

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

## And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL 10.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND SATURDAY, JUNE 19 1869.

NO. 33.

THE BRITISH COLONIST  
PUBLISHED DAILY BY  
DAVID W. HIGGINS.

TERMS:  
One Year, (in advance) \$12 00  
Six Months do 7 00  
Three Months do 4 00  
One Week do 0 25

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS:  
One Year, (in advance) \$6 00  
Six Months do 4 00  
Three Months do 2 50  
One Week do 0 25

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
OFFICE: Colborne Building, Government and Langley  
streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

AGENTS:  
S. J. Leitch, Nanaimo, V. I.  
Chas & Clarkson, New Westminster  
Barnard's Express, Yale B. C.  
do do Lytton  
do do Vancouver  
do do Richmond  
do do Barkerville  
do do Cameronsburg  
do do Clinton  
Roby & Lowe, Olympia, W. T.  
Hagan & Menzies, New York  
F. Alford, 11 Clements Lane, London  
G. Street, 80 Corahill, London  
L. P. Fisher, San Francisco

### Governor Musgrave.

MR. ANTHONY MUSGRAVE our new governor, we are informed by a gentleman personally acquainted with him, is a gentleman of remarkable ability. The family although English have made the colonies their home for generations. His father was the celebrated Dr. Anthony Musgrave, the senior partner of the firm of Drs. Musgrave, Nicholson & Son, the leading physicians in Antigua, West Indies, and also Treasurer of the Colony for a period of 25 years and upwards. At the time of Dr. Musgrave's death, the *Lancet* (Medical Journal) in a complimentary notice, remarked that the Medical profession had to "lament the loss of a distinguished ornament." Mr. Musgrave is also a nephew of the late Sir Christopher Musgrave, Chief Justice of the Cape of Good Hope. Mr. Musgrave was born in Antigua, but educated in England. Upon his return home, after completing his education, he entered his father's office—the Treasury—as Chief Clerk; where he remained for some years, when he entered upon the study of law, with his uncle, the Hon. James W. Sheriff, then Attorney General of Antigua. Mr. McIntosh, the then Governor, having lost his Private Secretary from yellow fever, the appointment was offered to Mr. Musgrave, and he accepted it, and filled it with entire satisfaction to the Governor, and also to the public. Upon the expiration of Mr. McIntosh's term of office, Mr. Musgrave proceeded to England and kept his terms at one of the Inns of Court, with the intention of returning to Antigua and practising at the Bar; but from the strong recommendation of Mr. McIntosh, he soon was called to the public service again, by being appointed Colonial Secretary for the Island of Antigua. Here he remained until he was promoted to the Presidency of Nevis, a position previously occupied by our late lamented Governor. He was next promoted to the Government of St. Vincent; and after the expiration of his time appointed Governor of Newfoundland. While at St. Vincent he headed the Military, and suppressed an insurrection which had broken out on the part of the laborers against the planters. Mr. Musgrave's intimate acquaintance with financial matters under his father, is well known and very highly estimated at the Colonial Office in England, where he is regarded as a first-class financier. Mr. Musgrave is a widower, having been married to a daughter of Sir William Byam, Bart., of Cedar Hill, Antigua, who died six or seven years since. Mr. Musgrave is, we are informed, liberal and enlightened in his views, of superior attainments, an eloquent speaker, and an accomplished gentleman. Some doubt has been expressed as to the soundness of Mr. Musgrave on Confederation; but we want no better evidence that he is coming out to join this Colony to the Dominion than the following speech which he delivered at the opening of the Legis-

lature of Newfoundland, on the 23rd of February last. To Governor Musgrave's influence, in fact, is due the presence, to-day, of Newfoundland in the Confederacy.

"The great question of the expediency of union with the Dominion of Canada, still remains for your judgment. Your decision upon the principles involved, and consideration of the terms under which such an arrangement will be desirable, can scarcely be longer deferred with advantage to the community with whose interests we are charged. I believe that public opinion has reached a stage which is ripe for dealing with this subject in a spirit of calm and deliberate investigation. Whatever may be the diversity of views entertained and promulgated by different parties, it cannot be disputed that the issue of this controversy must be one of signal importance to the future destinies of this community. I do not understate the magnitude of the interests involved; but I have never concealed from you my dispassionate considerations of the proposal that induces me strongly to believe that those interests will be promoted by union with the progressive communities which now form the Dominion. I have no reason to doubt what I have stated to you on former occasions, that the Government of Canada is disposed to meet, in a spirit of liberality, any suggestion which may emanate from you. The essence of any agreement which should be mutually advantageous must be its equality, and our own self-respect will prevent any demand being made by us which would place us in the position of an artificially protected dependency, when desiring to form an integral part of a trans-Atlantic portion of the British Empire, daily increasing in wealth and importance. I recommend anew the whole subject to your careful thought, in confidence that it will secure your attention. The renewal of the treaty of reciprocal trade with the United States is a matter sure to obtain the best efforts of the Government of the Dominion, for its settlement, on satisfactory terms, at no distant date; but it is useless to disregard the fact that the present financial position of the Colony precludes any hope of our being able to avail ourselves of any such arrangement, unless as forming part of the Dominion; and this circumstance alone shows the weighty character of the question we are called upon to decide. We cannot remain aloof from the union without being compelled to impose much higher taxation upon the labouring classes, for two years to come, than any likely to be raised by the Parliament of the Dominion. Before any final arrangement can be completed, opportunity will be afforded for its acceptance and ratification by the constituencies; but it rests with you, if you agree that union is desirable, to devise the best means of arriving at satisfactory terms with the Government of the Dominion. When these are concerted, the Imperial Act provides the mode of admission to the Dominion by order of Her Majesty in Council, upon such terms as shall be expressed in addresses from the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of this Colony, (and shall be approved by Her Majesty.

Friday June 18

### Horrible Murder on San Juan Island.

Late yesterday afternoon Mr A Hibbard, one of the proprietors of the San Juan Island lime kiln, was shot through the head and almost instantly killed by one of his partners, mess Waits. The dispute arose about a bed. The two men were alone in a room together, and their voices were heard raised in angry altercation for a moment before the firing. Three or four shots were fired, the last and fatal ball, passed through Hibbard's face and into his brain. He died in ten minutes. The pistol was held so close that the powder burned the murdered man's face. Waits was seized by the kiln men and bound. Both men are American citizens, Hibbard was from Montreal, Canada, and was well known and liked here. Waits has farmed up country and was considered respectable. The case will be tried by the American Military authorities.

YALE ITEMS.—During the week ending June 12, there were sent out from Yale for the upper country 83,000 pounds of goods. The *Examiner* suggests that Siwash Creek, three miles above Yale where, in 1858, much gold was found, should be tried again. Mr. T. Spence, Superintendent of Roads, has had several of the bridges and cribbing along the road thoroughly overhauled and repaired. The roads and bridges are now in first rate order for traffic.

### Funeral of His Excellency Governor Seymour.

The last sad rites were paid to the remains of Governor Seymour on Wednesday, and, freed from the toils and vexations of life, the body of the late chief dignitary of the Colony now reposes beneath the consecrated sward of the Naval Cemetery. The funeral was largely attended. From the city and country for miles around, there was an in-pouring of people to the quiet little burgh of Esquimalt, to join in a mark of respect to the memory of the man who until a few days ago seemed to hold the destinies of the Colony in his hand. The remains lay in state at the Naval Hospital in the Ward previously described by us, until 4 o'clock on Wednesday. The coffin was viewed by hundreds who gathered early in the day; but before the throng had become dense, the lid was removed and Mrs. Seymour, supported by Doctor and Mrs. Hayman, gazed for the last time upon the features of the dead. After the departure of Mrs. Seymour and attendant the coffin was closed and the public were admitted to the room. The interest manifested was very great. The decorations which were designed superintended by Mr Lowndes were of simple yet beautiful conception. The floral offerings, which were many, tended to relieve the deep, sombre hangings of crepe with which the walls were hung, and made the air redolent with perfume. Upon the coffin lid appeared in silver letters—

### FREDERICK SEYMOUR.

And nothing more. The official hat and sword lay upon the coffin, surrounded by wreaths and bouquets of bright-hued flowers. Near the head, some kind hand had placed a small bouquet of violets—the lowliest yet loveliest of Flora's gifts—a silent and modest yet eloquent and touching tribute of friendship. Shortly before 4 o'clock the Enterprise arrived from Victoria with several hundred passengers representing the Victoria Volunteer Corps, the firemen and the general public, accompanied by the Volunteer Band under leader Haynes.

Precisely at 4 o'clock the coffin was removed from the Ward and placed upon a gun-carriage drawn by sailors and escorted by a guard of honor of 50 marines from H. M. S. Satellite, under Lieut Wright. Seventeen minute guns were fired from the Satellite as the cortege moved off, the band playing the Dead March. The pall bearers were Sir James Douglas, Chief Justice Needham and Captains Edey and Mies. The mourners were Mr D C Mansell, late Private Secretary to the Governor, Mr A. Lowndes, Hon. H M Ball and Hon. A. T. Busby. Dr Comrie, R. N., followed as medical attendant. The Administrator of Government came next. The Executive and Legislative Councils, Navy, Civil Servants, Fire Brigade, Victoria Rifle Volunteers, and the public were largely represented to the line. The clergy were represented by Rev T Somerville, Presbyterian Church; Rev Mr Rans, Wesleyan Methodist Mission; and Rev P Kirley, L. Hays, and Oh Seghers of the Catholic Mission. W J Armstrong, Esq, J P, Town Councillor of New Westminster, represented that town—Mayor Holbrook joining with the Legislative Councillors. Mr Frank G. Richards represented the Fire Department of New Westminster. The distance from the Hospital to the Cemetery is about one-fourth of a mile, along a winding lane shaded on either side by thick groves of trees. As the procession moved towards the Cemetery, the declining sun bathed in a flood of gold the scene—the solemn music of the band and the slow, measured tread of the escort presenting a picture which must have charmed while it touched every heart.

"The bayonets earthward were turning,  
And the drum's muffled beat rolled along;  
But he heard not the sound of the mourning,  
Nor awoke to the bugle's shrill call."

The melancholy cortege reached the Cemetery at twenty minutes past four and the corpse was received at the entrance by Dean Crigge, Rev Archdeacon Reece, Rev Dr Haysman, Rev Mr Attridge (Chaplain of H. M. S. Satellite), Revs Messrs Jennis, Gribbell, Cave and Owens. The service was read by Rev Dr Hayman, the choir chanting with great effect Psalm XXXIX. The Chapel was hung with crepe, and the corpse rested beneath a canopy of black cloth. The chancel was divided by a black curtain on which was inscribed a large white cross and "I. H. S." in Roman characters. Behind this curtain sat Mrs Seymour, Mrs Dr Hayman and Mrs Col Foster. After the service at the Chapel, the corpse was raised upon the shoulders of the sailors and borne to the vault, which had been prepared for the reception of the remains. Mrs Seymour, leaning on the arm of Hon A T Busby, and accompanied by the ladies named, followed the corpse to the vault, where the customary prayers were read by the Dean, and the Archdeacon gave out the 163d hymn,

"When our heads are bowed with woe,  
When the bitter tears o'erflow;  
When we mourn the lost, the dead,  
O, Son of Mary, hear!"

Which was sung by the vast assemblage. During the ceremony Mrs Seymour was greatly affected—as indeed, were all present—and after the coffin had been lowered into the vault there to remain until the "last trumpet shall summon the quick and the dead" and the escort had fired three rounds from their Sniders over the corpse the procession reformed and returned at a quick-step to the hospital grounds wherewith was dismissed. The arrangements for the funeral, which were under the auspices of Mr Richard Lewis, were conducted with the greatest decorum. The vault, a substantial stone structure, was constructed by Messrs Kinman & Styles, of this City.

### The Death of the Governor at New Westminster.

The news of the death of His Excellency the Governor was received at New Westminster with sincere manifestations of popular grief. Mayor Holbrook convened the City Council on Monday evening, when an address of condolence with Mrs Seymour was passed, and the Town Hall ordered to be draped in mourning for thirty days. The Hyack Fire Company also held a meeting the same evening and passed resolutions bearing upon the sad event and directing that the Hall be draped in mourning. Mayor Holbrook and Councillor W J Armstrong were appointed a deputation to present the addresses, which was done yesterday afternoon. Following are the addresses:

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 15, 1869.  
Mrs SEYMOUR, Madam.—We the undersigned members of the Municipal Council of New Westminster, have heard with deep regret and heartfelt sorrow of the loss which you have sustained by the death of your esteemed husband. His Excellency's death cannot but be felt as a serious loss to the whole Colony, but to none more than this community amongst whom he had resided for so long a period, and who had so many opportunities of appreciating his private as well as public character. We trust that God in his infinite mercy will enable you to bear the burden of sorrow with which it has pleased him to visit you. With the assurance of our sincerest sympathy,

We remain, Madam,  
your obedient servants,  
Henry Holbrook, President  
W J Armstrong, Mayor  
Geo C Clarkson  
James Cunningham  
T R Laidner  
G W Smith  
H McRoberts, Christopher Lee  
Wm Irving  
Daniel Withrow  
L Bonson  
Henry V Edmonds, Town Clerk.

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 15, 1869.  
Mrs SEYMOUR, Madam.—We the undersigned officers of the Fire Department of New Westminster, on behalf of all the members, do respectfully offer our sincere condolences for the great loss you have sustained in the sudden death of your beloved husband, His Excellency Governor Seymour.

In the death of His Excellency the Fire Company of this City have lost a warm and attached friend, for all had learned to appreciate his private as well as his public worth; but our loss is nothing to yours. We pray that God in his infinite mercy may give you strength to bear the great sorrow with which your are afflicted.

William Johnson, Chief Engineer & Actg Capt  
David Withrow, Assistant Engineer  
Geo C Clarkson, 1st Lieut  
The Walsh, 2d Lieut  
John S Clute, Treasurer  
H Burr, Secretary

### Will of Governor Seymour.

The will of his late Excellency was opened and read yesterday morning. It bequeaths a certain sum to his brother, Major General Seymour, equerry to the Prince of Wales, and all the remainder—with the exception of a legacy of £400 to Mr Lowndes—to Mrs Seymour. Hon A T Busby is the executor.

FROM WHITE PINE.—Mr I B Nason, [from Meacham and Nason], of William Creek, who returned on the G S Wright, gives a gloomy picture of matters at White Pine. He saw there John Adair, Hilton, B Davis, W Turner, W E Boone, Gillette, Major Downie and many other Caribboites. All speak badly of the country except Mr Anair, who thought he had a good thing. Not a single Caribboite so far as our informant saw, had made a dollar. They have a queer law there. A man can locate a claim and hold it for two weeks without doing a stroke of work; and if he performs two days' work he can hold it without touching it for a year. Eight men representing eight companies of San Francisco capitalists hold an entire district in this way and are sitting down awaiting the results of assays and experiments. Our informant was at the mines six weeks, during which time the half of the miners left for home, greatly disappointed.

