur-mer, the victim was the

The case was to have- term of Court at Seattle, ed to the Court here, on- m of Court at the forme- ght to a close before this- hearing.

Alpine renown, and more- ed for having formed the- returned from a success- Baker, in town, having- turday last, after a brief- ham Bay and on Whidby- who accompanied him- eally to the success of the- stated by Mr Coleman, e week preceding. These- there a valuable collec-ora, specimens of which- to forward to the Smith- Washington.

as demonstrated several- me of which are as fol- the mountain is capable- summit. Second—That- ated by the barometer, is- and 12,000 feet. Third—- perior, it has been an ac- fires, even now, are only- was seen issuing from- craters, and the fumes of- igh suffocating to one of- red to peer over into its- the altitude at which, in- 49th parallel of latitude, of trees and plants have- The probable discovery- of flora, and the ascer- mineralogical and meteo- nific interest, which the- of this expedition will- be present to the public, probably return to Vie- of the week on the U S- eph Lane, with his por- sketches of Mount- the Sound, which when- of much interest to the-

Natural Exhibition.

B. C., Sept. 7, 1868.
—I am glad to see dis- upon the subject of the- aral and Horticultural- evidence of a growing- important branch of our- and I only hope that the- allowed to rest here, but- concerted action will be- descriptions, and personal- tion, to make the show- ny, and let me add, all- of British Columbia. a- tions I waive altogether, e gentlemen whose pens- upon the subject are- e desire that the same- should be displayed- this year in Yale and- getting up a show of- and Prudence.

the same as that used on- ad was selected because- to meet the convenience- of the visiting public. as copied from that of- the exception of the- classes.

I am sure would have- to have had it in their- ate prize for everything- mitted, and they look to- them in their efforts to- the Island.

of the town in general- individual exhibitor that- e held, and it now rests- toria to decide whether- ed New Westminster- own of a successful- on this year, and the- th the equivocal honor- obedient servant,
E. H. JACKSON.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, September 12, 1868.

Who Will Commence it?

A correspondent asks this question, as if the power of retrenchment rested with the people; were the question, who ought to commence it, the answer would be simple enough. We have no representative institutions and it rests solely with the Governor, acting if it so please him under the advice of his Executive Council, to commence, carry out and complete those retrenchments in the public service which the people demand. Our correspondent seems to think that some reference to the Home Government is necessary before our expenses can be reduced; if he had perused such of the dispatches from the Colonial Office to the Governor, since the Union, as have been published, he would be aware that the Governor has not only the power, but has been positively instructed to make retrenchments. We confess, we are unable to extract any clear meaning from our correspondent's jumble of questions, "who will call a public meeting?" "who will attend?" "who will refuse to sign?" We presume he expects for answers to the questions, the three words, anybody, everybody, nobody; whether he would reverse the position of the two last words or not, we cannot say. If he sincerely desires action, we cannot understand why he should cavil at us for harping upon one theme; if the necessity for retrenchment be admitted, then it cannot surely be the duty of those whose interests are identical with those of the people of this Colony, to remain silent. Our correspondent evidently does not see that he is in fact pulling the Government wires, although his intention may be only to warn us from making the evils of our present system too patent to the world; this has always been the cry of those who really obstruct progress. There is a want of courage about those who think too much of the consequences of speaking out, which we cannot admire, their expediency too often leads them to mistake deception for caution. There can be no doubt that, after making allowances for particular influences which may affect the views of individuals, all who have their living to get in this Colony have the same end in view; the general prosperity of the country, but it is hardly in human nature for any man or body of men to see that his or their fall from power or removal from office, could by any possibility be a public advantage, and we can hardly expect any of the officials of the Colony to urge upon the Governor measures which would of necessity lead to their extinction as members of the Government. The supporters of the present system do not point to any vigorous policy pursued by the Government; but they say let it have a fair trial, it will improve, and some of those who see and acknowledge the weakness of the Government, are blind enough to confound it with weakness in the Colony itself, and are, like timorous gardeners, who fearful of injuring the tree by too much pruning, allow the straggling useless branches, to exhaust the sap which is required to produce the fruit. Let our correspondent, by all means, take the initiative; we are most desirous of seeing prompt action taken; but pending action, we cannot remain silent. Is it a time to keep silent when a vast amount of damage has been done to Colonial property, which might have been to some considerable extent averted by foresight and timely expenditure of a comparatively trifling sum by the Land and Works department? We do not say that the Chief Commissioner is to blame for the burning of the bridges on the Spanish road, but if he did not make himself acquainted with the probability of such accidents occurring, we cannot acquit him, of blame for want of knowledge which he ought to have acquired; and when the fires were raging, was it too much to expect of the head of a department who cannot be overworked in his office, that

he should have personally inspected the roads, and endeavored to prevent the destruction of Colonial property? Is it a time to keep silent when the only public works of real consequence that we have in the Colony—the bridges, without which every settlement will be isolated from communication with any market for produce—are rapidly becoming useless and there is no money to renew them. Do we learn of bridges becoming useless or being destroyed very frequently, when they are in the hands of contractors, who are under bonds to keep them in repair for a certain number of years? We would ask the Chief Commissioner to give the Colony the benefit of his experience in such matters; perhaps he could say whether it is the fact, and explain why private property of such a class is better cared for than that belonging to the Colony.

Municipal Council.

Saturday, Sept 5. His Worship the Mayor Presiding.

Councillors present—Lewis, Gibbs, Mc Kay and Crump.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

On motion, leave of absence was granted Joseph Jeffery for the balance of the municipal year.

An account of one months rent \$15, due H F Heisterman, read and referred to Finance Committee.

Tender from E Phelps for the construction of Blanehard street culvert, read. On motion ordered to be laid on the table.

An amended account from John Jeffery for \$80 25, read and referred to Finance Committee to report thereon.

Communication from the Secretary of the Victoria Gas Company, read. On motion referred to Street Committee for investigation and report.

Communication from Messrs Drake & Co was considered, and on motion, the Street Committee were appointed to confer with them in reference to matters relating to the Cricket Club.

On motion, his Worship the Mayor was requested to communicate with the Colonial Secretary respecting the present condition of James Bay Bridge.

