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Sundays Excepted,
VICTORIA, V.

other; and although the powers possessed are capable of abuse, we are persuaded that, with our present system of Government and Union imminent, it would be unwise to do away with either branch. As heretofore, we shall endeavor to furnish the latest news at whatever cost, but in order to meet the telegraph bills we are compelled to raise the weekly rate of subscription to thirty-seven and a-half cents—a rate which we feel sure will not be deemed exorbitant when our readers bear in mind the enormous expense attendant upon laying before them at their breakfast-hour the latest news from all parts. With only one paper in the field the Telegraph Company, in order to meet its own expenses, has fixed the rate for telegrams at a figure corresponding with that formerly paid by both papers. It therefore becomes necessary that we should ask the public to bear a portion of the loss, and we feel sure, from past experience, that we shall not meet with a refusal. In other respects there will be no change in our rates. All we ask is a fair return for our labor.

Having thus briefly stated our position and intentions, we beg to return our thanks to the patrons who have extended to us through the CHRONICLE a generous support, and to assure them that no effort will be left untied, and neither enterprise nor expense spared to make the COLONIST and CHRONICLE a newspaper worthy the support and confidence of the people of both Colonies.

HIGGINS & LONG.
Victoria, V. I., June 25, 1866.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.
Monday, June 26th.

Interesting Trial of a Suspected Smuggler before a United States Court.

Attempt to Compromise the Sir James Douglas.

On Saturday evening the Sir James Douglas left this port for Bellingham Bay, W. T., with several English Coal miners aboard, who had been engaged to work at the mines there. Among the passengers was W. Lyons, of the New Zealand House. The usual precautions to prevent liquors being smuggled were taken by Capt. Clarke, but a search failed to disclose any contraband packages. Arrived at Bellingham Bay, the American Custom officer, W. E. Barnard, Esq., after the landing of the furniture and effects of the miners left the steamer, and later in the evening returned and informed Capt. Clarke that he had been informed that some smuggled liquors were on board, a search was made by the mate, who discovered three or four packages of liquors in the forehold. The steamer left early the next morning for Port Angeles, where Lyons was taken into custody as a smuggler.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT.
[Before W. E. Conklin, Commissioner, and D. C. Brown, Deputy Marshal.]
June 23rd, 1866.

W. Lyons was arraigned on a charge of attempting to smuggle liquors into a United States Port. Mr. W. E. Barnard acted as prosecutor, and Mr. John W. Bagley appeared for the defence. The first witness called was:

Capt. James Clarke—On Thursday night, Mr. Lyons came to me for a passage to Bellingham Bay, and asked the fare there and back; he said that he would make money if I would carry liquors across; if I would allow him, or words to that effect. I told him there was only one way of doing that, which was by legitimate means; this is all that occurred on this occasion.

Examined by Mr. Barnard—Did you tell the prisoner what you meant by legitimate means, I did; and in reply he said he would not take them. The liquor found on board was not there with my knowledge, or that of my crew, as I believe; they were not entered at the Custom House on my leaving Victoria yesterday morning. On our way to Port Angeles I was informed by the Engineer that he thought it his duty to acquaint me that he suspected spirits being brought into the ship. I inquired of the crew, I mean that portion of the crew on deck, not the firemen; they informed me that there was nothing of the kind on board the ship to their knowledge. I also visited the lower deck and found nothing; nothing further occurred until last night, when Mr. Barnard had left the ship, having wished me good bye, we were then at Bellingham Bay, this is the port we were destined for.

Mr. Barnard informed me that smuggled liquors or spirits were on board; I turned up all hands immediately, everybody, and inquired if any of them knew anything about it; they all denied it most emphatically; I

then sent the chief officer of the ship to search the lower deck and right forward, as far forward as you could possibly get under some rope, cask, and other stores, was found a demijohn filled with spirits; about half an hour after this, when Mr. Barnard suggested where that came from there must be more; I sent the chief officer again to lift a small hatch in the lower deck; this hatch is in the fore part of the lower deck, and he found three tins, of about 5 gallons each, 2 of which were punched holes in, and found they contained spirits; the third we did not touch, but concluded it contained the same as the others; had them put back again in the same place; agreed with Mr. Barnard and Mr. Neale, the chief officer, to keep watch in the forehold of the ship; I was one of the watch, warmly all had agreed to remain in bed, as I was going to bed half past ten; the prisoner was not on board when the liquor was discovered; he left the ship after dinner, between six and eight o'clock; I don't know of his being on board subsequent to this. After all hands were sent to bed, between half-past eleven and twelve I heard Mr. Lyons' voice with others; I could see but could not be seen; I only heard one person on the deck. Immediately the foot touched the deck, a man jumped out of bed and ran up the fore-castle ladder; I tried to stop him by calling out, in an undertone, he either did not hear me or would not pay attention to me; I did not call out the man's name, as I did not know who it was, his back was turned to me, but as he returned about a minute after I saw it was Henry Wafford, the fireman; I think Mr. Lyons was moving and going aft; I presume it was Mr. Lyons; I will swear it was Mr. Lyons' voice; I can't say if Mr. Lyons remained on board all night after this; I heard somebody on board between one and two o'clock; I should think there were two, I heard voices, their voices were suppressed; I heard footsteps, they were very light; I saw the reflection of a dark lantern or lamp; I should think it was on the wharf; I know the business of the prisoner, he is a drinking saloon keeper, he keeps the Great Eastern, it is a public house; I know of a package of champagne being brought on board by Lyons, not belonging to the ship, it was a box; Mr. Lyons treated all hands on board; they were bought of the steward; the champagne was stated to be for the use of the people going in her; Lyons stated he expected Mr. Backus and a large party were going; the champagne was to treat them; Remember when you, Mr. Barnard, left the hold; after leaving the hold I went into the cabin and saw the prisoner there.

Cross-examined—I recognised Mr. Lyons' voice; I was below him; I could not see any one; I believe that the champagne was brought on board to treat with; the voices were of a suspicious character; there ought not to have been anybody moving about the ship at that hour of the night; I saw a light; the lantern did not belong to the ship.

Charles Moss—I was on board the ship; I have heard the testimony given by Captain Clarke; the prisoner came on board about half-past eleven; he came to take away what few things he had; he came to me and asked me if I would sell him a bottle of brandy; I told him no, it was against the rules, and I would not; he said he was going to take his things ashore; he said he was thinking to stay at Bellingham Bay a few weeks, it might be a month, even three months; he said he had arranged with the head boss there to open a boarding house; he asked me to call and tell his wife he would not be home for some time; he left the ship; I understanding he was going to take up his residence at Bellingham Bay; I was surprised to see him in the cabin this morning; I woke him up this morning and asked him why he did not stay ashore; he said he had some other business to attend to; half an hour after we came in from Nansaimo he came to me and said he could put me in the way of making some money; I said I did not want to enter into anything of the sort; he told me that a steward was allowed 10 gallons of each kind of liquors; I said I did not care if he was allowed 50; I declined, and said I would not get myself into any difficulty; he asked me what I would take to let him go in my place; I told him Capt. Clarke would not allow it; there was something said about what would be made; we could make a good thing out of it; the money was to be made by smuggling these 10 gallon kegs of liquors; I have known other ships, and of I have seen Mr. Lyons on board previously; I saw him yesterday forenoon in the fore-castle; he went as a passenger, and had his meals in the cabin; I had reason to believe that smuggled goods were on board; I saw a man take something down the fore-castle the night before, it was something out of a case; one of the men was Wafford; I could not tell the height of the other man, he was stooping down; Wafford is a man of family, when in port he does not sleep on board.

Examined by Commissioner—I is not usual for packages to be passed down the fore-castle at that time of night; the other man was not one of the crew; I know it because of his hat.

Cross-examined—I don't know what state the prisoner was in when he came on board the ship for the brandy; I don't believe he was drunk; they were taking something out of a case down the fore-castle; I don't know what it was.

Re-examined—I was in bed when he came on board at half-past 11 to fetch his things; I was not awake many minutes after this; the defendant did not appear drunk.

George Neale—Half-an-hour after the liquors had been found last night I was talking on deck with the Engineer and Steward on the poop, when I heard a man come down the wharf and jump on board; I halted him and asked him who he was, he made no reply, I then walked forward and saw him forward of the windlass, I asked him what he wanted, he said that he had come

to look for a coat that one of the men, I presume he meant the passengers, had left behind him, he then passed on, went round by the foremast, and then on to the wharf, with no coat; he didn't find anything; he was looking out for it on the fore-castle; I don't know who the man was, he was a perfect stranger to me; I asked Booth that fireman, a man whom I thought there was most faith to be placed in if he had seen any one as he came down the wharf; he said yes, he had seen a man lurking round the coal cars, whom he supposed to be an Indian, and took no notice of him; he also told me in conversation, that on Thursday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, when he went on board, the light in the fore-castle was out, and he had to light it before he could go to bed; Mr. Flood is one of the firemen; the light ought to have been burning; this statement is made in conjunction with that of Capt. Clarke; I can also confirm that one of the voices I heard last night about half-past 11 was the voice of the prisoner; I retired to bed about half-past three, and found the prisoner asleep in a blanket in the cabin; I have seen the prisoner now and then aboard the boat.

Cross-examined—On a previous occasion, coming from Nansaimo, prisoner was in the fore-castle; I am under the belief he had slept there.

Henry Wafford—I don't know any thing about this matter; I don't know any thing more than a child unborn about the liquor; I know I am on my oath; I know what the consequences of perjury are; I know the prisoner; I have no acquaintance at Bellingham Bay; I am aware that smuggled goods were found on board the Sir James Douglas; I know where they were found; I saw them taken up; I was on board the steamer Sir James Douglas twice the evening previous to her leaving Victoria, once a little before nine, and again at half-past nine; I was alone; I went down for some hog wash; I didn't take it; I went straight home; I told my wife I wanted some tobacco, as I should not have time to get it in the morning as we were going away so early; I took my clean blankets in a towel; as I went down I saw Moss coming off the wharf; the first time I came down was for the swill, I didn't take it away; I walked round the block with a neighbor; the block runs down Wharf street to Government street; I never drink liquor; I remember the captain giving instructions for no one to leave his berth; I took my clean blankets to make water; I saw Mr. B. on deck; I didn't see any other person on the ship; I have been to Lyons' house one or two times; he is a liquor dealer; he has been to Nansaimo with us; he was in the fore-castle yesterday morning; I was there; the fore-castle is always unlocked; any one could go down and put things on board; I was on board when a stoker was dismissed; he was sent away because he left the ship without orders from the captain; the captain made a regulation that one man should always remain on board; that regulation is still in force, the regulation has been broken contrary to the captain's orders and without his knowledge; I never saw any of the men to be off; the first night I had of the liquor was last night; I have not heard any of the men speaking about it; Mr. Evans, a next door neighbor of mine, was the person I was walking with; there was no person on board when I went on board; the night before we left for Bellingham Bay; Mr. Martin, one of the crew, came on board about nine o'clock; five minutes after, just before I left, I saw the engineer; the captain and mate had just jumped ashore; I was on board about a quarter of an hour altogether; the defendant was on board a little before nine; I went and spoke to him; he said he thought of taking a trip over to Bellingham Bay; he said he was going over to try and get a piece of land to set a grog shanty; I didn't see him bring any packages on board; I know of Captain Clarke having made a search for smuggled goods on the way to Port Angeles and before he was boarded by the revenue officer; it was made on the passage over; about half-past nine was the latest hour I saw the steward; it was on the wharf; this was Thursday evening in Victoria.

