

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 6.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1865.

NO. 41.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
(Sundays Excepted.)
AT VICTORIA, V. I.

TERMS:
One Year, (in advance,) \$10 00
Six Months, do 6 00
Three Months, do 3 50
Single Copies, 10 cents.
Subscribers in Victoria will be supplied by the carriers for 25 cents a week.

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AGENTS

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CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

At present, when the immigration returns show such a disproportionate difference in the number of persons entering the United States and the number entering the North American provinces, it is not uninteresting to examine the statistical tables furnished by some of the Canadian papers in reference to the increase of the respective populations during the last decade. It appears that the population of the United States in 1850 was 23,191,876, and in 1860 31,443,322, showing an increase of 35.58 per cent. From 1852 till 1861—a year short of the United States term—the population of Upper Canada had increased from 952,004 to 1,396,091, giving the rate of 46.65 per cent, in nine years, or, as is stated, 53.01 per cent. for the ten years. The population of Lower Canada had increased during the nine years from 890,261 to 1,110,664, showing an increase during ten years of 27.88 per cent. The tables would, therefore indicate that Upper Canada had beaten the United States by 53 to 35, and the United States had beaten Lower Canada by 35 to 27. The increase of both the Canadas collectively was 40.87 per cent., showing a gain over the neighboring States of 5 per cent. in the ten years. This is a result that is certainly astonishing, and considering how much greater in proportion to the respective populations has been the influx of immigrants to the United States, must be put down to internal rather than external causes. In the first place the number of births is greater in proportion in Canada than in the States, and in the second longevity seems to be more appreciated and more general in the British province. With all the drawbacks Canada is laboring under with regard to immigration, it is therefore evident that her native population is more productive than that of the Republic. When we couple with this the fact that the mortality of the inhabitants is at a much lower figure than the mortality of the people of the United States—that the process of decay goes on with much greater rapidity in the latter living republic—some consolation is afforded in view of the immigration loss, and a substantial set-off is presented against the States' monopoly of the emigrants from the United Kingdom.

In our Saturday's issue we alluded to a statement in the London Morning Post that Canada, by the arrangements entered into by the colonial delegates and the Imperial authorities, was to acquire full control over the great Northwest. On what terms the Hudson Bay Company's claims were to be settled was not hinted at, but we see a good deal of dissatisfaction evinced in the matter by a portion of the Canadian press. It appears that Mr. Cardwell is, no more than his predecessors, free from a certain amount of Hudson's Bay Company influence. The "vested interests" always put forward by the Company, and always repudiated by Canada, have been recognised by Her Majesty's Government, but what amount Canada will be asked to quiet the Company's claims to the vast territory at present in their possession, is not stated. Whatever decision may be ultimately arrived at, we feel certain the Canadian people will vote but little for the settlement of any such claim. That the country between Canada and the Rocky Mountains should seem in the eyes of the colonists very desirable to possess, we cannot doubt, but that Canada should be called to pay the enormous sum demanded by the Company we can scarcely believe. The Toronto Globe, which on this subject speaks the language of the delegates, who are roundly abused by the opposition press for their want of firmness, in not resisting the claims, ends an article on the

subject as follows:—"The unfortunate determination of the authorities in England to maintain the validity of the Hudson's Bay claim, in no way affects our anxiety for the opening up of the North-west territory. We still deem it as much as ever a question of the most vital importance. In no small degree the future greatness and prosperity of British North America depend upon the opening up of the North-west. Confederation would lose half its value if it were not to include an early date the annexation of the North-west. The vested rights of the company being recognised, it becomes a practical question for us, what are the best terms upon which the Hudson's Bay territory can be obtained? The delegates to England will probably be able to give more information on that point to Parliament than has hitherto been afforded." After all, however, it would appear that although Mr. Cardwell believed in the "vested interests," it was the delegates' proposition to take over the North-west territory and negotiate with the Company for the "termination of their rights." "On the fourth point—the subject of the North-west territory"—says the despatch of the Secretary for the Colonies to Governor Monck, "the Canadian Ministers desired that that territory should be made over to Canada, and undertaken to negotiate with the Hudson Bay Company for the termination of their rights, on condition that the indemnity, if any, should be paid by a loan to be raised by Canada under the Imperial guarantee. With the sanction of the Cabinet we assented to these proposals, undertaking that if the negotiation should be successful we, on the part of the Crown, being satisfied that the amount of the indemnity was reasonable, and the security sufficient, would apply to the Imperial Parliament to sanction the arrangement and to guarantee the amount."

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Our Honolulu exchanges are to July 31st. That's the way the sugar goes.—The Albany for Victoria, and the Cambridge for Portland, both of which vessels sailed on Saturday last, June 24th, carried off between them about 360 tons of our best sugars, besides some 22,000 gallons of molasses, making altogether an export of island produce amounting to \$55,126 56 in value.—Hawaitian Gazette.

ACCIDENT ON THE FOURTH.—While a salute was being fired on board Captain Hanham's yacht *Themis*, on Tuesday, one of the guns went off prematurely, severely injuring one of the seamen, William Burman by name. All the fingers on the right hand except the index were amputated. We learn that the American residents, with characteristic good feeling, are making up a sum of money for the British tar who was thus mutilated while doing honor to their country's natal day.—*Id.*

AN ENGLISHMAN ON THE FOURTH.—At the celebration of the Fourth of July at Honolulu, W. L. Green, Esq., Acting British Consul, was called on for a speech. He commenced by referring to the novelty of his position, in that he, a British subject, and a representative of his nation, was called to address an American assembly on the anniversary of the day when the colonies severed the political connections that bound them to the mother country. After alluding to their history since that time, and complimenting the Americans on the manner in which they had put down the gigantic rebellion, the orator spoke of the diplomatic correspondence now going on between the United States and Great Britain in relation to the depredations of British built pirates, and the chances for war between the two countries. When we consider the occasion, we must conclude that the speaker was a great wag, and allow that his discourse was an extremely good thing. He concluded his speech as follows:—"I begin to think that war is not such a dreadful thing after all. Perhaps a war between England and the United States may not be such a bad thing—who knows? It may do some of us good—it may do you good—or it may do us good—we may trash each other into mutual respect, and we may then be better friends than ever we were; this alone would be a good result. Of one thing I, as an Englishman, should feel, and do feel proud and happy, and that is that the war between England and the United States (if war there is to be) has been deferred—has been delayed till to-day—because now, with your internal dissensions put down—with a splendid army and navy in the highest state of discipline—with tried leaders, taught by experience, and confident from success—there would be some credit in giving you a good whipping!"—*Oregonian.*

SPORTING.—The Ascot cup has been won by Ely, the celebrated French mare Fille de l'Air being nowhere. The first race was a dead heat between Ely and Lord Glasgow's General Peel, Zephyr being third. In the deciding heat Fordham made an effort to call the General home, but he refused, and Ely went in easily by twelve lengths. The Oaks was won by Regalia, a promising mare bred by Mr. Cookson, of Haymarket, the trainer of Stockwell, whose stock, Kettledrum and Incomest, have been winners of the Derby and Oaks. Eighteen horses ran, Regalia winning easily by six lengths from Wild Agnes, Zephyr third, Cobweb, White Duck, La Fortune, Siberia (the favorite) next. Time, 2.51, or six seconds less than the Derby. The value of the stakes was £5225. Regalia will meet the noted French horse Gladiateur at Doncaster.

Return of the "Otter."

Landing of Prospectors at Bear River.

MINING REGULATIONS.

TOWN SITE LAID OUT.

The steamer *Otter*, Captain Swanson, arrived Wednesday night, about eight o'clock, from Bedwell Sound. Immediately after her whistle was heard the Hudson's Bay Company's wharf was soon crowded with persons anxious to hear the latest intelligence from the new diggings.

Battle's party having in obedience to their instructions moved further north towards Nootka, nothing further was heard regarding their movements, and the miners appear to have been somewhat in a fix for guides to convey them to the gold field.

The proceedings of the party are fully narrated in the accompanying letters from our correspondents, which will be read with interest:

Steamer *Otter*, Clayoquot Sound,
August 15th, 1865, noon.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST, SIR.—Leaving Victoria at 1:30 yesterday, we had a pleasant run down the Straits and up to the mouth of Bear River, off which we anchored at 10 o'clock this morning.

During the "sma' hours" an incident occurred which occasioned a slight alarm at first, but afterwards turned to merriment. As there were about 118 white passengers, besides Indians, all the cabin berths and the floor were closely packed, and just as all were in the full enjoyment of their second snooze, an arm chair, which had been laid on top of the table to make room, was thrown off by the motion of the boat, and alighted rather heavily on the nasal appendage of one of the sleepers, to his infinite disgust and astonishment. The startled devotee of Morpheus gave a loud yell, which awoke some dozen others, who instantly shouted "Fire!" This instantly aroused the rest, and a rush to the doors was the consequence. Your humble correspondent, half asleep, started bolt upright and shouted, "Quiet, boys, quiet! It is only a man tumbled out of his berth!" This cooled them a little; and as soon as the real cause was discovered, all joined in a hearty laugh at the expense of the alarmist.

The entrance to Clayoquot Sound is readily distinguished by three small mountains which stand out from the Range quite isolated. The two southern ones are left on the right hand in entering; the northern most on the left. From the entrance, which we passed at 6:45 a.m., to Bear River is about 15 miles, the Sound narrowing from three miles to one half a mile, and terminating in a circular basin three-quarters of a mile in diameter, and almost completely shut in by mountains. The Sound is full of islands, and numerous inlets were noticeable as we passed.

The shores and islands are rocky and precipitous, and are wooded to the water's edge. The scenery is grand and picturesque, but as it resembles the east coast of the island, which is well known, I need not describe it.

The passengers have all been landed at an old Indian rancherie at the mouth of the river, and the freight is now being taken ashore.

It is perhaps a matter of regret that Mr. McCausland had no orders to pilot the miners up to the diggings. His business takes him up the coast, and of course he does not feel justified in ascending the river with the miners without orders. The general feeling is that he is some other competent guide should have been sent through with the first party. It is hardly right that a body of men should have been left just when the real difficulty begins, not one of whom knows the least thing about the country, when the cost of sending a guide would be so small, and where Indian guides are not available.

There are no Indians here yet, but several canoes were passed at the entrance to the Sound, and are expected here in the afternoon.

It is not likely a start will be made up river until to-morrow morning.

The utmost pleasantness and good feeling existed amongst the passengers, and all are delighted with the urbane and obliging manner in which they were treated by Captain Swanson and his first officer.

Next time I hope to give you some news from the diggings.

Yours, etc., BETA.

MOUTH OF BEAR RIVER, Aug. 15.

Arrived here all safe without accident of any kind, except a few who suffered from a severe attack of whiskey.

In the absence of a Gold Commissioner the miners have determined to hold a meeting in order to decide upon the quantity of mining ground that shall be allotted to each miner, and upon other matters. Mr. McCausland came up in the *Otter*, but his instructions from the Government, I believe, are not to go up with the present party of prospectors, but to proceed at once and join his own party of explorers. This the miners have a decided objection to, holding in reprobation the manner in which they were served by Leech, the explorer and discoverer of the diggings of that name, who, after promising to guide them, left them to find their way as best they could. They have therefore determined that Mac shall go with them "peaceably, if they can; forcibly if they must." However, I think force will not be necessary, as he has during the trip given every information to inquirers about the diggings.

Captain Swanson, of the *Otter*, deserves the utmost praise for his generous assistance to those having no canoes or boats where-with to ascend the requisite five miles of river navigation. The Indians here know nothing of the value of money, although they understand what muck-a-muck is, and hence some

difficulty might have arisen with regard to procuring canoes; but Captain Swanson smoothed the matter exceedingly by offering to receive the cash from the miners and paying the Indians the amount in goods.