Councillor Crump was appointed fire warden for Johnson street ward, and councillor Gibbs, Sanitary Commissioner during the absence of councillor Jeffery.

Council then adjourned until next Tuesday.

A New Political Party.

We are informed by a gentleman well posted in the political movements of the Colony, that a new party, embracing a large portion of the intelligence and wealth of the city, has recently been formed. The policy adopted by this party is not without merit, and we have little doubt, that when officially announced, of its receiving support in Victoria and the Colony in general. The principal feature of this new policy, is to advocate Confederation between the Mainland and Canada, and to leave Vancouver Island out, so that Victoria may, if she chooses, become again a Free Port. A general conviction prevails amongst all classes that Confederation, as an Imperial policy, is a certain event at no distant day; but some appear to think that a free port is better for our local interests than the consummation of the great scheme of the age. At a more distant day, when communication across our territory to Canada will be expeditions; no doubt a free port in Victoria would be a sound policy. With a line of vessels direct to New York, to China, Japan, and Australia, she would then gain an overwhelming importance on the coast; and as this route would be nearly 1200 miles nearer from those countries to New York, than that shortly to be completed through San Francisco; it is not altogether visionary to say the two cities would soon become rivals. At the present time, from the complication such a policy would give the present negotiations, we hardly think it advisable, or likely to be carried out. We understand the scheme is to be submitted to the approaching Convention at Yale.

Who is Responsible.

Yesterday the dead body of an Indian was found in the neighborhood of Mr. Finlayson's house, but in such a state of decomposition that it is utterly unfit to approach. The body is wrapped up in a blanket and Indian mat, tied round with a cord, leaving the feet exposed. It is supposed to be one of the Indians who died lately and carried out and left where found, by some of the deceased's friends. Another Indian woman is said to be lying dead on Figgard street, from starvation, and if not attended to will perhaps be carried out to the suburbs and left to decompose like the other. The thing is sickening and disgraceful.

COUNT CHORINSKI.—The fate of this unfortunate man is determined at last. It will be recollected that he and the Baroness Ebergényi, as previously stated in this paper, poisoned the Countess Chorinski under peculiarly aggravated circumstances. He was sentenced, at Munich, on 27th June, to 30 years imprisonment in a fortress, and to exile afterwards, if he survived. The Baroness received, a few weeks before the Count, an equally severe sentence. The case excited great interest in Europe from the distinguished rank and great wealth of their respective families.

The steamer New World, running for some time between the Sound and this port, has got into a lawsuit at San Francisco. It appears when she was sold to the Oregon Steamship Navigation Co, it was agreed she was not to run in California waters again for ten years. The suit is to try whether the present owners are not bound by the original contract made with the Company who first purchased the vessel at San Francisco.

Mr Leander Doane, formerly of this city, and who was unfortunately subjected to an amputation of the leg above the knee, has had to undergo a second operation, similar, by having the stump removed from the hip joint. This was considered necessary to save life, and by last date he was recovering. The painful operation was executed in Boston, Mass.

OPPOSITION.—Lively times may soon be anticipated on the Sound. In addition to the G S Wright, which in future will run from Portland to Olympia, calling as usual at this port, the W G Hunt is expected to commence opposition to the Eliza Anderson, next week. Three steamers running on that line will hurt somebody, though it will be gain to Victoria.

The steamer Enterprise left for New Westminster yesterday. She took up 110 tons of freight, the greater portion of which was for Strass & Co. She also took up a large Express, and a number of passengers. Amongst the latter were Mrs Captain Cooper and family, Mr Oppenheimer, Mr Straus, and others connected with the Mainland business.

FIRE.—About half-past eight last night the fire alarm was sounded; a strong glare was seen between Cormorant and Figgard streets, which lighted up the neighborhood in an instant, and as quickly disappeared; but how it came or whether it went, so strangely, no one could discover. The firemen, as usual, were out at the top of the bell.

WHALING.—Capt Royle of the whaling expedition was to leave town this morning in the Emma with sixteen additional men. From the experience attained in the early part of the season, and the improvements recently made in the rocket, the Captain appears to have no doubt of final success. The party will be out about two months.

ELECTION.—At a meeting of the Union Hook and Ladder Co, on Wednesday last, B Jenkinson, W Dalby, and A Peels were unanimously elected, delegates to represent that company at the Fire Board. The Hook and Ladder Co, it is said, will shortly have a full dress, torch light parade and drill.

EXPECTED.—The bark Moneyvek from San Francisco with a cargo of general merchandise for this port, may be expected in a few days, she is consigned to Millard and Seely.

ERRATA.—In yesterday's article—line 29, read—the principal of the Canadian loan is repayable in thirty-five years—not in five, as therein stated.

Will Confederation be of Any Benefit to us?

EDITOR COLONIST.—This is a question, that this community will soon be called upon to reply to, and it will be well for us, before we give our decided answer, not to make such stupid mistakes as we have hitherto in such matters; but brush our eyebrows well, and mind what we are about. Of one thing let us impress our minds, that objectionable as our present position is, if we are determined, and set about it in the right way, we can effect radical reforms and changes without going in for Confederation. To say then that Confederation is the only door open for a change in our circumstances, and that if dissatisfied we must adopt Confederation or remain as we are, is a delusion, and a trick of the enemy to deceive us. The British Government have always acceded to the changes we have asked for, and why should they not? What on earth object can the British Government have, in fostering upon us a state of things prejudicial to our interests, and stupid, and blundering, as we have been in our affairs, allowing ourselves to be played in ducks and drakes, with, by professional politicians. It is still not too late to reek ourselves up, and ask, can we not put forth any other programme as a remedy for our present troubles than that of Confederation? I say yes, to be sure we can; let select and well qualified members of this community form themselves into a committee for that purpose, increasing in number as the work