### Funeral of Commander the Honorable Horace Douglas Lascelles, R. N.

The funeral of the gentleman whose name heads this paragraph took place yesterday afternoon from the Naval Hospital at Esquimalt. The body lay in state in the same room to which Governor Seymour's remains were carried after coming ashore, and were visited during the day by the fellow-officers of the deceased and many citizens. At three o'clock a detachment of Marines from H. M. S. Satellite, under Lieut. Wright, was drawn up as an escort, and the body placed upon a gun-carriage. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Capt. Mist, H. M. S. Sparrowhawk; Lieut. Comdg. Laroon, H. M. gunboat Forward; Lieut. Osborn, H. M. S. Satellite; Hon. J. S. Helmecken; Hon. D. B. Ring, and P. Wakeman, Esq. J. J. Southgate, Esq., a devoted friend of the deceased, walked as chief mourner, and Capt. Edey, R. N., and the medical attendants—Dr. Comrie, of H. M. S. Sparrowhawk, and Dr. Trimble, Mayor of Victoria—together with many naval officers and citizens followed. Among the gentlemen residents in the procession we observed Roderick Finlayson, Chief Factor of the H. B. Co.; James Gillon, Manager of the Bank of British North America; George Peakes, Esq., Capt. Edward Stamp, J. C. Nicholson, Esq., Robt. Bishop, Esq., Dr. Tuz, C. W. Wallace, Esq., T. C. Nuttall, Esq., A. J. Langley, Esq., R. Burnaby, Esq., James Lowe, Esq., Lumley Franklin, Esq., Kenneth McKenzie, Esq., Thomas Harris, Esq., W. S. S. Green, Esq., J. S. Spark, Esq., Naval Storekeeper, Esquimalt station, and many others. The procession passed up the road to the cemetery, where the body was met by Rev. Mr. Attridge, Chaplain of H. M. S. Satellite, and Rev. Frank Gribbell, Rector of St. Paul's Esquimalt, and conducted into the Chapel, where the Church of England burial service was read. The coffin was then carried to the vault, and after the usual ceremony had been gone through, and three volleys fired over the grave, the assemblage slowly departed. Mr. Lascelles was a young officer of much promise, and combined with many other good qualities an amiability of disposition which endeared him to all who knew him, and his loss is much regretted in this community. The remains of Capt. Lascelles were placed in the vault to await orders from home respecting final disposition.

The appointment of Mr Musgrave as Governor in place of Mr Seymour, appears to have been decided upon at the Colonial Office some months ago, and it seems that the late Mr Seymour was aware of the intention. Mr Musgrave having written out respecting certain articles belonging to Mr Seymour which he (Mr Musgrave) thought he would require here. Mr Seymour, we understand, designed returning in November next, on leave of absence. He did not intend to return, and as by that time he would have earned his pension, he would undoubtedly have retired from the Colonial Service. Fate willed, however, otherwise. The Colonial Office appears to have given Mr Musgrave brief notice; and his promptitude in responding to the call is one of the best recommendations the practical people of this Colony could have of his fitness for the position.

LOCAL BREVIETTES.—The steamer George S Wright came in on Wednesday afternoon from P O, Oregon, with 20 passengers and a splendid freight. Frank Campbell sprained his ankle badly in jumping on board the Enterprise on Friday afternoon. The newspapers will miss him. The petition for pardon of Henry White, will be presented to the Administrator of the Government on Monday. It would be a gracious act if Mr Hankin were to grant the prayer. The Gussie Telfair returned from the Sound yesterday afternoon and will sail for Portland at daylight this morning.

THE H. B. Co. have on their wharf at Esquimalt a tank, capable of holding 25,000 gallons over which they intend to build a shed, and in which they propose to keep fish oil and barrel it off as required for shipment.

On the last trip down the Lillooet, Capt Fleming learned at Hope that excellent news had reached there from Rook Creek, by a person who had just arrived in town. The country along the Fraser is suffering for want of water.

DIRECT STEAMERS.—A telegram from San Francisco announces that the steamer Active will sail for Victoria direct this evening.

The ship Isaac Jeans, laden with Nanaimo coal for San Francisco, was towed down yesterday morning by the steamer Emma. It is believed that Mrs Seymour will depart for England in the course of a fortnight.

Al Awarded, Paris 1867. Juror, 1862.  
ALL NEW MEDICINES  
SON & SON,  
London Row, Russell Square, London.  
HORNSEY ROAD, AND  
WORKS, HORNERTON.  
SUPPLY  
ALLS AND ALL NEW  
PREPARATIONS, in  
specialities:  
ve digestive principle of the  
reable and popular remedy for  
Lezenges, and Globules  
EMULSION, and PAN-  
flower, containing the active  
on the Pancreas, by which the  
ation of fat is effected.  
WHEAT PHOS-  
phate dietic preparation for in-  
supplying the elements for the  
Morton's), the universally ap-  
tion—from Wood Tar, of which  
ly British Manufacturers.  
foot and economical substitute  
uted with care and dispatch  
ANNETFORDS  
SOLUTION OF  
MAGNESIA  
FLUID OF MAGNESIA  
rest remedy for  
nauch, Headache, Heart  
h. Sour Eructations and  
S; S;  
SICIAN'S CURE FOR  
RHEUMATIC GOUT,  
Other complaints of the  
Bladder.  
medicine for Infants, Children,  
the sickness of Pregnancy, Dis-  
pensable.  
S and Storekeepers.  
DINNERFORD'S MAG  
J. G. NORRIS, Agent.  
JUDSON'S  
Simple Dyes for  
People  
REGISTERED  
are undoubtedly the most useful  
article ever offered to the  
public.  
can Use them.  
with them in a few minutes with-  
in England "Judson's Dyes" are  
Articles of clothing that have  
no dyes, may be made nearly  
following the simple directions  
of Dye.  
OF COLORS.  
Violet Scarlet Green Blue  
Brown Canary Orange Blue  
DYE PER BOTTLE.  
S and Storekeepers throughout  
the world.  
JUDSON & SON,  
London street, London.  
color will dye 12 yards of bonnet  
ribbon.  
JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES.  
of which has caused numerous  
are calculated to injure both  
Instructions how to use the  
purpose.  
SIMPLE DYES."  
No 10 Law  
CULTURAL SOCIETY  
ENGLAND.  
MEETING, 1868.  
ANTED SUCCESS  
IZES WERE REWARDED TO  
HOWARD,  
Works, Bedford,  
Best Wheel Plough for General  
Best Wheel Plough for Light Land  
Best Swing Plough for General  
Best Swing Plough for Light Land  
At Harrow for Horse Power  
for the Best Steam Cultivating  
of moderate size.  
for the Best 5-tined Steam  
for the Best Steam Harrow  
for the Best Steam Windlass.  
Patent Safety Boiler.  
and thus received  
ONE SECOND PRIZE  
LVER MEDAL.  
Prize for which they competed.  
most severe and prolonged  
er known.  
T REMEDY  
GESTION, &c.  
ON'S  
ILEPILLS  
RECOMMENDED AS A  
remedy for Indigestion. They  
gentle aperient; are mild in  
order any circumstances; and  
an now bear testimony to the  
F. 1, 2s 6d and 1s each, by Chem-  
ists in all parts of the world.  
Payable by London House.  
6 1/2 Law  
MAIL  
The principal leaders, and  
all interesting matter from  
rendered available, in a cheap  
abroad or in the colonies.  
will be Tuesdays and Fridays,  
price is 6d. per copy, or 8d. a  
THE MAIL through Newspaper  
from the Publisher, on Propri-  
etor's Square, London.  
22 1/2 Law

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE. Saturday, June 19, 1869

The arguments in opposition to Confederation have been so thoroughly scattered to the winds by its able exponents in this Colony, that we do not pretend to offer one argument beyond the mere facts, which must be patent to every one, in its favor. That we shall be incorporated in the Dominion, does not admit of a doubt; did it only remain with the Dominional government our position on the Pacific would make it imperative; but it appears to have been decided upon by the Imperial Government also; and as the Canadian and Home Governments are in perfect accord as to the time and manner of doing it, we ought to tranquillize our minds on that point, and not lose time in idle discussion as to its advisability, but carefully consider those points in relation to our future status as an integral part of the Dominion and the advantages that will accrue to us thereby. As to the time when we shall become a portion of the great Confederation we need in no wise trouble ourselves. It will be done whenever circumstances are sufficiently favorable for the consummation, and not one hour sooner or later—any movement on our part pro or con, notwithstanding. The only tenable and the most reasonable objections to the federation have been on the part of those who dreaded the application of the Canadian tariff to our farming products; their solicitude arose from the infancy of our agricultural operations, and the supposed inability of our tillers of the soil to cope with the advance in cultivation made by the farmers of the neighboring Republic—the objectors expressing the fear that the low prices at which the latter can profitably supply our markets would have the effect of excluding our own products, ruining our agriculturists, and making us once more dependent on foreign productions for the supply of our own markets; besides increasing the exportation of coin for what we could very well create at home. Such arguments would hold good were our farmers in the same condition they were in in the days of Free Port; but our agriculturists are already far advanced and before we shall be called to take our place in the Confederation every appliance for improved and more extended cultivation will be brought to bear on our arable lands. Our flocks and herds will have so increased that importations of farming products will be no longer remunerative, and we shall enter the Dominion perfectly competent to hold our own: It has even been asserted here that the heads of departments in Canada are more less capable of conducting the affairs of a nation such as the Dominion will undoubtedly become than the gentlemen now ruling the destinies of Great Britain in Downing Street; this is equally an error; the Canadian Ministry is composed of men who in point of intellect and administrative experience will compare favorably with any Government in the world; and being untrammelled with any traditional or conventional code of political rules, they are free to adopt the most enlightened principles or to reject what has been found to be ineffective in other parts of the world. Thus we shall be placed in the hands of men possessing the ability requisite for their high functions and who, tempered by the experience of, and comparison with other nations, will be warned of all the snags and sunken rocks in the way of good government. It is easy to conceive that the Home Government guarded against any unsteadiness in harness on the part of men unaccustomed to conduct the affairs of an immense territory that will ere long contain a population of many millions; and for that reason retained such powers in its own hands as would enable it to repress or remove any incongruity; we feel every confidence, however, that that restraint will be wholly unnecessary with the men now holding the reins of the Canadian Government. What a grand task is theirs: laying the foundation of what may be the greatest empire of

modern times! Ours in relation to our own community is not less important; our present duty is to determine the future position which this portion of the Dominion shall sustain in the Confederacy. To comprehend the importance of this duty we must pass in review our various advantages of production and position. We hold the gates of the Confederacy to the Pacific. Through this Colony must pass all the immense traffic which will be created by the formation of an interoceanic Railway. The aggregation of business people at the entrepot which must be formed here will attract a very large population to this country; the tendency of immigrants from the Eastern Provinces and Europe will always be westward. Secondly, our resources in coal, iron, timber, &c., will become immensely valuable; the vessels bringing goods here from India, China, Japan and elsewhere, will take return cargoes of our products which they will be able to lay down at prices that must exclude all competition. Our gold fields, with a plentiful supply of cheap provisions, will be extensively worked; diggings that are now passed by with contempt will pay from two and a half to five dollars per day per man, over an enormous surface, by which many thousands will be enabled to earn what would be very good wages anywhere else—all consuming the produce of our farms, and leaving a good margin for luxuries, the duty on which will amply compensate the General Government for any present outlay, and pay for the construction of various permanent and valuable improvements in this Province, while the local Government will enjoy a liberal subsidy that will render additional taxation almost unnecessary. Under Confederation we shall have the true panacea for our ills—Responsible Government and the proper amount of representation to look after our interests at Ottawa.

Saturday June 12

GOOD ADVICE FROM AN UNEXPECTED QUARTER.—The San Francisco Bulletin, speaking of Annexation, says: The first error which nearly all British colonists run into is in the adoption of a clumsy and expensive administration. It is like a boy attempting to walk swiftly and gracefully in his father's boots. The little colonies are overstocked with "pomp and circumstance." This isolation, instead of inspiring independence, as it always does in the new States of the Union, seems to create a stronger sense of dependence upon the mother country. For instance, the Colony of British Columbia is in a languishing condition. But within that country there are elements of vast wealth. That colony is shut out of the market of the United States, but has all the rest of the world to trade with. Her timber might go to every maritime port on the globe. And no city is more favorably situated than Victoria to become the centre of great fishing interests. There are too many of these colonists, we suspect, waiting for something to turn up, and not enough determined to turn things up for themselves. The last thing to be heard from an American settler in a new territory is that the Government interferes with his prosperity. But this is the first thing that the British colonist brings forward as his grievance. And he is loud in his protestations that unless he has more nursing and fostering he will become a blighted colorist. Now if all these colonial babies were taken in and rocked in a Republican cradle, we doubt if the evils complained of would be radically cured.

THE SHIP ISAAC JEANS.—American Consul Francis and Capt Boyling came down from Nanaimo yesterday, having failed in inducing the seamen of the American ship Isaac Jeans to return to their work. It seems the men took advantage of the change in the port of loading of the ship to set up an excuse for the attempt at extortion they made in demanding fifty dollars for the run from Nanaimo to San Francisco. Mr Francis heard every complaint they could possibly advance against the ship, or any possible injustice from the change of port, but could find no shadow of a protest their refusing to do duty. Capt Boyling preferred coming down here to find another crew to be blackmailed, and we are happy to say has succeeded. He goes up to-morrow and will immediately sail for San Francisco, as the ship is loaded with coal.

LARCENY.—Jean Farragut came up in the Police Court yesterday, charged by Mr Woods as official Administrator of the estate of M. Planillo, with stealing the sum of \$300 belonging to the above estate. Mr Green appeared for the prosecution and Mr Bishop for the defence. Adjourned till Wednesday for settlement.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James arrived last evening, bringing the R. W. District Grand Master Robert Burnaby, Junior Grand Warden Clarke, Grand Secretary Plummer, G. D. C. Blackburn, G. S. B. Harrison and G. T. Wm. H. Thain, who officiated at the session of the Grand Lodge, E. R., at Nanaimo. The brethren were cordially and fraternally received and the business transacted was in the highest sense satisfactory. Among the other passengers on board we noticed the American Consul, Capt Boyling, of the ship Isaac Jeans, Rev Mr Aitkin. The quantity of produce on board was large, showing an increasing interest in agricultural pursuits on the East Coast.

MAMMOTH STRAWBERRIES.—Richard Carr, Esq., yesterday favored us with a number of mammoth strawberries grown in his garden across James Bay. One of the berries measured in circumference six and a-half inches and weighs one ounce and three-quarters. It is altogether too formidable to attack without a knife and fork, and as such tools are not comprised in a printing office, friend Piper has taken it in charge and exhibits it in his show-window to admiring hundreds. It is the largest strawberry ever seen in these parts.

CLOSE OF THE TWENTY-FIRST VOLUME.—The twenty-first volume of the DAILY BRITISH COLONIST terminated yesterday. Starting in 1858, with two competitors, the Colonist has outlived all its then contemporaries, and to-day is the oldest and most widely read paper in the Colony, with an extending field of usefulness before it. It shall be our aim in the future, as in the past, to merit public confidence and support.

THEFT.—Mandel Duett appeared on remand yesterday before the Police Court, for stealing the sum of \$60 and a pistol from C. Levi of the Johnson street ferry. The magistrate said there was not sufficient evidence to detain the prisoner, and therefore dismissed him.

CRAZY.—Capt J. Staff, who was found wandering in the prehistoric costume, some days ago, and taken to prison, was yesterday found in the public streets in a state of wild insanity, and conveyed to prison for safe keeping.

ROAD TAX.—The people of Nanaimo are protesting against the Road Tax. At a public meeting held on Thursday evening forty residents signed a paper pledging themselves not to pay the tax unless they receive a guarantee that the money will be expended in the district.