It is impossible to say at the present time what the prospect is, as from where we are we can see nothing but the mouth of the stream we have to ascend. In a short time I hope I shall be in a position to write something that will have the effect of removing partially, if not altogether, the "hardness of the times" in Victoria.

TWO HOURS LATER.

The meeting has been held and the laws are to be administered by the miners. A hundred feet square to constitute a claim. A town site has been laid out (the town to be called Otterville), and sundry enterprising individuals have already pre-empted and are busily engaged in building. Among others I may mention the names of R. Stege of Cariboo and Leech Bros. Wilcox of the Royal, and others whose names I do not know.

I have just time to write this ere the *Otter* leaves. I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. James, one of the engineers of the *Otter*, to deliver this.

J. S.

MINING REGULATIONS.

At a meeting held this 15th day of August, 1865, at Bedwell Sound, it was proposed by Mr. Jacobs, seconded by Mr. C. Molloy, that Mr. King be chairman of this meeting. Carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Molloy, that John Thompson be Secretary. Carried unanimously.

It was moved by Mr. Knapp, seconded by Mr. Welsh, that Mr. McCausland be made to proceed with the prospectors to the Forks. Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Welsh, seconded by Mr. Richards, that the claims consist of one hundred feet frontage on the river, and one hundred feet back into the bank.

Moved by Mr. Jacob, and seconded by Mr. Howard, that miners be allowed fourteen days absence from their claims, providing they go for provisions; and that each miner now present agrees to protect their claims against any new comers; also that the miners record their names; that five miners be chosen as a Mining Board, and that all disputes be referred to them, their decision to be final. Carried unanimously.

The following gentlemen compose the Mining Board: Messrs. Wilcox, King, Collins, Haughton and Richards.
W. Dickinson, A. C. Haynes, S. Allen, J. English, and others, 127 in all.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, June 17, 1865.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Parliament is hastening to its close. The estimates have been scattered through, and morning sittings for dispatch of business have begun. The 10th of July is now named for the rising of the Houses. Honorable members are anxious to get the elections over, for the delay increases the expense, and the Ministry are in a hurry lest Lord Palmerston should die before the new Parliament is chosen. The last attack of gout has made terrible havoc with his lordship's frame. It is quite pitiful now to see him shuffle into the House with a perfectly bloodless, ghost-like face, and his whole body shrivelled and wasted. He cannot remain long together in the House, yet when necessity arises he can speak, and speak with spirit and vigor.

The lobbies of the House of Commons are now always crowded; electioneering agents are very busy there, and it is quite edifying to see the ardour and *impressment* with which the members greet any of their constituents who may happen to be wandering about. The man whom at the beginning of a session they would have totally forgotten and passed without a look they now seize by the hand, shake them most affectionately, are so delighted to see them, and taking them by the arm lead them away to have a little confidential talk.

Important business has this week been transacted. The Lords have read the Union Chargeability bill a second time, by a large majority, and the

ROMAN CATHOLIC OATH

bill for abolishing the special oath required of Roman Catholic members has passed through committee in the Commons. This gave occasion for a remarkable speech from Mr. Disraeli. He began by acknowledging that "the gulf stream of common sense" had softened the acerbities of religious controversy and made extreme men of very little consequence; people did not now discover a Jesuit in every Roman Catholic. Oaths were little worth; no oath or declaration would make the throne or the church a whit the safer, but he, nevertheless, desired that the Roman Catholics should continue to take the oath which engaged them not to make any attack upon the Established Church, because if they ceased to do so the nation might be alarmed, and a panic be created, which would act unfavorably on the Catholics themselves, and hinder the progress of religious toleration. This speech completely confounded his own party; they could not tell what to make of it at all, and received it in solemn silence. The proposal of Sir Hugh Cairns to retain so much of the oath as required the Catholics to do nothing to injure the Established Church was negated in a full house by 17 votes.

OXFORD TESTS ABOLITION.

But the House has never been so crowded this session as it was on Wednesday afternoon when Mr. Goschen moved the second reading of the Oxford Tests Abolition Bill. This measure originated with Young Oxford—the party in the University who are led by Professor Goldwin Smith. They dislike all theological tests, and they want to throw the University thoroughly open. At present a

dissenter may take a B.A. but not an M.A. degree at Oxford, without signing the 39 Articles, because all M.A.'s are members of Convocation, have a vote for members, and may impose a veto on acts for the regulation of the University proposed by the Hebdomadal Council. Last year the bill was in the charge of Mr. Dobson, the member of East Sussex, and he dealt with the subject very gingerly. He did not take up the question on broad grounds, and professed to be willing to accept any alterations in committee. He thus got a majority in the first instance, but on the third reading the bill was defeated by a majority of two. Since that time Mr. Dodson has been made Chairman of Committees, and he has had to hand his bill over to Mr. Goschen, one of the members of the city of London. He is one of the most rising men in the House and takes independent views. In moving the second reading of the bill on Wednesday he boldly avowed his object was to rationalise the Universities and to repudiate the claim of the Church of England to special rights and privileges. What were the consequences of adopting this principle might be, he was prepared to accept them. For his own part, he was ready to throw open the Colleges as well as the University, but that was not within the scope of the present measure.

The rejection of the bill was moved by Lord Robert Cecil, who changed his name while he was speaking. When he rose he was Lord Robert Cecil, and when he sat down Vicount Cranbourne. The eldest son of the Marquess of Salisbury had died in the interval, and Lord Robert (his brother) was now heir apparent to the peerage. The late Viscount Cranbourne was about 45 years of age, and had all his life suffered from mental derangement.

Mr. Gladstone, who voted for Mr. Dodson's bill last year, declared that he could not vote for it now after the speech of Mr. Goschen. He was ready to let Dissenters take the M.A. degree without admitting them to Convocation; and he would give them every facility for erecting Halls in Oxford but nothing more.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy, who will be Mr. Gladstone's opponent in the coming election for Oxford University, also made a strong speech against the bill. 'Ah!' said Mr. Vincent Scully, 'I see that this is the Oxford Tests Bill in more senses than one!' The opponents of the bill insisted that it would revolutionise the University, and entirely destroy its religious character, leaving it only a great secular school.

After a long debate the House divided, and 206 members voted for the second reading and only 196 against. The bill was therefore read a second time amidst great cheering. There will probably be no time to proceed further with the bill this session.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Last week was disastrously signalled by a series of terrible railway accidents—two of them on following days—from the same cause, and such a cause as we may trust will never again be permitted to arise. A Great Western train passing Rednal, in Shropshire, and the "tidal train" bringing passengers from the Folkestone packet—one of the best appointed trains in the kingdom—passing Staplehurst, in Kent, were thrown off the line by faults in the rails, which were under repair at the moment the train passed. In the latter case two whole lengths of rail were removed, and no proper means had been taken to stop the advancing train. At this point, too, the line passed over a bridge, and the consequence was that the engine and most of the carriages took a leap into the brook below, and all were smashed together in the water. Fourteen persons were killed on the spot, and a great number most seriously injured. Amongst those killed were four or five young wives; one a solicitor's wife was returning from her wedding tour. Mr. Charles Dickens was on the train, but he was not hurt.

FRAUD AGAINST THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Yesterday the Messrs. Barry, well known and wealthy warfingers, were put on their trial at the Central Criminal Court for defrauding the Insurance Companies by making false returns of property destroyed at their warehouses in two fires, which occurred respectively close to one another. The judge held that there was not sufficient evidence of conspiracy, and they were, under his direction, acquitted; but of the attempted fraud there could be but one opinion.

FIRST TELEGRAM OVER COLINS' OVERLAND TELEGRAPH LINE.

The telegraph was working to Hope on Friday. The following is the first dispatch, says the *Columbian*; transmitted over the line: "Hope, B. C., August 18th, 1865.—To Mr. Grelley, Colonial Hotel, New Westminster.—Send a bottle of champagne to the Telegraph Office to Mr. Conway, with compliments of Landvoight."

MELANCHOLY.—Among the passengers lost on the late wreck were the two daughters of Charles W. Plass of Napa—Miss Mary Plass, aged nineteen, and her sister, Mrs. Brooks, who was going to meet her husband at Victoria. Mr. Plass has gone with the almost hopeless purpose of finding the bodies of his children.—*S. F. Paper.*

ERRONEOUS.—We are informed on very good authority, that Hazelrigg Bell, the young man mentioned in the *Chronicle* of Saturday as having perished at the wreck of the *Bro. Jonathan*, was not one of the passengers by the ill-starred steamer.

H. M. S. DEVASTATION.—We learn from officers of the U. S. steamer *Saranac* that the *Devastation* positively left *Acapulco* in pursuit of the *Shenandoah* as stated in a recent telegram. She sailed on the same day as the *Saranac*.

REPORTS:
ALFRED CROSBY—
coal tar, to Portland Gas
pig iron, to A C Gibbs &
A B Richardson; 32 cs
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c.

RECEIPTS:
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a, Cal., to Miss N. A.
Lewis County, W. T.
y, A. R. Elder, Olympia,
Mr. John A. Woodward,
L. Yeeler, Esq., Seattle,
Rev. N. Doane, Captain
Mary Glover, to Miss
Storia.
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& CHARING CROSS
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NOV. 11, 1863.
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W. BRAGG & CO.,
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TELEGRAPHIC. LOSS OF THE JONATHAN-ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

San Francisco, Aug. 9.—The steamer Del Norte, which lately took the rescued parties to the scene of the wreck of the Brother Jonathan, arrived to-day. The following is a list of her passengers: Col. T. J. Wright, U.S.A.; Capt. Pollack, U.S.A.; R. Hartshorn, Levi Parsons, Mrs. W. W. Montague, D.H. Woods, J. W. Henderson, C.C. Broderick, J. Wall, W. Turnbul, Mrs. Benton, Mrs. Stark and boy, C.S. Ricks, J. J. Dehaven, C. Smith, J. Dolbin, W.R. Brown, C.H. Ryan, C. Lord, J.A. Hooper, J. Suidam, Mrs. Edwards and others. Besides these were Mrs. Rhinehart, Miss M. T. Wilder, Mrs. Tweedle, one Chinaman and child and eleven of the crew from the wreck of the Brother Jonathan.

Capt. DeWolf took the bearings and informed the officers that the steamer was four miles north of the latitude of Point St. George, which point is three miles above Crescent City. The wind continuing to increase in violence, Capt. DeWolf, at 1 o'clock gave orders to turn the steamer and steam for Crescent City harbor, 16 miles south-eastward. The intention was to anchor in the bay till the next morning and then resume the trip. The Quartermaster, Yates, says that they had returned seven or eight miles, and were eight miles west of Pt. St. George, when without warning the steamer struck with full force on a sharp ledge which at the lowest ebb projected a yard above the surface. The bottom of the steamer went to pieces with a crash in three minutes. The wheelman says that large fragments of the bottom and part of the rudder were afterwards seen alongside the wreck. There was no friction among the passengers, though they as well as the officers must have had a full sense of their awful peril. Capt. DeWolf ordered one of the larger boats lowered and filled with passengers, under the first mate. None of the rescued saw her till she was floating bottom upwards. The captain then ordered the second mate to lower his boat, which was already filled with female passengers, among whom was Mrs. Gen. Wright. The boat was lowered, but before the seamen had time to man her, the steamer careened and upset her, throwing all on board into the water. The mate drew up such of the ladies as he could reach from the steamer's chairs, where he held on. It was now fifteen minutes since the shock and the steamer was going to pieces.