progresses; and if those gentlemen now on their way to Yale had gone up with an open question like this, and not with a foregone conclusion in favor of Confederation, I would cordially have favored the movement; but to start as they do, fettered and bound to Confederation, and yet having this detestable paragraph in their paper; to devise means to secure Responsible Government for this Colony and to take such other steps as the convention may deem proper to obtain redress of the numerous grievances under which this country now suffers, causes me to hold this affair in the most thorough contempt. Now I have been trying to understand what good Confederation will do for us, and as yet I cannot discover it, it seems to me like 'sounding brass and tinkling cymbal.' In the first place, it will clog us with two Governments, federal and local, both endowed with powers of taxation, and of which both will be sure to avail themselves, 'be under no doubt about that. Yes, this little community with its handful of a population, will have two governments—we shall have a government at Ottawa and one at Victoria. To the government at Ottawa we shall have the privilege of sending five representatives, who will do us the honor of going there to represent our interests for the trifling consideration of being paid their travelling expenses and payment for their services; and what will these five gentlemen have to do when they get there. With the exception of the tariff and one or two other matters, and upon which their opinion will have to give way before a Dominional policy, almost every other matter will be questions relating to Canada Proper, in which we in this part of the world will have the most remote possible interest, and yet for this, this little community, whose revenue comes in by bits and quarters, will have to pay some thousands of dollars to support these gentlemen in mock dignity, every farthing of which is wanted for local improvements, and then as to our own local Government what power will that have? Why the very soul will be taken out of it by the Federal Government. The character of our local Government and its functions will be merely that of an enlarged municipality, to pass acts for the eradication of the thistle, 'the removal of Indians when they get the small-pox,' or making a road to Nanaimo, and yet even for such small gear as this the country will enjoy the luxury of paying considerable. As to Confederation giving us Responsible Government and Representative Institutions, this by experience will be found the veriest clap-netr imaginable; be assured that anything that our handful of representatives could say in the crowded house at Ottawa will have very small weight, even if having all the impassioned eloquence of the Hon Amor de Cosmos to support it, and in the appointment of the principal officers of Government you may rest satisfied they will have a dominical favor about them, whether you like it or not. Men of Victoria, you are flatteringly told, that by the advantage of Confederation you will be in full possession of all your political rights and privileges. I contend, that by it, you will barter them all away, and that for ever; and that in a Confederate Government you will have about as much influence as the man who holds a few shares in a gas or coal company. Let not the circumstances of the British Government, or the Dominional Government, or even the Hon Amor DeCosmos, being in favor of immediate Confederation, influence you, it might suit these parties well, and the last mentioned party very well, and still not be good for us; and yet that is what we have to do with—that is the question for us to consider. I contend all the advantages proceeding from inexpensive and efficient government, we can have without going to Confederation or Canada for it; that it is to our interest to draw ourselves closer in connection with the British Government; that they have the power and disposition to serve us, and that for us to say we must go to Canada for these things because we cannot get them from England, when we never asked for ever sketched out to the British Government what we really did want, is at once a mockery and an insult. Finally, I desire to remind you, that those gentlemen who are off in full cry for Confederation to Yale, are seeking by political agitation, to bring it so to bear upon our representatives, that they may reverse their recent unfavorable decision for immediate Confederation; this is the stumbling block now in their way, and so long as it remains, they are powerless; for the British Government will never force this measure down our throats against our will, but once that stumbling block removed, we fall into the arms of Confederation and nothing can save us; Of one thing in the meantime I am satisfied, that the intelligence and wealth of this community endorse the decision of the Legislative Council against immediate Confederation; and that if we are true to ourselves we shall sustain it.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Sores, wounds, ulcers and other diseases affecting the skin, are amenable by this cooling and healing ointment. It has called forth the loudest praise from persons who had suffered for years from bad legs, abscesses, and chronic ulcers, after every hope of cure had long passed away. Note that those who have experienced the soothing effect of this Ointment can form an idea of the comfort it bestows by restraining inflammation and allaying pain. Whenever this Ointment has been once used it has established its own worth, and has again been eagerly sought for, as the easiest and safest remedy for all ulcersous complaints. In neuralgia, rheumatism, and gout, the same application, properly used, gives wonderful relief.

The Agricultural Exhibition.

Victoria V. I., Sept. 1st, 1868.

EDITOR COLONIST.—I entirely differ from your correspondent John Claydon in thinking the Agricultural Society have treated Horticulture with a greater amount of liberality than has been observed towards her sister science agriculture. On the contrary horticulture seems to have been treated very scurvily, it seems to have had no representative in the Committee when arranging their prize list; or surely the usual course adopted by societies of this kind would have been followed, namely, that of offering prizes for the best specimens of the various vegetables in common use, as well also for the best collections. The amount of the prize need not have been more than one and a half to one dollar, by this course a spirit of friendly emulation would have been engendered among amateurs who cultivate a few rods of ground in their leisure hours, and who would think more of the honour of carrying off the first prize for a brace of cabbages, a brace of cauliflowers, &c., than he would of the intrinsic money value of the premium. The prizes offered for fruits are open to the same objections. The specification of the poultry list which is open to considerable criticism, and calculated to puzzle the intending exhibitor I will leave to the tender mercies of the "Fancier," and just remark by way of conclusion that I cannot see any rules laid down either for the guidance of the intending exhibitor or the judge. I infer therefore the former are left to the good sense, whim or caprice as the case may be of the latter.

Yours, OBSERVER.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.

Holloway's Ointment.

This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving curing old sores, wounds, bad legs, ulcers and eruptions of the skin; when rubbed on the surface it penetrates and purges the pores of the skin, and exerts the most wholesome influence over the internal structure of the body by cleansing all animal fluids with which it comes in contact, and thereby promotes sound and permanent cure.

Gout and Rheumatism.

To sufferers from rheumatic pains or neuralgic and gout this Ointment will prove invaluable. After friction with warm water the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at once to loosen inflammation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore natural circulation, and expels the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible remedies.

Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds.

This class of diseases may be cured by rubbing the Ointment, three times a day, upon the throat, chest and back of the patient. It will soon produce and give immediate relief. In all stages of Laryngitis, Croup, and Bronchitis, this treatment may be followed with efficiency and safety—and, it has never been known to fail.

All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula and Scars.

The Ointment is a certain cure for Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject. They cannot be treated with a safer or more speedy remedy than Holloway's Ointment, assisted by his celebrated Pills, which act powerfully on the constitution and so purify the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a permanent cure obtained.

Dropsical Swellings.