FOR QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S.—The steamer Otter will carry to the anthracite coal mine on Queen Charlotte Island, Mr. Thos. Troncoe and several workmen. Mr. Troncoe goes up to superintend the general working of the mine and will be absent several months.

DRILL.—The Deluge and the Hook and Ladder Companies were out last evening. The Deluge ejected a stream through a long length of hose far above Wells, Fargo & Co.'s flagstaff.

THE ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. CAMELEON is explained by the fact that she is detained at Panama, a few cases of small pox having developed among the crew.

THE Enterprise sailed for New Westminster at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Among the passengers were Messrs. Clute, Barnard and Lawson.

THE Marie Telfair, from Portland, will be due here to-morrow. She will bring a mail and express.

THE steamer Geo. S. Wright, from Victoria, arrived at Portland yesterday morning.

WE both sides of postage stamps when affixed to letters, and they will not warp up in drying and thus be so apt to fall off.

TWO countrymen, on a spree, were taken into custody yesterday afternoon upon a charge of drunkenness.

THE ship Anne Mary, for Sydney, will have to go to San Francisco for a crew.

European Mail Summary.

A diplomatic difficulty is expected to occur very shortly respecting the right of Prussia to occupy the fortress of Mayence. The demand will probably emanate from France and Austria, and perhaps England will join them. The question appears to be whether Germany treated with Prussia or the North German Confederation. It is reported that Count Bismarck has made overtures of an offensive and defensive alliance to the British Minister at Berlin, in the event of a war between Prussia and France, to which the latter replied that England would remain neutral as long as her interests were not prejudiced.

The Spanish government intends sending a special agent to London respecting the cession of Gibraltar to Spain.

The Semaphore, of Marseilles, announces that M. Thiers has accepted the candidature of the first circumscription of the Bouche-du-Rhone against M. Ferdinand de Lesseps. The Provincial Correspondence of Berlin of the 28th, mentions that the publication by the Austrian government of an altered version of the Prussian note of the 20th July 1866, is an act without a precedent towards a government with which it pretends to be on friendly terms. Moreover, that the personal sentiments of the Prussian Government and people do not meet with a reciprocity to which they are entitled.

The Avenir National publishes a telegram from the Reges declaring that the workmen's riot had broken out in the island of Watcheren, and that five men were killed and several wounded. Nothing is said of the cause of the disturbance.

The Prince of Montenegro has just conferred on the young Prince Michael of Serbia the Grand Cross of the Order of the Independence des Montagnes Noires. In the letter accompanying the decoration much care is taken to note that the relations between the two countries are now on the most cordial footing.

General Klepka has just been elected at Temeswar, Hungary, by a majority of 63. This is a great success for the government. Many Prussian agents were remarked to be working in favor of the General's adversary.

According to the Unicers, of Brussels, the following is the text of an appeal addressed by the committee of the International Workingmen's Society to the Belgian miners. FRIENDS, COMPANIONS, BROTHERS—For a long time you have suffered a grinding slavery. Now take your revenge; kill and massacre if entire liberty in everything is not given to you. Down with the capitalists! Death to the nobility and clergy! The Republic for ever! Courage! If your knives and staves are not sufficient we will give you arms. Take revenge!

THE REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE. The Victory of Egypt is expected to arrive in Paris about the 15th inst., and he will take up his residence at the Tuilleries. He will afterwards proceed to Vichy and Eaux-Boannes.

It was reported at Tournay on the 27th ult. that the colliers of Mons have signed a petition asking for the annexation of Belgium to France.

The Minister of Public Works in the Brussels Chamber on the 27th of last month declined to answer a question relative to the progress of the railway negotiation with France on the ground that the moment was inopportune for the discussion of the subject.

The incorporation of the Duchy of Lauenburg with Prussia is shortly to take place, negotiations for that purpose having been concluded in Berlin between Count Bismarck and the representatives of the Duchy.

A Royal Faux Pas—Marriage of Prince Louis de Bourbon to a Cuban Belle—A Parallel to the Bonaparte-Patterson Case.

[FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES, May 8th.]

On the 15th of March last Prince Louis Marie Ferdinand Pierre d'Alcantara, son of Count d'Angula, the brother-in-law of the King of Naples, cousin of Don Carlos, the aspirant to the Spanish throne, nephew of the Emperor of Brazil, and connected by other ties with half the other dethroned monarchs of Europe, made his appearance in this city in company with Miss Amelia Isabel de Hamel, the daughter of John de Hamel, a well known ship-broker of Havana, and a gentleman well known in this city as a frequenter of fashionable resorts and a constant companion of many of our most fashionable citizens. The Prince and the fair Cuban, the latter accompanied and guarded by her mother, had come hither to be married, and this they hastened to do immediately on landing. But they found not a little difficulty in accomplishing their purpose; the first priest selected to pronounce the ceremony, Fr.ther Lafort, of the church of St. Vincent de Paul, declined to do so on orders from Archbishop McCloskey; a civil marriage was decided upon. Mayor H. I. happened to be absent from his office, and finally the robes parties were compelled to resort to Jefferson Market Police Court, where they were pronounced man and wife by Justice Dodge.

Now come, after a blissful honeymoon of nearly two months, the cruel relatives of the bridegroom, protesting against the marriage. Francis II, ex-King of Naples, having no other subjects than the sycophantic followers who share with him the charity of the Pope, who leaves him to spend the remnant of his miserable days in the Farnese Palace at Rome, considers himself at the head of the family of Bourbon, and from his place in Rome sends an angry protest against his marriage to the free and independent young citizen Bourbon in his comfortable rooms in the Clarendon Hotel of this free and independent city of New York. The protest declares the marriage null and void, and is accompanied by a threat of excommunication from the noble family of dethroned and impoverished monarch, who bear the name of Bourbon. The young Prince is probably very little troubled by this threat, and will pay very little attention to the protest. He is said to be a very spirited young man, able to take care of himself, and not at all proud of his connection with the family which has produced in one generation a "Bomba," a Francis II and an Isabella of Spain.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Detroit Post publishes the following article, which tends to show that it is the intention of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to commence work immediately: "We have been placed in possession of some highly important facts concerning the prospects of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which will be perused with interest by all who are interested in that great enterprise. We are enabled to state, upon undeniable authority, that Messrs. Jay Cooke, J. Edgar Thompson, and Thomas Scott, proprietors of the Mississippi and Lake Superior (better known as the St. Paul and Lake Superior) Railroad, recently had a protracted conference with the President, W. L. Banning, the result of which has been given to push forward the construction of the Northern Pacific Railway, and that in compliance with these instructions the work will be commenced as soon as the Spring opens. The stock of the road will be divided into 200 shares, or such number as will enlist a sufficient amount of capital to carry the road into the valley of the Red River of the North, for which it is estimated \$10,000,000 will be required. This accomplished, they will then appeal with confidence to the Government for aid to carry the road beyond the Rocky Mountains. Preparations are already being made for commencing the work. It will be commenced at the head of Lake Superior, in accordance with the terms of the charter. "Messrs. Cooke, Thompson and Scott, who have determined to take the initiative in

pushing forward the Northern Pacific Railway, are not the men to rush blindly into a great enterprise, nor are they the men to fail in an undertaking. They have made themselves intimately acquainted with the character of the country on the line of this great thoroughfare, and the conclusion to which they have arrived is as well grounded as the solution of any problem in Euclid. The line extends through one of the most wonderful regions in the world. Its fertile soil, vast mineral wealth, beautiful climate, and the character of the termini, all tend to prove unmistakably that the route is one that has been marked out by nature herself. In the first place it is several hundred miles shorter from lake to ocean than the Central Pacific. It encounters no mountain passes over 5000 in height, while on the other route there are no fewer than eight or nine passes of over 7000 feet. Instead of running, like the Central Pacific, through long stretches of barren country, which can furnish no traffic to a road, there is no section through which it passes which is not remarkable either for the fertility of its soil or its mineral wealth. Its advantages with regard to climate influences are still more remarkable. From the Red river valley to the Pacific, its course lies wholly within the isothermal region, where there will be no interruption from snows. The climate in this region is so mild that the buffaloes have always come several hundred miles from the south to winter there and crop the herbage when it is buried beneath immense snow banks in their summer haunts."

Useful Hints.

To get rid of ants strew dry copperas about their beds.

To prevent cattle from having the hollow horn use the following remedy, viz: Commence awhile before calving and give one teaspoonful of pulverized copperas in a little slop for three mornings in succession, and then miss three, and so on until you feed about one-half pound to each. We have found this to be a sure remedy for twenty-four years.

Somebody says that as a general thing horses get too much whip and too little hay. If a man loses his hat while driving his horse, he whips the horse to pay for it. If he runs into another wagon through his own carelessness, he whips the horse to make it all right. If he slips or stumbles, he gets whipped for it; if he does anything he gets whipped; and, if he doesn't do anything, he gets the same.

A correspondent of the Iowa Homestead says he set, in 1840, two oak fence posts from the same tree. The one set butt end down rotted off in 13 years; the other is as good as ever.

An old and experienced farmer says that swelled jaws in sheep can be effectually cured by rubbing the inside of the jaws and mouth with a mixture made of alum and salt, equal parts of each.

When a ton of wheat is marketed, it leaves nothing behind but five dollars worth of straw. When a ton of meat is sold it has left behind it nine-tenths of the manurial value of the food consumed in making it.

To clean furs cut up half a pound of white or best mottled soap and boil in a gallon of water until it is dissolved. Let the mixture stand until lukewarm, and then stir in a handful of bran. This may be applied with a honeycomb sponge care being taken to wet the skin as little as possible. The furs should then be dried slowly, and frequently shaken during the process to prevent its matting together.

SALT YOUR CHIMNEYS.—In building a chimney put a quantity of salt into the mortar with which the intercourses of brick are to be laid. The effect will be that there never will be any accumulation of soot in that chimney. The philosophy is thus stated:—The salt in the portion of mortar which is exposed absorbs moisture from the atmosphere every damp day. The soot thus becomes damp, and falls down into the fire-place.

Plot to Assassinate the Erie Railway Directors—Remarkable Letter from England to Superintendent Kennedy.

[FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST, May 8.] The following is an exact copy of a letter received by Superintendent Kennedy this morning from England, which we print for what it may be worth.

Indorsement: "Received May 8. J. A. K."

[LANCASHIRE, ENGL., April 24, 1869.]

"Sir: Will you be kind enough to put Mr. Fisk and others—the managers of the Erie Railroad Company—on their guard? There have been several private meetings of shareholders in the Erie here, who have been swindled out of considerable sums of money by said Erie Directors, and they have come to an understanding—a serious one by the way—of dispensing with the principal 'thieves' as they call them, in the Erie Company. Now, I beg you will keep a look-out for all boats arriving at New York during the next few weeks.

"The modus operandi of the 'deputation,' as they are termed, is, I believe, quite an original plan of despatching hated and unpopular persons, and I may say that it will require the greatest care to discover the persons who are engaged, or are to be engaged to do the job.

I may say that Mr. Fisk is especially pointed out. He is considered in England a madman, and it is considered not only unwise, but fearfully unsafe, to place such a coxcomb in any power over other people's property. They say: 'Just fancy such an idiot being a director of a—should-be great railway, being lessee of theatres and operas!'

They look upon this conglomeration of things as sufficient proof of the poor man's idocy. At the same time he is to be despatched. My reason for making this known to you is purely from motives of humanity. Yours respectfully, M. W. F."

THE NEWS from the possible renewal of state of affairs that existing owing to the scarcity of a certainty of great riches, it is very galling sense of the motive power should prevent its being. But so it is, and so it will be until some system is which the copious supply can be had in certain places, shall be conveyed to those localities favored in that respect, or at least the survey, of Swift River to Willamette, until its impracticability has been ascertained, we believe it can be done ever; it is not the only such a beneficial enterprise undertaken; there are others which might be equally compared with the advantage of the district which supply should be increased a commercial point of view to be much more productive of the claims. We feel of surprise that of idle has not been investigated there is no more profitable Colony, or where certain. The wealth of the district has been thoroughly ascertained; hence, the fear of a possible excavation to frighten the requisite supply of easily obtained, with ease to buy whenever it is claimed so far as worked paying remarkably well supply of water containing of great importance at it, on the contrary, out and the miners are taking out money, a great fortune and distress may be wholly averted capital could be induced own advantage in own money profitably by ourselves. We strongly urge such people giving their subject of such manifest themselves. Their money present unproductive made to pay nearly cent.

English Jail Su...

English papers receive fair are to the 15th of May the Mayor of Cork, resigned the Attorney General moved that the counsel the bar on the evidence to prove the Mayor of be called in. Mr. Maguire begged permission to read to him by that shouts of "Speak up!" raised his voice to a high read what some understood dearest Maguire"—a sum of expression which the roar of laughter. The Sullivan stated, without apology or regret, his intention the mayoralty; and for had been misunderstood be the first to rush to human life if he knew it ed," whereupon Mr. Maguire the second reading to guard against the Mayor's re-election. Mr. F. A. Weld, not Prime Minister of New the best Prime Minister of the Sewell-Rhymone who has been chosen by Her Majesty as the Governor of the old World stock, had a in Canterbury, New Zealand, quite young, and was stages of bushman, farmer, but for defective health he be holding still. Mr. Wel

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, June 19, 1869

THE NEWS from the mines presages a possible renewal of the unfortunate state of affairs that existed last year, owing to the scarcity of water. With a certainty of great riches in the diggings, it is very galling that the absence of the motive power—water—should prevent its being taken out. But so it is, and so it will continue to be until some system is introduced by which the copious supply of water that can be had in certain portions of Cariboo, shall be conveyed by means of ditches to those localities that are less favored in that respect. We have frequently recommended the formation of at least the survey, of a ditch from Swift River to William Creek; and until its impracticability shall have been ascertained, we will continue to believe it can be done. That, however, is not the only point at which such a beneficial enterprise might be undertaken; there are other places that might be equally turned to account with an inconsiderable outlay compared with the advantages to the portion of the district where the water supply should be increased, and also in a commercial point of view, it would be much more productive than the richest of the claims. We cannot help a feeling of surprise that capital now lying idle has not been invested in this way; there is no more profitable field in the Colony, or where returns are more certain. The wealth of the Cariboo district has been thoroughly established, and its duration and extent are equally ascertained; hence, there can be no fear of a possible exhaustion of the diggings to frighten capitalists, and the requisite supply of water can be easily obtained, with eager customers to buy whenever it is brought in. The claims so far as worked this year are paying remarkably well, and if the supply of water continues good, will be of great importance to the Colony; but if, on the contrary, the supply gives out and the miners are prevented from taking out money, a great deal of misfortune and distress may ensue, which would be wholly averted if men with capital could be induced to see their own advantage in employing their money profitably by constructing ditches. We strongly urge the propriety of such people giving their attention to a subject of such manifest advantage to themselves. Their money, in lieu of its present unproductiveness, might be made to pay nearly cent. per cent.