The third mate Patterson, was abed when the crash came; he lowered his small boat, and hurried on board five women and three children who were nearest at hand; eleven of the crew leaped after him, including two wheelmen, steerage steward and two firemen. The load was large for the boat and she dipped incessantly, but the strong arm and coolness of the mate brought her within twelve miles of Crescent City harbor. Two guns were fired, but after the boat had left the steamer, and she disappeared under the billows in about fifteen minutes. Capt. DeWolf, Gen. Wright, Mr. Lord, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger, and Mr. Nesbit were on deck when last seen by the rescued crew. There were two boats on deck when the third mate left, but owing to the terrible violence of the sea it is not probable that either of them could be launched. The citizens of Crescent City immediately sent out boats, but found it utterly impossible to go within six miles of the wreck. The attempts were renewed on Monday and Tuesday, but it was not till Wednesday afternoon that the spot could be reached. The boat probably lies one hundred and fifty feet below the surface. There was about seven hundred tons of merchandise freight, besides the passengers' baggage, all closely under hatch. At this time, Sunday, 3 P.M., not a single body has been recovered, or a person heard of save those who reached shore in the boat of the third mate. It is generally thought that the fragments and floating baggage drifted southward. A shattered boat, mattress and a few buckets, are all that have been picked up. Something more will probably drift ashore between here and Humboldt; but we are reluctantly led to believe that not another living person of the two hundred and forty on the ill-fated steamer, save the nineteen now here, will ever be found.

JACKSONVILLE, Aug. 10th.—We learn from Mr. White, driver of the Crescent City stage, that two bodies washed ashore on the morning of the 7th. Owing to the stage being on the point of starting, Mr. White had not time to wait until they were identified.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

(Telegraphed to the Oregonian.) SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The Santa Clara delegation is unpledged but will support Collier Phelps against Felton. Arizona advices received per the steamer Pacific, report the Apaches very hostile. On July 11th they attacked a train near Tucson and killed four persons. The previous day they attacked another train but retreated upon the arrival of a second train. About 9,000 Nevajoes had broken loose from the Indian Reservation in New Mexico, established by General Connor and it was feared they would devastate the country.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Governor Caleb Lyon, of Idaho, who was here several weeks ago has left for that territory. Mr. Wallace, lately the delegate, expresses the approval of the Governor. It is understood the document is already made out, but awaits signature of the President. Mr. Wallace is here in waiting. The President has appointed the following postmasters: Thos. G. McCormack, Marysville, Cal.; E. G. Randall, Portland; George Rowland, Sacramento. Ex U. S. Senator Charles Durkee, of Wisconsin, has been appointed Governor of Utah to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Governor James D. Dotz, which occurred nearly two months since.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Advices from North Carolina represent the people as very generally anxious to welcome the advent of emigration from the North and the influx of Northern capital. Large amounts of real estate have been put upon the market at reasonable rates, and the proposed emigration is a subject in which Governor Holden takes deep interest, for the purpose of furnishing the Northern people with the fullest information on the subject. Colonel J. M. Hicks and K. P. Battle, two of the leading business men of the State, are about to visit New York and other cities, and will establish emigration at once. A private letter from a well informed gentleman of Mississippi states that there will not be more than 25,000 bales of cotton raised in Missouri this year. The overflow of rivers has almost destroyed the entire crop in that region in the interior. The demoralization of labor consequent upon the war has prevented planting except to a very limited extent.

SALT LAKE, August 12.—The following is from a Denver paper of the 29th July. NEW YORK, July 24.—The Times' special says the next term of the U. S. Court will be held in Norfolk. It meets in October when the treason indictment against General Lee and other noted rebels will be called up. It is understood here that these cases will not be prosecuted, but the President will direct a nolle prosequi to be entered and dispose of each defendant and he proposes to dispose of other leading rebels who have been active participants in the war, viz, by putting them on a long probation.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Times says Jeff Davis' health is much improved. Gen. Johnston has applied for pardon, which will probably be granted; it is said he did all in his power to bring the rebellion to a close long before it became evident that it was in a collapsed condition. NEW YORK, July 22.—The Herald's New Orleans correspondent says the first district of Alabama is at present infested by a desperate band of guerrillas who have so far defied all the efforts of the national troops with the assistance of citizens to capture them. They not only plunder the rural districts but have on several occasions entered Franklino and other towns and robbed the stores. The Herald's special says: During the progress recently in the District Court at New Orleans of proceedings for the confiscation of Slidell's estate claims for nearly one hundred thousand dollars advanced him on mortgages presented by parties connected with banking houses. Judge Surrill decided that at the time the advances were made Slidell was a notorious enemy of the United States, and his property therefore belonged under the confiscation laws to the Government, and that the claims could not be allowed. It is understood that John Minor Botts will soon issue an address to the people of Virginia urging them to vote for Negro suffrage as the only hope of the State for its re-admission into the Union on terms of equality with the other States.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Navy Department has ordered the reduction of the Mississippi Squadron to five vessels. The ordnance and material will be collected at the naval ordnance depot at Jefferson Barracks. A large number of enlisted men will at once be discharged from the Squadron. Admiral Rudford sailed from Hampton Roads to take command of the Atlantic Squadron, with orders to reduce it to ten vessels. The Government has forwarded instructions to the Commander of the Department of Virginia to reduce the Volunteer cavalry under his command to two regiments. A similar order has been sent to the Commanders of the North and North Carolina departments.

Special Dispatch to the "Colonist."

The steamer Sacramento arrived at five o'clock a.m. from Panama. We are in receipt of the New York journals to the 17th of July. They contain two days' later intelligence than received by telegraph. This is the first time since the establishment of the Pony Express or the Telegraph that the steamer via Panama has brought the latest news.

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force at Platte Bridge which is moving on the rear of the Indians, holding them in check until reinforcements arrive, when another fight will take place. All the troops intended for the Indian expedition would have been in the field long ago had it not been for the rascally contractors failing to deliver supplies according to contract.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Tribune's special says private letters from Matamoros states that a large number of rebel officers and men lately belonging to the commands of Dick Taylor and Kirby Smith, were joining the forces of Maximilian. Their action appears to be induced by the high bounties offered by the Imperial Government.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Tribune's special says: Semi-official Mexican news states that the Imperial cavalry regiments had deserted to Ortega, and that he was daily offered the services of large numbers of Mexicans who are coming from points in possession of the French. It further states that the Emperor Maximilian has contracted with foreign speculators for the introduction of large numbers of negroes, who will be held in bondage for several years.

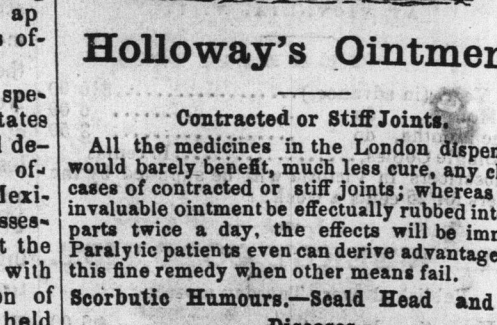
NEW YORK, July 29.—Advices from Havti received by way of Nassau state that the revolutionary war in that republic is still going on. The rebels profess themselves willing to be limited in the extent of their territory rather than be any longer governed by President Jeffard.

Dinneford's FLUID MAGNESIA! HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY FIVE YEARS, EMPHATICALLY SANCTIONED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION, AND UNIVERSALLY ACCEPTED BY THE PUBLIC AS THE BEST REMEDY FOR Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion.

Washing made Easy! THE FAMILY WASHING May be speedily accomplished, to the great delight of the Housewife, by using Harper's "Twelve Trees" "Glycerine Soap Powder."

DAY & MARTIN'S REAL JAPAN BLACKING! 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON. For affording nourishment and durability to the Leather it stands Unrivalled.

The Infallible Remedy.



Holloway's Ointment. Contracted or Stiff Joints. All the medicines in the London Dispensaries would barely benefit, much less cure, any chronic cases of contracted or stiff joints; whereas if this invaluable ointment be effectually rubbed into such parts twice a day, the efforts will be immense.

These maladies are of so serious and dangerous a nature that the Ointment would not be recommended unless the Proprietor was sure of its effect. It will cure when every other means have failed, if applied immediately, and not delayed until the patient is beyond recovery. It is a sovereign remedy for sore throat. Settled Coughs or whooping will be promptly removed by rubbing in this unguent. Mothers should rub it into the chest of their infants whenever there is any hoarseness, lightness, or other affection of breathing.

AMMUNITION. TARGET 12 FEET SQUARE. Represents average shooting at 500 yards, with ELEY'S BEST ENFIELD CARTRIDGES. ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military Purposes.

BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS. Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862. "As a sample of English clock-work on a large scale, the work of this art is probably the finest finished that has ever been seen in this country."

CAMOMILE PILLS. A recommended remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use.

The City Council opinion on the quest serve. They have fr of 1864 is legal with Assembly—to which plies that "the execo grant Crown lands several modern stat tions they enable the them under specifi being obliged to time to time to each particular so Mr. Ring, however, Church Reserve was n enters into the old h claims. "The charte "conveying the Isla braced the letters pat of Charles II. consti true and absolute for with, however, the po time the grant. V was at the same t vocation of the grant judice to such dispos for the actual purpo settlement. Mr. Ri the old story that the acres as private prop Reserve was part and that the Crown claim these lands co He then tells us th away the Church R prior to 1862—a viously exposed; fo longed to the Church could not have plac gory with Beacon B it at that period to did. Independent, h have Mr. Dallas' let repudiating the claim church wardens the cemetery, and stati Bay Company had (Dallas) to assert a sold, ceded, or' St of this district.' St of course Mr. Ring deed of 1864 must answers the other qu as follows: "Any J adjudicate on a bre laws, but the adjud ciliary and not inde tion; and all fine to the Corporation f eal revenue. With les, the Mayor can o junction with anothe and; on the affidav a riot is likely to tak It is not worth ou correctness of Mr. R son Bay Company o been so thoroughly opinion here can add it, or have any influ the results of our C tions. The only pr document is that re Mayor to have the re removed. Mr. Ring have been a dedica the public through deed of 1864 cannot or destroy their righ that any obstructio in the way of th can be removed b oillor showed last instance he had m reserve as a years. The questi of the other and which we maintain property, is decisi power of the Ma nuisance is concern now that Mr. Harri clearly than forme the demands of th aware that to carry tions requires some but to fulfill strict the same demand penalties attached where to have oca which are repugn theycannot be whi contes before Mr. his duty so rigidi really neither a tur right, but a straig of conduct. We position assumed, whit more tenabl fence across, Gov serve has been ju so far as the princ owned as the str has no more reas than in the other, however, presente the unmistakab GA opinion, to ab less remain, ever previously statu forthwith, and between the a

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, August 22, 1865.

MR. RING AND THE CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council have obtained a legal opinion on the question of the Church Reserve. They have first inquired if the deed of 1864 is legal without the sanction of the Assembly...

It is not worth our while to discuss fully the correctness of Mr. Ring's opinion on the Hudson Bay Company question—that subject has been so thoroughly exhausted that no legal opinion here can add anything that is new to it...

The Council met last evening, shortly after seven o'clock; the whole of the members were present. THE COUNCIL AND THE GOVERNMENT. A communication was read from the Colonial Secretary in reply to the resolution of the Council requesting an advance warrant of \$3000.

The Mayor—If you don't vote I'll postpone the question. Mr. Fell—If your Worship will explain the motion the Council will know better what to do.

The following is a copy of the opinion given by D. B. King, Esq., on corporation affairs, to which we cursorily alluded in yesterday's issue.

The members of the Victoria Fire Department assembled Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Lyceum Hall for the purpose of presenting a testimonial in the shape of a gold medal to Mr. John C. Keenan, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department...

Advertisement for 'Ointment' and 'Stiff Joints' with detailed text and a small illustration of a person.

Advertisement for 'W. BENSON, LOCK MANUFACTORY, LATE HILL, LONDON.' with contact information.

Advertisement for 'GOLD CASES, SILVER CASES' with a list of prices and descriptions.

Advertisement for 'THE QUARRY LENS' with details about a lens and its location.

Advertisement for 'LARGE CATCH' with details about a fishing catch.