James McCulloch—Have been engineer since the 26th December last; I have known the prisoner about two years; not as a friend, only by sight; never had any conversation with him as to business; I heard a portion of the conversation between the captain and the prisoner; he asked the captain the fare to Bellingham Bay; the captain said \$8 would be a fair price; he could take certain things about liquors; if price of passage, he said, was a very small consideration, as he could make \$100; the captain said he must get a permit and have them passed through the custom house; the prisoner then dropped the matter.

Cross-examined—We were all conversing together; he didn't use the word smuggling; it was supposed there were a number of persons going by the ship; he may have meant them for them; I should think it was the intention of the prisoner to get the things through without passing them through the custom house; the subject then dropped; the prisoner stated that he had not thought about the custom house, or words to that effect; I know of liquors having been discovered on board; I knew nothing about the liquors until I saw them last night, and I did not know there was a trap-door in the fore-castle boarding; I expressed to the captain on the way from Victoria to Port Angeles that I was suspicious that there were smuggled goods on board; the steward expressed his suspicions to us that he had seen things going down the fore-castle of the ship the evening before; I don't know if it was clothing; he said he had been suspicious that things were going down that ought not to have gone down; he saw the things going down up to twelve o'clock; I did not state to the captain who I thought had put the things down; he (the steward) afterwards told me that Wafford was one of them.

Witness, recalled—I am certain that I saw Wafford with something in his hand; he took it from another and passed it down the fore-castle.

Peter, an Indian, examined through an interpreter, Nathaniel Clifford—I saw the case brought up on deck to-day; I didn't know what was in them; I saw them down below before they were taken up on deck; all the men told me they were there; I mean the men that were working on board; I know Wafford; have seen him in Victoria; I don't

know who put them on board the steamer I was ashore at Bellingham Bay; I went to see a Clutchman; I didn't speak to Wafford there.

This closed the case for the prosecution. No evidence was called for the prisoner.

Mr. Barnard then summed up the case, stating that the evidence he had adduced before the court was sufficient to prove that smuggled liquors had been found on board the Sir James Douglas, and as this court and counsel on both sides had agreed that the officers and crew of the ship had had nothing to do with secreting or passing the liquors on board, the court could but see from the evidence that all circumstances tended to show that the prisoner was the guilty party. He then went through the evidence, and asked the court to find the prisoner guilty.

Mr. Bagley then addressed the Court in a lengthy, able and eloquent manner on behalf of the prisoner, stating that there was no evidence to show that the prisoner was the party, and asked the Court to dismiss the charge.

The Honorable Commissioner in delivering his verdict, said that he had given the evidence his best attention, and could but come to the conclusion that the evidence given on behalf of the prosecution was not sufficient to convict the prisoner, who must therefore be discharged, but he must say that there was great suspicion against the prisoner. The trial commenced at half-past two o'clock and lasted until near ten.

THE MASONIC HALL.—The splendid hall on the second floor of Capt. Stamp's new building on Government street has been very handsomely and tastefully fitted up by the Masonic Fraternity of this city, and is now one of the most elegant lodges on the coast. The Masons will assemble today (St. John's Day) in their old Lodge, on Langley street, and proceed at 2 p. m. to the Presbyterian Church on Pandora street, where service will be conducted and an address delivered by the Chaplain, the Rev. Thomas Somerville, M. A. A large and effective choir from the different churches in the city will be present, and will sing some sacred music under the leadership of bandmaster Haynes, for which considerable preparation has been made. At the conclusion of this service the Masons will repair to their new hall to inaugurate the same in due form and will dine together in the evening in the new room, Mons. Driard, of the Colonial Hotel, being the caterer for the occasion. On Saturday a handsome stone slab, surmounted by a scroll and bearing the words "Masonic Hall," was placed upon the cap of the building, giving the structure a more finished appearance. As several members of the House of Assembly will take part in the proceedings, we presume there will be no meeting of the House to-day.

DISASTER TO THE SCHOONER "ALPHA."—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, the schooner Alpha, bound for Nansaimo, with thirty tons of freight, ran on the rocks at Bayley's Point, ten miles from Victoria. Word was brought to town at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and the steam-tug Diana, towing the schooner Meg Merrilies, proceeded to the point. The Alpha was high and dry—the tide being at its ebb. At high water the cargo of the distressed vessel was discharged into the Meg Merrilies, and a stout hawser having been made fast to the former she was drawn into her native element and was subsequently brought around to Victoria harbour. Her forefoot is gone, but the cargo is not damaged.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Alpha, in harness from Saturday on the enterprise arrived on Saturday from the port, bringing a few passengers and Diets & Nelson's express. News from the sister Capital and the interior is meagre. At Yale the river rose on Tuesday and Wednesday, but fell on Thursday. The weather was pleasant and the roads in good condition. Business at Yale was not so brisk as it had been. There will be a grand volunteer parade at New Westminster on Coronation Day; the return cricket match between the Sparrowhawk and Westminister players was to take place on Saturday. The New Westminster Rifle Co., No. 1, have been challenged by the officers and men of H. M. S. Sparrowhawk to a trial of skill at the target.

THE DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES AND THE MAIL SUBSIDY.—It is reported that despatches have been received from the Colonial Office, by the British Colonial Government, disallowing the Differential Customs' Act, and asking the Council to task for its Direct Steam Subsidy. The first is pronounced an unjust measure, and the last is characterized as useless and extravagant.

APPOINTMENT.—In the London Gazette of April 21st, 1866, appears the appointment of Simeon Jacob, Esq., as Solicitor-General of Cape Colony, in the place of Sir John K. The appointee is a brother of Mr. N. Jacob of this city.

RUNAWAY.—Two horses broke away together in harness from a buggy yesterday, and had a neck and neck gallop down Fort street and through Broad street to Bowman's stables.

NO NEWS.—The telegraph wires being down this side of Portland we have no telegraph report to present to our readers to-day.

UNION RUMORS.—It is reported that a letter was received from London on Saturday which states that the Colonies will be united with Victoria as a Free Port and the Capital, and that a new Governor will be sent out.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Mr. Frank Tarbell, of this city, has received the appointment of agent for this well known life insurance company in Vancouver Island, British Columbia and Washington Territory.

FOURTH OF JULY.—Celebrations will take place on the Fourth at Port Angeles and all the towns on the American side. At the last-named place Deputy U. S. Marshal J. C. Brown will, we understand, deliver an oration.

The steamer Sierra Nevada left on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, for New Westminster, and will return to-morrow, leaving for San Francisco on the following day.

This steamship has safely S. I.

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, June 26, 1866.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Legislative Council was unusually industrious yesterday. It passed a series of resolutions on the state of the colony, which, if they are not truthful, are at least amusing, and it threw out three of the Assembly's bills. The paid politicians, from the Colonial Secretary down, and the non-official fogies, were unanimous. It is right that this should be so. When we desire to consign a thing to the flames, it is gratifying to know that there is not a part of it worth preserving; when the Assembly is praying to Her Majesty for a constitution that will ignore all such ingredients as the present Council is composed of, it is satisfactory to feel that we are aiming at sacrificing nothing that deserves to be retained. The Legislative Council of Vancouver Island is the worthless remains—the *caput mortuum* of colonial legislation. We do not blame the members; because we are not disposed to quarrel with nature. They can no more help the narrowness of their minds than they can the shape of their legs. We merely blame the system that allows such men to get into a position in which they can inflict serious public injury. There is nothing new in our objections to nominative Councils. Viscount Goderich, when Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the Royal Instructions to Governor Sir Thomas Cochrane, as far back as 1832, has the following pertinent remarks on the same important subject:—"In accordance with the usual course of precedents, your Commission constitutes a Council which will participate with the Assembly in the enactment of laws. It is not, however, to be denied that this part of the established system of colonial legislation has been practically found to be attended with some serious difficulties. The members of Council deriving their authority from the Royal Commission, have not seldom been regarded with suspicion and distrust by the great body of the people. Their elevation in rank and authority has but too often failed to induce a corresponding degree of public respect. Even the most judicious exercise of their powers has occasionally worn the resemblance of harshness when opposed to the unanimous or the predominant opinions of those to whom the colonists looked with confidence as their representatives. The Councils, it must be confessed, have not uniformly exerted themselves to repel, or to abate, this prejudice. The acrimony engendered by such disputes has sometimes given occasion to an eager assertion of extreme rights on the part of the Council, and to a no less determined denial of their necessary and constitutional privileges on the part of the Assembly. The Councils have also been employed as instruments for relieving Governors from the responsibility they ought to have borne for the rejection of measures which have been proposed by the other branch of the Legislature, and have not seldom involved them in dissensions which it would have been more judicious to decline. The effect of the institution, therefore, is too often to induce a collision between the different branches of the Legislature, to exempt the Governor from a due sense of responsibility, and to deprive the representative body of some of its most useful members. Yet the compensation which might atone for these evils is not obtained, and the Council does not assume in the colony a position or an influence analogous to that of the House of Peers, because entirely destitute of that hold on public opinion which the property and independence of its members, as well as the antiquity of the institution itself, confers upon the Peerage of this country."

The remarks of Viscount Goderich have lost none of their force through time. Legislative Councils of the kind he speaks of as mischievous and as unpopular now as they were more than thirty years ago. The official members of such bodies are, as a general rule, men who cannot make a livelihood if left to their own exertions. They are the "dead-heads" of English or colonial society, and through importunities either in Downing street or at the Governor's residence in the colony are foisted on a victimized public. When they enter upon their duties they soon show an aptitude for pomposity to those below them, and obsequiousness to those above—excellent tools to carry out the whim of a despotic Governor, but the worst material wherewith to make a straightforward and useful public officer. The first lesson indeed that is learnt is to treat the people with a kind of "haw-haw" condescension, the second to give up the little judgment they possess to their superiors in office. Polonius was not more anxious to wear by the whims and eccentricities of Hamlet than these men are to speak and vote as the Governor of the colony directs them. When we come to the non-official, nominated members the position is not much improved. As a rule they are selected for their wealth, without any regard to education, experience, or ability. Hence they are nearly on every occasion to be found voting on the side of the officials. They have nothing in common with the intelligent portion of the population and they are too pulse-proud to herd with a

lower order; the consequence is they are, generally speaking, the Ishmaels of a community. It is no wonder, then that nominative Councils are as a rule very unpopular bodies, and that they act antagonistic to the people's will. There have been and are exceptional cases, but they are extremely rare; and the rarity, unfortunately for us, is not to be found on Vancouver Island: Here the lack of experience and ability is relieved by neither education nor refinement—nothing in fact to command respect. Our Legislative Council is we believe to day the most wretched specimen of a legislative body to be found throughout the whole of Britain's colonies. Incapable of originating a single measure of utility itself, it pounces with all the unctious of a malicious schoolboy on the measures which are initiated by others. It destroys the homestead bill, mangles the abolition of imprisonment for debt, stands in the way of Parliamentary reform, throws out the mechanics' Lien Bill, the Descent of Real Property Bill, and every other measure which the public have over and over again demanded. It may be very necessary to obtain a change in our Government, but the evil will be only partially removed, if the Assembly does not exert itself to the utmost to prevent any of our present heads of departments being retained after union of the colonies. It has to be tested whether the people's will or the caprice of their paid servants is to be carried out in these unfortunate portions of the British colonial empire.

LETTER FROM BIG BEND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

FRENCH CREEK, June 10th, 1866.