English Mail Summary. English papers received by the Telfair are to the 15th of May. O'Sullivan, the Mayor of Cork, resigned. Just after the Attorney General for Ireland had moved that the counsel to be heard at the bar on the evidence to be brought to prove the Mayor of Cork's offence, be called in, Mr. Maguire rose, and begged permission to read a letter addressed to him by that official. Amidst shouts of "Speak up!" Mr. Maguire raised his voice to a high pitch, and read what some understood to be "My dearest Maguire,"—a supposed warmth of expression at which there was a loud roar of laughter. The letter of O'Sullivan stated, without a word of apology or regret, his intention to resign the mayoralty; and for himself, that he had been misunderstood, and he would be the first to rush to the protection of human life if he knew it to be endangered. Whereupon Mr. Gladstone adjourned the second reading for a month, to guard against the possibility of the Mayor's re-election. Lord Granville presided on the 13th May at a dinner to Mr. F. A. Weld, not very long ago Prime Minister of New Zealand, and the best Prime Minister since the days of the Sewell-Richmond Government, who has been chosen by Her Majesty's Government as the Governor of Western Australia. Mr. Weld, who is a Catholic of the old Weld stock, has had a hard colonial life in Canterbury, New Zealand, having emigrated quite young, and worked through the stages of bushman, farmer, politician, minister, to the office of Prime Minister, which but for defective health he would probably be holding still. Mr. Weld's appointment

is another precedent (the first case of which was, we think, the selection of Sir F. Hincks, formerly Prime Minister of Canada), for the excellent practice of occasionally selecting imperial officers for colonies from among the ablest Ministers of the Colonial Parliaments. Mr. Horsman was elected for Lislead on the 12th, beating Sir E. Lyett, also a Liberal, by a majority of 83. Mr. Horsman came in, Sir F. Lyett maintained by the Conservative vote, which seems not unlikely. Sir C. W. Dilke, a member of the late Parliament, has died suddenly at St. Petersburg. Sir E. Wetherall, Under Secretary for Ireland, also died suddenly on Wednesday in Dublin. The Newcastle Chronicle says that the Cheviot Hills were "white with snow" on May 11th. Scotch venison must be rather a dear dish if Capt. Horatio Ross's calculations are correct. He estimates that "the value of every full-grown nine-year stag killed in the deer forest and sheep farms frequented by deer is about £250; that represents the profit derived by a Highland landowner in letting his shooting. Mr. Gladstone has announced that the contemplated application of the Church revenues will not in any degree interfere with placing on the estimates, and submitting for approval by Parliament, the usual annual votes in support of those Irish hospitals and reformatories which have hitherto received grants from the national exchequer. The House of Commons was on the 14th May indebted to Mr. Syman for a happy specimen of the Irish ball, Defending Colonel French from some remarks which had been passed on him, he said: "His right hon. friend had retained his seat between thirty and forty years, and was likely, if he lived so long, to retain it for the period of his natural life." Mr. Reverdy Johnson was announced to leave England on the 22d ult. The conviction of Madame Rachel, about the legality of which there has been some doubt, was on Tuesday confirmed by the ruling of the Court of Queen's Bench. The sale beautifier may now rest, if possible, in duance vile, consoled to some extent by the remembrance of the good she has done to many a wizened face.

Monday June 14 Cariboo News. DATES TO JUNE 7TH. The arrival of the steamer Enterprise, on Saturday, places us in possession of Barkerville papers to the 5th and letters to the 7th inst. On the 5th a few of the companies complained of a scarcity of water; but on the night of the 6th there was a heavy fall of rain and all the streams and ditches were running full at the date of writing and not an idle man was to be met on any of the creeks. The country below Queenstown was parched. Several heavy wood fires have occurred and two or three bridges were burned. The crops, as a natural consequence of the drought, are suffering much anxiety is felt lest a partial failure should result. The stock is looking finely. The yield of gold thus far has been very heavy, exceeding that of any previous year. The Sentinel furnishes an excellent summary of the week's doings, from which we learn that the William Creek Flume Company are selling water at the rate of \$7 50 per day. The Foster-Campbell Co washed up 90 oz for the week; the Barker Co, 215 oz; the Canadian Co, 41 oz; the Baldhead Co, 32 oz. The Aurora Co have been troubled with their tap-drain getting to work and washing. The Nameless, Black Jack, Forest Rose, Prairie Flower and many other companies were at work with various results. On Stout Gulch the Tuffalo Co washed up 408 oz for the week; and the Coombs Co, 255 oz. The Floyd Co took out 70 oz for the week. The Mucha Oro Co, 39 oz. The Felix Co washed up 48 oz from three and a half sets of timbers. On Lightning creek the Discovery (Dunbar) Co have got in with their tunnel, but it is too high. They expect to wash in about ten days. The Forlorn Hope Co are sinking a third shaft. The Fifeshire Lass Co have got down with their shaft about 40 feet, and are still in clay. The Perth Co are prospecting with the Fifeshire Lass Co. The Union Jack Co are rapping a tunnel. The Royal Standard Co are prospecting with the Union Jack Co. The Grouse Creek Flume Co washed up 33 oz in one week. The remainder of the companies are ground-sluicing. The Stonewall Jackson and Grouse companies on Keithley creek have got to work again and are doing very well. The reports from Beggs Gulch, McArthur Gulch, Cedar, Snow Shoe, Grouse and Harvey Creeks are good. A company is about to be organized by the wealthy farmers and others in the vicinity of Williams Lake, to run a tunnel to prospect this creek. Several attempts to sink shafts on this creek which is believed to be rich, have been made in previous seasons, but the water was too abundant, and all efforts to get down failed. Serious forest fires occurred on William Creek, and the Sentinel awards a warm meed of praise to the Fire Brigade, under Capt. Oppenheimer, for their promptitude and efficiency in checking the spread of the devouring element.

What strange fatality envelopes nearly every enterprise set on foot in this colony and paralyzes the efforts of our most public-spirited men? Look at the Roys' Whaling Expedition. The party start for the West Coast and kill a few whales—the oil from anyone of which would have defrayed two months' expenses of the expedition—but no sooner do they make fast to the monsters than fierce storms arise and the animals, cut adrift, float ashore and are taken in hand and claimed by the savages. Next, despairing of a haul, the party repair to Deep Bay, a sheltered locality and famed for visits from the oleaginous tribes; but not a whale enters the bay during the stay of the party. Next, they strike off to Knight's Canal, where shoals of whale are reported to be; but not a fish appears after their arrival. Then they return to Naasimo, coal and come on to Victoria abandoning the expedition—when, the very day succeeding the one on which they leave the locality of black diamonds, into the harbor dart a dozen great whales, sporting, sporting and fighting like mad all day long; and, to make the case all the more provoking, if possible, one of the big fish impudently runs aground at low water and actually lies upon the beach over one tide—as much as to say, come and catch me, if you can!—Before he floats off. Too bad, too bad!

EXPLORATION OF THE ISLAND.—The Discovery of gold on Leech River and other streams in 1854 and '65, confirmed the opinion many had before entertained that there is somewhere within this "tight little isle" vast deposits of auriferous wealth either in the form of alluvial diggings or quartz reefs. Go where we may on the island—on the bold beach, the banks of a running stream, or the sides of the highest mountain—and wash a pan of dirt and you will be rewarded with from one to ten "colors"; it has been only by following up such indications as these that the gold fields of other countries have been opened out. Look at Australia: twenty years before well-defined leads were struck detached pieces of gold were brought to the stations by natives and convicts. And New Zealand, for ten years preceding the discovery of her rich deposits, was subjected to frequent and futile "rushes" of miners from the coast to the interior, whose appetites had been whetted by the exhibition of nuggets, and it is now yielding nearly as much gold annually as Australia. Thus it will be here some day or other, the one great "strike" that will point the way to prosperity will be made, and we therefore regard it with a feeling of considerable satisfaction that a new party of explorers is being organized for a trip across the island. The party will leave here in about a fortnight and will be absent some weeks. Every encouragement should be extended them by Government and citizens.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUSSIE TELFAIR.—The steamship Gussie Telfair, Capt. F. C. Sholl, arrived yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, bringing 40 passengers, 80 tons of freight, 8 bags of mail matter, and a large express. The Telfair sailed from Portland at 6 o'clock on Friday evening, connecting with the steamship Oniflamme at Astoria, and crossed the bar at 6:30 a. m. on Saturday morning. Among the passengers by the Telfair were Misses Amy and Florence Gribbell, sisters to Rev. Frank Gribbell of this city, Rt. Rev. Bishop Planchet, of Portland, Mr. P. T. Johnson (firm Mitchell & Johnston) and wife, ex-Governor Moore, of Washington Territory, Hon. Frank Clark, and Mr. J. Grunbaum. The Telfair will sail for Sound at 10 o'clock this morning; returning, she will sail for Portland on or about Thursday morning. We are indebted to Mr. Goodhue for the usual favors.

BRIEF MENTION.—The report of the discovery of a new creek at Kootenay reached the Hudson Bay Company's agents in this city on Saturday. This discovery is doubtless the same mentioned in this paper about two weeks ago. The Irish Church Bill will come up for a second reading to-day in the House of Lords. Latest dispatches indicate that the Lords will swallow the potato. They had better; or the Commons will swallow them. The Howe Sound Copper Mining Company have given out a contract to run a tunnel to open up their valuable copper vein. Peter Shaff, the insane man, has been remanded three days for medical examination. The Enterprise, on Saturday, brought down 18 passengers and \$74,903 for the Banks. YALE IRMS.—The Examiner of Monday last came to hand on Saturday. Freight to the amount of 105,800 lbs. was shipped for the interior during the week. The heavens are darkened with smoke from the forest fires. Mr. York, of Sumas, has discovered anthracite coal in his neighborhood. The Board of School Trustees held a meeting last week when they selected Miss Nagle as teacher of the public school. The departure of Mr. Sutton is alluded to in terms highly complimentary to that gentleman. IN A MELTING MOOD.—The weather. Thermometer, on Saturday, 84°. Yesterday, 86°. People running away.

FROM WHITE PINE.—The Cariboo Sentinel says: "Mr. Frank Castagnetto, formerly in business here, has written to a friend in Barkerville about White Pine. The letter is dated April 24th, and gives a gloomy account of affairs in that country. After describing prospects for business, he says he does not think much of the mines; and advises any man who has a day's work in Cariboo not to leave for White Pine." THE LITTLE BILL.—Mr. Fish, the American Secretary of State, has reported to Congress that the total value of all claims preferred for ships and property destroyed by rebel vessels is \$13,000,000, or £2,600,000. The Alabama destroyed 70 vessels, the Florida 36, the Shenandoah 36, and the Georgia 9. Even these charges, it must be remembered, are many of them "claims," that is owners' estimates, not at all likely to be less than the truth. THE SPARROWHAWK.—The non-arrival of this vessel creates no uneasiness. The Governor and party are engaged in inquiring into the condition of the native tribes on the Northwest Coast, as well as in examining the veins of anthracite coal with a view to obtaining a scientific test of their value. DISAPPEARED VISITOR COMING.—Hon. Wm. H. Sewald, late Secretary of State of the United States, is en route to San Francisco, with the intention of proceeding to Alaska, to inspect his real estate purchase. The distinguished gentleman will doubtless call at Victoria on his way North. THE WILL OF THE LATE JOHN C. KEENON has been admitted to probate. He gives all his property in California and Vancouver Island to his wife, reserving \$150 to be paid monthly towards the education of his sister's children and the support of his stepfather. DRAWING NEAR.—George Francis Train has been invited to visit Portland, Oregon, on the 4th of July, and deliver a patriotic oration. George has promised to come, and the Fenians are in ecstasies. STOCK LANDED.—On Thursday last the Eliza Anderson landed at New Westminster, 110 head of beef cattle, 280 sheep, 25 calves 7 horses and one wagon, for Messrs. Black and Van Bremer. THE BOISE CITY Democrat of June 2 says that on the 1st inst. six wagons, containing families, passed through that town on their way to Puget Sound. WASHINGTON TERRITORY ELECTIONS.—At last advice, Garfield was 32 votes ahead of Moore, with two counties to hear from. His election is conceded. MR. CARUS, the newly appointed Collector for Alaska, is at Portland, Oregon.

Just Arrived and more on the Way!

WM. DALBY, YATES STREET.

HAS RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' and GENTS' Riding Bridles, Whips, Spurs, &c.

And would respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of Vancouver Island, British Columbia and Puget Sound to take a look at the following prices, and take a look at the goods, as he is confident he can sell a better article for less money than any other house in the City. He will not be undersold.

- Ladies' Riding Bridles from \$2 50 upwards
Gents' " " " 2 00 "
A Good Saddle Bridle 1 75 "
Round Riding Martingales 2 00 "
Racing Spurs 1 25 "
Hunting do 1 25 "
A Good Spur 50 "
Malacca Hunting Whips 2 00 "
Cut do Plated & Brass Hooks 3 00 "
2 & 4 Horsewhip Lashes 50 "
Buggy Whips 1 50 "
Riding Whips 1 25 "
Leather Back Horse Brushes 2 00 "
Wooden do 1 00 "
-Concord Team Harness, plated harness \$55 00
do do plain harness 45 00
Short Fly Double Harness 32 00
Single Buggy do do 25 00
Double Buggy Harness, round traces 75 00
Mexican Saddles 20 00
English do hogskin seat and skirts 20 00
Concord Collars, from \$3 to \$5
-Concord Harness, Hook do, Clip do, Mexican Saddle Trees, Wooden Stirrups, Sashes, Girths, Halters and Halter Chains, Dog Collars and Chains, Hickory Whip Stalks, Best Whalbone Whip Stalks, Roller, Girth, Rein and Halter Web, Buckles, plated, tinned and japanned, Saddlers' Silk, Man and Curry Combs, Cards, etc., etc.
-EARNERS LEATHES, APRONS, BRIDLES, LEATHES, &c.
-TRUNKS, VALISES, Etc.
-Ladies' and Gents' Sole Leather Trunks made to order.

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purify the blood and purge out the humors, pimples, spots and sores which are merely emblematic of heretofore within.

Many years ago, the writer of these lines and an invalid physician, while visiting the Island of St. Croix for their health, experienced and witnessed many surprising and beneficial effects of the Bux there produced upon many of the invalids who were (like ourselves) seeking health; and upon inquiry and investigation, obtained a full history of its medicinal virtues. He was delighted and surprised, and after his own recovery, which soon occurred, determined, if possible, to procure the sole right to manufacture and sell it in the United States. The result of his labors was a glorious success for himself and suffering humanity. For the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS was thus made known to the world. PLANTATION BITTERS being an article of real merit, founded upon true principles, and relying wholly upon the vegetable world for its medicinal effects, worked a rapid revolution in the history of medicine, and became as a household word all over the civilized world. The cabalistic S. T.—1860—X. was a talisman of health, and the demand for the PLANTATION BITTERS soon far exceeded the abilities of the proprietors to supply. Notwithstanding the large importation of St. Croix Bux, made expressly for the compounding of these Bitters, the quantity was inadequate. It therefore became necessary that arrangements upon an extensive scale abroad should at once be made, and an agent was dispatched to St. Thomas for that purpose. He was fortunate in securing and leasing several plantations on some of the largest and most productive estates on that island. Houses, stills and presses were erected as if by magic, which utterly astonished the natives. The services of experienced men and natives of the island were procured, and very soon the proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS were in a position to supply their laboratory with all the perfectly pure St. Croix Bux needed in manufacturing the GREAT DYSPEPTIC TONIC AND INVIGORATOR. The above out represents the natives crushing the sugar-cane and otherwise preparing it for the stills and presses. As an antidote to Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Malarious Fevers, Dyspepsia, and other kindred diseases, the use of the PLANTATION BITTERS is unsurpassed in the history of the world. Over five million bottles are disposed of annually. They are adapted to old and young, male and female. They are agreeable in taste, and always produce an immediate beneficial result.

Just Arrived and more on the Way!

WM. DALBY, YATES STREET.