Advertisement for 'THE QUARRY LENS' with details about a lens and its location.

The Weekly British Colonist.

TELEGRAPHIC. (Telegram to the Columbian.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The Union County Convention met last evening...

The Convention then made the following nominations for Senate: Frank M. Pixley...

The Convention then appointed one from each district to fill such vacancies as may occur during the canvass...

The great yacht race for \$1000, between the Mermaid and Restless, commenced at 11:30 this morning.

A firm in this city who had ship and cargo destroyed by the Shenandoah have forwarded a bill of \$260,000 to Washington...

The case of U. S. v. 300 baskets champagne was yesterday decided in favor of the Government.

Noah Brooks, naval officer, and T. B. Shannon, Surveyor of the Port, entered upon their duties to-day.

JACKSONVILLE, August 14.—The following is from a correspondence received by B. F. Dowell from the Oregon Sentinel...

There has been nobody, dead or alive, saved from the ill-fated Brother Jonathan except the first boat load that came ashore...

LATER.—Since writing the above two more trunks came ashore, one containing a Spanish panorama and fixtures...

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE "COLONIST." SAN FRANCISCO, 15th August.—We learn that as soon as the despatch reached Acapulco...

Thomas Byrnes indicted for the murder of Charles T. Hill, pleaded not guilty this morning.

Gen. McDowell has ordered a permanent post to be established at Summit Lake in Nevada...

Cranberries—1000 gallons at an advance...

Flour—Little more inquiry to-day though the market is not characterized by much activity...

Wheat unchanged—Sales 7716 sacks including 4000 sacks for export at \$1 62 1/2...

Barley steady, sales 2100 sacks at \$1 2 1/2 per 100 lbs.

Oats—Sales 560 sacks at \$1 60 @ \$1 67 1/2.

Beans—Red, sold at \$1 40 per 100 lbs.

WASHINGTON, July 16th.—President Johnson's health is recovered, and he is again transacting a large business daily.

FRAY AMONG SOLDIERS AT CHARLESTON. New York, July 17th.—The Charleston Courier of July 10th says: On Saturday evening a small squad of Zouaves had been ordered on police duty at the market.

FROM CRESCENT CITY—SEVERAL BODIES FOUND. CRESCENT CITY, Aug. 10, 5 p. m., via Canyonville.—On the 3rd inst. the body of a man came ashore on a portion of the wreck...

MEXICO. We learn through private letters, received by the French frigate Dumas, that Pasqueira wrote to the French commander at Guaymas...

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS. The U. S. Double-ender Sawnee, from New York via the Straits of Magellan, arrived at Panama on the 12th of July...

On the capture of the Peruvian ships of war by the rebels, and the death of Admiral Parizo, a mutiny broke out on board the Amazonas...

Our French citizens yesterday celebrated the fete Napoleon by high mass at the church of Notre Dames des Victoires...

A train on the Market Street railroad, going out about 12 o'clock last night, ran over W. Macnamara, cutting off his right leg below the knee.

Bacon—Green E. stern, 22c. Butter—Isthmus, 30c @ 31 1/2.

New corn in market, and brings 25c per dozen.

Coffee—Costa Rica, 22c. Molasses—Hawaiian, easier. Sales, 100 bbls. table, at 25c to 26c.

Flour—Without change. Sales, 1,600 sacks; 600 sacks at current figures.

Wheat—Firm. Light receipts, 1,600 prime, at \$1 75 per 100 lbs.

Oats—\$1 60 @ \$1 62 1/2 per 100 lbs.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR in sanctioning the grant of retiring pensions in public offices over whose heads grave charges are impending...

Mr. Hunt's motion was negatived, and Mr. Bouvier proposed his amendment, Lord Palmerston observing that the House had negatived any charges of corruption against the Lord Chancellor...

Potatoes—April, 75c. to 80c. per 100 lb. Greenbacks—74 1/2 to 74 3/4.

Names and descriptions of bodies found and buried at Crescent City from the Brother Jonathan, as far as reported:—

Mr. Teach, U. S. A.; D. Lonati; Geo. W. Pollock; D. Patris; Geo. Church, (negro); a white woman, judged to be between 35 and 40 years old, auburn hair...

Mr. Bishop for the assignees, and Messrs. Drake & Jackson for the execution creditors.

THE "RESERVE" PETITION. The following are the names of the property-holders, with a description of their property, who signed the petition to the Council for the removal of the fences on the Church Reserve:

Simon Anderson, owner of two lots on the reserve, facing the church.

J. Gordon McKay, owner of one lot on the reserve, facing the church.

H. N. Steele, owner of two lots on the reserve, facing the church.

John Barry, owner of one lot on the reserve corner of Blanchard and Rae streets.

John Burke, owner of one lot facing the church, south side.

J. Chevall, for French Hospital, two lots on the reserve facing the church, south side.

M. Wells, owner of two lots on the reserve facing the church, south side.

G. W. Brown, owner of two lots on Rae street, opposite the reserve.

Goldstone Bros., owner of four lots on Rae street, opposite the reserve.

Jas. Drummond, owner of one lot adjoining Goldstone Bros.

Geo. Mason, owner of one lot on Rae street, adjoining west end of reserve.

Geo. Balls, owner of one lot, corner of Humboldt and McClure streets.

J. Mann, owner of two lots on Rae and Kane streets.

Wm. E. Oughton, owner of one lot on Collinson street, facing reserve.

A. Phillips, owner of four lots corner of Kane, Blanchard and Fort streets.

J. W. Williams, owner of two lots corner of Kane, Blanchard and Fort streets.

Jos. Lovett, owner of one lot corner of Kane and Blanchard streets.

James Strachan, owner of one lot on Kane street.

ADVENTURES OF JIMMY JONES.—The Oregonian of the 16th inst. received from the redoubtable Jimmy, who was a passenger on the Sierra Nevada, an entertaining account of his proceedings since he managed so cleverly to allude the U. S. Marshal at Stella-coom.

The circumstances of his escape from Puget Sound are already known to most of our readers, as are the particulars of his visit to Nainaimo for coal—the warning from Mr. Franklyn the Magistrate—How Jimmy bought his provisions—Obtained a few tons of coal dust from an island, and cordwood of Burrard's Inlet.

We give the rest of his story in his own words: Steering but about twenty miles from shore he fell in with a leaky sloop, having on board about \$1,000 worth of provisions, just what Jimmy stood most in need of.

The captain of the sloop begged Jones to take him on board, to which proceeding Jimmy was in no way opposed.

The propeller took the sloop in tow, having her crew on board, and in about half an hour she leaked so badly that she filled and went down, leaving Jimmy, her mast at the end of his line.

The Jenny Jones, now fully manned and provisioned, proceeded to sea with the sloop's crew, to whom he paid wages and the sum of \$624 for what provisions he used on the trip, which was made in 25 days, sailing most of the way with favorable winds.

On reaching San Blas he obtained a freight for the French to Mazatlan, where his men pressed him for their wages, one of whom, called Black-Dutch Albert, of Port Townsend, claimed \$1,000, and applied to the U. S. Consul to have the propeller stopped until he was paid, taking an oath that she had been run off with after seizure.

But his evidence being unsupported was not believed, and the Jenny Jones was only detained there until the seamen's wages could be paid, and Jimmy stood by to see the French soldiers unship his rudder for that purpose.

Thus situated he was obliged to sell her for what he could get, and accordingly \$10,000 from the Mexicans took her. Settling up his claims, he came back to the John L. Stephens to San Francisco, where again he got into trouble two days after his arrival, being arrested by the authorities.

He was taken before a Justice of the District Court the third day after his arrest, but establishing no charge against him, and his pleading to be sent back to Port Townsend, after another day's detention for further evidence against him, he was released.

The Judge holding that Jimmy had not left the U. S. Marshal, but that the Marshal had left him, which was no offence against the laws of Washington Territory.

Jimmy assures us that he wishes to return to the Sound and straighten up his affairs honorably. He feels himself under no obligation to the Mexicans for their tender mercy to him while at Mazatlan, nor to a skedaddler from Victoria, named Culverwell, now in San Francisco, for his "disinterested" attentions while there, and would advise his Victoria friends that the Jenny Jones is daily expected in San Francisco, to be captured, when they can apply to the vessel for their money, and not spend time fruitlessly after him, as he has scarcely anything left from his travels.

BRITISH CONSULATE, SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7th, 1866. Sir, I sent by the Brother Jonathan 17 bags and 2 paper parcels of mail matter, addressed to you, together with 2 despatch bags for Governor Kennedy.

For New Westminster there were, in addition, 6 bags, 1 despatch bag and 1 letter. I am, &c., W. BOGERS.

P. S.—The postmaster informs me that between the 18th and 28th of July the following dates were received from England: Liverpool, 10th June; Dublin, 9th June; Glasgow, 8th June.

To HENRY WOOTTON, Postmaster, Victoria, Y. I.

THE CROSS.—A gentleman who visited North Saanich yesterday, informs us that the farmers are very busy harvesting their oats and barley.

At Fry's our informant saw some magnificent fields of oats, barley and turnips, which he does not believe could be excelled in any country.

Mr. F. expects to have 800 bushels of barley. The grain and vegetable crops throughout the entire district look splendid. The grain crop is all secured.

The European inter-vening by the Sierra than usual, owing to the part portion of the mail close since our last Brother Jonathan.

According to the Mission of the Canadian generally well informed, the system of the British North American Legislatures as a concern, and if advanced at large as well as the local jealousies of the most provinces to be affected.

The Post then goes of the arrangement of the Canadian and "Canada," it says, take the whole of the canals will probably be a commercial and military vice will engage to efficient militia.

On their part, it is unnecessary to the necessary to the whole of the guarantee a loan for the inter-colonial part of the school, and the acquisition by men of that vast Canada and the Republic in a very great across the continent.

Leading for years of Colonial and Imperial claims put forward Company to the territorial rule over land fronts between is an enterprise that.

The Lord Chancellor anticipated, prevention national honor and more pretensions of all its tenure, how which the Lord's recent pension appointed enough for the Lord Advocate.

Chancellor and the successiveness of Commons passed upon the first After such a manly but one course to it. His successor likely to be appointed election, when the understand its position the sterling character, and has an influence rank of House of Lords, the people are disposed corrupt character, a crippler ever so ex-

AN OREGON Senator is heartily pleased the direction of a line of new streets between this city, Victoria to be owned and of our State. Not a more greater confidence movement of the have been able to days we are lead Steamship Company within a month, subscription of sufficient time to will be taken, the capital of \$500,000 gentlemen as well. There is no of available, and when we assert that serious consideration this time. It will halt our present.

A Large Oreg. Jones tells the the Sound some desperate obnoxious entire stores on the pound of fuel, he had miles.

The Weekly British Colonist

Tuesday, August 22, 1886.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The European intelligence received last evening by the Sierra Nevada is more scanty than usual, owing to the fact that the principal portion of the mails received in San Francisco since our last advice was lost on the Brother Jonathan.

It is a question whether the Imperial Parliament would not be justified in passing a measure at once to consolidate the provinces of British North America, giving them such local Legislatures as might be desirable.

Confederation is a matter of Imperial concern, and if advantageous to the empire at large as well as to the colonies themselves, it should be decreed, despite the local jealousies and opposition of some of the most insignificant of the provinces to be affected by such a measure.

The Post then goes on to describe the nature of the arrangements entered into between the Canadian and Imperial authorities. "Canada," it says, "is expected to undertake the whole of the western defences; the canals will probably be deepened for commercial and military purposes, and the province will engage to maintain at all times an efficient militia.

On their part, it is understood, have agreed to furnish the necessary armament and material for the whole of the defensive works, and to guarantee a loan for the purpose of constructing the intercolonial railroad, a very important part of the scheme of defence.