The various mining companies are getting to work more vigorously, and things are commencing to look a little more stirring. Some ten or twelve companies are washing regularly. The Monroe Co., washed up, on last Monday, 19 ounces, the best days work of the season so far, since which time they have made good wages. The balance of the old companies are doing a large amount of work, putting in substantial dams, &c., and in a few days nearly all will be prepared to wash. Numerous companies are busy prospecting, but from the various difficulties, such as water, boulders, &c., small companies get along slowly. A company has been formed to finish sinking a shaft, commenced some time since, and abandoned after getting down 25 feet, on account of the difficulty of keeping out the water. It is about a mile and a quarter up the creek from the Discovery Co.; the company have in a large overshoot wheel, and intend to work night and day until they reach the bed rock, if possible. What they find will probably determine the amount of prospecting that will be done on the upper part of the Creek.

A prospecting party is starting out for the head of Gold river, and another is already out prospecting streams still higher up the Columbia.

On McCulloch creek, four or five companies are making from grub to wages, and the rest are prospecting. The claim of Mr. McCulloch to the discovery of this Creek, was heard on Monday last before Judge O'Reilly. It appears that the ground consisted of 750 feet, (five discovery claims) and that the company holding it against McCulloch, of course consisted of five persons. It was decided that as McCulloch had not complied with the law in regard to mining claims he forfeited all right to the claims; but on the other hand the parties jumping were not the discoverers, and therefore could not hold the discovery claims. Therefore they were awarded five ordinary claims (five hundred feet). McCulloch was allowed one hundred feet, and one hundred and fifty feet was declared jumpable. It is hardly necessary to state that the jumping part was immediately attended to. On Camp Creek several parties are prospecting still, but I have not heard of anything being struck. The bars on the Columbia are being taken up; on many of them companies are already washing, and they are said to yield from "grub" to \$10 per day to the hand. They can only be worked for a little time, as the river is liable to rise at any time. Moberly Creek is attracting some attention, as I hear that 30 or 40 men have proceeded there to prospect. Parties have been prospecting a quartz reef on French Creek for silver lately, but from want of acids, crucibles, &c., have not been able to test it as yet; in a month or two we shall probably know something more about it. The prices of goods on the creek remain as follows: At the steamboat landing on the Columbia, flour is worth 40 cents per pound; bacon, 90 cents; beans 75 cents; sugar, 87½ cents; other things in proportion. The names of the two unfortunate persons who were drowned with the party of 16 lately, near Death Rapids, and who were reported as two Frenchmen names unknown, were Edouard Dagnet and Benéda. One, I believe, leaves a wife and the other a mother in Victoria. But one body, that of Mr. Richardson, has as yet been recovered. Mr. Haynes, Gold Commissioner, arrived here a few days since, and I understand will take the place of Mr. O'Reilly, who will proceed to Kootenay at the end of this month. Messrs. Macnama & Elliott have commenced business here as Mining Agents, etc.; Messrs. Shipper & Davis have opened a clothing and notions store; Mr. Murray (of Wilson & Murray) is putting up a bakery and store; Mr. Gambitz, has arrived with gunn boots, etc.; Mr. Dissett, himself, has decided to commence business here. We have two doctors—Dr. E. Sheil, from Walla Walla, and Dr. Oliver from New Westminster, and two lawyers, Messrs. Cornwall and Barnston; so you see we are progressing considerably.

THE TRIP DOWN.

VICTORIA, June 20, 1866.

We left French Creek on Monday, June 10. On passing over the trail to Kirby we found the road parties had nearly completed their labors—two or three days more and the trail would be finished, and when finished it will really be a good one, and could be easily made into a wagon road. Some horses came up on the "49" on her last trip which are

intended to pack over this trail. The price at present paid for packing on men's backs is 13 cents to French Creek. Two or three parties have already taken up land on the trail and promise to supply the chaw-bacon on the creeks with vegetables as soon as mother earth sees fit to bring forth. The trail from Kirby's up the mountain we found good until reaching the snow, about three miles from the Summit, when it got muddy from the melting snow. Through the snow a trail has been cut and we met the first pack train about two miles from the Summit; there is no doubt that before this the goods taken by them are on the creeks. On coming down we met three or four more pack trains, some of considerable size, all heavily loaded. Eight or nine head of cattle also came up on the Marten on her last trip, destined for the mines, and by this time fresh beef can be had there. We met about 20 men on the trail going in. We arrived at Seymour on the third day after leaving French Creek. At Seymour we found things rather dull there being very little trade either at present. The steamer not having come up we were obliged to lay over one day. The Marten is a fine boat, and when finished will compare favorably with the Fraser river boats. Our passage down the lake was a very pleasant one—the more so in contrast to the trying trip we had up there. We arrived at Savana Ferry about 7 o'clock a.m. on the 11th, and at noon Barnard was ready to take us to Yale, which place we reached on the 17th at 8 o'clock, p.m. Yale is the liveliest looking town we have seen, and as it can now boast a newspaper it ought to keep ahead. The editor of the paper (Mr. Wallace) was on a visit to Victoria, and we found that the devil had mounted the tripod and was looking as blooming as a rose. We left Yale on the 18th at 10 o'clock a.m. on the 18th, arriving at New Westminster at 6 o'clock p.m. This town has been so often vividly described that it will be needless to say more than that the upper part of the city consists of residences, a barracks and a gunboat, together with an occasional stump, and the lower portion consists of stumps, stones and an occasional residence. We were obliged to lay over another day in New Westminster waiting for the Enterprize, on which we left at 11 o'clock this morning, reaching here at her usual time (5 o'clock p.m.). Thus we have made the trip from French Creek to Victoria in eight days travelling time; the exact number of hours travelling was ninety-one.

W. E. O.

Oriental Honors to American Ministers.

[From the S. F. Bulletin.]

A banquet in honor of Hon. Anson Burlingame, American Minister to China, and Gen. Van Valkenburg, American Minister to Japan, was given by the principal Chinese houses in this city—Tung Yu & Co., Chy Lung & Co. and Wing Wo Sang & Co., at the Hang Heong Restaurant, on Dupont street, last evening. It was a great and sumptuous affair. The restaurant was elegantly decorated for the occasion. Everything that a liberal hospitality could do to honor the distinguished guests of the evening was done.

The following is a list of the invited guests: Hon. Anson Burlingame, Gen. R. B. Van Valkenburg, Rev. Dr. A. L. Stone, Rev. O. H. Stebbins, Gen. Samuel Bridges, U.S. Agent; Governor Lyon, Governor of Idaho; Captain O. Eldridge, P. M. S. S. Co.; Fred MacCrellish, *Alta*; Mr. Knox, *N. Y. Herald*; William Ramsay, Secretary of Legation to Japan; John Davenport and E. E. Fuller, attaches to Japan Legation; James Otis, R. G. Sneath, Charles Clayton, merchants; R. B. Swain, Superintendent U.S. Mint; O. Koopmanschap, merchant; T. E. Bough Merchants Exchange; Samuel L. Wilson attorney at law; Charles W. Brooks, Japanese Commercial Agent; Samuel Williams, *Evening Bulletin*; Albert S. Evans, *Alta*; H. M. Miller, C. A. McNulty, Henry Marshall, U.S. Appraisers; Fred W. Macondray, merchants; Thomas J. Poulter, (Jones & Bendixon, auctioneers); George Eggers, Frederick L. Castle, P. L. Weaver, W. W. Dodge, L. S. Adams, T. L. Barker, Edward Hull, Edward Kruse, merchants; Samuel Hubbard, P. M. S. S. Co.; M. K. Booke, California, Mexico and Oregon S.S. Co.; John P. Upton, printer; Charles G. Rybery, shipping merchant; Chas. R. Peters, bonded warehouse; F. Tillman, merchant; Lieut-Col E. B. Dorey, civil engineer; Cap C. H. Baldwin, Henry B. Williams; Edward L. Burlingame, private secretary to the Chinese Legation; G. H. Mumford, Western Union Telegraph Co.; Sol C. S. Bulkeley, chief engineer Russian Telegraph Expedition; Selim E. Woodworth, U.S. N.; William M. Dye, California Insurance Co.; Fung Tang, Quan Yuen, Tang Yu & Co.; Chan Lai, W. W. S. & Co.; Chy Lung, Fong Yan, Chy Yuen, Chy Lung & Co.; Hip Chow, Wing Tong & Co.; Tom Quan, Hong Yuen & Co.

The Dinner consisted of three courses and a dessert. The following is a copy of the bill of fare:

- 1 Su Kie—Roast Chicken.
 - 2 Chow Sang How—Fried Oysters.
 - 3 Foo Young Chee—Shark's Fin and Eggs.
 - 4 Chick Pak Chop—Roast Pigeons.
 - 6 Cum Chin Kie—Chicken and Ham Sandwich.
 - 6 Chun Kan—Fish a la Burlingame.
 - 7 Su De—Roast Ducks, Upton.
 - 8 Su Yu Chee—Roast Pig Shanghai.
- SECOND COURSE.
- 1 In Wer—Mandarin Bird's Nest Soup.
 - 2 Ching Don Gee—Boiled Shark's Fin.
 - 3 Soo Bow Ue—Abalona Soo Chow.
 - 4 Chow Yow Young—Mutton Van Valkenburg.
 - 5 Tong How See—China Oyster Fricassee.
 - 6 Buck Look Kan—Reindeer sinews, Pekin.
 - 7 Sut Yee—Loe Fungus.
 - 8 Tong Soo—Mushrooms.
 - 9 Heu An—Table Rice.
- THIRD COURSE.
- 1 Kie Dan Gay—Pound cake.
 - 2 Ching Dan Gay—Pound cake.
 - 3 Boe Chi—Small Sweet cake.
 - 4 Far Koe—Red Geranium cake.
 - 5 Far Koe—White Geranium cake.
 - 6 Hong Chow—Banana cake.
 - 7 Soo Pang—Sugar Soe cake.
 - 8 Time Suong—Violet cake.
 - 9 Tong Kwong—Preserved Ginger.
 - 10 Tong Cuman—Preserved cumquat.

- DESSERT.
- 1 Bow Low—Fine Apple.
 - 2 Bay La—Strawberries.
 - 3 Hong La—Cherries.
 - 4 Hong Chow—Bananas.
 - 5 Hang Yan—Almonds.
 - 6 Ping Quar—Apples.
 - 7 Hong Chung—Oranges.
 - 8 Li Chee Kon—Dry Li Chee, Canton.
- Oolong Tea—superior quality—Champagne Claret—Rose Wine—Sapp Soo—China Wine Cigars.

At the end of each course the guests journeyed to another room, where speeches were made by Hon. Anson Burlingame, Gen. Van Valkenburg, Rev. A. L. Stone, Rev. Horatio Stebbins and others. At the end of second course, Chy Lung, in name of the hosts, returned thanks to the guests for their company, and proposed the health of the "American Minister to China, H. Anson Burlingame," coinciding with Oriental expression—"We wish your Excellency ten thousand golden pleasures, and happy voyage to the Central Flowery Empire."

Later in the evening there was a speech-making, Capt. Eldridge, Gov. Lyon, Idabo, Charles Wolcott Brooks, Jap. Commercial Agent; Capt. Woodworth, the Navy; the Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade; representatives of the leading commercial houses, Mr. MacCrellish of the *Alta*; Mr. Knox of the *N. Y. Herald*, and others, responded briefly to toasts. Toasts were also drunk, Chy Lung, Tam Quon, Fung Tang, other distinguished Chinese merchants, party dispersed at a late hour, with an ding conviction they had had a "good time."

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the hosts of the occasion. Their princely hospitality will be long and gratefully remembered by all who were so fortunate to enjoy it.