Swore of this dangerous and stealthy complaint which frequently creeps upon us by slight aqueous humors or trifling injuries, or which little or no notice is taken until, although begun to swell, the cause of the evil must be looked for in the liver and stomach, therefore use Holloway's Ointment, assisted by his celebrated Pills, which act powerfully on the constitution and so purify the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a permanent cure obtained.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, and are almost insupportable when they are the result of the most intimate friends. Persons suffer for years from such ailments, and similar complaints, when they might be cured by the use of Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and effect never cease to be astonished at the efficacy of this simple remedy.

Directions for the Ointment, Skin and Scars.

Are immediately relieved, and should be used in the Ointment be well rubbed twice a day, into the small of the back, over the regions of the kidneys to which it will gradually penetrate and in almost every case give immediate relief, but perseverance will be necessary to effect a thorough cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—Bad Legs, Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsical Swellings, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula and Scars, Dropsical Swellings, Swore of this dangerous and stealthy complaint which frequently creeps upon us by slight aqueous humors or trifling injuries, or which little or no notice is taken until, although begun to swell, the cause of the evil must be looked for in the liver and stomach, therefore use Holloway's Ointment, assisted by his celebrated Pills, which act powerfully on the constitution and so purify the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a permanent cure obtained.

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Saturday, September 12, 1868.

Progress or Retardation.

It is usual for those in favor of progress, and sort of vested interests as they are, teeth of those who see institutions of the country they belong, that they desire for change; this been brought, and why of force, against all taken any part in the cover Island for the years. It has been this part of the Colony ed much change in its erament, but that is su that we should rest the worst system of G it has ever been our lot Mr. Seymour had done pected of him, by his mirrors, or if, what is m pose, he had, set himself faithfully to carry out, task of reduction, im Union being consumm staff of officials had be reasonable number of willing to collect and public moneys with a economy, and with s then the system could ated for a time, but no desired the mockery of that is allowed to the Legislative Council tinned for any length whole system of allowi lic servants to have voice in framing the voting supplies is so calls for something bey dinary loyalty to tolera does not hand down such a monstrous system being adopted by any portion of a free Roman Empire certain governors and taxgather possessions acquired by quest, but we certain hardly content to be plac with a Roman province. Government had been as perfect a manner as h energy, tact and perse hays carried it on, it wo un-English and womanly tinned satisfied with its of time; it must, of ne reformed at some stage to an increase of the pop and the moment such an been asked for. All perfection would have the request met with no inherent is the weakness evil of the system. But il evils of the system hav gated by energy of a they have been aggravat that has become intoler want of energy, inlth a to business. We should able to chronicle some efforts on the part of any ber of the Executive Co prove the public admini Government of this Colo there has been room for provement, it is melanc men, to whom we must g ordinary ability, contat from year to year upon without making one sin redeem the character of ment of which they a without attempting in check the evils of the which they have been cognizant as the strongest the Colony, for we wi their understanding so fa at their ignorance of the tinnance of evil; and we bring against the Govern and earnest advice of Council. Had the men Council striven anxiously duty, Mr Seymour must have yielded to the press neither the energy nor- ance to withstand it. It

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, September 12, 1868.

Progress or Retrogression.

It is usual for those who are not in favor of progress, and who have some sort of vested interest in keeping things as they are, to throw in the teeth of those who seek to reform the institutions of the country to which they belong, that they have a constant desire for change; this accusation has been brought, and with some degree of force, against all those who have taken any part in the politics of Vancouver Island for the last six or eight years. It has been the misfortune of this part of the Colony to have endured much change in its system of government, but that is surely no reason that we should rest contented with the worst system of Government that it has ever been our lot to endure. If Mr. Seymour had done all that was expected of him, by his most ardent admirers, or if, what is more to the purpose, he had set himself earnestly and faithfully to carry out the unpleasant task of reduction, immediately upon Union being consummated, and if the staff of officials had been reduced to a reasonable number of men able and willing to collect and disburse the public moneys, with a strict regard to economy, and with sufficient energy to suggest, plan, and assist in carrying out public works and improvements; then the system could have been tolerated for a time, but no one would have desired the mockery of representation that is allowed to the people in the Legislative Council to have continued for any length of time; the whole system of allowing salaried public servants to have a controlling voice in framing the estimates and voting supplies is so absurd, that it calls for something beyond extraordinary loyalty to tolerate it. History does not hand down a parallel for such a monstrous system of Government being adopted by, or given to any portion of a free country. The Roman Empire certainly appointed governors and taxgatherers over their possessions acquired by right of conquest, but we certainly should be hardly content to be placed on a par with a Roman province. If then the Government had been carried on in as perfect a manner as human ability, energy, tact and perseverance could have carried it on, it would have been un-English and unmanly to have continued satisfied with it for any length of time; it must, of necessity, have reformed at some stage of its career to an increase of the popular element, and the moment such an increase had been asked for. All symptoms of perfection would have vanished had the request met with no response, so inherent to the weakness and natural evil of the system. But instead of the evils of the system having been mitigated by energy of administration, they have been aggravated to a state that has become intolerable by apathy, want of energy, sloth and inattention to business. We should rejoice to be able to chronicle some statesmanlike efforts on the part of any single member of the Executive Council to improve the public administration of the Government of this Colony. Whilst there has been room for so much improvement, it is melancholy to see men, to whom we must give credit for ordinary ability, contented to live from year to year upon the Colony, without making one single effort to redeem the character of the Government of which they are members, without attempting in any way to check the evils of the existence of which they have been to the full as cognizant as the strongest reformer in the Colony; for we will not insult their understanding so far as to hint at their ignorance of the constant continuance of evil; and we hesitate to bring against the Governor an accusation of having neglected the continual and earnest advice of his Executive Council. Had the members of that Council striven anxiously to do their duty, Mr. Seymour must of weariness have yielded to the pressure; he has neither the energy nor the perseverance to withstand it. It is their man-

ifest neglect of duty, and carelessness of the wellbeing of the Colony in those charged with administering its Government, that originated the idea of a Convention; and unless the whole thing begin and end in idea alone, which we are assured it will not, it will be the first step towards putting a speedy end to the present evils. There is a great duty before the Convention; let it perform that duty boldly and effectually, and the Colony will have cause to be thankful. It will be necessary to take measures to place the facts of the Colony's position in a strong light before the Imperial and Dominional Governments; it is difficult to make those at a distance, who are accustomed to the people's voice being heard upon every occasion, believe what goes on under the name of Government, and what is tolerated by Englishmen in the Colonies; doubtless the Home Government, in their first doubt of the possibility of a man placed of his own free will in a position of trust with a distinct course pointed out, having failed altogether or neglected to follow that course, will say can these things be. But the people of this Colony may rest assured that the Colonial Office will not neglect to give due attention to what is plainly put before them; fortunately there is a House of Commons in England whose independent members are not apt to let a grievance be started over when once their sympathies are aroused, and their convictions of its reality established.