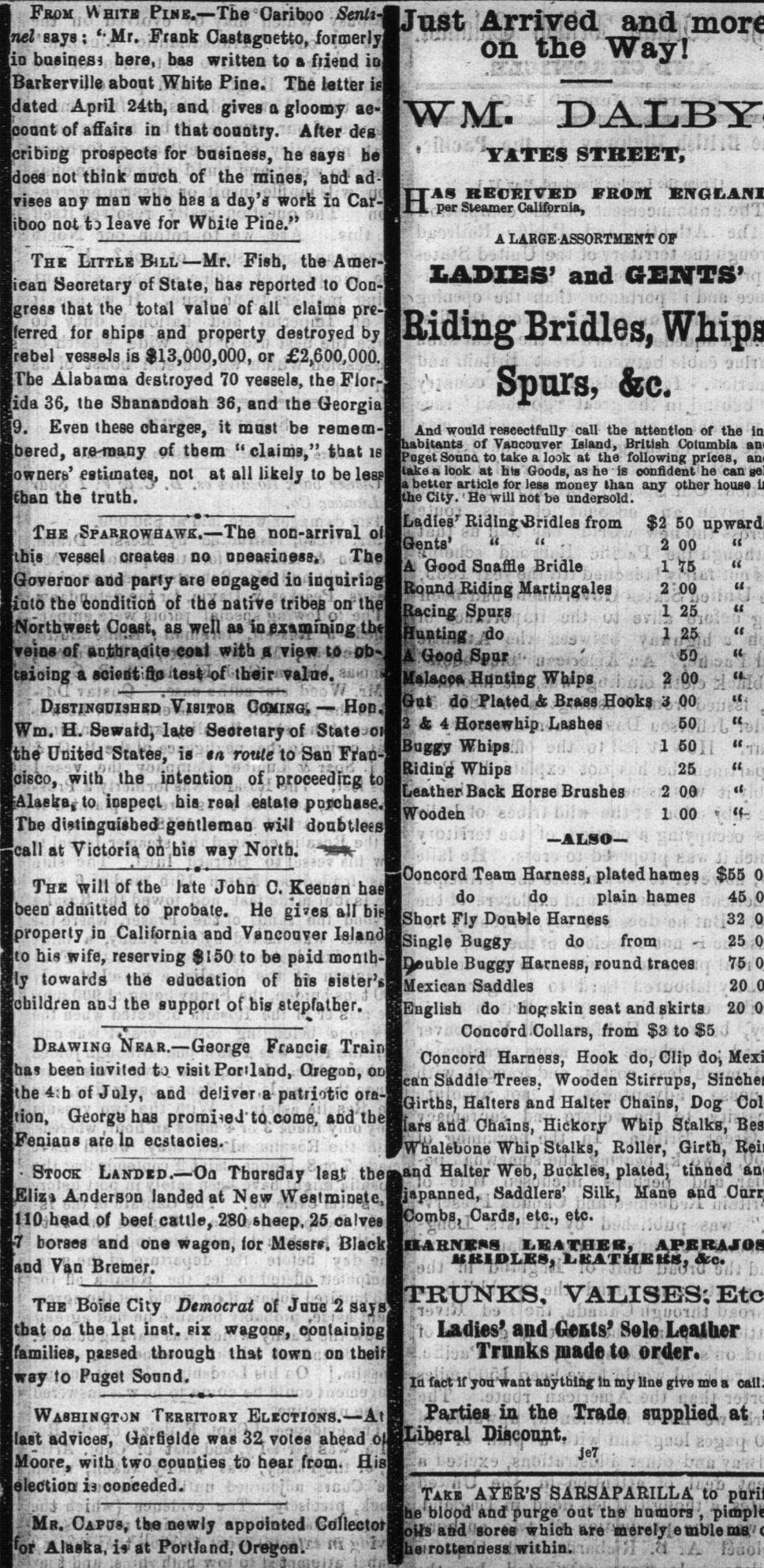
HAS RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' and GENTS' Riding Bridles, Whips, Spurs, &c.

And would respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of Vancouver Island, British Columbia and Puget Sound to take a look at the following prices, and take a look at the goods, as he is confident he can sell a better article for less money than any other house in the City. He will not be undersold.

- Ladies' Riding Bridles from \$2 50 upwards
Gents' " " " 2 00 "
A Good Saddle Bridle 1 75 "
Round Riding Martingales 2 00 "
Racing Spurs 1 25 "
Hunting do 1 25 "
A Good Spur 50 "
Malacca Hunting Whips 2 00 "
Cut do Plated & Brass Hooks 3 00 "
2 & 4 Horsewhip Lashes 50 "
Buggy Whips 1 50 "
Riding Whips 1 25 "
Leather Back Horse Brushes 2 00 "
Wooden do 1 00 "
-Concord Team Harness, plated harness \$55 00
do do plain harness 45 00
Short Fly Double Harness 32 00
Single Buggy do do 25 00
Double Buggy Harness, round traces 75 00
Mexican Saddles 20 00
English do hogskin seat and skirts 20 00
Concord Collars, from \$3 to \$5
-Concord Harness, Hook do, Clip do, Mexican Saddle Trees, Wooden Stirrups, Sashes, Girths, Halters and Halter Chains, Dog Collars and Chains, Hickory Whip Stalks, Best Whalbone Whip Stalks, Roller, Girth, Rein and Halter Web, Buckles, plated, tinned and japanned, Saddlers' Silk, Man and Curry Combs, Cards, etc., etc.
-EARNERS LEATHES, APRONS, BRIDLES, LEATHES, &c.
-TRUNKS, VALISES, Etc.
-Ladies' and Gents' Sole Leather Trunks made to order.

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purify the blood and purge out the humors, pimples, spots and sores which are merely emblematic of heretofore within.

Many years ago, the writer of these lines and an invalid physician, while visiting the Island of St. Croix for their health, experienced and witnessed many surprising and beneficial effects of the Bux there produced upon many of the invalids who were (like ourselves) seeking health; and upon inquiry and investigation, obtained a full history of its medicinal virtues. He was delighted and surprised, and after his own recovery, which soon occurred, determined, if possible, to procure the sole right to manufacture and sell it in the United States. The result of his labors was a glorious success for himself and suffering humanity. For the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS was thus made known to the world. PLANTATION BITTERS being an article of real merit, founded upon true principles, and relying wholly upon the vegetable world for its medicinal effects, worked a rapid revolution in the history of medicine, and became as a household word all over the civilized world. The cabalistic S. T.—1860—X. was a talisman of health, and the demand for the PLANTATION BITTERS soon far exceeded the abilities of the proprietors to supply. Notwithstanding the large importation of St. Croix Bux, made expressly for the compounding of these Bitters, the quantity was inadequate. It therefore became necessary that arrangements upon an extensive scale abroad should at once be made, and an agent was dispatched to St. Thomas for that purpose. He was fortunate in securing and leasing several plantations on some of the largest and most productive estates on that island. Houses, stills and presses were erected as if by magic, which utterly astonished the natives. The services of experienced men and natives of the island were procured, and very soon the proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS were in a position to supply their laboratory with all the perfectly pure St. Croix Bux needed in manufacturing the GREAT DYSPEPTIC TONIC AND INVIGORATOR. The above out represents the natives crushing the sugar-cane and otherwise preparing it for the stills and presses. As an antidote to Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Malarious Fevers, Dyspepsia, and other kindred diseases, the use of the PLANTATION BITTERS is unsurpassed in the history of the world. Over five million bottles are disposed of annually. They are adapted to old and young, male and female. They are agreeable in taste, and always produce an immediate beneficial result.



The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE. Saturday, June 19, 1869

The British Highway to the Pacific.

[From the London Standard, May 17.] The announcement of the completion of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad through the territory of the United States is probably an event of greater significance and importance than the opening of any other undertaking from the first Roman aqueduct down to the great submarine cable between Great Britain and America. It has also left this country far behind in the great "go-ahead" race of mercantile enterprise. America may score one in the game, and the importance of that score is matter of deep reflection. Our Special Correspondent, who has given an account of this route "across the new world" has told us that "although the Pacific Railroad scheme was not fairly launched till the year 1865, the United States Government had been long before alive to the importance of such a highway between the Atlantic and Pacific." An American "blue book" in black cloth binding, was, he informed us, issued from Washington in 1863-64 under Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War. How it fell to the office of that department he has not explained. Probably it was issued in alleged relation to the subjecting of the wild tribes of Indians occupying a portion of the territory which it was proposed to cross. He fails not, however to enumerate the principal American promoters and explorers of the line. But he does not say, probably because he is not conscious of the fact, that the real promoters were those who in this country laboured hard to inaugurate a similar enterprise only on British territory, between Halifax and Vancouver Island; a scheme far more practicable and much less costly, and fraught with immense advantages, if not absolute necessity, to the welfare and supremacy of Great Britain. In the beginning of 1850, a work, bearing the somewhat peculiar and perhaps ill-chosen title of "Britain Redeemed and Canada Preserved," was published by Messrs. Longman and Co., advocating a plan "to extend the broad belt of England in the temperate zone round the world," by a railroad through Canada, the Red River Settlement, and the hunting grounds of Hudson's Bay Company, to the Pacific. This railroad would have been 1500 miles shorter than the American route. The work we have mentioned, upwards of 500 pages long, and with a plan of the railway and other illustrations, excited a great deal of attention in the United States, although it fell dead in England. It was the production of two authors, Colonel A. B. Richards and Captain Wilson. It was attributed by the American journals to the British Government. The Home Journal of New York, with what must have seemed like bitter irony to these gentlemen, observed that the book was "got up with too much" labour, outlay, and ability, not to have the Government pocket for its paymaster and a Government project for its aim. "It remains to be seen," observed the National Intelligencer, "whether Great Britain or the United States will be first in the field, and which will win this great prize." The New York Herald briefly remarked, with characteristic familiarity of style, "Jonathan will see about it!" and Jonathan has seen about it. "The idea is a bold one," wrote the Daily Times, U. S., "and may some day result in the accomplishment of a vast enterprise." Some of our journals were not less emphatic in their recommendations and warnings. But on the whole the idea did not take in this country. Amongst other things Mr. Asa Whitney, a senator of the United States, paid a visit to England in order to find out whether the project had really taken any root here, and had an interview on his arrival with one of the authors of the work in question. A scheme for the employment of all our able-bodied convicts on the railroad, together with one for military posts and forts, not only to protect the enterprise but also to found a permanent boundary guard to British North America was also embodied in the work. A grand project for emigration to our own territory following as a matter of course. But enough of this. It is useless to speak on the past. The question is whether or not it is already too late to carry out such an undertaking in British North America. Amongst others: Captain Syngé afterwards devoted much time and energy to demonstrate the practicability of the proposed British route. The Rocky Mountain barrier was proved to be a bugbear. The intermediate country between Canada and Vancouver Island had been already shown to comprise some of the finest and most fertile tracts in the world. The natural harbour at Vancouver Island extending from Fort Langley, the Pacific terminus, is known to be unsurpassed. There are no intervening tribes of wild Indians to be conquered and exterminated. A new scheme of emigration is afloat, the result of dire necessity. Our convicts present as difficult a social and financial problem as ever. The question may arise as to the feeling of

jealousy which may be evolved on the part of our "Transatlantic kinsmen." But surely none save statements of the school of Mr. Bright would pause to consider this. If we did abstain from making use of our own, let it be remembered that no policy of abstention or forbearance, no weak and timid gifts of conciliation, will muffle insult or disarm aggression. The question really resolves itself to this. Are we to retain our North American possessions or not? If not, the inception of such a scheme will bring matters to an issue. If we are, it is an Imperial and national duty to make the best use of the wide wealth of possession which we can still boast of as our own.

Supreme Court Before His Honor Chief Justice Neidham. Owner bark Rosalia vs. B. C. & V. I. Spar & Lumber Co. The damages were laid at \$50,000. Mr. Wood, instructed by Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Aikman for the plaintiff; Mr. McCreight and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Peakes & Davie, for the defendant. The following special jurors were empanelled—J. Bassell, foreman; Emilie Sutro, A. McLean, M. W. Watt, J. H. Turner, Thomas Wilson, G. J. Findlay, A. R. Green, Mr. Wood sat on the case. Gustav Dusol is the plaintiff, and asserts that he was owner of the ship Rosalia, and maintained her, owing to the negligence of the B. C. & V. I. Spar & Lumber Company the vessel was lost. The Rosalia was formerly a Prussian bark, and was transferred to plaintiff in the early part of March, 1868. The Captain of the Rosalia engaged the steamer Isabel to tow his vessel to Burrard Inlet. The ship was loaded on March 19th, and at 6 a. m. the Isabel made fast and towed the Rosalia beyond the sands of the Fraser, where the steamer was hailed by the Fanny, a large ship. The Isabel proposed to tow the Fanny astern of the Rosalia, a vessel of only 300 tons burden, the Fanny being of 900 tons, the master of the Rosalia objected when the tow rope belonging to that vessel was cast off; the rope was a new one although joined in the middle. It required two hours to arrange the vessels, the Fanny being first, and the Rosalia astern. With the two vessels made 7 or 8 miles an hour, whereas with the Rosalia alone, they would have made 7 or 8. Hence plaintiff contends that the Rosalia might have been safely in port before the storm came on. The Captain of the Isabel; Pamphlett wrote to Captain Edolitz to say that he should hold him to his bargain. The day before the departure of the ship, Pamphlett offered to let the Rosalia off for two hundred dollars if he would set the agreement aside, probably because he had agreed to tow the Fanny which was waiting outside. [The defendant admitted ownership of the Rosalia.] On his Lordship asking if any arrangement could be come to he was answered in the negative. The evidence of Capt. E. deiza, of the Rosalia, was partially, and that of Capt. Arthur of the Fanny, was wholly taken, when the Court adjourned until to-day at 10 o'clock, precisely. The evidence (which the crowded state of our columns prevents our giving in extenso) went to show that the tug Isabel attempted to tow both ships, and that a blow sprang up. At the command of the Captain (Pamphlett) of the tug, the Fanny cast off the Rosalia, which was astern, and subsequently the Fanny's hawser parted, and both ships went ashore and were lost; the Captain of the Isabel had agreed to tow the Rosalia and subsequently picked up the Fanny and took her in tow as well!

Wreck of a St. Lawrence River Steamer. [From the Hamilton Spectator.] The "Grecian" left Hamilton on Monday, with a battery of the Royal Artillery, and reached the head of the Cascades at about 12:30 on Tuesday. As most of our readers are aware, these rapid are entered by a gateway known as the "Split Rock." Here, the "Grecian" refused to answer her helm; and instead of gliding through the narrow channel, dashed bodily on the solid rock, which fringes it on either side. The shock was tremendous, and so loud as to be heard by people standing on the shore, half a mile away. With the first blow, all control of the vessel was lost and she swept down broadside, dashing against the rock, at each instant, for a distance of perhaps six acres, when she again struck bow on, swung rapidly round, and being, by this time, filled with water, reached bottom, fore and aft, at a depth of about 15 feet. The excitement during this interval, which did not extend over three minutes, was of course intense, but after the first momentary panic, all on board behaved with great steadiness. The women and children were landed by means of bateaux on Tuesday evening, while the men only reached town last afternoon, at 6 o'clock. No loss of life or personal injury happily resulted, save in the case of a soldier, who, four or five hours after the occurrence of the accident, jumped overboard and was drowned. A full battery of guns and about 100 tons of regimental baggage are on board, and will be recovered in the course of a few days. It is feared that the "Grecian" will be a total loss, as approach to her with vessels of sufficient size to give the necessary aid is impossible. She lies directly in the channel, and will probably prevent the descent of others. At present, the ice seems to be the only possible means of moving her from her position. The "Grecian" is valued at \$75,000, and is insured for \$50,000.