BIDDY AND THE PREMIER.—Some years ago Lord Palmerston visited his estate for the purpose of inspecting the improvements which were being made one morning he, with a friend spent their guns many miles over it in seepage. They had, however, little sport, became tired and hungry. In the p. Lord Palmerstone saw a cabin—a poor cottage, not so good as a stable—to which he made his way, in company with his dog and a keeper, and found the tenement occupied by an old woman and her pig. Lordship asked if she had anything "God bless your honor, sure there's an egg at your service," was the answer and while the old woman, without further ado, commenced washing the potatoes and putting them in a pot, his lordship told her he would return in half an hour. When he did so, the old woman had prepared him a substantial meal of potatoes and fresh eggs, which, being hungry, he heartily enjoyed. One is naturally in good humor after dinner, however simple it may be, and Lord Palmerston drew from the old woman that she had been many years a widow, and worked hard for a livelihood, but feared when her strength should fail her, that she must go to the workhouse; but she fortunately added, "If my husband had taken less of the whisky, and kept the money to buy a cow, I would have got the agent to let me the bit of wasteland in the corner, and I'd been as happy as the Queen. But there's no helping it, your honor. It's a poor lone woman I'll be, and nobody will care whether poor Biddy is alive or dead."

"Suppose I were to speak to Lord Palmerston," suggested her visitor. "Oh, faith, your honor, it's not the like of you that Lord Palmerston talks to," said Biddy. "Isn't it himself that has dinner with the Queen, and tells her what she has to do, and don't he tell the House of Lords, and the Parliament, and all on'em, what they are to do? Sure it's not yourself that'll get within a mile of him. Take the country all over, he is the biggest man in it; he's equal to the Prince of Wales, and perhaps beyond him." "Well," replied his lordship, "I am going to London, and I'll try to see him, because you are a deserving creature; so I shall not give you anything for your hospitality, but leave Lord Palmerston to reward you." Said Biddy; "it's the good maning gentleman you are; but it's not Lord Palmerston that you'll see." His lordship shook the old woman by the hand, and departed. In a few days the agent sent down a fine cow, and gave Biddy ten acres of land free of rent for her lifetime. The old woman's delight knew no bounds, and when told that the person she had seen and shaken hands with was Lord Palmerston himself, her gratification was positively greater than in the acquisition of the land and the cow.

CLIPPINGS FROM THE TOWN CRIER.

Or, SEYMOUR CHARIVARI.

TELEGRAPHIC.

(Special Despatches to the Town Crier)

San Francisco, June 26, 1866—A great fire broke out on the premises of— Here the line gave out.

FASHIONABLE ARRIVALS.

J. W. Trutch and suite.

ACCIDENTS.

Yesterday a wheelbarrow capsized and all hands lost.

As one of the Hudson Bay Co. officials was leaving Kamloops by the steamer Marten, he stumbled against Mr. Denness, and fell, and has not been able to speak the truth since.

GOOD NEWS.

We glean the following items from a returned digger.

He saw Mr. Moberly who informs him that the trail most likely will be finished some time this season.... The water on French Creek is very wet, and some of the boulders are very much larger than others.... Every place in which he got the color, he believes there is more or less gold.... Two Cornishmen bottomed a shaft and struck (one another).... Mr. Ormandy, of the Bank of B. C., doubts the probability of the Bank erecting a mint on French creek this season.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to announce that Mr. C. E. Simpson, a young English gentleman formerly connected with the house of Messrs. Horderly & Barnaby of this city, died suddenly of disease of the heart in London, about six weeks ago. Deceased was widely known and greatly respected in these Colonies.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, June 21.

Council met at 10 a.m. Present—The Hon. Chief Justice (presiding), Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Treasurer, Sur.

At the meeting of the Council on Wednesday, June 20, 1866, the following resolutions were passed: That the Hon. Chief Justice be and he do give notice of a bill for the purpose of amending the laws relating to the franchise in the several municipalities of the colony. That the Hon. Chief Justice be and he do give notice of a bill for the purpose of amending the laws relating to the franchise in the several municipalities of the colony. That the Hon. Chief Justice be and he do give notice of a bill for the purpose of amending the laws relating to the franchise in the several municipalities of the colony.

On motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Hon. Attorney General, this bill was also thrown out without dissent.

On motion of the Hon. Attorney General seconded by the Hon. Mr. Finlayson, this bill was also thrown out without dissent.

FRANCHISE AMENDMENTS.

Council went into Committee on the Assembly's amendments to this bill, the hon. Colonial Secretary in the chair, and accepted some of the amendments, rejecting others. Committee then rose and reported progress.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA TARIFF.

The Hon. Mr. Fraser gave notice that he should at the next meeting of the Council ask leave to introduce resolutions respecting the Tariff of British Columbia.

FROM THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

By the bark Ethan Allen, which left Honolulu on the 31st ult., we learn that Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria, sister of King Kamehameha V., died two days previous. She was to lie in state at the Palace, and according to the royal custom of Hawaiian Princesses, will not be buried for two months at least. The natives wander up and down the streets, and for a considerable time a continuous wailing is kept up. All natives throughout the islands will wear mourning as for a Queen. Immediately after the death of the Princess, a royal salute of twenty-seven guns was fired from the Fort on Punch Bowl Hill. The late Princess was a sincere friend of Americans, and ever ready to forward American interests. In her death we lose a friend difficult to replace.

A private letter received from a lady correspondent contains the following: "I have just returned from the palace, where I have seen the Princess Victoria laid out in full Court dress of white satin and lace. The scene was an impressive one, but to a stranger appeared very strange." The Princess was *de facto* the Prime Minister of the Kingdom, being the "Kacna-Ani" without whose sanction none of the royal acts can be ratified. As such, she of course occupied quite a prominent position in the political and social interests of the islands, and her death will be mourned as if she had occupied the throne as the Queen.

The other news is not important. The barque Kadosk, from Sydney, with coal, was discharging cargo preparatory to being hove down for repairs, on completion of which she would leave for this port. She was found to be leak about ten days previous to her arrival at Honolulu—*Alta*.

PURGATION AND INVIGORATION.—By means of Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills, these two processes are made one and inseparable, and this cannot be said of any other cathartic in existence. For this reason they are decidedly the most successful alternative medicine ever prescribed for paralysis, palsy, nervous weakness general debility, and vertigo or dizziness. These complaints are always in some degree connected, either as effects or causes, with a morbid condition of the stomach, the liver, or the intestines. Upon these organs the Pills act with a directness, promptitude, and corrective power that are simply astonishing, whilst at the same time they communicate vigor to the whole organization. Bristol's Sarsaparilla, indubitably the most remarkable of all agents for renewing the vitality of the blood, is indispensable in such cases. The Pills are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. Both medicines are sold by all prominent druggists.

THE "THAMES"—This steamship has safely arrived at Honolulu, S. I.

The Weekly British

Tuesday, June 26,

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The English papers receive give us some further information Reform question in England when the great division on the ing of the Franchise Bill to Conservative, Mr. R. J. Har the Government, thirty-four against the Government; Re Government paired off with six Liberals and three Conservatives, and eleven seats Counting the Speaker these members of the Lower House, tells of a Mr. C. H. Mills, a who had been declared unseat mittes on the day of division he could have legally voted, the Committee not having been the House, he abstained. The having beaten their opponents dangerous ground have wisely demands made upon them their intention of not only Redistribution Bill with the but of introducing the Sco Franchise Bills without loss will remove all cause of defect Liberals and will give Govern of thirty-five or forty. tionering contest took place Mr. Samuelson was elected, was presented against his ground that he was an alien that he was born in Hamburg father was born in Petersb The Committee, however, de entitled to his seat, inasmuch father was born in London. reign of George III. provides son of a British subject may by taking the Sacrament in place of worship, and also the giance—conditions which the member had complied with, fear that electioneering matte places in England but ver known yet. An election t Helstone, resulting in a tie-v Mayor, who had already voted candidates, gave another vote one and returned the candid The action will doubtless be the double return should have and left to the House of Col sion.

Earl Russell's Government to make an effort to remove causes of Irish dissatisfaction. The Irish Secretary, has introduced Right bill, which although not lengths necessary, is still a step direction, and will be supported the Irish members. The mea based on the draft of a bill previously submitted by several bers. At present the great cause in many parts of Ireland is the ness of the tenant in enforcing compensation for improvements. The consequence is that in one agrarian outrages and in another land allowed to go to waste cause the tenant will make no prove the "holding" for the es of the landlord. The Govern the tenant the right to compet there be a written agreement to The compensation is to be equ Letting value given to the land, the event of dispute to be settled by sioners of Public Works, with Chairman of Quarter Session imm award must not exceed The right of distress is abol under written agreement, the e provisions being to make writ absolutely essential to the lan tion, a great inducement to which, again, can under this b by the life-tenant for forty-one the case of building land, for s The Jamaica Commissioners at last, and their report is highl They decide that the proclama law was idly prolonged, and t then indulged in of a most t character. After the first we ones ought to have been hand civil tribunals, and not hung The hurrying off and executi were condemned by the Comm they can find no proof of his or the assault on the Court Hous Eyre will be declared to have panic of his advisers, and to be equal to a great emergency. sioners have found that the un outions during the time that prevailed was 438, 600 persons 1000 houses were burnt down, a this means taken away from black population—a retributio proportion to the necessities

DISGRACEFUL ROBBERY.—W few days the old Convict of Humboldt street, has been ente and a quantity of clothing, be watch and chain taken away. is occasionally unoccupied, and was thus taken to rob the pr supposed to have been the work

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, June 26, 1866.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The English papers received yesterday give us some further information about the Reform question in England. It appears, when the great division on the second reading of the Franchise Bill took place, one Conservative, Mr. R. J. Harvey, voted with the Government, thirty-four Liberals voted against the Government; Roebuck for the Government paired off with a Conservative, six Liberals and three Conservatives were absent, and eleven seats were vacant. Counting the Speaker these made up the 658 members of the Lower House. The Spectator tells of a Mr. C. H. Mills, a Conservative, who had been declared unseated by a Committee on the day of division, but although he could have legally voted, the decision of the Committee not having been reported to the House, he abstained. The Government, having beaten their opponents on the most dangerous ground have wisely yielded to the demands made upon them and announced their intention of not only advancing the Redistribution Bill with the Franchise Bill, but of introducing the Scotch and Irish Franchise Bills without loss of time. This will remove all cause of defection among the Liberals and will give Government a majority of thirty-five or forty. A queer electioneering contest took place at Banbury. A Mr. Saumelson was elected, but a petition was presented against his return on the ground that he was an alien. It appeared that he was born in Hamburg, and that his father was born in Petersburg, Virginia. The Committee, however, decided he was entitled to his seat, inasmuch as his grandfather was born in London. An Act in the reign of George III. provides that the grandson of a British subject may be naturalized by taking the Sacrament in a Protestant place of worship, and also the oath of allegiance—conditions which the newly elected member had complied with. It would appear that electioneering matters are in many places in England but very imperfectly known yet. An election took place in Helstone, resulting in a tie—vote, when the Mayor, who had already voted for one of the candidates, gave another vote as a casting one and returned the candidate he favored. The action will doubtless be repudiated, as the double return should have been made, and left to the House of Commons for decision.

EARL RUSSELL'S GOVERNMENT are determined to make an effort to remove some of the causes of Irish dissatisfaction. Mr. Fortescue, the Irish Secretary, has introduced a Tenant Right Bill, which although not going to the lengths necessary, is still a step in the right direction, and will be supported by nearly all the Irish members. The measure is, indeed, based on the draft of a bill which had been previously submitted by several Irish members. At present the great cause of discontent in many parts of Ireland is the utter helplessness of the tenant in enforcing claims of compensation for improvements on the farm. The consequence is that in one case we have agrarian outrages and in another we have land allowed to go to waste and ruin, because the tenant will make no effort to improve the "holding" for the special benefit of the landlord. The Government bill gives the tenant the right to compensation, unless there be a written agreement to the contrary. The compensation is to be equivalent to the letting value given to the land, that value in the event of dispute to be settled by the Commissioners of Public Works, with appeal to the Chairman of Quarter Sessions. The maximum award must not exceed £5 an acre. The right of distress is abolished, except under written agreement, the effect of the two provisions being to make written agreements absolutely essential to the landlord's protection, a great inducement to grant leases, which, again, can under this bill be granted by the life-tenant for forty-one years, or, in the case of building land, for sixty years.