Independently of this military arrangement, it is said that the North-west territory has been acquired by Canada. This is to us really the most important part of the whole scheme; for on the acquisition by the Canadian Government of that vast territory between Western Canada and the Rocky Mountains will depend in a very great measure our own transit across the continent.

Negotiations have been pending for years on this matter between the Colonial and Imperial Governments, but a difficulty always arose with regard to the claims put forward by the Hudson's Bay Company to the territory in question.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE ERICSON COMPANY.

An intense excitement was produced here yesterday on a report becoming current that the Ericson Company had worked about 480 square feet of ground belonging to the Sawmill Company during the last two or three weeks, and from which the immensely rich field that we have lately chronicled had been obtained by the former company.

At first the report was received with some degree of incredulity, but as the day wore on doubts began to give place to certainty, and what was only a vague rumor in the morning became a settled fact before night. It appears from what we have heard that between the two companies in question the most cordial, even confidential intercourse has existed for a length of time.

The Ericson Company claim that owing to the unbounded faith and implicit confidence which they have always placed in the Ericson Company they were entirely thrown off their guard, and acting on those feelings to which we have referred, they did not exercise that scrupulous supervision over the work of their neighbor which they otherwise would have done.

Just as we were going to press we learned that the Saw Mill Company have instituted proceedings in Court for \$50,000, and the matter will come up before W. G. Cox, Esq., on Monday morning next.—Sentinel.

THE ERICSON AND SAWMILL DISPUTE.

BARKERVILLE, August 6th, 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST.—SIR,—I crave your indulgence and space for insertion in your paper of a few lines in behalf of "Justice," in reply and explanatory of an article in the Cariboo Sentinel of 5th August instant, headed—"Serious Charge Against the Ericson Co.," as copies of the Sentinel containing these charges will be forwarded to the lower country to-morrow by Express, basely charging the Ericson Company with wrong-doing and crime before the matter has had a hearing in court or witnesses examined in the case.

As a late member and shareholder in the Ericson Company, in justice to myself and co-partners, I deem it a duty that devolves upon me to refute these charges and expose to the public the very suspicious conduct of the Sawmill Co. in this matter.

It may not be known to the public generally that Mr. Wallace, editor and proprietor of the Cariboo Sentinel is a shareholder in the Sawmill Co., he having recently purchased into that company, which will probably account for his premature and prejudiced statement in a sensation article, "Intense excitement produced here" (to him and co-partners only.) Mr. Wallace is not always the champion of right, especially when as in the present case it suits his interests to make a mole-hill a mountain. I may here remark that I am led to infer from his conduct in this case, that out of the hard earnings and profits of the Ericson Co. he expects to realize an equivalent for his probable losses in his ill advised investment in the Sawmill Company.

The Sawmill Company claim that owing to the unbounded faith and confidence which they have always placed in the Ericson Co. they were entirely thrown off their guard and did not exercise that scrupulous supervision over the works of the Ericson Company which they otherwise would have done; the result they state has been that their confidence has been abused, their rights invaded, and their ground flooded from them.

plained while the work was going on under their very eyes and daily surveillance of any encroachment, knowing that the ground on the line was actually worthless. Had they known it to be valuable as they now allege it to have been, is it not reasonable to suppose that they would have carefully guarded it? It bears suspicion on the very face of it.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Enterprise arrived on Saturday afternoon from New Westminster, with 45 passengers, among whom were Messrs. Burnaby and Reinhart, who have been on a visit to Cariboo, and other Victorians. She brought a small amount of treasure.

LATER FROM CARIBOO.

[From the Columbian.] From Dr. Oliver, who left Williams Creek on the 10th, arriving in this city yesterday, we learn the following: The case of the Sawmill Co. vs. the Ericson Co. was heard by the Hon. J. G. Cameron on the 7th and 8th, and the decision was rendered on the 10th. The case was dismissed, each party paying their own costs.

Market prices have undergone little change. In Barkerville fresh beef is selling at 5 to 10 cents a pound. The Hon. Colonial Secretary and Chief Commissioner arrived on the creek on the 9th, and purposed leaving for home on the 14th instant.

The contract for constructing the road from Richfield to Cameron was given out to Mr. G. B. Wright. The legislative grant was \$6000 (not \$2500 as stated on Thursday), and the lowest tender was \$9000. It is understood that there has been some sort of compromise with Mr. Wright in the matter.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—Seldom has it fallen to our lot to chronicle a more melancholy accident than that which happened at Burrard Inlet on Thursday, and which suddenly cut off, in his sixth year, a lovely little boy, Horace Winter Withrow, son of Mr. David Withrow, of this city.

Public Ball.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that a series of balls are projected as a means of raising funds to complete the bell tower of Holy Trinity Church, the first of which is appointed to take place on Tuesday evening, the 22d instant. We understand that His Excellency the Governor, under whose patronage the ball will come off, has expressed a lively interest in the matter, and intends honoring the party with his presence on Tuesday night.

CHINESE ON COLUMBIA RIVER.—There are known to be some 1500 Chinese engaged in mining upon the bars of Columbia River, to the north of Fort Sheppard, and yet it was with some difficulty that Mr. Deveney succeeded in getting 75 of them to work upon the trail although his terms were \$75 a month, and found. This circumstance affords the best evidence of the remunerative character of these diggings.

A BIG FANTOM.—The steamer Enterprise brought up 165 tons of goods on Tuesday. This is, we believe, the largest freight of the season. The freight was chiefly for the firm of U. Nelson & Co.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, August 18.

MARINE DISASTER.—On Wednesday night, as the schooner Gazelle, Capt. Gollager, was making her way to Victoria with a cargo of 397 barrels of lime from Mr. Hibbard's kilns on San Juan Island, consigned to Mr. Leneveu, of this port, she was suddenly found to have made sufficient water to ignite the lime, and the captain immediately made for shore, scuttling and sinking his vessel opposite McNeal's, in order to save her from being burnt. She lies in about four feet of water at low tide, and does not appear at present to be at all injured.

FROM THE OOD BANKS.—The schooner Kate, Captain Waller, arrived yesterday from the Northern Cod fisheries bringing 7,000 splendid looking fish. She left on the 4th April with eight men on board and went up the coast, passing the fishing ground on the 14th May, the first fish being taken about the latter end of May.

POLICE COURT.—Geo. Nichols was yesterday fined \$25 in default two months' imprisonment for breaking the windows of Chas. Moore and causing damage to the value of \$13 25. J. Thurston, an able seaman belonging to the Philomela, was charged by Capt. Archer with refusing duty. The sailor declined to return to his duty unless he was supplied with tobacco.

FROM PANAMA.—H.M.S. Clie, Captain Turnour, arrived yesterday afternoon in Esquimalt, having been five days out from Panama direct. The Clie is a steam corvette carrying twenty-two guns with a complement of 230 men. She brings a number of newspapers for this station.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.—Re Calverwell's Estate.—His Honor yesterday, on the application of Messrs. Drake and Bishop, granted an order directing Mr. J. Banks to show cause why certain horses and mules and a buggy claimed by Banks, and stated to have been assigned to him a few days previous to Calverwell's departure, should not be sold by the assignees.

PURSUER OF THE SHENANDOAH.—Doubts are expressed by naval gentlemen here as to the truth of the telegraphic report that H.M.S. Devastation had gone in pursuit of the Shenandoah. They do not think that Captain Joffie would assume the responsibility without orders.

PROTECTION.—Adele Jackson applied to the Magistrate yesterday for an order protecting her earnings from being claimed by her husband, Richard Jackson, who she alleged had deserted her for ten months after having helped himself to her earnings in order to procure drink. Mr. Pemberton, on hearing the statement on oath of the applicant, granted the order.

GOLD COMMISSIONER AT BEAR RIVER.—We understand that Capt. Torrens, clerk to the House of Assembly, has been appointed by His Excellency Temporary Gold Commissioner at Bear River. He will fill the office for one month without any salary being named, at the expiration of which time it will doubtless be known whether the diggings will warrant a permanent appointment.

ARRIVAL OF THE SIERRA NEVADA.

The mail steamer Sierra Nevada, Capt. Connor, arrived in Esquimalt yesterday evening at 7 o'clock from San Francisco and Portland. Her passengers and freight list appear in the proper column. The overland line is still down, and the only Eastern intelligence that reaches us is taken from Denver papers and ship exchanges.

CHANGED HIS MIND.—Thurston, the seaman charged with refusing to do duty on board the Philomela in consequence of not being supplied with sufficient tobacco, was yesterday discharged from the Police Court, having thought better of it, and promised to return to his work.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.—We understand that a court-martial will shortly be held at Esquimalt, when a full investigation will be made into the conduct of the parties concerned in the alleged outrage on the American Consulate at Honolulu, during the visit of H. M. S. Clie at that port.

THE LOST MAILS.—A letter received by Postmaster Watson, from the British Consul at San Francisco, which we are permitted to publish, supplies all the necessary information regarding the English mails lost by the sinking of the Brother Jonathan.

OVERCROWD.—We understand that every berth on the Sierra Nevada was secured at Esquimalt, and that passengers from Victoria cannot obtain accommodation. She has about 500 passengers on board.

TREASURY SHIPMENT.—The Bank of British Columbia will ship to-day per Sierra Nevada, \$196,309.

Monday, August 21.

ARRIVAL OF THE SARANAC.—The U. S. steamer Saranac, Capt. Scott, arrived in Esquimalt yesterday morning, having left San Francisco on the 14th. She encountered thick foggy weather the entire passage. The Saranac is in pursuit of the Shenandoah and will sail North to-morrow. She carries a heavy armament of 13 guns, 8 broadside, 8-inch Dahlgren, one 11-inch pivot gun, two 30 lb. parrot guns and two 24 lb. howitzers.

FROM PANAMA.—H.M.S. Clie, Captain Turnour, arrived yesterday afternoon in Esquimalt, having been five days out from Panama direct. The Clie is a steam corvette carrying twenty-two guns with a complement of 230 men. She brings a number of newspapers for this station.

THE BOAT RACE.—Considerable interest was manifested in the boat race for \$100 which took place on Saturday between Reid's boat and Lachapelle's new boat Glance. The race was lined with spectators, and every boat in the harbor contained its living freight. The odds were in favor of the Glance, her crew being more numerous than the boys who manned the Foam.

FOR BEAR RIVER.—The H. B. Company's steamer Otter, Captain Swanson, left on Saturday afternoon for Bedford Sound, taking with her about twenty passengers, including Captain Torrens, Gold Commissioner, Mr. C. B. Young, and representatives of the press. She will, no doubt, bring us back some interesting intelligence from the first prospecting party.

FEAST OF NARSOLOU III.—The High Mass service in St. Louis College Church yesterday was attended by a large and fashionable congregation. The choir, under the leadership of the organist, Mr. Digby Palmer, rendered De Monti's grand mass most impressively. Father Baudin delivered an able sermon on the occasion in the French language.

THE SIERRA NEVADA left Esquimalt shortly after one p.m. on Saturday for San Francisco, with a large crowd of passengers. Amongst the Victorians who succeeded in finding accommodation were Mr. and Mrs. Drake, Messrs. Selim Franklin, Townsend, Dinwoodie, Mrs. McKinnon, Miss Curtis, and others.

FIRMEN'S FAREWELL.—On Saturday forenoon the officers and ex-officers of the Fire Department, accompanied by about 30 of the members, escorted ex-Chief Engineer Keenan down to the mail steamer, where they took leave of their late efficient chief and drank success to him in bumper of champagne.

PAWNEE SHOT.—An immense panther was shot on Saturday evening near Weira farm at Metchosin. The animal seized upon a lamb as a flock of sheep was being driven home, and the dog attacked the beast driving it up a tree, where it was shot by the shepherd.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.—It is stated that on the arrival of the Active, expected here within a fortnight, the mail steamers are to discontinue visiting this port and the Active will connect with them at Astoria.