Tuesday Sept 8

MORE DEAD INDIAN BODIES.—We had hoped the last record to be made in this connection was made in a late issue. Not so; for yesterday the dead body of an Indian woman was discovered in a shanty on Government street, owned by M. Passerard, and the body of a man was found lying under the blacksmith's shop of Duck & Sandover, next door to Passerard's shanty. At 8 o'clock, p. m., although the bodies were found early in the morning, nothing had been done towards their burial, because the responsibility could not be fixed on any particular department owing to the existence of a City Corporation. At that hour a medical certificate was given of the cause of death in the case of the man, and the Coroner took charge of the bodies for interment. Mr. Gibbs, of the Sanitary Commission, when he heard how things were going, gave an order for their burial, leaving it to be decided afterwards who was responsible for the expenses of the funeral. It was yesterday reported that other cases of death amongst the Indians had occurred on the reserve. An Indian woman died on Sunday from loathsome disease; she had been ill for eighteen months.

ISLAND FRUIT.—In relation to a paragraph which appeared in yesterday's paper, on Island grown fruit, we were shown samples of apples known as the golden sweet, grown in the garden of Mr. Van Alman; the red astrachan raised in Mr. Russell's garden, Equinait taid with other varieties, together with plums grown in Mr. Trutch's orchard, within the suburbs. We have only to repeat what has before been stated by us, that there is hardly an excuse to import so largely of fruits when similar produce of all sorts can be had in our own market, very much superior and more wholesome than any we have seen brought from Portland or San Francisco. Beautiful apples and plums of the sort we write of can be had at Walker's, Fort street.

THE ISLAND EXPEDITION.—Mr. Leach and party have returned from their expedition to the interior, coming down from Comox in a canoe. All that is known at present of the expedition is that it has been unsuccessful in discovering either minerals or good grazing land. The party crossed the Island at some 6,500 feet above the level of the ocean. The formation nearly all the way was granite and trap-rock. On following down the Salmon river, the party came through one canyon so broken up that they only travelled a few miles in three days, being obliged in many places, to use ropes to get along. Mr. Leach's report will be sent in without delay, and so doubt published.

POLICE COURT.—Thomas Newhall, a mariner from the Pyralides, appeared before court yesterday as a straggler, and was ordered to be given up to the naval authorities. Jaok, a Hydash, was arrested on suspicion of felony, remanded one day. Joe, a Hydash, for some time under remand for stealing mastix skins, was discharged. The community will get rid of this celebrity, as he leaves for Sitka on the Saginaw. Skak-lase, a Hydash, charged with being concerned in the Indian row at the Reserve on Sunday night, was remanded for one day, that the case might be investigated in the meantime.

The steamer Sir James Douglas left this morning for Nanaimo and way ports. She took up several passengers and a small freight of merchandise.

Applicable Only to * * * *

Thy mild and pensive eyes, their melting glance; Their light and radiance, oh how they entrance

THE WANDERER; and as the breaking day Disperses the night, they scatter grief away, And for a while cheat Sorrow of its prey.

PROSPECTING.—The Vancouver Coal Co. are prospecting their ground near Chase river, and expect to strike the coal every day, being down some 300 feet. They are using the drill with iron rods, and a "monkey engine." By the development to be made at the river, the company will be governed in sinking another prospect shaft, between there and the present works, which it is anticipated, will give them a thorough knowledge of their territory and by which they can safely direct their operations.

THE SMALL POX IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The Health Officer reported as follows during the month ending August 31.—In accordance with Resolution No. 8754, I herewith submit the following report of the epidemic prevailing in this city:—Number of cases reported at this office from June 1st to August 17th, inclusive, 287; number of cases sent to the hospital, 92; treated at home, 195. Total deaths, 122; of which there died in the hospitals, 32; at their homes, 90.

LIVE STOCK.—The stock sold at auction, yesterday, at Twin-Oak Farm, brought what were considered good prices. For instance, 86 head of sheep brought \$4.75 per head; cows mixed lot, from \$35 to \$45; horses, from \$45 to \$65; pigs, large and small, and not very good, \$3.75; two, in pen, brought \$12 each.

YALE EXHIBITION.—Parties having articles of any description for competition at the Yale Agricultural Exhibition on the 17th inst., can gain all necessary information by application at Bernard's Express Office. Total amount of prizes \$600.

A FIRE HOG.—Mr. N. C. Bailey, of Langley street, has a hog from the stock of Mr. John Parker, of Metochin, nine months old, which weighs over 300 lbs. The animal is entered for exhibition at the next Agricultural Society.

THE STEAM PROPPELLER California has left San Francisco for the Southern coast. It is understood she went down to relieve the Gaspee Telfair which had been running between Mazatlan and Acapulco.

FROM LONDON.—The H. B. C. bark Princess Royal arrived in Royal Roads yesterday afternoon, 137 days from London, all well. She will be towed into Esquimaux harbor to-day.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—There are four candidates in the field for the post of Assistant Chief Engineer, in the coming election.

The telegraph line is again "O. K.," our despatches of this morning were received direct yesterday.

Mainland Interior Correspondence.