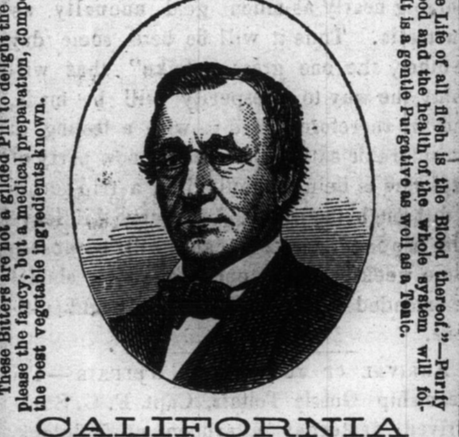
A Fortune in the Rough—A \$300,000 Diamond.

[From the Rook Island, Ill., Argus, May 24th] A few days ago a gentleman came up the river on the steamer New Boston, who privately exhibited to the officers of that packet a diamond in the rough, which, in its unpolished state, is supposed to be worth somewhere in the vicinity of \$300,000. It is further supposed to be the second or third diamond in size in the world. It is about the size of a walnut, is perfectly transparent, and has the power of magnifying to the same extent as a first-quality glass. The lucky possessor found it at his home, in the gold-mining districts of Nova Scotia, and also stated that he had found one or two small ones, one of which he sold for \$12,000 in its rough state. To convince the officers of the boat, he produced files of the Nova Scotia papers containing accounts of the finding of the diamond, minute descriptions of the same, descriptions of the finder, and other evidence too indubitably to be questioned. He also showed letters from prominent New York jewellers, who had examined the prize one of which was from the house of Bull Black & Co. He is going to Iowa to see about landed investments, with a view of some day locating there. He proposes to have the diamond polished, and sell it to some crowned head, if possible. For the benefit of the ladies we will state that we do not know whether he is married or not. There is no "cave" in this story.

The Last Big Diamond—Advice received in London from the Cape announces the finding of another diamond much larger than any yet met with in the colony. The following particulars are from a letter received by Messrs. Goodlife & Smart, from their correspondents at Cape Town, dated 31st March.—"The news will reach you by this opportunity of the finding of the large diamond—our Cape 'Koh-i-noor'—valued at £32,000. There is no delusion in this as in the gold fields, so you may believe it implicitly. This diamond was found near the Orange River, in the diamond territory, was bought of a native doctor for 500 sheep and a few cattle, by Mr. Niekerk, a Dutchman, who again resold it to Messrs. Lillienfeld, of Hope Town, for £11,200, and it is now on the way to Algoa Bay. We need hardly say that this news, confirmed by the Civil Commissioner to our Colonial Secretary, has caused great excitement here, as there can be no doubt of the immense wealth of this diamond country. What would a systematic search effect, when over forty diamonds have now been found, chiefly by natives?"

MORE THAN 200,000 Persons Bear testimony to the Wonderful Curative Effects of

Dr. Joseph Walker's



CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.

Manufactured from the native Herbs and Roots of California. The Great Blood Purifier. For INFLAMMATORY AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, BILIOUS REMITTENT AND INTERMITTENT FEVERS, DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, these BITTERS have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by VITIALIZED BLOOD, which is generally produced by derangement of the digestive organs. Cleanse the vitiated Blood, whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood healthy and all will be well.

AGENTS. R. H. McDONALD & CO. IMPORTING WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Corner Pine and Sansome Streets, San Francisco, California.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

LEICESTER MEETING, 1868.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE REWARDED.

J. & F. HOWARD, Britannia Iron Works, Bedford.

The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for General Purpose. The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land. The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for General Purpose. The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for Light Land. The First Prize for the Best Subsoil Plough. The First Prize for the Best Harrows for Horse Power. The First Prize for the Best Steam Cultivating Apparatus for Farms of moderate size. The First Prize for the Best 5-tined Steam Cultivator. The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Harrow. The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Windlass. The Silver Medal for their Patent Safety Boller.

TEN FIRST PRIZES. ONE SECOND PRIZE AND A SILVER MEDAL.

Carrying off almost every Prize for which they competed and this their trial the most severe and prolonged ever known.

FOR SALE. ONE OF THE BEST COWS ON the Island. Will calve in five or eight days. Apply to Mr. MOTTENHAY, Government st., near Southgate's new buildings. July 1st

Only Silver Medal Awarded, Paris Exhibition, 1867. Juror, 1862.

PURE CHEMICALS & ALL NEW MEDICINES

T. MORSON & SON, 31, 33, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

CHEMICAL WORKS, HORNSBY ROAD; and SUMMERFIELD WORKS, HOKERTON.

SUPPLY PURE CHEMICALS AND ALL NEW MEDICAL PREPARATIONS, including the following specialties:

PEPSINE, the active digestive principle of the gastric juice; an agreeable and popular remedy for weak digestion.

In Powder, Wine, Lozenges, and Globules

PANCREATIC EMULSION, and PANCREATINE in powder, containing the active principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of fat is effected.

SACCHARATED WHEAT FLOUR-FEUFELTZER, a valuable dietetic preparation for invalids and children, supplying the elements for the formation of bone.

CHLORODYNE (Morson's), the universally approved Anodyne.

ORISABOTE—(Caution)—from Wood Tar, of which T. M. & Sons are the only British Manufacturers.

GRÉLATINE, a perfect and economical substitute for Isinglass.

Shipping Orders executed with care and dispatch

THE STANDARD Life Assurance Comp'y

ESTABLISHED 1825. Constituted by Special Acts of Parliament.

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Standard Life Assurance Company was held at Edinburgh on Monday the 19th of April, 1869.

GEORGE MOIR, Esq., Advocate, in the Chair. The Manager submitted to the meeting a report by the Directors as to the Progress of the Business. He also submitted the Annual Report on the Books and Accounts by the Auditor of the Company, certifying that he had found the whole accounts accurately stated and properly conducted.

Balance Sheet of the Company's affairs, certified by the Auditor and three of the Directors, in accordance with the Acts of Parliament constituting the Company.

A General and Comparative Statement explanatory of the Progress of the Business from 1826 to 1868.

The following results were communicated in the Report:—

Table with 2 columns: Description of financial items and Amount. Items include Amount proposed for Assurance during year 1868-1869, Amount of Assurances accepted during year 1868-1869, Annual Premiums on new Policies, Claims by Death during the year, Bank Balances at close of 1868, Annual Revenue at 15th Nov. 1868, Accumulated Fund invested in Mortgages, Government Securities, Land, &c.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE INVESTMENT OF THE FUNDS AT 15th NOVEMBER 1868.

Table with 2 columns: Description of investment items and Amount. Items include Mortgages and other Landed Securities, Government Securities, Loans on the Company's Policies within their Surrender Value, Various other Companies, Stocks and Debentures, Bank Balances, Agreements, Premiums upon which Days of Grace are current, Invested abroad in connection with Colonial Agencies, Life Annuities and Reversions purchased, Miscellaneous property.

Board of Directors in British Columbia

VICTORIA: THOMAS HARRIS, Esq., KENNETH MCKENZIE, Esq., Oraigdower, GUYLAW SUTRO, Esq., THOMAS L. STAHLERHIMDT, Esq. Medical Adviser—DR. JAMES TRIMBLE. Agent and Secretary to the Board—ROBERT BURNABY

Division of Profits.

The Eighth Division of the Company's Profits is appointed to be made at 15th November, 1870, and all Policies now effected will participate.

The Fund to be Divided will be the Profits which have arisen since 15th November, 1865.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

ANSON'S PEPPERMINT CURE. THE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED AS A simple but certain remedy for Indigestion, flatulency, &c.

CAMOMILE PILLS

THE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED AS A simple but certain remedy for Indigestion, flatulency, &c.

THE AMERICAN SUBMERGED PUMP.

FOR FIRE, SHIP, HOUSE, FARM, FACTORY Distillery and Irrigating Purposes.

This valuable pump is being manufactured and sold by the Pacific Pump Manufacturing Company, San Francisco, California, and they place it before the public confident that it is the best of its kind, and best adapted for the purposes for which it is designed.

DOUBLE-ACTING, NON-FREEZING FORCE PUMP, adapted to Deep Wells, and almost every use to which a Pump can be applied.

A SAMPLE PUMP is now set up on our wharf and the public are invited to inspect its working. R. BRODRICK & CO., Sole Agents for British Columbia.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the late Governor Seymour, are requested to send full particulars of the same to D. C. MAUNSELL, Government Offices, James Bay. July 1st

Ayer's CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the result of a timely use of the right remedy.

Take Ayer's Pills, and you will find them to be a timely use of the right remedy. They purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again.

They stimulate the functions of the body, into vigorous activity, and clear out the obstructions of health again.

They purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions.

What is true and so apparent of this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the more serious and dangerous disorders. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural action of the system, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means.

None who know the virtues of these Pills, will regret to accept of them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well-known public persons:

From a Forwards Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856. DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans. Your Pills are the prince of purgatives. Their excellent qualities surpass all other cathartics.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore. My dear Bro. AYER: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say all that ever fell sick with a purgative medicine.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855. DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache of many years, by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a full stomach, which they cleanse at once.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City. Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very remarkable.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago. Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada. Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of constipation.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston. I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Episcop. Church. HONORABLE SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you.

From the Rev. Dr. Mackenzie, of Baltimore. DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that has afflicted me for years.

From the Rev. Dr. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church. DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress.

From the Rev. Dr. J. V. Himes. I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed.

From the Rev. Dr. J. V. Himes. I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed.

From the Rev. Dr. J. V. Himes. I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed.

From the Rev. Dr. J. V. Himes. I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed.

From the Rev. Dr. J. V. Himes. I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed.

From the Rev. Dr. J. V. Himes. I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed.

From the Rev. Dr. J. V. Himes. I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed.

From the Rev. Dr. J. V. Himes. I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed.

From the Rev. Dr. J. V. Himes. I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed.

From the Rev. Dr. J. V. Himes. I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed.

From the Rev. Dr. J. V. Himes. I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed.

From the Rev. Dr. J. V. Himes. I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed.

From the Rev. Dr. J. V. Himes. I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed.

From the Rev. Dr. J. V. Himes. I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed.

From the Rev. Dr. J. V. Himes. I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed.

From the Rev. Dr. J. V. Himes. I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed.

From the Rev. Dr. J. V. Himes. I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE. Saturday, June 19, 1869

OUR readers will observe, an article from the Argus, a very ably conducted, which represents a notion of the monied of The facts therein state quite new to the people they have hitherto been occupied with local political dissitudes of commerce relating to localities within the circle of family pass unnoticed; it is a short time that events long exercise a woman the destinies of beginning to receive a of attention. Matt. trivial and local nature allowed to engross the leading men, when a such magnitude to be has been very slightly importance does not, so pressed itself to any view its calculations for it seems to some of wild chimera, such as the Atlantic, or a trail riations to fly from her. And yet, it has been called and shown to be practical in the inception of the which has been commonplace offering more instances of success; over more serious than any on the Canadian line; least one-half more and thing like the certainty undoubtedly distinguished these fact are now Americans themselves, hope of neutralising built, or deterring capital investing in the enterprise hurrying on the construction line, the North Pacific skirt the Canadian throughout its entire touch on Puget Sound—posed to carry a branch lower Fraser in order to merce at that point were, rendered supererog through our territory. feebly American and we expect from a people such a spirit of enterprise off—the spirit of pride equally valuable. Not much eagerness to fo shall complete our line deal of business can be rendering the North Pacific; it will not pay; So far as the stockholder the promoters of line have shown consideration in making out a case, but for them, it speaks volumes the Canadian line. We report of the Northern published in our issue. As our readers may not hand, we republish the tract:— "The line extends through wonderful regions in the soil, vast mineral wealth, and the character of the prove unmistakably that that has been marked out. In the first place it is seen shorter from lake to ocean Pacific. It encounters no over 5000 ft. in height where there are no swer than eight of over 7000 feet. Instead the Central Pacific, through traffic to a road, there is which it passes which either for the fertility of wealth. Its advantages vatic influences are still. From the Red River valley its course lies wholly within region, where there will from snow." We could hardly have written appropriate as a description inter-oceanic railway; but a stream of immigration in Red River, not only of the induced to go there by frilled, or who have proceeded as a future home in preference also the disabled artisans yards who have been carried ment expense, and who are most successful in finding

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Saturday, June 19, 1869

Our readers will observe this morning, an article from the London Standard, a very ably conducted Tory journal, which represents a very large section of the monied class in England.

The facts therein stated are almost quite new to the people of this Colony. They have hitherto been so much occupied with local politics, or the vicissitudes of commerce, that anything relating to localities not immediately within the circle familiar to our traders pass unnoticed.

It is only within a short time that events which must ere long exercise a wonderful influence upon the destinies of this Colony, are beginning to receive a proper amount of attention.

Matters of the most trivial and local nature have been allowed to engross the minds of our leading men, when an enterprise of such magnitude to British Columbia has been very slightly discussed.

Its importance does not seem to have impressed itself to any visible extent on their calculations for the future; nay, it seems to some of them a kind of wild chimera, such as a tunnel under the Atlantic, or a train of aerial carriages to fly from here to Australia.

And yet, it has been carefully discussed and shown to be practicable long before the inception of the American line, which has been completed under circumstances offering much smaller prospect of success; over difficulties much more serious than any to be met with on the Canadian line; at a cost of at least one-half more and without anything like the certainty of profit that undoubtedly distinguishes our line.

will do much to attract a valuable population, the stream of which will increase in volume yearly; and the result will be that by the time the line is completed, an industrious well-to-do population will be scattered across the entire country, making traffic for the railway as it advances.

The Death of Governor Seymour—The Body Lying in State—Preparations for the Funeral.

The sudden demise of Governor Seymour formed yesterday the chief topic of conversation, while the news of the death of Commander Lascelles, R. N., served to increase the general gloom and sorrow.

The body of the late Governor remained on board H. M. S. Sparrowhawk until 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The cabin of the ship was decorated with the sad emblems of grief.

The procession will move away in slow time, on the signal of the first salute of 17 minute guns, to be fired at 4 o'clock, from one of Her Majesty's ships in Esquimalt Harbor.

The funeral will take place to-morrow at 3 o'clock from the Naval Hospital. The body will be interred in a vault in the Naval Cemetery.

The Death of Governor Seymour—The Body Lying in State—Preparations for the Funeral.

The sudden demise of Governor Seymour formed yesterday the chief topic of conversation, while the news of the death of Commander Lascelles, R. N., served to increase the general gloom and sorrow.

The body of the late Governor remained on board H. M. S. Sparrowhawk until 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The cabin of the ship was decorated with the sad emblems of grief.

The procession will move away in slow time, on the signal of the first salute of 17 minute guns, to be fired at 4 o'clock, from one of Her Majesty's ships in Esquimalt Harbor.

The funeral will take place to-morrow at 3 o'clock from the Naval Hospital. The body will be interred in a vault in the Naval Cemetery.

The funeral will take place to-morrow at 3 o'clock from the Naval Hospital. The body will be interred in a vault in the Naval Cemetery.

The Death of Governor Seymour—The Body Lying in State—Preparations for the Funeral.