THE JAMAICA COMMISSIONERS have returned at last, and their report is highly sensational. They decide that the proclamation of martial law was idly prolonged, and that acts were there indulged in of a most unwarrantable character. After the first week the arrested ones ought to have been handed over to the civil tribunals, and not hung or whipped. The hurrying off and execution of Gordon were condemned by the Commissioners, and they can find no proof of his connection with the assault on the Court House. Governor Eyre will be declared to have yielded to the panic of his advisers, and to have been unequal to a great emergency. The Commissioners have found that the number of executions during the time that martial law prevailed was 438, 600 persons were flogged, 1000 houses were burnt down, and shelter by this means taken away from 4000 of the black population—a retribution out of all proportion to the necessities of the case.

DISGRACEFUL ROBBERY.—Within the last few days the old convent of St. Ann, near Humboldt street, has been entered by thieves and a quantity of clothing, bedding, and a watch and chain taken away. The convent is occasionally unoccupied, and advantage was thus taken to rob the premises. It is supposed to have been the work of Indians.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, June 22.

TRIAL TRIP.—The fine stern wheel steamer Alexandra, now owned by the Hudson Bay Company, having been thoroughly overhauled from stem to stern, outside and inside, made a trial trip yesterday under the management of Captain Swanson, who, with Mr. Wark, invited a number of their friends on board. The steamer left at 11 a.m., and went down as far as Beechey Bay, below Race Rocks, where she turned round and steamed into Esquimaux harbor, having made nine miles in fifty minutes with fifty pounds of steam. She sailed around the ships of war in the harbor and saluted them. The working of the machinery gave the greatest satisfaction, many improvements having been made by Mr. Elliott, the engineer. Those invited express themselves highly pleased with the manner in which they were entertained by Mr. Wark and Captain Swanson.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived yesterday from Nanaimo bringing over thirty passengers, including six men with their families, who will proceed on the Douglas this morning to Bellingham Bay. The proprietor of the Nanaimo Gazette had at last yielded to the pressure of circumstances and had opened his door to the besiegers. The plant is to be brought down here. A drunken broil among the Indians occurred near the brewery on Wednesday. The savages became ferocious and attacked one another, when Dr. Carroll, Capt. Clarke, Mr. Smith and Mr. Carswell interfered, and after administering a sound dressing, arrested the leaders and placed them in limbo.

THE TELEGRAPH CABLE NEARLY BURNT.—One day this week the operator found the electric current of the cable defective, and suspecting something wrong dispatched his messenger to examine the shore end of the marine cable. On arriving at Telegraph Bay the messenger found that some marines from the camp at San Juan had lighted a large fire over the cable. The fire was immediately extinguished, and it was discovered that the cable underneath was just saved from being melted. This is the third time since it has been laid that a similar mishap has been prevented, and precautions were taken to prevent its recurrence.

PERFORMANCE IN THE THEATRE.—The Fakir DeBordeaux gave his first magical entertainment in the theatre last night. The house down stairs was well filled, but up stairs the attendance was rather slim. The Fakir in his various feats of legerdemain and magical surprises elicited rounds of applause from the audience, and the performance of the clever little dog Susie also created great interest. In the present dearth of amusement in Victoria we would advise everybody to go to see the performance to-morrow night when the Fakir will repeat the performance.

THE ASSEMBLY'S TELEGRAM.—Mr. R. R. Haines has very liberally consented to reduce the charge for transmitting the Assembly's resolutions to England to one half of the regular tariff, which will make the total cost \$185. We understand that it is proposed to raise a public subscription among the working classes, not to exceed 50 cents, to defray the charge.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise will leave for Fraser river this morning, and on her return will be laid up for repairs, her place being temporarily supplied by the Alexandra, under the command of Captain Swanson.

GARDEN PRODUCTIONS.—At the fruit store of Mr. Sandrie we were shown yesterday some very fine cucumbers raised by Mr. Boshell, also some extra sized strawberries grown by Mr. Sandrie himself.

THE SIERRA NEVADA, according to a private despatch, left San Francisco for this port on Monday last at noon. She is, consequently now due.

THE STEAMER ELIZA ANDERSON waits the arrival of the mail steamer expected this morning.

MEKKEN IN NEW YORK.—The disgusting spectacle of "Mazepa" was being produced in Broadway, N. Y., last month, with Ada Isaacs Menken as the chief personator. The Tribune says of the audience which greeted her first appearance, that it was composed chiefly of males, and was of a coarse and brutal character. Every variety of dissolute life was represented in it. The purple nose, the scorbatic countenance, the glassy eye, the bull head, the heavy lower jaw, the aspect of mingled lewdness and ferocity—all were there. Youth, whose attire exhibited an eruptive tendency towards cheap jewelry, lolled upon their seats, champing tobacco, and audably uttering their filthy minds. Old sports were abundant. The atmosphere fairly reeked with vulgarity. Long before the curtain rose, the galleries resounded with the clamor of the gods. Remarks of a character complimentary to Tony Pastor, were frequently audible. As an actress, the writer says, Menken has not the first pretensions to one. After suggesting the character of the performance, and denouncing it, the article closes by saying that it was nothing less than a grievous discredit to the acting drama of the metropolis. The burlesques of "Mazepa" have been performed at the Portland Theatre, but the shameless play should be denounced everywhere, as its tendency is corrupting.—American Paper.

THANKS TO Mr. Bromley, the gentlemanly purser of the Sierra Nevada, for the usual favors, and to Major Stratman for a supply of newspapers.

HONORS TO THE PEASANT NOBLE WHO SAVED THE CAZAR.—The St. Petersburg Gazette says that on the 6th instant the Marshalls and Deputies of the St. Petersburg nobles resolved unanimously to present Ossiip Ivanovich Komissarof, the peasant who foiled the assassin's aim, with a holy image, and to open for him a subscription, to which all the nobility of the district are invited to subscribe. The permanent deputations of the nobles waited upon him to obtain his consent to be enrolled in the book of nobles. Komissarof gratefully accepted the offer, and, in doing so, gave the following account of what took place: "I do not know myself what strange feeling possessed me when I saw that man pressing through the crowd. I was watching him, but when the Emperor came up, he went out of my mind. All at once I saw him draw a pistol and aim at the Emperor. I thought myself that he rushed upon him he would kill some one else, or perhaps myself, and without more ado I struck up his arm. The pistol went off, and after that I do not recollect anything. I was, as it were, in the midst of a fog, and when I came to myself I saw a General, who embraced me. I was taken to the palace, but I was stunned, and it was an hour and a-half before I could speak." Apartments have been hired for him in the Rousaze House. His family name will be changed into that of Komissarof Kostromskoi, in memory of the province which has twice furnished saviours to the Imperial house in a moment of danger. He was obliged to show himself on the stage of the Russian theatre, and to relate what happened. He was invited to a grand banquet at the English Club. It is said that six hundred thousand francs have been subscribed for him in St. Petersburg alone, and that a proprietor of Kostroma has offered him a considerable quantity of land, for the purpose of enabling him to support his new dignity. The Emperor himself (says a correspondent of the Nord) asked General Todleben, as a personal favor, to direct the education of Komissarof.

CITY COUNCIL.—At a meeting of the City Council last evening, an account from Mr. A. Neely for horse and cart hire in connection with the chaingang amounting to \$80 was presented. The Committee was required to examine the account, and if found correct to submit it to the Mayor for his signature—the Government to pay the amount. A communication was received from Messrs. Henderson & Barnaby complaining of the erection of certain shanties on a public street leading from Store street to the water, and requesting the Council to remove the same. The Council declared its willingness to attend to the matter on having submitted to it a plan of the property, pointing out the nuisances. A petition was read from the Council messenger stating that he had not received any salary since December, 1864, and praying for relief. A resolution was passed requesting His Excellency the Governor to pay to the Clerk and Messenger the whole or part of their claims out of any money that had accrued to the Treasury to the account of the Corporation. An account from Mr. Trousseau for \$325 as rent was ordered to be examined, and if correct to be paid when the Corporation shall be in possession of funds. The Clerk then read the Sanitary By-law, the consideration of which was deferred to Wednesday evening next, to which day the Council adjourned.

A FALL.—Mademoiselle Rosa Coleste, having been advertised to walk a tight rope from the Cliff House to the Seal Rocks, yesterday, was "on hand," and ready to fulfil her engagement, but the wind was blowing furiously, and the friends of the young lady refused to permit her to attempt the hazardous feat. A daring fellow named Jack Lee, volunteered to walk the wire, and did attempt the perilous task. He gained three-fourths of the distance, when he lost his balance. In falling however, he caught the wire and worked himself ashore. He had a very narrow escape, of course, either from drowning or being dashed against the rocks.

A FEARFUL RECORD.—Charles P. Duane stands charged on the record of the Criminal Courts of this city with murder; also with misdemeanor; also with assault with a deadly weapon; also with grand larceny; and also with arson. His brother John Duane, is now undergoing his examination as a participes criminis with his brother in the killing of Ross. John Duane is also accused of having made an assault with a deadly weapon, and being accessory to the killing of Ross.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—An unfortunate little boy aged four years, whose parents reside on Douglas street, yesterday met with a most distressing accident. The little fellow was clambering over some railings against which a large cross-cut saw was placed and caught hold of the saw, which fell upon him and struck him on the face, one of the teeth piercing the ball of the eye, allowing the escape of the aqueous fluid, and cutting the eyelid. Drs. Ash and Turner were immediately sent for, and having placed the poor little sufferer under the influence of chloroform sewed up the wound. It is feared the child must lose his eyesight, if not the eye itself.

FAILURES IN SAN FRANCISCO.—Information was received yesterday of the suspension of the firm of Macondray & Co. at San Francisco, and other firms, amongst whom were mentioned Messrs. Dickson, DeWolfe & Co., but we learn, on the best authority, that such is not the case, and the report originated through private difficulties incurred by Mr. Campbell, the London partner.

THE COLLINS TELEGRAPH Co's steamer Mumford, Captain Coffin, arrived from the Sound yesterday afternoon. She lies at Dickson, Campbell & Co's wharf where she will have the necessary fitting up completed. Her length is 110 feet, beam 19 feet, depth of hold 4 feet 8 inches. She is said to be very substantially built.

THE STEAMER SIERRA NEVADA arrived yesterday afternoon from San Francisco with passengers and freight as per list, elsewhere. She now lies at the wharf, and will proceed to New Westminster in a day or two. We are indebted to the Purser and Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co's Messenger for files of late papers and other favors.

POLICE COURT.—An individual named Shaubon, charged with theft, was remanded for two days to allow time for witnesses to be procured. The Indian charged with stealing from Mrs. Coppermann was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labor.

EUROPEAN MAIL SUMMARY.

(DATES TO MAY 12TH.)

All the stonemasons of Preston struck work on the 1st. They demand a reduction of six hours per week, in the hours of labor. The marriage of Princess Helena with Prince Christian is to take place on July 5th, and not on July 9th, as was at first arranged.

Mr. Joseph Nash is engaged at Claremont in painting, on the spot, a picture of the chamber in which the late ex-Queen Amelia died.