COURT.

Friday, August 17, 1886.

His Honor yesterday directed that the defendant's costs.

DEBTS.

Mr. Elliott & Stewart.

claimed as execution.

an issue to try the

assignees, and Messrs.

the execution creditors.

in re Rabson—Wrened

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The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, August 22, 1865

STILL UNFORTUNATE

Nerval is on the Grampian Hills again. The "unprofessional politician" has once more mounted his spavined pegasus and reached the dangerous height of mental giddiness. The world beneath stretches before his eye like a phantasmagoria, and Bombastes and John Stuart Mill, Jack the Giant Killer and the Edinburgh Review fit across his disturbed mental vision in a confusion that cannot, to say the least, be refreshing. There may be some credit in the effort to be "jolly under adverse circumstances," but there is a difficulty in the task not easily overcome. We have seen a well-trained mute attempt a smile in a funeral procession; we can readily fancy the sickly grin of Pickwick's friend when his skates brought him too suddenly in a sitting posture on the ice; and our imagination can conjure up Mark Tapley in the poisonous swamps of Eden, endeavoring in the intervals of the intermittent fever to put on an air of mirthfulness; but we must confess the Tapley of the Chronicle is a failure. His smile under duress is the facial distortion of a patient under tooth-ache, and his humor the reflections of a grave digger in *clairium tremens*. If we go to what he terms unprofessionally jocosely, his "serious" efforts are no less struck at their inappropriateness. Sheridan speaks of a dinner at which everything was cold but the ice, and in the same vein we may say everything is laughable in the Chronicle but its attempt at humor.

In an article on colonial topics in the Edinburgh Review, we attempted to show the want of knowledge evinced by English writers occasionally, but especially the writer in the Review, on matters connected with the colonies. We proved, we think, conclusively that the writer was in error about the manner in which the colonies are governed; that he was equally wrong in asserting that no such class as unpaid magistrates were to be found in the colonies; that he was incorrect in stating that the men of character and ability in the colonies eschewed with disgust public life; and that he was no less in error in maintaining that "a stipend destroyed the lustre of public service." These were the propositions to which our article was devoted. If we failed in proving them to be erroneous, the opportunity was given our contemporary to point out the failure. That would have been true journalism; for one of the principal functions of the newspaper is to expose error. But what says we instead?—a sillyrodomontade without either head or tail—certainly without an idea, and most unmistakably without an argument. The allusions that are made to our remarks are really more fitting a child's first effort at letter writing than an editorial in a public journal. We are told that we assume that as "the object of all free government is the general prosperity of the country," therefore if the colonies are more generally prosperous than England their free institutions are ahead of the mother country. It is almost needless to say we never assumed anything of the kind. If our contemporary only understood the difference between the *argumentum ad hominem* and the *argumentum ad judicium* he would never have fallen into such a blunder. What we did say was this: "What then becomes of the proposition of the Reviewer? Why as the colonies are more prosperous they must, according to his own line of argument, be better governed, for he makes the success of free institutions dependent on a certain class in the government." Our position was simply this—the writer in the Edinburgh Review insists that the colonies are wanting in a great element of which England has got a monopoly—an element which is particularly essential to the success of free institutions. We have shown that free institutions have succeeded in the colonies even better than in England—a circumstance which proves either that the colonies are in possession of the element so exclusively claimed by England, or that that element is not "particularly essential to the success of free institutions."

Our contemporary has, however, seized suddenly upon an idea that places the matter clearly before the uninitiated. "English free institutions," he says, "have attained to a far higher standard of excellence for England than America's for America—than Australia's for Australia; this is the fair way of estimating their merits." Let us carry this grand conception a little farther. The institutions of King Jim of the Songish tribe have attained to a far higher standard of excellence for the Songish Indians than England's institutions have for England; therefore, as "this is a fair way of estimating their merits," Queen Victoria must bow before King Jim. Our contemporary produces some bright ideas occasionally, but we think this one out-herods Herod. Why if he knew the slightest thing about government he must be aware that where the state of society is in almost its primitive condition the patriarchal system of government approaches nearer perfection for the uncivilized than the most enlightened does for the most enlightened people, on the ground merely of its simplicity; and this being the case, the institutions of King Jim are far more perfect than those of England.

civilized races, according to our contemporary's logic, should occupy that proud position which for the same reason he demands for England over America and Australia. To carry the principle into individual life—the laborer who is unequalled at handling the pick is a much superior man to Disraeli because the latter is beaten by Gladstone.

Another of our contemporary's absurdities and garbled quotations and we have done. It quotes from John Stuart Mill a passage in which it is said that although the political school in America "is a most valuable school, it is a school from which the ablest teachers are excluded." What the political school in America has to do with the respective merits of English or Colonial Governments we presume is a question that can only be solved by the logician of the Chronicle. Apart, however, from the absurdity of introducing such irrelevant matter into the discussion, there is the ridiculous attempt to palm off on its readers an exceptional case of the great political economist as a rule. Had our enlightened contemporary only continued to quote the words of John Stuart Mill he would have found to his mortification the following sentiment in the very next sentence, as showing the superiority of democratic institutions over those of the European mode: "If even with this alloy democratic institutions produce so marked a superiority of mental development in the lowest class of Americans compared with the corresponding classes in England, what would it be if the good portion of the influence could be retained without the bad." It is needless to allude further to our contemporary's inanity.

THE AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.—The complimentary farewell benefit tendered by the Amateurs of Victoria to Mrs. Julia Gould Collins, on the occasion of her approaching departure from the colony, took place Monday evening in the theatre, and as we promised, was one of the most agreeable entertainments of the kind we have yet attended. The house was sufficiently filled not to be over crowded and the audience was a highly select and fashionable one. Governor Kennedy and family occupied their usual box. The performance commenced with the musical burletta of the "Sentinel" in which our old favorite Godfrey Brown and H. Rushton as Schloppen and Frederick of Prussia acquitted themselves very creditably, being admirably supported by the *beneficent* as Linds, and by Mr. Pratt as the Baron. The piece is not a particularly interesting one, but the principal actors made the most of it. A musical interlude then followed consisting of the grand march from Faust, which was skillfully performed by the Rifle Corps Band under their leader Mr. Haynes. Ballad—"The Women of England," which was sung by Mr. A. C. Alport with exquisite taste and feeling, and drew forth a rapturous encore. Cornet Obligato selected from Messy-der's works, with Band accompaniment, most beautifully executed by Mr. G. A. Wilson. Crouch's popular Irish ballad Dermot Asthore by Mrs. Collins, was a delicious moroccan, and on an encore being demanded she sang *Lover's "Four leaved Shamrock"* in sweet style. The Solo tenor, Saxe Horn by G. Booth was artistic and much admired. Before the curtain rose for the pieces of the evening a prologue, written especially for the occasion was delivered by an amateur. Bombastes Furioso is ever amusing, but an additional interest was lent to this representation by the number of local adaptations, hits and allusions which it was known were to be introduced. Mr. B. Griffin, as the King, maintained his Royal dignity with all becoming gravity, and cracked his jokes with considerable gusto. Mr. Elliott, as Fusboe, had acquired more confidence, and played his part very well. Mr. L. Franklin is good in everything he undertakes, but his Bombastes last night was unexceptionable. The numerous clever jokes introduced were admirably given and keenly relished by the audience, who were frequently convulsed with laughter. Mrs. Collins played *Distaff* with her accustomed ability, and the brave army with their gentle majesties. Her 2nd 2 in his stockings (Mr. Hutchinson), as on the previous night, produced immense fun. The Supers performed their parts well, and some very cleverly written songs were introduced in the piece. The various accompaniments were executed by Mr. Digby Palmer with consummate judgment. We hope the worthy lady realized a good substantial sum by her excellent entertainment.

GOLD AT MOUNT BAKER.—A person who arrived in town on Monday evening brings word that some men who were engaged in securing turpentine in the vicinity of Mount Baker struck a creek yielding gold in such paying quantities that so soon as the intelligence reached Bellingham Bay there was a stampede to the spot.

OVERDUE TAXES.—W. J. Macdonald, Esq., has been empowered by His Excellency the Governor to collect the arrears of one-half of one per cent. tax, payable under the Victoria City Hall Per Cent. Tax Act, 1864.

THE LATE SHIPWRECK.—Our Oregon exchanges furnish us with a few more additional particulars of the loss of the ill-fated steamship Bro. Jonathan. We now know sufficient to remove all hope of any other lives having been saved from the wreck. The circumstances under which the accident occurred are also explained in the despatch.

MR. ROTHSCHILD.—We learn on good authority that this gentleman who recently left Port Townsend for San Francisco is a passenger on the mail steamer now at Portland, and is on his way back to resume business, having arranged the difficulties into which he was reported to have fallen.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

Tuesday, August 16.

THE FIRST SHIPMENT TO THE NEW DIGGINGS.—The steamer Otter, Captain Swanson, left the Company's wharf yesterday, at 1:30 p. m., for Clayoquot Sound, having on board nearly two hundred miners bound for the newly discovered diggings on Bear river. For some time before the vessel sailed, crowds began to collect on the wharf, anxious to have a parting word and to wish good luck to their friends, who, with their blankets, picks, shovels, rockers, whip-saws, provisions, and the usual paraphernalia of a miner's outfit, kept following one another on board in a continuous stream. The Otter's decks were quite loaded with packs, and we also noticed a wooden house and goods of various kinds going up on "spec." As the last whistle blew there was a general shaking of hands and a rush to the gang-way, during which excitement a man fell from the plank into the water. A rope was immediately thrown to him, and by dint of clinging to portions of the wharf he managed to release himself from his somewhat precarious position, none the worse for his ducking. A scene then occurred which, though it caused much laughter and applause, we do not think very creditable in a British community. A cry of extermination was raised against some half-a-dozen Chinamen who were on board, which was immediately taken up, and in a moment the Celestials were hustled and jostled off the barricade deck, and unceremoniously bundled out of the ship. The feeling of antipathy to the Chinamen setting foot on white men's diggings is too general, and it may be too well founded to question, but after these men had been received on board as passengers, we certainly think it was unmanly and un-English to maltreat them because they were too weak to resist. The proper course would have been to request the Captain not to take them. One Chinaman lost his blankets, mats of rice, and \$2 in silver, that fell in the water through the rough usage he received. We regret that such a scene should have occurred, though perhaps it was better that the row should have taken place at this end of the trip than at the other. The majority of the men who left on the Otter are hardy and experienced miners, able to work and evidently intent upon rendering a good account of their time. The steamer will probably return at the end of the week, though we do not expect to receive much additional news by her.

INQUEST.—Coroner Dickson yesterday held an inquest, in the Police Court, on the body of Marc Corbinier, who was accidentally drowned at Langford's Lake on the 9th inst. A jury was sworn, with Mr. Anthony as foreman, and after viewing the body, Pierre Marinett, of the Hotel de France, deposed: That the deceased formed one of a party of fifty French citizens and others who proceeded to Langford's Lake on the day in question to enjoy a picnic. Deceased left the party without any notice being taken of the circumstance. About an hour and a-half afterwards some children came from the lake and raised an alarm that some person had gone into the lake to swim and had suddenly disappeared in the middle of the lake; they supposed him to be drowned. Some friends then went down to the water to search for the missing man. They took off their clothes and dived for the body, but without success. The remains were found on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, and were recognized as those of Marc Corbinier. In answer to jurors witness said the eldest child who gave the alarm was about 10 years old. There was nothing remarkable about the deceased before he left the party. Deceased was strong and healthy. To the Coroner witness answered that deceased was a sober man; he had partaken of a good lunch before taking the bath. John Virage, an Italian fisherman, deposed that he was engaged to search for the body, and on Sunday morning succeeded in bringing it up. It was placed in a boat until sent for. After a few comments from the Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of "Death from accidental drowning."