The sudden demise of Governor Seymour formed yesterday the chief topic of conversation, while the news of the death of Commander Lascelles, R. N., served to increase the general gloom and sorrow.

The procession will move away in slow time, on the signal of the first salute of 17 minute guns, to be fired at 4 o'clock, from one of Her Majesty's ships in Esquimalt Harbor.

The funeral will take place to-morrow at 3 o'clock from the Naval Hospital. The body will be interred in a vault in the Naval Cemetery.

The funeral will take place to-morrow at 3 o'clock from the Naval Hospital. The body will be interred in a vault in the Naval Cemetery.

The funeral will take place to-morrow at 3 o'clock from the Naval Hospital. The body will be interred in a vault in the Naval Cemetery.

The Death of Governor Seymour—The Body Lying in State—Preparations for the Funeral.

The sudden demise of Governor Seymour formed yesterday the chief topic of conversation, while the news of the death of Commander Lascelles, R. N., served to increase the general gloom and sorrow.

The procession will move away in slow time, on the signal of the first salute of 17 minute guns, to be fired at 4 o'clock, from one of Her Majesty's ships in Esquimalt Harbor.

The funeral will take place to-morrow at 3 o'clock from the Naval Hospital. The body will be interred in a vault in the Naval Cemetery.

The funeral will take place to-morrow at 3 o'clock from the Naval Hospital. The body will be interred in a vault in the Naval Cemetery.

The funeral will take place to-morrow at 3 o'clock from the Naval Hospital. The body will be interred in a vault in the Naval Cemetery.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills. Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system unstrung, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious diseases. Suffering from sickness creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again.

WATERBURY'S SOLUTION OF AGNESIA. A Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Heart Sour, Eruptions, and other complaints of the skin.

WATERBURY'S SOLUTION OF AGNESIA. A Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Heart Sour, Eruptions, and other complaints of the skin.

WATERBURY'S SOLUTION OF AGNESIA. A Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Heart Sour, Eruptions, and other complaints of the skin.

WATERBURY'S SOLUTION OF AGNESIA. A Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Heart Sour, Eruptions, and other complaints of the skin.

WATERBURY'S SOLUTION OF AGNESIA. A Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Heart Sour, Eruptions, and other complaints of the skin.

WATERBURY'S SOLUTION OF AGNESIA. A Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Heart Sour, Eruptions, and other complaints of the skin.

The Weekly British Colonialist and Chronicle

Saturday, June 19, 1869

Very sad intelligence of the sudden demise of His Excellency Governor Seymour reached this city yesterday morning, and certainly no event has occurred in this Colony which has produced more profound or more sincere regret.

Whatever His Excellency's shortcomings as a politician may have been, his character as a gentleman stands unblemished. His was a kindly nature, ill-adapted perhaps to the rough spirits with whom he was brought in contact as the Governor of a new Colony.

Police Court.—Two lads named Leveyer and Gravelly, were brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday upon a charge of killing a horse belonging to F. Burrows.

Particulars of the Death of His Excellency Governor Seymour.

H. M. S. Sparrowhawk, Capt. Mist, returned from her trip to Queen Charlotte Island and the North West Coast at an early hour yesterday morning, bringing the sad intelligence of the death on board that vessel at Bella Coola, on Thursday last, of His Excellency Frederick Seymour, C. B., Governor of this Colony.

The whole ship's company were deeply affected by the sad event. The Sparrowhawk was headed for Esquimaux. The intelligence reached Government House at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

The funeral will take place at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. The remains will be temporarily interred in the Naval Cemetery at Esquimaux.

The Cruise of the Sparrowhawk.

H. M. S. Sparrowhawk, Capt. Mist, having on board His Excellency Governor Seymour, Hon. Joseph Trutch, Surveyor General, and Mr. Lowndes, sailed from Esquimaux harbor at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 17th of May—the night of the violent thunderstorm which passed over Victoria and blasted the "big" tree.

Trator of the Government of the Colony, in accordance with the instructions contained in the Queen's Commission.

Mr. Maunsell produced the Queen's Letter of Instructions, which were read in a low tone by the Chief Justice. Addressing Mr. Hankin, the Chief Justice, who was visibly affected, then said—

Amid the most profound silence the oaths were then administered to Mr. Hankin, after which he retired.

The Queen Charlotte Coal Mine.

Mr. Trutch the Surveyor General, accompanied by Dr. Comrie, visited the company's works and coal mines and expressed himself pleased with the prospects of extensive coal fields.

The Court.

Immediately after Mr. Hankin had been sworn in, the Chief Justice informed the gentlemen of the Bar present that until after an event which would be easily understood, the Supreme Court would not sit.

Romantic Marriage.

An extraordinary elopement took place from Portland, Oregon, on the last trip of the steamship George S. Wright to Victoria.

The Ship Sarah March.

The carpenter (a man of the name of Anderson) sued Captain Morton at H. B. M. Consulate at Shanghai for his wages, which he recovered with costs.

Accident.

As Messrs. Garscho and Munro were driving into town this morning in a buggy, the telegraph wire which is stretched across Government street into Courtenay street broke from the post as the buggy was passing underneath.

Mr. Hankin Sworn in as Administrator of Government.

At twenty minutes past 11 o'clock, Hon. Philip J. Hankin, Colonial Secretary, attended by the Assistant Colonial Secretary, Chas. Good, Esq., D. C. Maunsell, Esq., Hon. Joseph Trutch, the late Governor, and Hon. Joseph Trutch, and Pemberton, and a numerous body of citizens, appeared before His Lordship Chief Justice Needham, at the Supreme Court, to be sworn in as Administrator of Government.

Bugay Accident.

A buggy, containing a lady and gentleman besides the driver, was careering down Dallas Road towards James Bay last evening.

Cures and Comfort for the Bed-Ridden.

Holloway's Ointment. This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving aching old sores, wounds, bad legs, ulcers and eruptions of the skin.

The Court.

Immediately after Mr. Hankin had been sworn in, the Chief Justice informed the gentlemen of the Bar present that until after an event which would be easily understood, the Supreme Court would not sit.

Romantic Marriage.

An extraordinary elopement took place from Portland, Oregon, on the last trip of the steamship George S. Wright to Victoria.

The Ship Sarah March.

The carpenter (a man of the name of Anderson) sued Captain Morton at H. B. M. Consulate at Shanghai for his wages, which he recovered with costs.

Accident.

As Messrs. Garscho and Munro were driving into town this morning in a buggy, the telegraph wire which is stretched across Government street into Courtenay street broke from the post as the buggy was passing underneath.

Mr. Hankin Sworn in as Administrator of Government.

At twenty minutes past 11 o'clock, Hon. Philip J. Hankin, Colonial Secretary, attended by the Assistant Colonial Secretary, Chas. Good, Esq., D. C. Maunsell, Esq., Hon. Joseph Trutch, the late Governor, and Hon. Joseph Trutch, and Pemberton, and a numerous body of citizens, appeared before His Lordship Chief Justice Needham, at the Supreme Court, to be sworn in as Administrator of Government.

By Electric

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY

PARIS, June 8.—Throughout the country curately known. Legislatif will be com Government. 213; Rodicals, 85. Seriou Nantes and Bordeaux

MADRID, June 9.—Thoy was debated at great mitted. During the d the Government stated king at the present mo

VIENNA, June 8.—I a treaty has been mad appointed by the Turki enments to the two countries.

LONDON, June 8.—I mention the Johnson, ed to that of on a ched ed by the Fenians, fence consisted in his documents among the

At Acrot Races, se Handicap was won by stakes by Frivoly; th by Alpinestock, beat Martynrdom 3d. Tto won by Mahogany; C Martiniague, and the A rose.

LIVERPOOL, June 8. America is setting out 80007 left last week.

LONDON, June 10.—bury has counselled the of Lords not to oppose

A banquet was g deputation from Irela bearing petitions ag Bill. Many Tio Pea the Established Church said that fifteen Coose olne to follow the p dored by the majority Saturday, and the defeo bable.

The Post Office Depa arrangements for the of the telegraph in the accordance with the bil ment last year.

LONDON, June 11. Gathorne Hardy, at a Lexington, made against the Irish Chu diestabishment was Fenianism, and a d loyalty of the men v zealous in their devo for the sake of co These men were to the tenure of land, a which lays at the roo of Ireland. It c say what the house o but he would accept conscientious and con which the country e deference.

Another appalling at the col mines at day. The cause of known. The explost the men were at wo escaped from the pi that one hundred and

BELEFAST, June 11.—of an organized lodg been arrested for a peace. A collision o tween the police and several persons were fatally.

LONDON, June 11. Bombay reports the Great Northern, near of the crew were lost.

In the House of Co reply to an inquiry Outaway, Under Secy fairs, said that the U. desirous of having a made into the circum der of Mr. Speers.

PARIS, June 11.—Th has placarded the city tion, urging all citizen rities in the executio preserve public order agitation still exists. in the streets.

LONDON, June 11.—at Nantes were more first dispatch from P sented. Troops wer were obliged to use dispersing the mob rioters were wound number were arrest vices, order had been city was quiet.

A telegram from P that large and tumu ssembled again in M and troops were call disturbance.

PARIS, June 9.—Lavisle, the Minister at his official receptio the Prussian Charge favorable tone of the in regard to the elect

AMERICAN EXCHANGE, No. 54 Front St., Portland, Oregon. L. P. W. QUILBY, PROPRIETOR.

MR. E. G. HOLDEN, LATE OF THE ST. GEORGE HOTEL, VICTORIA. Will be found at this House ready to attend to the court's orders of his old friends.

THE VANCOUVER COAL-MINING COMPANY have declared a half-yearly dividend of 10 per cent.

THE VANCOUVER COAL-MINING COMPANY have declared a half-yearly dividend of 10 per cent.

THE VANCOUVER COAL-MINING COMPANY have declared a half-yearly dividend of 10 per cent.

THE VANCOUVER COAL-MINING COMPANY have declared a half-yearly dividend of 10 per cent.



By Electric Telegraph. SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Europe.

PARIS, June 14—Large numbers of secret documents having reference to the late disturbances were discovered by the authorities. It is asserted that those papers prove the movement was agitated by paid agents.

BARON HAUSMANN, Prefect of the Seine, has resigned his office.

Ismael Pasha, of Egypt, yesterday had a pleasant interview with Napoleon. The city is tranquil.

MADRID, June 14—In the Cortes, on Saturday, Gen. Prim, in reply to the question, said no King would come forward in the present uncertainty. The Regency was settled or there would be candidates. He regretted the refusal of Ferdinand of Portugal, but he thought it was irrevocable.

LONDON, May 14th—Letters from Dunedin, New Zealand, April 15th, give an account of the massacre of three Englishmen with their wives and families, and forty friendly natives, by the Maoris and their Chief, Hekooti, near Napier, on the east-coast of New Ulster. Troops were dispatched to the settlement. On their arrival they found only the ruins of the homesteads which had been plundered and burned. Settlers all over the country were fleeing to the towns for protection.

Outlaw stated that evidence adduced by Spain was in the hands of law officers of the crown and it would be impossible to produce the papers before the House at present.

LONDON, June 15th—Prince Arthur has decided to make a visit to Canada and perhaps to the U. S.; he will leave during the fall.

The Times has another article on the Alabama Claims. It says it cannot be denied that the work of building the Alabama was done knowingly by British builders in a British Port. Though after the event, it may be regretted, such proceedings were lawful, it is most certain they were not unlawful, but it would have been better for both countries if the Government had seized the Alabama.

LIVERPOOL, June 15th—Over six thousand men, women and children left this port for New York last week.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 14th—An Imperial ukase is issued authorizing the establishment of an International Bank of Commerce with a capital of five million roubles, the enterprise is promoted by both Russian and Foreign bankers who will take up all the shares.

BERLIN, June 14—It is understood that the Prussian Government contemplates increasing the numbers of furlongs granted to the army next winter.

LONDON, June 14—Times in a leader on the prospects of the Irish Church Bill says, the week will open with all the elements of a dramatic situation. The action is great, the motive is great, and the end is certain. We are convinced the Bill will pass to a second reading, and every day it becomes clearer that England after eighty years will voluntarily end an injustice so long perpetrated. No large demonstration can affect the success of the measure. This scandal of the Irish Church establishment is at the root of the alienation of Ireland. Its destruction is an act of peace and unity.

In the House of Peers to-night, in anticipation of the Irish Church Bill, there was a full attendance, all the seats were occupied and galleries and lobbies crowded; in the streets a great throng assembled. In the House Earl Granville moved that the Bill do pass to a second reading. Referring to threatened opposition and commenting on the bigotry of past times he appealed to the Bench of Bishops to weigh well their course; nothing was worse than to adhere to the principle on which the Irish Church stands.

Earl Harrowby moved that the third reading of the Bill be postponed for three months. He opposed the Bill as revolutionary and in violation of the coronation oath and of the act of union. Circumstances were not sufficient to justify its introduction. Its results would be to diminish the number of Irish Protestants, it was not an act of justice.

Lord Clarendon said he did not reciprocate the feelings of Earl Harrowby as to result of the Bill. Similar forebodings were felt in regard to reform and freetrade measures. He believed that the sentiments of the country had been tested on the topic. It has been discussed for

a year and a half and the subject was too thoroughly exhausted to be misunderstood. The Duke of Rutland opposed the Bill because it overthrew the rights of property and violated the religion of the majority of the people in the United Kingdom and destroyed the union of Church and State. He denied that the Irish Church was a badge of conquest and declared his conviction that the voluntary system would never answer. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe objected to many of the details of the Bill but warned the House not to sacrifice the substance for the shadow. He believed its passage as it now stood would result in irreparable injury to the church and would not improve the condition of Ireland or the relative positions of the two Houses of Parliament. He, however, demanded a second reading, after which the House could amend its objectionable features. Lord Romney regarded the idea that the Bill would prove destructive to Protestantism as a myth. It would only deprive the Crown of the nomination of some Bishops.

DUBLIN, June 15—A great public demonstration was made in this city last night against the passage of the Irish Church Bill.

LONDON, June 14—The Archbishop of Canterbury said that the bench of Bishops intended to do what they in their consciences considered wisest and best. On the decision of the House of Lords depended the questions affecting the Church of Ireland and England, as well as the best interests of the empire. He would not agree that the blind rejection or rejection of the measure would perpetuate religious and political agitation. He was not desirous of supporting either. He believed those who urged the rejection of the Bill really desired to see this House powerless. He was attached to the Irish Church, he believed a blow injurious to it would injure the English Church. He therefore desired to give a calm and serious consideration to the Bill to amend and make it a good measure. The earnest endeavour of the House of Peers, containing the heads of the Church and of the landed interests of the Realm, would be of more avail than any agitation meetings in Manchester or Ireland.

Earl of Carnarvon was unable to understand how Protestantism could hand Ireland bodily over to the Church of Rome, but he thought we were bound to recognize the merits of freedom from State control which had for so long a period been a kind of slavery. He repudiated the idea that this bill would seal the fate of the English Church and he did not think it an act of spoliation, as it distinguished private from corporate property on the monetary question. He urged liberality and generosity. In conclusion he advised the House not to reject the bill which the majority of the Commons had passed and demanded its passage. The majority of the House and the country commended its consideration.

The Bishop of Derby opposed the bill on the ground that it injured the Queen's supremacy and would in the end bring the country under the dominion of a Papal Legate. The House, without taking action, at a quarter past twelve adjourned.