A great rifle meeting, open to all comers, will be held at the Over range, Gloucester, on the 28th instant and the three following days.

A heavy fall of snow took place on the 30th ult. throughout most of the North of Ireland, which remained for several hours on the ground.

The Government have consented to the erection of a new bishopric in Australia, to be known as the see of Grafton and Armidale.

On May day the Grampians were covered with snow, and even the Sidlaws in some places had a white and wintry look.

Snow fell on the 1st instant at several places in South Devon and Cornwall. At Totness the storm lasted two hours.

The late Mr. James Lloyd of Birmingham bequeathed £5,300 to religious and charitable institutions.

His Highness the Tumongong of Johore has determined—the first of his race—to venture on a trip to Europe.

Mr. Manners Sutton is appointed Governor of Victoria, in the place of Sir Charles Darling, recalled.

In Belgium the wheat and rye crops have been rarely seen so forward as at the present period of the year.

The death is announced of Sir John Chas. Thordor, the eleventh baronet. He was born in 1816.

The Prince and Princess of Wales intend to be at Oxford during commemoration week.

Prince Alfred arrived in London from the Continent on the 2d.

The hay harvest has commenced at Wiltshire, Wiltshire.

Mr. Joseph Brooksbank, a Bingley manufacturer, has been committed for trial at the Leeds assizes on a charge of having feloniously and maliciously destroyed eighty-eight pairs of looms.

Through the skill of Mr. Chabots, an expert in handwriting, the hoax on the Times has been discovered, and the author has been dismissed his employment as a civil servant.

The marriage of the Hon. Mr. Cotton, son of Viscount Combermere, with the wealthy heiress, Miss Fletcher, will take place in London in the course of the month.

In the course of evidence given recently before the Deputy Recorder of London, it was stated that land near St. Paul's churchyard was worth £1,000,000 per acre.

The Nation states that by the sale of the estates of The O'Donoghue they do not, as was supposed, pass for ever from his hands. They were purchased by his friends.

Captain Coles has at length received the sanction of the Admiralty to construct a sea going turretship on his own plans and designs. The Admiralty are not to interfere.

Woolstone, in Hampshire, a famous place for British song-birds, the nightingales were never heard in finer song than they have been this year.

The coroner's inquiry into the murder of the woman Millson, in Cannon-street, London, was resumed in a verdict of wilful murder against the prisoner Smith.

A Fenian shoemaker has been arrested in Sligo for attempting to seduce two men of the 83d regiment from their allegiance and tendering to them a Fenian oath.

The Emperor Napoleon has just conferred the title of Duke upon the Count Colonna Walewski. The Second Empire has thus created seven dukedoms.

Prince Paul Esterhazy is dangerously ill, and Professor Oppolzer, the most renowned of Austrian physicians, has gone to Nuremberg to see him.

The grocers of England have contributed £450 to defray the cost of a lifeboat. The drapers are said to be making an effort in the same direction.

The other morning one of the priests of the Church of Santa Maria della Pace, Rome, on entering his confessional found a murdered infant placed inside.

The cause of Garibaldi's sudden flight from Caprea was a notification from Head-Centre Stephens that he was coming to see the general.

The session of Parliament commenced on the first February, and up to the present time—just three months—only twenty public acts have received the royal assent.

More than 3000 tons of broccoli have been dispatched by rail this season from West Cornwall.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are closed until further orders. The National Lifeboat Institution has sent two fine new lifeboats to the coast. General Prim had returned to Catalonia, and was preparing an insurance there. A large number of the journeymen tailors of Leeds have struck work.

A young man at Bourgoin, Isere, France, lost his life a few days ago through one of those foolish wagers which have so often proved fatal. He bet that he would drink a bottle of brandy at a draught.

Happily the cattle plague is declining, and it is to be hoped that before long it will disappear altogether. It has fallen with terrible severity on Cheshire.

Mr. Norman Lockyer, one of the youngest and most promising of our scientific men, has been placed by Lord Hartington at the head of a new department in the War Office.

Amongst the partners in the firm of Pinto, Paree & Co., whose bankruptcy has just been recorded, is the Honorable Lionel Ashley, fifth son of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

In consequence of the alarm excited by recent cases of hydrophobia, dogs have been "proclaimed" in Manchester and Salford months earlier than usual.

The managers of St. Vincent's Hospital, Stephen's-green, Dublin, have purchased Lyden Castle, Blackrock, for the purpose of converting it into a sanatorium.

The Union Steamship Company are now compelled, by virtue of their mail contract, to convey mails between England and the Cape of Good Hope in 33 days.

The French Acclimatization Society has just received two dogs of the real Spanish bloodhound race, formerly in use in America for hunting the Indians.

The unfortunate Ott (says the Steele) who was assassinated by Count d'Eulenberg, left four sisters advanced in age, whom he supported by his exertions.

Count de Bismarck, who seemed to have been nearly cured of his bad foot, has been attacked during the week with nervous rheumatic pains.

The Court of Cassation has just confirmed the conviction of a man in France in a fine of 1l. for having worked a horse and cart on All Saint's Day.

The cholera has passed from the Duchy of Luxembourg into Holland. Letters from the Hague mention that it has broken out in several Dutch towns.

A work has just been published in Paris containing a collection of dates that have been of ill-omen to celebrated personages in France.

A solemn mass will be celebrated in the Basilica of St. John Lateran at Rome on the anniversary of the birth of the Emperor Napoleon.

It is intended to photograph the whole of the portraits now at the National Portrait Exhibition; the best samples are to be colored.

The private view of the Exhibition of the Royal Academy will take place on Friday, the 4th of May, the banquet on Saturday the 5th.

Queen Emma of the Sandwich Islands, is now in Florence, and attends the English Protestant service regularly in the Via Marglia.

It is considered probable that the American government will establish a depot in Lisbon for the use of their Mediterranean squadron.

Nearly 500 tons of mackerel were sent from Cornwall to the London and other large markets during the past fortnight.

The list of candidates for election at the next meeting of the English Church Union includes the name of the Rev. Dr. Pusey.

M. Piéri, the new Prefect of Police, is taking measures to stop the excessive gambling which prevails in the Paris clubs.

We have to record the death of Lady Thynne, wife of the Rev. Lord Thynne, sub-dean and canon of Westminster.

The Liberals of Nottingham have selected Lord Amberley and Mr. Handel Cossham as their candidates.

There is now a good prospect of the salt deposit at Middlesborough being worked. The salt was discovered four years ago.

The white throat, the sand martin, and the cuckoo, have made their appearance about Frosdham.

Lord Westbury, the late Lord Chancellor, has returned to London after a long continental sojourn.

Eleven deaths were registered in London last week as having been caused by carriage accidents.

Prince Couza is now staying in Paris incognito, under the assumed name of M. Alexander Adam.

The contest for Cambridge has resulted in the return of Mr. Gorst, the Conservative candidate by a majority of 24.

The two Liberal members for Windsor, Sir H. Hoare, and Mr. H. Labouchere, have been unseated for bribery.

The King of Prussia has just conferred the order of the Red Eagle on the physician who attended Count de Bismark.

The judges have refused to grant a new trial in which the "Athenaeum" was charged with libelling a novel.

The House of Commons is to be asked to vote £3,000 a year for the Princess Mary of Cambridge on her marriage.

The serious illness is reported of Mr. W. Cotton, D.C.L., F.R.S., late governor of the Bank of England.

TEXT OF NAPOLEON'S SPEECH.—THE CAUSE OF THE FINANCIAL PANIC.—The following is the text of Napoleon's speech at Auxerre, to which is to be attributed the cause for the financial panic in England and Europe:—"I see with pleasure that the memory of the first Empire has not been effaced from your minds. Believe me, for my own part I have inherited the feelings entertained by the chief of my family for this energetic and patriotic population, who sustained the Emperor in good as in evil fortune. I have a debt of gratitude to discharge toward you. This department was the first to give me its suffrages in 1848, because it knew, with the majority of the French people, that its interests were my interests, and that I detested equally with them those treaties of 1815, which it is now sought to make the sole basis of our foreign policy. I thank you for the sentiments you have expressed toward me. Among you, I breathe freely, for it is among the working population, both in town and country, I find the real genius of France."—S. F. Call.

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, June 26, 1886.

The Address to the Throne.

The following is the text of the Address to the Throne, reported from the Committee of the whole House upon the "State of the Colony"

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, Most Gracious Sovereign:

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons House of Assembly of Vancouver Island in Parliament assembled, in full assurance of Your Majesty's earnest desire to promote the welfare of your people, beg leave humbly to address ourselves to Your Majesty upon matters of the deepest interest to your faithful subjects in this Colony.

We humbly represent that, desirous of reaching the foot of the Throne before the recess of Parliament, we transmitted by telegraph on the 20th June to Your Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, a few brief resolutions on the condition of this Colony, which His Excellency Governor Kennedy declined to transmit, unless approved by the Legislative Council, urging immediate union of Vancouver Island and British Columbia under a liberal Constitution, and we would now respectfully submit, for the consideration of Your Most Gracious Majesty, the following more detailed views on the same subject.

We would, in the first place, state that both Vancouver Island and British Columbia are at present suffering grievously from a variety of evils, some of which are the inevitable results of circumstances incident to new Colonies; others arising from the continued separation of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, by which a system of legislation has been adopted in the Legislative Council of the latter colony hostile alike to Imperial and Vancouver Island interests; and others, again, flowing from the unnecessarily expensive and highly impracticable systems of government of both Colonies, which, while oppressing the people with an insupportable burden, have, at the same time, prevented the passage of liberal and necessary laws to promote the settlement and development of the country. The first of these evils are of such a nature, as will gradually effect their own cure, but the second and third are entirely under the control of Your Majesty's Government, and it is with the earnest hope that Your Most Gracious Majesty will be pleased to grant such relief as in Your Majesty's judgment may be deemed expedient, that we humbly pray.

1st.—For immediate Legislative Union of Vancouver Island and British Columbia—countries which we believe were only placed temporarily under different Governments through Imperial expediency. The interests of the Island and the mainland have always been, and are, regarded as identical; not merely from the fact of these communities trading with each other and owing allegiance to the same authority, but also from their being dependent on each other in the most absolute sense. From 1858 population and capital have been gradually centering in Vancouver Island, and it is from these two elements, principally, that the mineral resources of British Columbia have been and are being developed. It is from Vancouver Island, mainly, the capital flows that brings to light the hidden wealth of Cariboo and other gold-fields; it is from the same source the majority of the mining population of British Columbia, who reside in Vancouver Island the greater portion of the year, is obtained. It will thus be seen that Vancouver Island's interest in the mainland is more than an ordinary interest, and that what affects the prosperity of the latter colony, whether it be the enormous expenses of its Government or the ill-judged and unpopular character of its laws, acts in a corresponding degree on the former. How deep the interest is which British Columbia feels in Vancouver Island will be best ascertained by a perusal of the petition for Union forwarded some time ago by the Administrator of the Government of British Columbia to Your Majesty—signed, as it was, by all the principal merchants, manufacturers, miners, traders and farmers in the neighboring colony.

2nd.—We would further state that while the combined population of both colonies, exclusive of Indians, who contribute in some degree to the Revenue, does not exceed 10,000 persons, the expenditure of the two Governments amounts, in the aggregate, to nearly £200,000 a year. It is scarcely necessary to point out to Your Majesty, the unparalleled and unjust character of the taxation required to support such an outlay, and the absolute necessity for a form of Government that will bear more lightly on the inhabitants, and afford them more effective means to check extravagance. In British Columbia, as Your Majesty's Government is aware, the Government is carried on by a Legislative Council consisting of ten official, and five unofficial members. The system virtually stifles public sentiment, as, from causes which are inseparable from an overwhelming official influence in a Legislative Chamber in a young country, the usefulness as well as independence of the non-official members is seriously impaired. Salaries are raised and expenses incurred under such a state of things that could never be done under a more liberal and responsible form of Government. The Constitution of Vancouver Island is free from some of the evils which exist in the Constitution of the neighboring colony, but the undue official and Nominative character of the Upper House has created serious dissatisfaction throughout the colony, the members acting in direct antagonism to the Assembly, and throwing out of session measures which the public interest loudly and persistently demands.