Near Clinton, 16th Aug. 1868. EDITOR COLONIST.—Some of your readers may have a bonaparte turn of mind, and might like me to dwell on statistical details respecting produce per acre, size of turnips, &c. But the generally, I take it, will limit their interest to the broad questions of agriculture, as its affects the general welfare. Your valuable contemporary at Yale, the Examiner, is doing much real good by drawing attention to the advisability of rotating the crops, and as a necessary consequence, to the introduction of turnips as a staple article of produce. It is a reform in our farming, without which our lands would soon be hopelessly exhausted. It would be useless however for me to urge reasons in favor of its adoption, as in so doing I should be simply reiterating what has already been so ably done in that periodical. I shall therefore pass to other subjects. The editor of the Farmer's Library in the New York edition of Stephens' Book on the Farm, makes this remarkable observation in one of his notes in which I fully concur: "With no degree of exaggeration it has been said that England's national power has its root in the turnips. I believe in manget wurzel, I love ratataga, I hold fast by the yellow turnip. In them I see fat cattle through 'dread winter,' in them I see the roast beef of Old England reigning supreme at our Christmas dinners, in them I see the beef that won our battles, that gave broadside for broadside till victory was nailed to our flagstaffs, that builds up the powerful frame of the Anglo-Saxon race." But all this cheer, all this glory, does notadden within me the remembrance of the golden and purple grapes, its sparkling wines that rejoice the heart of man, nor the large profits to be realized in its culture, manufacture and trade.

THE CULTURE OF THE GRAPE.

I have a vision of the wild and weird benches of our two great rivers relieved by the graceful foliage of the vine and the purple clusters of the grape, alternating with the richer "bottoms" and their golden harvests of grain, and resulting in the tankard of rich, mellow wine, as familiar in the household as I hope to see the bowl of home-

brewed ale. What a boon to the country! How many would it not reconcile to it as a home? Nor can I admit that this glowing picture should class me as a mere visionary, for it is grounded on possible facts. It is well known that where the tomato and melon grow to perfection, as they do in the valleys of the Thompson and Fraser, there need be no fear for the vine as it is a far hardier plant. The pursuit is at once so attractive, the remuneration so great that I wonder at some of our French and Italian fellow colonists not having bethought themselves of this promising investment. I know however one exception, a Provencal, who had his success in the mines, realized his hopes, would have gladly engaged in this enterprise, seeing no hindrance to its complete success, neither in the quality of the soil nor in the nature of the climate. There are numberless benches along our great rivers utterly worthless for grain crops through want of water, which would grow the vine to perfection, and would thus be added as a source of wealth to the Colony. The great mistake is in supposing that the vine requires rich soil. The more barren and rocky it is, provided the roots are well manured, the richer and sweeter the grape from the increased concentration of dry heat, as is the case on the volcanic ledges of Mount Vesuvius. The winters are by no means so severe upon the vineyard as one would at first suppose, especially if sheltered from the north wind. The vine grows to perfection on the mountain slopes of the Alps, where the cold, if anything, is more intense than in this country, and along the Rhine where the climate much resembles that of the Lower Fraser. I can see no reason why we should not grow our equivalent of the "Rhine wine," "Falerian," "Leryma Christi," and the "Golden wine of the Lebanon," if only the spots be carefully chosen for the planting, and the proper amount of skill secured for its cultivation. Neither is the time to wait for a return—three years, very long, which we think nothing for an orchard. Planted at a proper depth—three feet, and skillfully pruned, and perhaps the stems sheltered in "winter" with wraps of straw, there need be no fear as to the result—good vintage. Then look at the large sum that yearly finds its way to San Francisco to cash our wine bill, good part of which in that event would go to swell the income of our own people. The advantages, which would accrue to us from the culture of the vine are so many and so self-evident, that it is enough to suggest this industry for these to present themselves vividly to the mind. It would be interesting and much to the purpose could we have some statistics from the great wine-growers in California and Australia.

Oh, if our friends of the Latin Church would send us a few of those many Franciscans from Eothen, from Syria, to put up for themselves and be this "liquid treasure upon earth," they would indeed be performing a real Catholic good. If our judicial friends of the Lillooet would desist from his thankless task of listening to Chinese fables, and turn his attention to the manufacture of Tokay, which, as an Austrian officer, he must doubtless have tasted straight from the Emperor's cellar, how we should love him! How well he would deserve of the country!

GRAPE CULTURE. Messrs. Hoy of Lillooet had some good grapes last year, but the intense cold of last winter somewhat injured the plants. This should not discourage them as it has often happened in Europe, especially in Germany that an intensely severe winter would damage the vines considerably. They are cut down and they grow again. Messrs. Cornwall are trying some slips which they had up from San Francisco, although on a small scale; these gentlemen deserve great credit for their efforts to introduce a new branch of industry hitherto untried in the Colony, and which it is not too much to say will be a very corner stone to the building. I am afraid I am departing widely from my self-imposed duties of chronicler, and becoming a very essayist. A modern chronicler is however far more likely to attempt the historian and philosopher, and more inclined to record his opinions than to give the bare outline of facts and events; and I confess I am one of the number.

OFFICE AMALGAMATION.

Suppressing, however, as much as possible the irrepressible "Ego," and resuming the thread of events, I come to the amalgamation of offices at Clinton which is progressing at a rapid rate, furious, I was going to say. In one man are incorporated the Constable, Postmaster, Toll-collector, Sheriff, Clerk of the Court, and lastly, Telegraphs Operator. Does the monstrous many headed and many limbed God of Indian mythology rise to our fancy? Like Atlas bearing on his shoulders the globe. Mr. Hughes the gentleman in question has accepted a heavy round of responsibilities. Without in the least doubting his high qualifica-

tions and intelligent adaptability, (shall I call it?) the plastic nature of his mind it will be interesting to observe how all these different duties can be discharged by one and the same person, and how they can be extricated from an occasional clash, or jamb, or contretemps of part or of the whole of them. How would he act, for instance, supposing the Court in full session, two or three pack-trains and as many teams waiting to pay toll, a drunken row disturbing the peace, important telegrams to be transmitted, the mail arriving, a confusion of dates not at all improbable in these parts, his attendance required a few miles away to bring off a sheriff's sale? With these conflicting duties on a man's mind, the most energetic would be in a regular pickle. This I admit is an extreme case, but the more forcibly does it illustrate how any good reform may be overdone. There is one thing very irregular about all this. I believe without precedent, that a Government officer should undertake to serve a private or public company. Let the powers that be concentrate their own work as much as they like, but let them avoid their servants engaging in other people's work. Let them remember that a man cannot serve two masters. The Telegraph Company are of course no enemies to the compact as they save \$40 per month, the former arrangement costing them with board and salary \$50, and they will take good care that their interests do not suffer in other respects.