LONDON, June 15—The Times, on last night's debate in the House of Lords, says the speeches of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and the Archbishop of Canterbury leave no doubt as to the result of the bill; while they do think it or are unable to persuade themselves that it will have a beneficial effect, they advise the House to give its assent. This is practical good sense and patriotism. There is a strong contrast with the tone of Bright's past effusion.

The Telegraph says after the first night's debate on the Irish Church Bill, and the introduction of amendments, the Duke of Richmond explained that though he felt the injustice of the bill, after great hesitation he had resolved to act in opposition to his party. He was sensible of the inexpediency of popular agitation and was convinced that the constitutional course was to pass the bill after amending the objectionable clauses and leave the responsibility of accepting the amendments or withdrawal of the bill on the Government.

The Bishop of Peterboro opposed the bill. He appealed to the House to act firmly, impartially and not humiliate themselves by abdicating abjectly their constitutional position and beseeching the nation to spare them because they were utterly contemptible and useless.

LONDON, 16—In the House of Lords to night great numbers of petitions were presented against the passage of the Irish Church Bill. Lord Cairns gave notice of a question to ascertain if the Government intended to endorse the opinions contained in Mr. Bright's letter to the Birmingham meeting. The debate was then resumed. Lord Grey said he felt all the circumstances under which the bill was sent to this House, but urged Lord Harrowby to reconsider his motion for a postponement, in view of the consequences which might result should it be carried. If the bill passed it might be materially amended. The House of Lords now had, but might not hereafter have, the power to remodel the measure. The result of late elections was emphatically in favor of the bill. It would be imprudent for the Lords to oppose it. If they were successful for a moment, they would soon have it returned, perhaps in a more objectionable form. He urged the consideration of the amendment in a fair and conciliatory spirit. He exhorted the House to accept the measure with dignity, and not incur the odium of the people by a collision with the House of Commons, which represented the deliberate opinion of the nation.

The Archbishop of Dublin complained of the hard, ungenerous and illiberal manner in which the Church was treated, and denounced the bill. He thought it was necessary it might have been less severe. The Bishop of St. David's said the superior sanctity of property was not to be considered, but the best means to apply in view of the public need. He disapproved of any excessive demonstration of Protestantism. He valued the ascendancy not as it was political and religious but as it was moral. He considered the Irish Church an anomaly; it had failed to fulfill its mission, and promoted discord. He urged the passage of the bill to a second reading.

Speeches were also made against the bill by Lords Chelmsford and Olorcarty, and in favor by Lord Penzance. The debate at one o'clock was again adjourned without action.

Eastern States. CHICAGO, June 14—Consul General Plumb says the withdrawal of General Dulce has

weakened the Spanish authorities and at present the Home Government is nearly without a head on the island.

WASHINGTON, June 14—Under orders from the Secretary of War 81 clerks were dismissed from the Quartermasters Bureau. Orders for the discharge of 200 from other Bureaus are made out, but are withheld till Secretary returns.

NEW YORK, June 14—Jay Cooke has nearly completed his arrangements for selling the bonds of the Northern Pacific Rail Road and contracting for its completion. He will probably begin advertising bonds in a few weeks.

The Herald's London special says at the cabinet meeting yesterday, was rumored, though the report cannot be authenticated, that an official communication from Mr. Motley was presented; Lord Clarendon in the communication Mr. Motley informs Her Majesty's Government of the rejection, by the United States Senate, of the Alabama claims treaty. It is represented that the grounds for the rejection were insufficiency of the treaty as a full settlement of the question in dispute between the two countries; it states that the administration agrees with the Senate in a determination not to ratify the treaty; he says that he is instructed to express the desire of the American Government for the speedy and friendly renewal of matters in dispute. By a treaty which will do justice to all parties, leaving no questions open for future consideration; he announces his readiness to receive and consider with liberality any proposition Her Majesty's Government may make for a settlement of any international questions at issue. Also, the claims of the International citizens growing out of the action of other Governments during the war.

The expedition for laying the French cable has commenced work, Capt. Sherrard Osborne telegraphs from Deal, that the steamer Great Eastern cleared all the dangers of the navigation at the mouth of the Thames and is steaming out into the Channel admirably; he will arrive at Portland on Monday.

CHICAGO, June 16—The rates for freight and passage to California have been much reduced; passage tickets from New York to San Francisco are now sold for \$153 35 in currency; for intermediate points, at the same rate.

BOSTON, June 16—The National Peace Jubilee was inaugurated this afternoon; the choir and instrumental performers numbered from 10,000 to 12,000, and the audience probably 25,000, notwithstanding a heavy shower. The view from the balcony was beyond description; nothing like it was ever before seen on this continent. The opening chorus was by 105 voices and an orchestra of 115 instruments, and the grand organ, under the direction of Gilmore. Pajero Rosa and Ole Bull were among the performers. The instrumental chorus was given by the whole force, 15 avuls and artillery accompanied, creating an intense enthusiasm, and the audience demanded its repetition. The national air "My Country 'is of thee," was the last piece and was sung by the whole choir, with all the accompaniments including the organ, full orchestra, big drum, chimes and artillery, and was the crowning success of the day.

NEW YORK, June 16—In the Prize Fight at Cayuga Lake on Saturday, McGuire was killed in the ninth round by a terrific blow from Donnelly, who escaped to Canada.

CHICAGO, June 11 Last night the train from New York, with the President and party on board, met with a serious accident near Annapolis Junction. The only persons injured were on the first two cars. Some of the passengers proceeding to the rear car are asserted to have found the President smoking on the platform, and not aware of the extent of the danger. The President and party escaped uninjured.

A special dispatch from Washington today says, that within thirty days Governor Gentry will supersede the Secretary of the Navy.

NEW YORK, June 11 The steamer Quaker City was formally released today by the United States Marshal, and will leave immediately.

BOSTON, June 11 The President will leave New York on Tuesday night, and arrive in Boston Wednesday morning. He will attend the peace jubilee and review the military.

CHICAGO, June 11 The Republican's Washington special says it is rumored that the British Minister Thornton, will be sent to Madrid, and will be superseded here by an English diplomatic representative of the highest ambassadorial rank who, through liberal hospitality will ascertain senatorial sentiment before further settlement of the Alabama question.

Canada.

OTTAWA, 14—In the House of Commons on Saturday the question of an additional subsidy to Nova Scotia was again discussed. An amendment; was offered setting forth the expediency of grants to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. After debate it was lost; 44 to 88. An amendment was adopted making the additional subsidy payable July 1st, next, instead of at the end of 3 years. The resolution was then concurred in.

Evidence was submitted to the Committee on the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal; it established the importance and practicability of that work.

HALIFAX, June 14—The Repeal League Convention closed its proceedings on Saturday evening; they decided to make Annexation their policy.

HALIFAX, June 15—The Legislature was

prorogued this afternoon. Governor Doyle in his speech said, "I sincerely hope the policy of this Government will lead to the removal of evils and that the people of this colony will long continue to maintain their loyalty to the Queen and their attachment to British Institutions."

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14—Major General Thomas leaves here on Wednesday p. m. for an extended tour of inspection of the military camps and posts in Northern California, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon and Washington Territory. Searching investigations will be made into the reported irregularities.

ARRIVED, June 13—Bark Florence, 14 days from Seattle. Sailed, June 13—Bark Gold Hunter, Port Madison. Returned, June 13—Schooner Lizzie C Williams, hence June 2nd for Sitka, reports when about 250 miles out from port, encountered a heavy N. E. gale during which she sprung a leak and was compelled to return for repairs. The U. S. steamer Newbern, will sail for ports in Alaska on Wednesday at 4 p. m. She will carry a mail.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15—Gold today opened 138 3/4, closed 138 3/4. Wheat in New York is quiet but steady at \$1 66 @ 1 70. Spring wheat very active and advancing.

Flour, nominal. At Live: pool, wheat 95s. Flour market quiet.

Sailed, June 14—Bark Adele, Burrard Inlet. June 15—Ship Nicholas Biddle, Port Blakely; bark Oregon, Seabeck; btkne Occidental, Umpqua.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16—Gold 137 3/4 @ 137 3/4. Wheat—Dull and unchanged. Flour—Dull and without change. Liverpool—Wheat, 95s. 6/4. Sailed—Bark Oak Hill, Port Blakely; bk Anglo Saxon, Tsalakal.

The steamer Pacific will sail for Portland at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17—The steamer Active sails to-morrow evening for Victoria direct.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED. June 11—Sip Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan. June 14—Stmr Junia, Telair, Sholl, Astoria. June 15—Sip Harriet, Kinon, San Juan. Sun W G Hunt, Waitt, Port Townsend. June 15—Sip Harriet, Kinon, San Juan. Sitr Gussio Telair, Sholl, Nansimo.

CLEARED. June 11—Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, N Westminster. Sitr Leonada, Thornton, San Juan. Sitr Experiment, Fulton, Port Townsend. Sip Mist Drake, San Juan.

June 11—Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster. Sitr Gussio Telair, Sholl, Port Townsend. June 15—Sip Harriet, Kinon, San Juan. Sip Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan. Sitr Otto, Lewis, Queen Charlotte Island. June 15—Sip Harriet, Kinon, San Juan. Sitr Geo B Wright, Rogers, Port Townsend. Sitr Gussio Telair, Sholl, Astoria.

PASSENGERS. Per stmr GUSSE TELAIR, from Portland—E P Jones and wife, R Smith and wife, P L Johnson and wife, Miss Amy Gribbell, Miss Florence Gribbell, Mrs O Gribbell and 8 children, Mrs Thos Pritchard, Bishop Blahnet, Frank Kiefer, J Greenbaum, O C Barlett, Jos Getchell, W Monk, Mrs Priscilla and child, Hon Frank Clarke, Gov W F Moore, Wm Saunders, H A Leppide, John Munro, Alex Mun of Thos Morgan, J M Calve, Mrs S Elery and 2 children, Mrs W H Bunkel, John McIver, John Sutherland, A M Newkew, E Lane, Miss Sarah Cannonan, Per stmr Polakofsky, in Puget Sound—Mrs Clones, W Olark, H Stevens, J Lawson, Keyes, Miss Katz, J Thompson, L Moore, Shoobert, Blake, Bartlett, Frye and seven others.

Per stmr Wilson G Hunt—H Fox, Buchanan, Fitzpatrick, Poltrie, Mrs Doherty, Strickler, Van Rens, Thompson, Smith, Spratt, Johnson, Frybus, Howe, Walton, Miller, Howard, Murray, Hunt, Dewing, Mrs Gen Stevens, Anderson, Hutchinson, Allen, Capt Watto, Capt Archer, Mrs Down, Chapman, Lloyd, Dinke, Delorme, Smalley, Lane, Chaney, Capt Nicholson, USA, & Chinnaman, 10 St-washes.

CONSIGNEES. Per stmr Wilson G Hunt—Reynolds, Stewart, Satro.

IMPORTS. Per stmr Wilson G Hunt—5 hd beef cattle, 1 horse, 22 sheep and lambs, 38 iron tanks.

DIED. At Esquimaux, B. C., on the 16th inst, after a long and lingering illness, Honble Horace Douglas Escoffier, Com-mander, R. N., youngest son of the late Earl of Har-wold, and brother of the present Earl, aged 34 years.

JUDSON'S Simple Dyes for People REGISTERED

Anyone can Use them. Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes with out soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless, may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLORS. Magenta Marve Violet Scarlet Green Blue Pink Crimson Brown Canary Orange Blue

PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE. May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world; or wholesale of DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 19a Coleman street, London.

SEE THAT YOU GET JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES the wonderful popularity of which has caused numerous inferior imitations, which are calculated to injure both buyers and sellers.

"JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES." my 19 law WIFE WANTED. A BACHELOR IN A COUNTRY DISTRICT on Vancouver Island who has got means, and is about to enter upon a farm of 300 acres, wishes to open a correspondence with a respectable woman with a view to matrimony. The young woman must understand dairy work and possess a small sum of money; age, from 18 to 25. To such a person matrimony and a comfortable home will be guaranteed by the advertiser. Address, "A. D. S.," COLONIST OFFICE.

CHEAPEST AND BEST Book AND Job Printing

AT THE BRITISH COLONIST OFFICE. GREAT REDUCTION. Having added NEW AND BEAUTIFUL JOB TYPE TO OUR PLANT, And attached the latest improvements to our HOE'S POWER PRESS WE ARE PREPARED TO PRINT CARDS, BILLHEADS, BLANKS, POSTERS, CIRCULARS, HANDBILLS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, ETC. ETC. In better Style, at Lower Rates and with Greater Expedition than any other Office in the Colony.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels stopper, and bottle. Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, Lea & Perrins give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their rights may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE and see Name Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Cross & Blackwell, London, &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. AGENTS FOR VICTORIA—Janlon, Green & Rhodes. 145 1/2 y 1 w

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c. (Free from Adulteration) Manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL FURNIVALS TOTHE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World. Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, bottled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STRAIN COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C & B are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality. my 19 law

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BAHOHO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT CAUTION.—Anyone SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Cross & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs Cross & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER on Vancouver Island. my 19 law

MATRIMONIAL NOTICE.

WANTED BY A BACHELOR WHO owns a farm of 250 acres well stocked, in a country district on Vancouver Island. A WIFE, aged from 25 to 35 years and possessed of from \$200 to \$500, one who is acquainted with farm and household, and can produce unimpeachable references as to respectability. Address, "P. S. T.," COLONIST OFFICE, my8

THE

VOL. 10. THE BRITISH COLONIST PUBLISHED BY DAVID W. ...

WEEKLY BRITISH PUBLISHED EVERY ...

AGENTS ...

English Mail ...

The Active brings ...

to the 30th May: Po have been in complete Ministers, with the W. H. Foster, making the Whiteutide reque Norfolk election inquiry on the 29th, Mr. Just cleared the jitting me Walpole and Sir E. Le and condemned the pe Mr. W. E. Forster, in constituents at Bradf sented the demands m Britain by Mr. Sumne States Senate, and de though he had ever partisan of the cause States, he did not an of the charge now ma Britain. The invest charges made agains and late Directors of t Book Bank has brog strange transactions, ever, the Directors do have been cognizant. ningham, the well-kn writer, is dead. The whose sudden disapp most excited ent a sh just marrie. The

Majority of York has the election of Mr. Heg Liberal: Several of the ed in the late riot nea a dangerous conditi notices to landlords a continual occurrence i Bombay telegram i Shere Ali is prepari tan, and there are rum ward movements of The police in London great extent adopted beard, the compulsory having been abolished missioner. Street a berries still continue to in the metropolis. A been commenced to p for Mr. G. Hudson, t King, who is now i The Manchester Guard of work people from Pre be on a most extensive sc rangements which are t the public meeting in [May 26th] are complet or assisted passages fo This desire to emigra tives themselves expres viction that the late red in the rate of wages arose a depressed and unremun market, as from an in of the masters to punish and they having practio even-handed adjustment resorting to the imperia arbitrations of a strike, will now ameliorate their condition but some great gratation to the West. The one-half of the operative would, if free passages cou were Presto for the labor. The Manchester Examina Wallace and Murray, mar gon, have suspended wil ties of £12,000 to 15,000. Gathwaite, Manchester w also succumbed, but the leged to be small. Mr St Butts Mill, Gomersall, has his creditors. Messrs. Ha ey Hall Mills, Halifax, v turers, have made an ass mingham Post says it is tate of Mrs's Hallam' plate worker, of Morristo is likely to be thrown into to the necessity to decide ferential claims. The t £100,000 of which about ad to be secured.