By such determined hostility to the Lower House, as this irresponsible body has evinced, and the refusal of the Governor to grant necessary information on matters affecting the vital interests of the colony, the welfare of the country has been deeply injured and the Legislature Assembly reduced almost to a nullity. We would, therefore, pray, that in uniting the two colonies Your Majesty's Government will be graciously pleased to grant to the people such a Constitution, as will, while reserving to the Crown every prerogative consistent with representative Govern-

ment, enable them to control the manner and amount of the taxation and expenditure, and, if necessary, prevent the official element acting to the country's detriment by hostility to the people and their representatives. As one portion of the great expenditure above stated, we would humbly represent that the salary of the Governor of British Columbia was raised by the Legislative Council of that colony, to Four Thousand Pounds a year, and one thousand per annum are allowed for travelling expenses. The salary of the Governor of Vancouver Island is Three Thousand Pounds. For each, at great expense, a house is maintained and each has a Private Secretary. With a view to laying down the ground work of economy in the Government of the country, we would respectfully submit for Your Majesty's consideration the following Civil List, for the united colonies, an amount as great as with the present serious liabilities and the ever recurring need for internal improvements in both colonies, can, we believe for some years hence be afforded:

Table listing salaries: Governor £2,000; Two Judges 2,400; Colonial Secretary 600; Surveyor General 600; Collector of Customs 500; Attorney General with permission to practice 400; Treasurer 500. Total £7,000.

It would, however, be extremely difficult to construct and sustain an economical and useful Government, after the two colonies shall have been united, unless they shall be provided over by a Governor, not in any way interested in the continuance of a system which has grown up during the past years of imprudence and disregard of popular rights, possessed of large experience in the affairs of colonies enjoying Representative Institutions, and one whose cordial co-operation with the people's representatives might be relied on; for it has been found impossible to effect any very perceptible retrenchment under existing circumstances.

We would express our belief that, with Representative Institutions and an economical Government suited to their financial ability, the colonies will, after Union, advance in a steady and sure course of prosperity. Their progress would be greatly promoted by the opening of communication from the Pacific to the fertile plains and auriferous streams of the Saskatchewan country east of the Rocky Mountains. This has already to a considerable extent been effected by governmental and private enterprise, and a further advance eastward will probably soon be made; but, as part of the projected highway between the Atlantic and Pacific, this undertaking from its important bearing on Imperial interests, may yet claim aid from Your Majesty's Government.

Another measure, which would greatly benefit the united colonies, is steam communication with Panama, and connection at that port with the West India Steamship Company's line from England to Aspinwall. This we are informed will be provided by the above named Company, furnished they are guaranteed annually £20,000, or eight per cent. on the amount of capital deemed necessary for the undertaking.

Such a connection would greatly foster British interests, as well as British sentiment in this part of the world, besides paving the way for greater undertakings of the kind in future, having in view connection between Confederated British North America and the rich and populous countries on the Asiatic shores of the Pacific.

Referring with pride to the great, and, for the small number of tax payers, unprecedented efforts heretofore made by both colonies; in self-support and internal improvements, we profoundly regret that it will be out of our power to procure the vast advantage of the Steam Communication above mentioned, unless Your Most Gracious Majesty's Government should be pleased to extend a helping hand to these young and struggling colonies, believing, as we do, that it assumes one-half the expense, the Mother country will reap its full share of the benefit.

Without connection with the Mother country by means of Mail Steamers, the progress of these Colonies is greatly retarded; and so deeply is this felt by the people, that large sums are now paid to a foreign steamboat company by each colony to keep up connection with California, although the compensating advantages arising from this outlay cannot be compared with those that would result from subsidizing a British line of steamers between Panama and these colonies.

With faith in the mineral and other numerous resources of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, which are gradually being developed, and great difficulties, and feeling the most unbounded confidence in the Material Solicitude of Your Most Gracious Majesty for the wellbeing of all your loyal subjects, we believe that the present appeal for such institutions and other reasonable aid as will conduce essentially to the welfare and happiness of the United Colonies, will not be made in vain.

And we, Your Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects, as in duty bound, will ever pray:

Cricket Match.

A match between eleven players of H. M. S. Sutlej and Scout and eleven of the Victoria Club, took place at Colwood on Saturday, resulting in a victory in favor of the Fleet, after a sharp and exciting contest. The weather was propitious, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen from Victoria and Esquimalt were present on the ground including His Excellency the Governor and family, Admiral and Mrs Denman, the Hon. W. A. G. Young and Mrs Young, and several naval officers. By permission of the Admiral the splendid band of the Sutlej was present, and added materially to the enjoyment of the day. The Fleet won the toss, and sent their opponents to the wickets shortly after 11 o'clock. Messrs Powell and Wallace took the bats and commenced steadily, but the bowling of Messrs Thom and Ralph soon disposed of them. There was an evident want of practice shown by the Victorians in this innings, as they all succumbed to the really effective bowling on the other side, with a total of only 26 runs. The Navy fielded well. The Navy then went in and soon ran up a score of 43, being 17 in excess of their opponents. Macaulay and Levitt played well for 9 and 10, but the bowling of Richardson and Howard was too superior to admit of many runs being

made, and the scores were consequently small. After partaking of lunch at Post's, the Victorians, nothing daunted, commenced their second innings with spirit, and succeeded at the close in placing to their credit 76 runs, leaving the navy a deficiency of 50 to make up. The bowling of Clarke, Bacon and Powell was very creditable, the first named gentleman white at the wickets received a severe cut over the left temple from a stinging ball delivered by Mr Thom, which stopped his play, and his wickets fell shortly after. The bowling of the navy in the second innings was not quite equal to the first. The Fleet in the second innings showed an evident determination to win the day if they could, and after some very careful play they succeeded in making the required number with a loss of only 8 wickets. The batting of Mr Saville in this innings was much admired: The excellent fielding and bowling throughout the match will account for the small scores made up of the bats: Subjoined is the score:

VICTORIA CLUB. Batting: 1st Innings (Powell, Thom, Wallace, etc.), 2nd Innings (Richardson, Bacon, Powell, etc.). Bowling: 1st Innings (Clarke, Bacon, Powell), 2nd Innings (Richardson, Bacon, Powell, etc.).

H. M. FLEET. Batting: 1st Innings (Mid Donner, Richardson, Mid Ralph, etc.), 2nd Innings (Richardson, Bacon, Powell, etc.). Bowling: 1st Innings (Clarke, Bacon, Powell), 2nd Innings (Richardson, Bacon, Powell, etc.).

Big Bend. CAIRO CREEK, June 22.—Mr Sellers, of Kamloops, has furnished a party to go prospecting in that vicinity. They will start to-morrow, Lavean and Duprat have gone to their silver lead to obtain more specimens for assay, and anticipate a favorable result. Mr Keay's party have returned and brought back some gold, but they are rather dissatisfied with their lazar. Mr Willoughby has returned to Seymour from the mines, and has obtained some very good prospects in his shaft, and intends returning as soon as he gets a supply of provisions. Anderson and Hunt are sinking a shaft 4x6 feet, below the turn on French Creek, and entertain great hopes of success. There are about 15 paying claims on McCulloch's Creek. The prospects are not so favorable as on French Creek. Provisions are about the same as last reported. It was rumored that Moberly had left with a party for the purpose of prospecting Moberly Creek. Perry, the mountaineer, was at Kirby's preparing to start across the mountains to find a suitable pass for the anticipated road from Canada, and also to prospect the country on his route. The steamer Forty-Nine had made another trip, and brought some cattle, potatoes, flour, and bacon, but no passengers. While the steamer Marten was on her way to Seymour, a fireman belonging to the boat called Little Joe, fell overboard and was drowned. The steambot was stopped and a boat lowered to render him assistance, but all efforts were unavailing, as he sank immediately. It has just been shown a prospect of fine looking gold that was taken from Jim Orr's claim.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA COUNCIL.—A London paper in an article on the attempt made in these Colonies to effect retrenchment, thus speaks of the Legislature of the sister Colony: "The semi-irresponsible character of the legislative body rendered the work of retrenchment a most difficult one, and the passing of the measure a little more than a matter of form. So impressed with this fact was the government that it pronounced the voting supplies 'a farce.' This we would consider a very moderate term in this province, but the British Columbian oligarchy were ill-calculated to bear criticism, and forthwith passed a vote of censure on the editor of the Columbian for daring to characterize their proceedings as a farce. This attempt to muzzle the press was very properly denounced by the heavily taxed people, and affords a good idea of the calibre of the men in power."

ENGLISH SHIPPING.—The ship Mackay, Capt Hughes, sailed from Liverpool, April 6th, for Vancouver Island. On May 6th the ships Royal Tar, Capt Marks, and the ship Prince of Wales were loading at London for Victoria.

VICTORIA MARKETS. SATURDAY, June 23.

An average amount of business has been transacted during the week at prices varying but slightly from last quotations. The only arrival in addition to importations coastwise has been the steamer Sierra Nevada, which arrived on Friday from San Francisco with a general cargo. The steamer Fideliter, which sailed on Wednesday for Portland, took about 30 tons of freight, consisting of Iron, Liquors, Sugar, Coal Tar, etc., and 66 passengers.

The schooner Crosby is being loaded by Messrs Janion, Green & Rhodes for the Sandwich Islands. The ship Camden is now on the way to this port from San Francisco with a general cargo valued at \$12,518 68.

Jobbing rates as follows: FLOUR—Extra, \$8 25; \$9 00; \$9 50; Superfine, \$7 75; \$8 00; Common, \$5 50; \$6 00. WHEAT—No. 1, \$1 50; No. 2, \$1 40. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—\$7 50; \$8 00; \$9 00. CORNMEAL—7 1/2 @ \$8; 8 @ \$8; 9 @ \$8. OATMEAL—9 @ \$8; 10 @ \$8; 11 @ \$8. BEANS—White, 6 @ \$8; 7 @ \$8; 8 @ \$8. PINKS—4 @ \$8; 5 @ \$8; 6 @ \$8. RICE—6 @ \$8; 7 @ \$8; 8 @ \$8. SUGAR—Raw, 7 1/2 @ \$9; 8 @ \$9; 9 @ \$9. COFFE—22 @ \$26; 23 @ \$26; 24 @ \$26. TEA—38 @ \$42; 39 @ \$42; 40 @ \$42. SYRUP—\$5; \$6; \$7. YEAST POWDERS—22 @ \$3; 23 @ \$3; 24 @ \$3. CANDLES—\$5 50; \$6; \$7. SOAP—\$2 @ \$2; \$3 @ \$3; \$4 @ \$3. BUTTER—Fresh, 42 @ \$46; 43 @ \$46; 44 @ \$46. ORDINARY, 37 @ \$40; 38 @ \$40; 39 @ \$40. CHERISE—1 @ \$22; 2 @ \$22; 3 @ \$22. BACON AND HAMS—Prime, 20 @ \$25; 21 @ \$25; 22 @ \$25. WHEAT—No. 1, \$1 50; No. 2, \$1 40. OATS—1 1/2 @ \$20; 1 3/4 @ \$20; 1 5/8 @ \$20. BARLEY—1 1/2 @ \$20; 1 3/4 @ \$20; 1 5/8 @ \$20. MIDDLING—2 1/2 @ \$24; 2 3/4 @ \$24; 2 5/8 @ \$24. GROUND BARLEY—2 1/2 @ \$24; 2 3/4 @ \$24; 2 5/8 @ \$24. HAY—1 1/2 @ \$12; 1 3/4 @ \$12; 1 5/8 @ \$12. POTATOES—75 @ \$100 lb.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

FOR NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas sailed yesterday morning for Nanaimo, with several tons of freight and about 18 passengers.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Emily Harris, Captain Frain, arrived early yesterday morning from Nanaimo, with a few passengers and a cargo of coal to R. Brodrick. The Nanaimites take great interest in the volunteer movement, and at the first meeting for drill the muster was about 60 men.