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Emily Harris, Captain Chambers, arrived last evening with 14 passengers and some freight from the settlements. We have the Nanaimo Gazette of yesterday. The new road from Chase river, where the proposed bridge is to cross, has been commenced by order of C. S. Nicol, Esq., V. C. Company's Manager. The beacon carried away some time back from the dangerous spit on the north end of Protection Island has been replaced by a new one of larger dimensions. The Marsh troupe gave an entertainment for the benefit of the Literary Institute on Friday evening. A public ball and supper was given them in the Institute on Wednesday evening, which passed off most successfully. They sailed on the bark Perle on Saturday. Police Constable Gough has been suspended and Mr. Newburne appointed in his place. A movement for exploring the country around Nanaimo has been set on foot. St. Paul's church will be consecrated on Sunday next by the Bishop of Columbia, assisted by Archbishop Gilson. On Monday evening the Bishop will hold a Confirmation service. St. Paul's school is about to be closed owing to the falling off in the number of pupils.

GOING AWAY.—Mr. Biddiver, Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Assembly, is about to take his departure by the Knight Bruce for San Francisco. Mr. Biddiver, during the time he held the above appointment was ever attentive to his duties and courteous to those who had business to transact with him. We understand that he proposes proceeding to New Orleans and thence to England. Mr. Ward, one of the pioneers of Leech river, also leaves for England by the Knight Bruce.

Tax bark Knight Bruce with coal from Nanaimo will sail from the outer harbor this morning for San Francisco. She carries two or three passengers.

FAREWELL

We yesterday took leave of the respected head of the mercantile firm of Anderson & Co. of this city, Mr. Gilbert M. Sproat, who with Mrs. Sproat is about to bid a final adieu to the colony. Mr. Sproat was one of the first representatives of English capital in Vancouver Island, and has probably been the means of circulating more money in the country than any other merchant in Victoria. It is in the social circle, however, that Mr. Sproat's departure will be the most severely felt. His kind, gentlemanly and affable bearing has rendered him a universal favorite, and in all measures emanating for the promotion of the welfare and comfort of the people he universally took a prominent part. Whatever credit others may deserve for the present efficient Volunteer organization it will not be forgotten that to Mr. Sproat is due the first initiatory movement in this city. The chief management of the local business of the firm is entrusted to Mr. Johnson, a young gentleman who during his sojourn on the island has also acquired numerous friends.

ROW ON THE RESERVE.—Several Hydah Indians, with countenances so completely covered with wounds and bruises as to be scarcely recognizable, were brought before the police magistrate yesterday charged with fighting and creating a disturbance on the Reserve, and with assaulting the officers in the execution of their duty. It appeared that officers Taylor and Jones attempted to arrest one of the most turbulent characters, but were overpowered and had to muster the full strength of the force. The ringleaders were fined in sums varying from \$15 to \$25.

HENLEY'S HOTEL was yesterday purchased by Messrs. Franklin for \$1600. We are informed by the late owner that the building alone cost \$3,000. The low price realized is attributable to there being so much property forced into the market under the present depressed state of business.

MR. LEE CHANG, favorably known as the Manager of the firm of Kwong Lee & Co., of Victoria and British Columbia, has sold his interest in the business to Mr. Loo Chuck Fan, who will carry on the business of Kwong Lee & Co.

AURORA BOREALIS.—This natural phenomenon was peculiarly brilliant last night at intervals between 9 and 12 o'clock. It appeared in the form of a bright luminous arch, sometimes double, stretching across the heavens from east to west, and gradually dissolving itself in the eastern horizon.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—A typographical error reduced the number of the Rifle Corps who attended service on Sunday to 32, without the band, instead of 44. The total number, we understand, of those who mustered on the occasion was 57.

NOMINATION.—At a regular monthly meeting of the Deluge Engine Company, No. 1, held last evening, Mr. James S. Drummond received a unanimous vote for Chief Engineer of the Victoria Fire Department for the next term.

FIXED.—P. Maloney was yesterday convicted in the police court of whisky selling and fined \$250 or six months' Government labor.

SETTLED.—The charge of wounding an Indian preferred against Mr. J. W. Trahey having been amicably settled was yesterday dismissed by the Magistrate.

DECLINES.—Mr. Goldschmidt declines, we understand, to be nominated as Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department. His name has been used without authority.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION met yesterday at three o'clock, Dr. Tolmie in the chair. The Superintendent was authorized to rent the Congregational Church on Fort street, which is to be fitted up immediately for the Boys' Department, the Governor having authorized the same. The sum of one thousand dollars has also been granted towards building a school at Nanaimo, and as Mr. Bate, the chairman of the School Building Fund Committee, had written to say that subscriptions were being raised there for the same purpose, there is now every probability that the school house will be erected this autumn. The appointment of Mr. Nicholson as assistant teacher in the Central School has received the Governor's sanction. His successor at Cedar Hill has not yet been named.

ADMIRALTY COURT.—Fideler and Alexander.—Messrs. Ring and McCreight moved yesterday on behalf of the owners of the Fideler, that the answer and libel of the Alexander be set aside as being insufficient in law, and on the ground of other objections. Mr. Wood opposed, on behalf of the owners of the Alexander. The Judge, after remarking on the repugnances of some of the articles of the answer, allowed the answer to stand, suggesting that the reply on behalf of the Fideler might raise those points on her behalf which it was contended should have been allowed by the answer of the Alexander. No costs allowed.

DROWNED.—The name of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger who was drowned at the wreck of the Brother Jonathan has at length been ascertained. Mr. J. A. Lord was one of the most universally esteemed gentlemen in the service of the Express Company. He periodically visited Victoria for several years, and had many warm friends in this city. Mr. Lord leaves a wife and family to mourn his untimely death.

SUPREME COURT—McGee v. Hall.

—This chancery suit, which has been before His Honor for three years, came on for further directions. Mr. Cary, instructed by Mr. Drake, for plaintiff; Mr. McCreight, instructed by Mr. Dennis, for defendant. The question raised was, who was to pay the costs of the suit? The plaintiff contended that each party should pay their own costs. Defendant contended that he had a right to claim costs from the plaintiff. His Honor reserved his decision.

BOAT RACE.—A race between the Whitehall boats Foam and Surge, belonging to Reid the ferryman, and manned by amateur rowers, took place last evening, resulting in an easy victory by the former. Messrs. Alexander and Glasgow rowed the Foam and Messrs. Newstead and Austen the Surge. We understand that a four-oared race between the Foam and Deschappelle & Co's new boat, the Glance, for \$100, will be pulled on Saturday. Both are very fast boats.

THE INJUNCTION CASE.—The matter of Bell vs. the Proprietors of the Vancouver Times was yesterday postponed by the Chief Justice for one week on the application of counsel, in order to enable the plaintiff to produce further affidavits.

COMMENCED PROCEEDINGS.—The Chinamen who were forcibly ejected by those on board the Otter on Monday, whereby they lost their passage and some property, have instructed Messrs. Peart & Green to take proceedings against the owners of the steamer for redress.

BANK ESCORT.—Inspector Welch and Mr. Charles Clarke left on the Enterprise yesterday for British Columbia. They intended to push up the river, and to join the escort of treasure belonging to the Bank of British Columbia on its way down from Cariboo.

THE TRICOLOR was flaunting in the breeze yesterday over the residences of our French citizens in honor of St. Napoleon their national saint.

FINED.—Two more Indians, concerned in the recent embezzlement on the Indian Reserve, were yesterday fined \$20 each.

Thursday, August 17.

FELL-ONIOUS.—Good tempered men are prone to have their mild dispositions tampered with, and a glaring instance of this occurred yesterday. The blithe and well preserved proprietor of the Red Coffee House on Yates street happening to proceed to the Postoffice espied through the glass in his letter box a paper package which looked suspiciously like an anxiously expected remittance. Eagerly opening the box the rubicund coffee merchant tore open the parcel, which was addressed "Bell & Co. Provision merchants," but to his horror and dismay, instead of bank notes, discovered therein a whole brood of juvenile rats. His countenance fell.

OUTSIDE.—The Russian brig Schelokoff, in charge of pilot Ticoomb, anchored off the harbor last evening, having on board about 200 tons of coal. She will take in a quantity of bricks and then sail for Sitka. The Schelokoff left Nanaimo on Saturday with the bark Perle. The latter vessel, was seen by the Enterprise but had not reached her anchorage last night. The sloop Northern Light, Capt. Mountfort, came over from Port Angeles in two hours reporting two ships bound up and another bound down the Straits.

WRONGS REDRESSED.—We understand that the Chinamen who were forcibly ejected from the Otter on Monday by the passengers when about to sail for Bear River have been commendably informed by the Hudson Bay Company that the losses incurred by them will be made good by the Company.

FIRST WEDDING.—The marriage of the happy pair whose nuptials were recorded in yesterday's Colonist, being the first wedding solemnized by the Rev. T. Somerville, of the Presbyterian Church, the reverend gentleman, according to custom, presented the bride with a suitable and handsome gift.

GAZETTED.—Saturday's British Columbian Government Gazette announces that the Queen has been pleased to appoint Robert Ker, Esq., to be Auditor General for the colony of British Columbia.

BRITISH COLUMBIA IMPORTS.—In Saturday's Gazette is published a statement of imports for the fiscal quarter ending 30th June, 1865. From this statement, for which we have not room in its entirety, it appears that the total value of goods imported is \$736,551.43. During the corresponding quarter of last year the value of imports was \$606,535.11, exhibiting a difference in favor of this year of \$130,016.32, being an advance of close upon 20 per cent. When it is borne in mind that last year the imports were taken at the value of the goods here, whereas this year they have been taken at the value at the place of export the difference will appear much greater. In comparing the two lists we find that while there has been a considerable falling off in a few items, such as barley, blankets, miscellaneous merchandise, and personal effects, there has been a more than marked increase in most articles of luxury and in agricultural seeds and implements, nails, ironmongery, hardware, dry goods, clothing and rice, indicating increased civilization and industry.

NEW WESTMINSTER CUSTOMS RECEIPTS for week ending Saturday, August 12th, 1865: Import duties, £780 17 1; export duties, £819 12 6; harbor dues, £16 12 6; head money, £15; tonnage dues, £18 8. Total £1713 5 1. Number of passengers entering at this port during the same period, 75—Columbia.

The fact of seven... simultaneously for... reference to the ben... expected to wield o... tiny of Vancouver... ing any undue imp... place event of pe... Vancouver Island fo... without anticipatio... marked interference... ment in our behalf... vinced that one gre... colonies are vitally... by proper represent... tion from the Imp... day shows us more... sulate necessity for... relations with our... one time a new sea... and at another a... added to our... enterprise flags, a... thousands of per... pping these respe... which would be th... procity, they are i... almost undisturbe... sentations at the... gentlemen who are... may serve us in g... matter. No time... for pressing the au... thorities; for in t... months the Recept... under "discussio... Canada, and in Gr... ent moment inde... undergoing debate... egates from the C... the various cities... dary line, which... Detroit on the 1... delegates (Mr. T... a Commissioner... States Governm... to report on the v... Treaty. In th... stance of the tre... torially to the P... views have not a... recently, in allu... scheme, he said;... a single Governm... Vancouver—as... British communi... may ripen into... customs union, y... manent neutrality... whatever may be... United States an... fore be seen that... of Vancouver I... deed, they have v... extension of the... the question wa... States Commis... makes the matte... with, for it show... we attempted to... comprehend a... matter received... ment's attention... mics to the c... and we may ex... the ensuing sea... tion. With... evinced by a cer... as a statement in... idea that, the... tended to the ab... on the Pacific;... not so deeply in... commercial rela... theless reap ma... In a recent nu... ever, we learn v... procity until we... part of the grea... promulgated by... our side, and is... Canadian into... The Oregonian... supposition that... trade restriction... Provinces the b... exchange that... until those colo... political system... accomplished—w... as these States... vines are ca... populous State... the necessity... countries by th... enjoy the most... cannot expect... in the way of... Fortunately... Eastern side o... just as much i... the treaty as... we have no do... before Congre... the opposite o... powerless. I... our mercantile... England use th... the Home auth... in whatever ar... things may be... contracting po...