THE LILLOOET MAGISTRATE. The leading article in the British Columbian of 29th ult., entitled "Lillooet and its Magistrate," while severely rebuking the many blunders in "common law and common sense" committed by Mr. Sanders, makes a point in the interests of the public. I refer to his suggestion of dispensing altogether with the services of a paid magistrate. Public sentiment echoes that they could. Men can be found in the district quite competent to fill the post of honorary Justice of the Peace. Some scheme of court fees might be devised to compensate these gentlemen for their loss of time while serving the public. Again the scheme that has worked so well in the case of Mr. Cornwall and Capt. Houghton in the adjoining district, might be extended to ours.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following items of news I have from Mr. McCulloch, formerly expressman to Big Bend, Hudson Bay store at Savana closed; Mr. Moffat about leaving Kamloops for Lake Stewart; miners on Tranquille doing well; Chapperton supplies the Thompson settlers with Cornwall's flour; Two stores at Tranquille, the flour and saw mills there not complete. From Big Bend the report was that the Black Hawk company had washed up since arrival \$1200. Judge O'Reilly was on a tour to Kamloops and Nicholas Lake, wages stand at from \$30 to \$75 per month for mowers and cradlers, and at that figure you cannot always get them. What a comment on the necessity of a cheap steam communication with San Francisco—our labor market. Anything wonderful I may send you to my news, pray except cum grano salis, with extreme reserve. Yours truly, K.

Agricultural—The Exhibition.

EDITOR COLONIST.—I have observed some discussion in your paper in reference to the prize list for the coming Agricultural Show, and I would venture to suggest a re-organization of that list, which is not only crude, but most incomplete and unsatisfactory. I was present at the show last year, held at New Westminister, which was highly creditable to such a young Colony, but the list on which the selection was brought together was utterly at variance with that published for Victoria, for 1868. A comparison of the two would occupy too much room in your journal, but I would refer the Committee to the list published in the Columbian, from which it will be seen that numerous important articles are entered, to which no reference whatever is made in the Victoria list; in fact garden produce is almost entirely disregarded. Should the Victoria list now published be carried out the show will be pigs, et gratias agit. Perhaps, however, some of the celebrated yellow hammer stock may put in an appearance. By-the-way, I thought that a joke worth I re-examined the list, but alas I find it too true.

I trust you will see your endeavors to call the attention of the Committee (if there be one) to the glaring deficiencies, or the show will be culms to the last degree. Yours, A LOVER OF EXCELLENCE.

Natural Exhibition. A. Y. I., Sept. 1st, 1868. I entirely differ from the opinion of the Agricultural Society have culture with a greater ability than has been obtained by sister science agricultural horticulture seems treated very scurvily; it had no representative in when arranging their solely the usual course of this kind would wed, namely, that of the best specimens of in common use, as best collections. The need not have been and a half to one dollar, spirit of friendly emulation engendered among cultivate a few rods of leisure hours, and who of the honour of carrying for a brace of caber cauliflower, &c., than intrinsic money value of prizes offered for fruits some objections. The poultry list which is able criticism, and calculate intending exhibitor tender mercies of this cannot see any rules for the guidance of the or the judge. I infer are left to the good price as the case may OBSERVER.

COMFORT FOR RIDDEN. S Ointment. RHEUMATISM. Swelling. Internal Indian Station.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Europe

Paris, Sept. 2.—The Montevideo has an article on the state of Europe as an indication of peace...

HAMBURG, Sept. 4.—Prince Napoleon who arrived some days ago in his yacht sailed last evening for Havre.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 2.—Korsakoff Governor of Eastern Siberia will soon hold a conference with the representatives sent especially by the Chinese Government to settle the disputed boundaries between Siberia and China.

New York, Sept. 2.—The London journals publish a correspondence between Seward and Lord Stanley on the subject of the Fenian prisoners, Warren and Costello.

Secretary Seward writes to Mr. Moran, U. S. Charge d'Affaires at London, requesting him to read his letter to Lord Stanley, to the effect that Congress passed a resolution requesting the President to take such measures as shall appear proper to secure their release...

Lord Stanley says: As regards the imprisonment of Warner and Costello I have to point to the allegation on which Mr. Seward's request of release is founded; it rests on local misconception of the facts of the case...

Reverdy Johnson made a speech at the annual feast of cutlers at Sheffield yesterday, saying he entered England on a mission of peace, and claimed that America entertained the kindest feelings towards England.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A serious political riot occurred yesterday at Cork, people assembled in the street in great numbers, and were very boisterous.

New York, Sept. 2.—The Turks have committed another act of vandalism in Syria, having destroyed all olive trees heavy with crops, which promised to sustain the half-starved Cretans.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Times devotes its leading columns to a treaty recently concluded by the United States with China.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4.—The Coroners inquest on the bodies of the victims at the late railway disaster, found a verdict of manslaughter against two of the breakmen, for criminal negligence.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The New York Times special says, the Republican majority in Vermont will reach thirty thousand.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—It is reported that a large body of Cheyenne Indians are moving with the intention to strike the Pacific Railroad near Julesburg.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The Tanner Clubs in this city are having an immense torch-light demonstration to-night.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Secretary Schofield has directed a Board of Officers to ascertain the most suitable armament for Alcatraz and other forts on the Pacific coast.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The accounts from Greece say that the Cretan insurrection is flourishing, and the Turks are nearly worn out and discouraged...

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—By order of the War Office recruiting for the army, Prussia, has been postponed three months.

FLORENCE, Sept. 2.—The Italian Government is increasing the number of military posts on the frontier.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 3.—Bishop Plattosok has refused to obey an order to send a delegate to the Catholic Synod about to convene under the direction of the Emperor; he has been banished to Siberia.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday to launch the steamer Bermuda, with the exception of the Great Eastern she will be largest steamer in the world.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—In the Standard the editorial on the American treaty with China says, we cannot share the jealousy and suspicion with which the London Times regards this treaty; in it we see nothing, which shows that the United States has acquired a monopoly of the privileges, nor does the treaty give any evidence that China is fastening itself on a rock of sloth or stagnation...

The contractors who built the Metropolitan underground railroads have made propositions, to construct the proposed underground railroad in New York city, and furnish all the capital required to complete the road in case the projectors may fail to obtain the same at home.

Advices from Teheran announce that the heir to the Persian throne has died of cholera.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—The steamers Golden City and Nebraska, sail for Panama to-morrow at the usual hour, the first direct.