FROM BARKLEY SOUND.—The schooner Meg Merrilles, Captain Pamphlet, arrived yesterday morning from Barkley Sound, with a quantity of hay. The captain reports that an Indian chief was accidentally shot by another Indian while pulling his gun out of the canoe.

PUGET SOUND SHIPPING.

The U. S. steamer Sarana left Port Angeles for Port Townsend and ports up the Sound, on Saturday, 16th inst. The Sarana is a vessel of 1446 tons, bark rigged, carrying 11 guns. Her crew numbers 158. The following is a list of her officers: G. H. Scott, Captain; Byron Wilson, Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer; M. W. Saunders, Lieutenant; Wm. Williams, Assistant Master; C. Linderman, Assistant Engineer; R. L. White, Assistant Engineer; O. S. M. Cone, Assistant Engineer; Wm. Mott, Mate; Somerset Robinson, Surgeon; J. F. Landen, Chief Engineer; J. Mack, Jr., Assistant Surgeon; Wm. R. Winslow, Assistant Paymaster; S. Robinson, Lieutenant of Marines; Theodosius L. Vandenberg, 2d Assistant Engineer; J. M. Middleton, 2d Assistant Engineer; G. F. Sawyer, 2d Assistant Engineer; S. P. Budd, 3d Assistant Engineer; George Alexander, Paymaster's Clerk. June 18th.—American bark Rivet entered from San Francisco via Victoria Blair, master. Cleared at same time for San Francisco with lumber and piles, to be loaded at Port Discovery.

BIRTH. In Seattle, W. T., on the 17th inst., the wife of G. Kellogg of a son. In New Westminster, on the 18th inst., the wife of W. S. Black, Esq., M. D. of a daughter.

DIED. In Seattle, W. T., on the 12th inst., the infant son of R. W. and M. J. Fontas, aged 3 months and 19 days. At Olympia, May 28, 1886, Nelly, daughter of Henry D. and Maria A. Cook, aged 2 years 2 months and 23 days.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND WESTMINSTER.

ENTERED. Sch'r Discovery, Rudin, San Juan. Sch'r Minerva, Bagley, Port Angeles. June 19th.—Slip Leonede, Smith, Fort Rupert. Star Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles. Star Emily Harris, Frain, Nanaimo. June 20.—Str Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster. June 21.—Sloop Alarm, Hollins, Nanaimo. June 22.—Slip Letitia, Adams, P. Angeles. Star Munford, Coffin, P. Angeles. Sch'r Mattie, Greenwood, Nana imo. CLEARED. June 16th.—Sch'r Red Rover, Patten, Northwest Coast of Vancouver Island. Scow Eliza, Middleton, Saanich. June 18th.—Slip Ocean Queen, Watkins, Saanich. Star Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster. Slip Lady Franklin, Thornton, San Juan. June 19th.—Sch'r Discovery, Rudin, Burrard Inlet. June 20.—Str Fideliter, Erskine, Astoria. June 21.—Str Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster. June 22.—Star Sierra Nevada, Williams, San Francisco.

IMPORTS.

Per str ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—79 bales wool, 177 head sheep, 36 head cattle, 8 calves, 1 horse, 22 bbls flour, 1 1/2 kg furs, 58 sks middlings, 3 boxes eggs, 2 do, butter—Value, \$8,110 00.

Per schooner DISCOVERY, from San Juan Island—54 sheep. Value, \$270. Per steamer ENTERPRISE, from New Westminster—3 cases furs. Value, \$520. Per slip LETITIA from Puget Sound—1000 bushels barley, 250 bushels oats, 3 tons hay, 40 boxes apples—value \$458. To Laveau & Co.

CONSIGNEES. Per str ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—Messrs BELMAN, Anderson & Co., F Reynolds & Co., J. R. Stewart, L. Dodson, Carson & Co., Hudson Bay Co., E. Dickinson, R. Brodrick.

PASSENGERS.

3 Per strs ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—Mrs Bowman, Jane Goudy, S. W. Jamieson and wife, J. Sparlock, G. Berle, T. Clanay, G. Jones, Jamieson and wife, A. Ellis, Gunter, Captain Perkins, Wm Fowler, Captain Rhoeder, Wm Clanay, J. Goudy, Beckard, Lindell, Mike McLaughlin.

Expedition Washing.

THE "MISERIES" OF WASHING DAY are at an end, and its numerous woes abolished, for the "Family Wash" may be speedily accomplished, by using Harpur's Twenty-two's.

GLYCERINE SOAP POWDER, which effects a surprise, saving in time, trouble, labor and Soap. Sold by all Storekeepers in Piny Packages, and by Harpur Twenty-two's, Bromley by Bow, London. Wholesale Agents for Vancouver Island, Messrs. JANION, GREEN & RHODES.

Sporborg & Rueff, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, Boots & Shoes. WEARF STREET.....Victoria, V.I. je9

Barnard's Stages.

OWING TO THE INUNDATION OF portions of the wagon road above Yale, it Stage will Leave Yale on Mondays Of each week only, until further notice, carrying MAILS and EXPRESS. Passengers for Big Bend and Cariboo will require to leave Victoria on Friday's steamer. P. J. BARNARD. je7

G. M. SPROAT, 12 MILLER STREET, LONDON. SPROAT & CO., 402 FINE ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

SPROAT & CO., LATE ANDERSON & CO., MERCHANTS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

EXPORTERS OF SPARS, LUMBER, CURED FISH AND DOG FISH. AGENTS FOR "ROYAL" INSURANCE COMPANY; "ROYAL" MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY. MESSRS. H. STARR & CO., 145 CHEAPSIDE LONDON.

ALSO SOLE AGENTS FOR R. B. BYRNES & CO.'S BOTTLED BEER; F. FRIEND & CO.'S DO.; S. L. ALFORD & SONS, DO.; E. & G. HIBBERTS, DO.; J. & J. RONALDSON'S PORTS AND SHERRIES; HOOPE & SONS' DO.; JAMES ROBIN & CO.'S AC BRANDIES. Store street, Victoria, V. I., 22d June, 1886. je2

BIG BEND, HO!

STOP AT THE NIGOMIN HOUSE, ON THE YALE ROAD, 12 Miles from Lytton, B. C. Good Meals and Moderate Charges. Feed and Stabling for Animals. The Best Liquors from Victoria at the Bar.

J. D. JOHNSON. The proprietor would invite all his old patrons of the Johnson Street Lager Beer saloon to give him a call, and promise to make them as comfortable as possible. je7 d&w

RIMMEL'S UNRIVALLED PERFUMERY

Warranted to retain its excellent quality in any climate: RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, 25 cent; RIMMEL'S 'AVANDER WATER', distilled from natural flowers; RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, Fragrance, 25 cent; RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, 1 lb; RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE and Glycerine for beautifying the hair; RIMMEL'S PERFUM VAPORIZER, Perfume Fountain; RIMMEL'S BOOK OF PERFUMES, with 250 illustrations. Sold by all Perfumery Vendors in the world. E. Rimmel, Perfumer, H. R. H. the Princess Wales 95 Strand; 28 Regent Street, and 24 Cornhill.

Lowé Brothers, COMMISSION MERCHANTS & GENERAL IMPORTERS,

WHARF STREET..... VICTORIA. Agents for the Home and Colonial Assurance Co. (limited.) Fire and Life. Agents for the Union Insurance Co. of San Francisco, Marine. je12

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS OF Sansevain's Native Wine Bitters.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR SANSEVAIN'S Wine Bitters See that you get it, as interior kinds are often substituted. For sale by the principal Wine Merchants throughout the State. Depot at MERCADO & SCULLY, Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers, Nos. 506 and 508 JACKSON STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. m31 lmp

MERCADO & SCULLY, GLYCERINE SOAP POWDER,

Seeds, Seeds, Seeds, LANGLEY & CO., HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMSHIP OREGON, AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF RELIABLE SEEDS, From JAMES CARTER & Co., Seedsmen to the ROYAL GARDENS, St. Oyst. Essex, who obtained the ONLY PRIZE Medal for Seeds at the International Exhibition of 1862. m27

Found

A NUMBER OF RECEIPTS, WHICH THE OWNER can have by calling at this office, and paying for advertisement. je4 je

The Weekly British

Tuesday, June 26 ENGLISH AFF

The English papers receive us some further information from the Reform question in England when the great division on the Franchise Bill, Conservative, Mr. R. J. Ha the Government, thirty-four against the Government; Government paired off with six Liberals and three Conservatives, and eleven seats Contending the Speaker these members of the Lower House tells of a Mr. C. H. Mills, who had been declared unemitted on the day of division he could have legally voted, the Committee not having the House, he abstained. Having beaten their opponents dangerous ground have demands made upon them their intention of not only Redistribution Bill with the but of introducing the Franchise Bills without loss will remove all cause of delay Liberals and will give Government of thirty-five or forty. tionering contest took place Mr. Samuelson was elected, was presented against his ground that he was an alien that he was born in Hamburg The Committee, however, admitted to his seat, inasmuch as father was born in London. reign of George III. provides son of a British subject may by taking the Sacrament in place of worship, and also licence—conditions which the member had complied with, but that electioneering matters places in England but he was not yet an election. Helstone, resulting in a tie-Mayor, who had already voted candidates, gave another vote and returned the candidate. The action will doubtless be the double return should have and left to the House of Commons.

Earl Russell's Government to make an effort to remove causes of Irish dissatisfaction, the Irish Secretary, has introduced Right Bill, which although long lengths necessary, is still a direction, and will be supported the Irish members. The based on the draft of a bill previously submitted by several members. At present the great cause in many parts of Ireland is the the tenancy in enforcement compensation for improvements. The consequence is that in agricultural outrages and in an land allowed to go to waste cause the tenant will make prove the "holding" for the of the landlord. The Govern the tenant the right to complete there be a written agreement. The compensation is to be equal letting value given to the land, event of dispute to be settled by sioners of Public Works, with Chairman of Quarter Sessions in award must not exceed The right of distress is abolished under written agreement, the provisions being to make writ absolutely essential to the nation, a great inducement which, again, can under by the life-tenant for forty-one the case of building land, for the Jamaica Commission, at last, and their report is highly. They decide that the proclama law was idly prolonged, and then indulged in of a most character. After the first few ones ought to have been held civil tribunals, and not hurried. The hurrying off and execution were condemned by the Com they can find no proof of his the assault on the Court House Eyre will be declared to have panic of his advisers, and to equal to a great emergency. sioners have found that the cutions during the time the prevailed was 438, 600 persons 4000 houses were burnt down, this means taken away from black population—a retrogression to the necessities

DISGRACEFUL ROBBERY.—A few days the old content of Hamboldt street, has been and a quantity of clothing, watch and chain taken away. It is occasionally unoccupied, it was thus taken to rob the supposed to have been the work