Legal Tenders, 69, 70, 71. Sailed, 3rd—Ship Anneline Morris, Sitka; bark Glimpse, Port Discovery.

Arrived, 3rd—Bark Sampson, Howes, 12 days from Port Blakely. Arrived, 4th—Ship Shooting Star from Nassimoo.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—Both the Panama steamers sailed to-day at noon, carrying together 828 passengers.

A suit was commenced yesterday against the British ship William Chandler to recover \$343,000 for carrying an excess of passengers of 843, from Hong Kong to San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—Legal Tenders 69, 70, 71. Flour, superfine, \$5 25 @ 50; extra \$6 25 @ 50.

Wheat, \$1 90 @ 1 95. Barley, Choice new, \$2 30 @ 40. Oats, \$2 50, choice \$2 62 1/2.

Sailed, Sept. 7—Ship David Headley Teakel; schooner Core Knack, Port Ludlow.

Arrived—Bark Cordovia, 166 days from Liverpool; bark Ava, 18 days from Cerroque; brig Tanner, 14 days from Seabeck, with lumber.

Canada. MONTREAL, Sept. 2.—The Fenian picnic about which so much trouble was anticipated did not come off, the gardens being closed and guarded by a strong force of police.

HALIFAX, Sept. 3.—Ex-Governor Thos. H. Seymour died at his residence in this city this evening of typhoid fever, aged 61 years.

New York, September 4.—Attorney General Wilkins made an eloquent speech against Confederation with Canada in the Nova Scotia Assembly yesterday.

HALIFAX, Sept. 4.—Attorney General Williams concluded the debate on the repeal resolution in a most violent Anti-Confederation speech of the session.

New York, Sept. 6.—An Ottawa special says, six Fenian Head Centres from New York and Massachusetts, for the purpose of watching the trial of Whalen are expected. Further arrests will be made to-night.

South America. New York, Sept. 3.—Porto Cabello surrendered August 15th to General Monag. Gen. Brizal, commander of the besieged forces was wounded but escaped to Curacao where he died.

Falcon ex-President of Venezuela, now contemplates going to Europe. Troops have been sent to Maracaibo, where several provinces have declared in favor of General Montarez. Speedy peace is now possible.

California. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—The Union Republican Mass Meeting at Platt's Hall last night was attended by over 3000 and crowded to its utmost capacity.

Col Geo T Knox was serenaded by the band of the second battalion Tuesday evening.

Mrs Mary Hudenger, who killed her infant son and then attempted to kill herself, died this morning.

The sentence of Herber Outerbridge, for murder, has been commuted by the President to imprisonment for six years.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—Captain Colliester, of the English ship Cormorant, has been arrested on the charge of smuggling shot-guns. There is a prospect of the ship being seized.

The steamer Ajax, which left Mazatlan August 26th, arrived here last night. Mexican advices unimportant. Another revolution had broken out in the State of Tamaulipas.

Eight thousand rails for the Central Pacific Railroad came on the ship Ellen Austin, which arrived last evening.

There is now an exhibition on Stockton street, the coach used by the late President Abraham Lincoln.

Gov. Haigh received yesterday, the Paris Exposition medal awarded to the State of California for the best wheat and other articles.

On Sunday night some thieves broke into Grace Cathedral and searched the sacred edifice from top to bottom for valuables.

The Tribune says the victory in Vermont surpasses its highest hopes. The Democrats made a desperate struggle. It was the issue of Summer over again, and the result was decisive a victory.

SARATOGA, Sept. 1.—The Exchange Hotel, with three bars and dwellings, were burned last evening; loss \$40,000.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—For some time past an investigation has been making in regard to frauds in the Buffalo Post-office. It is said these frauds have been going on since 1860.

Other Washington special says warrants have been issued in New York for the arrest of Commissioner Bolles, Department Collector Harlan, Thos B Smith, late Inspector Haggarty and distillers, on charge of defrauding the Revenue Department.

South America. Dispatches received from Rio Janeiro, to August 26, state that the U. S. steamer Wasp had proceeded up the river to Acaecion to take on board Minister Washburn and suit.

Europe. The Ariel, the first ship of the fleet from China, had just arrived in the Thames. She sailed from Foo Chow, May 28th, in company with the tea ship Tearpin and Sir Launcelet.

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Table with columns: From, To, Date, etc. COAL EXPORTS. From Nantuxo, for the month ending July, 1868.

Table with columns: Name, Destination, etc. Shipping Intelligence. PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Table with columns: Name, Destination, etc. PORT OF PORT TOWNSEND, W. I.

Table with columns: Name, Destination, etc. PASSENGERS.

Table with columns: Name, Destination, etc. CONSIGNERS.

Table with columns: Name, Destination, etc. IMPORTS.

Table with columns: Name, Destination, etc. BIRTHS.

Table with columns: Name, Destination, etc. DEEDS.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH HIGGINS, L. PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. OFFICE—Colonist Building, streets, adjoining Bank of Brit.

Free Trade or When we find me of thinking and read their pens for the p-out what they co-desirable schemes fo-condition of the coo-without hope that in the Colony who e-or constitution g-them to a fair co-main questions of by a fair discussion sides, when there a-sides to a question, be arrived at; we desire to "foment g-we have the sligh-the people of the with the present st-things grow too ea-ey spring into ex-of employment, n-that want is cause-parity, and they cherished by ea-The most ardent federation have m-misgovernment an-reasons for joining have been driven more liberal form-which they are un-he present system-ent upon Free Tra-enemy to Confed-he deprecates the will make themse-foets which are remedied exist in-of public affairs, sensible writer, th-the people to see-make use of su-benefit the pres-and as the mo-remedies he sugg-Vancouver Islan-are not prod-Whether the wr-supporters of th-toria, who has co-This attempt at a Free Trade and gather from the-although we hav-The proposition-ently founded o-upon principle; elements of fre-directly or indire-ary of life, and population of t-throw upon the-cultarists to an-tive cost of prod-ouver Island, California will n-expedient to g-ense of anothe-and for reasons-to localities rathe-it is not true p-ould ask our-advantages his s-trade would gi-could not be ga-city but to the-treaty of Recipr-States; if we