The Weekly British Colonist

Tuesday, August 22, 1865

COUNCIL MEETING

The adjourned meeting of the Council was held at 7:30 p.m. Present—Councillors...

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. A communication was read from the Mayor...

Mr. Thorne's notice of motion of want of confidence in the Mayor came up for consideration.

Mr. Carey moved that the motion be postponed till Monday evening next as he had good reasons for so doing.

Mr. Hibbert seconded Mr. Carey's resolution. He was anxious to bring the matter to a speedy termination as possible...

Mr. Fell thought Mr. Carey's resolution was an advisable one. The matter was one of importance, and as the Mayor had promised to be present on Monday evening...

Mr. Thorne said he was heartily sorry for the decision his brother councillors had come to. He would like to know what time longer than had been given any man in reason would want.

Mr. Carey observed that there was no intimation in his motion. The Chairman told Mr. Thorne that the Mayor had promised in his note to attend the next meeting.

Mr. Thorne said he supposed so. He promised that a fortnight ago. The chairman said Mr. Thorne would have the satisfaction of bringing the matter to a point on Monday.

Mr. Thorne said he was always get a point, but that's where you stop, and you never get beyond. (Laughter.)

Mr. Thorne's motion not being seconded fell to the ground, and Mr. Carey's resolution was carried.

Mr. Carey remarked that a gentleman had been appointed to collect the unpaid taxes. Mr. Thorne said he should not pay the tax, and neither the collector nor his governors could make him do it.

Mr. Carey asked if any reply had been received from the Colonial Secretary, with the Attorney General's opinion, and on being answered he proposed a motion...

The resolution was carried, and on motion of Mr. Thorne the meeting adjourned till Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

The OYELONE.—A merchant in this city received by the mail steamer a letter from his San Francisco correspondent, stating that the Oyelone had been spoken by the Portlaw from New York, which had arrived in that port, and adding that the vessel would probably have reached her destination by the time his letter was received here.

ENGLAND AND THE CONFEDERATES

The following are the members of the committee: Aaron C. Mason, Hudson, N.Y.; Samuel Willets, N. Y.; William T. Cook, Long Island; Nathaniel S. Merritt, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rachel Hicks, Long Island; Mary Jane Field, N. Y.; Lucy Thompson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mary K. Merritt, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brother's Sermon on the Death of Lincoln.—It will be remembered that Henry Ward Beecher was at Charleston at the time of the murder of President Lincoln. The first Sunday after his return home he addressed a sermon to an immense audience...

Another Tour Victory.—The celebrated French horse Gladiateur has added another wreath to his list of victorious emblems. In the recent Grand Prix—the French Derby—he beat all his competitors with ease.

The Next Mail Steamer.—A telegraphic despatch announces that the steamship Oregon left San Francisco for Victoria on the 17th. We are again in the dark as to whether she is to come here direct or not.

President Johnson's Opinions as to Negro Suffrage.—Difficulties in the way. Last Tuesday afternoon, [13th June], a committee appointed by the yearly meeting of the New York Friends to present a memorial to the President and Cabinet...

Commercial.—The bark Cambridge, of the Hawaiian Packet Line for Oregon, sailed June 24th with a cargo of Island produce, valued at \$23,000; and the schooner Albatross, of the Victoria Line, also sailed the same day with a cargo of sugar, molasses, etc., valued at \$25,000.

From the Sound.—The sloop Winged Race, Peterson, arrived from Port Angeles last evening in two hours. She went over the day previous in three hours. The captain reports having seen two ships bound up and one big down.

From San Francisco.—The brig Brewster, Capt. Carleton, arrived yesterday in 21 days from San Francisco, bringing a miscellaneous cargo consigned to the Hudson Bay Company...

From the Sound.—The steamer Eliza Anderson left yesterday morning with passengers and freight for Olympia and way ports.

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MARKETS

SATURDAY, Aug. 19.—A slight improvement in the market took place during the past week. Oats and Wheat are firm and Flour has advanced about 50c per barrel.

FLOUR—Extra, 50c; No. 1, 48c; No. 2, 46c; No. 3, 44c; No. 4, 42c; No. 5, 40c; No. 6, 38c; No. 7, 36c; No. 8, 34c; No. 9, 32c; No. 10, 30c; No. 11, 28c; No. 12, 26c; No. 13, 24c; No. 14, 22c; No. 15, 20c; No. 16, 18c; No. 17, 16c; No. 18, 14c; No. 19, 12c; No. 20, 10c; No. 21, 8c; No. 22, 6c; No. 23, 4c; No. 24, 2c; No. 25, 1c; No. 26, 1/2c; No. 27, 3/4c; No. 28, 5/8c; No. 29, 7/8c; No. 30, 1c; No. 31, 1 1/8c; No. 32, 1 1/4c; No. 33, 1 1/2c; No. 34, 1 3/4c; No. 35, 1 7/8c; No. 36, 2c; No. 37, 2 1/8c; No. 38, 2 1/4c; No. 39, 2 1/2c; No. 40, 2 3/4c; No. 41, 2 7/8c; No. 42, 3c; No. 43, 3 1/8c; No. 44, 3 1/4c; No. 45, 3 1/2c; No. 46, 3 3/4c; No. 47, 3 7/8c; No. 48, 4c; No. 49, 4 1/8c; No. 50, 4 1/4c; No. 51, 4 1/2c; No. 52, 4 3/4c; No. 53, 4 7/8c; No. 54, 5c; No. 55, 5 1/8c; No. 56, 5 1/4c; No. 57, 5 1/2c; No. 58, 5 3/4c; No. 59, 5 7/8c; No. 60, 6c; No. 61, 6 1/8c; No. 62, 6 1/4c; No. 63, 6 1/2c; No. 64, 6 3/4c; No. 65, 6 7/8c; No. 66, 7c; No. 67, 7 1/8c; No. 68, 7 1/4c; No. 69, 7 1/2c; No. 70, 7 3/4c; No. 71, 7 7/8c; No. 72, 8c; No. 73, 8 1/8c; No. 74, 8 1/4c; No. 75, 8 1/2c; No. 76, 8 3/4c; No. 77, 8 7/8c; No. 78, 9c; No. 79, 9 1/8c; No. 80, 9 1/4c; No. 81, 9 1/2c; No. 82, 9 3/4c; No. 83, 9 7/8c; No. 84, 10c; No. 85, 10 1/8c; No. 86, 10 1/4c; No. 87, 10 1/2c; No. 88, 10 3/4c; No. 89, 10 7/8c; No. 90, 11c; No. 91, 11 1/8c; No. 92, 11 1/4c; No. 93, 11 1/2c; No. 94, 11 3/4c; No. 95, 11 7/8c; No. 96, 12c; No. 97, 12 1/8c; No. 98, 12 1/4c; No. 99, 12 1/2c; No. 100, 12 3/4c; No. 101, 12 7/8c; No. 102, 13c; No. 103, 13 1/8c; No. 104, 13 1/4c; No. 105, 13 1/2c; No. 106, 13 3/4c; No. 107, 13 7/8c; No. 108, 14c; No. 109, 14 1/8c; No. 110, 14 1/4c; No. 111, 14 1/2c; No. 112, 14 3/4c; No. 113, 14 7/8c; No. 114, 15c; No. 115, 15 1/8c; No. 116, 15 1/4c; No. 117, 15 1/2c; No. 118, 15 3/4c; No. 119, 15 7/8c; No. 120, 16c; No. 121, 16 1/8c; No. 122, 16 1/4c; No. 123, 16 1/2c; No. 124, 16 3/4c; No. 125, 16 7/8c; No. 126, 17c; No. 127, 17 1/8c; No. 128, 17 1/4c; No. 129, 17 1/2c; No. 130, 17 3/4c; No. 131, 17 7/8c; No. 132, 18c; No. 133, 18 1/8c; No. 134, 18 1/4c; No. 135, 18 1/2c; No. 136, 18 3/4c; No. 137, 18 7/8c; No. 138, 19c; No. 139, 19 1/8c; No. 140, 19 1/4c; No. 141, 19 1/2c; No. 142, 19 3/4c; No. 143, 19 7/8c; No. 144, 20c; No. 145, 20 1/8c; No. 146, 20 1/4c; No. 147, 20 1/2c; No. 148, 20 3/4c; No. 149, 20 7/8c; No. 150, 21c; No. 151, 21 1/8c; No. 152, 21 1/4c; No. 153, 21 1/2c; No. 154, 21 3/4c; No. 155, 21 7/8c; No. 156, 22c; No. 157, 22 1/8c; No. 158, 22 1/4c; No. 159, 22 1/2c; No. 160, 22 3/4c; No. 161, 22 7/8c; No. 162, 23c; No. 163, 23 1/8c; No. 164, 23 1/4c; No. 165, 23 1/2c; No. 166, 23 3/4c; No. 167, 23 7/8c; No. 168, 24c; No. 169, 24 1/8c; No. 170, 24 1/4c; No. 171, 24 1/2c; No. 172, 24 3/4c; No. 173, 24 7/8c; No. 174, 25c; No. 175, 25 1/8c; No. 176, 25 1/4c; No. 177, 25 1/2c; No. 178, 25 3/4c; No. 179, 25 7/8c; No. 180, 26c; No. 181, 26 1/8c; No. 182, 26 1/4c; No. 183, 26 1/2c; No. 184, 26 3/4c; No. 185, 26 7/8c; No. 186, 27c; No. 187, 27 1/8c; No. 188, 27 1/4c; No. 189, 27 1/2c; No. 190, 27 3/4c; No. 191, 27 7/8c; No. 192, 28c; No. 193, 28 1/8c; No. 194, 28 1/4c; No. 195, 28 1/2c; No. 196, 28 3/4c; No. 197, 28 7/8c; No. 198, 29c; No. 199, 29 1/8c; No. 200, 29 1/4c; No. 201, 29 1/2c; No. 202, 29 3/4c; No. 203, 29 7/8c; No. 204, 30c; No. 205, 30 1/8c; No. 206, 30 1/4c; No. 207, 30 1/2c; No. 208, 30 3/4c; No. 209, 30 7/8c; No. 210, 31c; No. 211, 31 1/8c; No. 212, 31 1/4c; No. 213, 31 1/2c; No. 214, 31 3/4c; No. 215, 31 7/8c; No. 216, 32c; No. 217, 32 1/8c; No. 218, 32 1/4c; No. 219, 32 1/2c; No. 220, 32 3/4c; No. 221, 32 7/8c; No. 222, 33c; No. 223, 33 1/8c; No. 224, 33 1/4c; No. 225, 33 1/2c; No. 226, 33 3/4c; No. 227, 33 7/8c; No. 228, 34c; No. 229, 34 1/8c; No. 230, 34 1/4c; No. 231, 34 1/2c; No. 232, 34 3/4c; No. 233, 34 7/8c; No. 234, 35c; No. 235, 35 1/8c; No. 236, 35 1/4c; No. 237, 35 1/2c; No. 238, 35 3/4c; No. 239, 35 7/8c; No. 240, 36c; No. 241, 36 1/8c; No. 242, 36 1/4c; No. 243, 36 1/2c; No. 244, 36 3/4c; No. 245, 36 7/8c; No. 246, 37c; No. 247, 37 1/8c; No. 248, 37 1/4c; No. 249, 37 1/2c; No. 250, 37 3/4c; No. 251, 37 7/8c; No. 252, 38c; No. 253, 38 1/8c; No. 254, 38 1/4c; No. 255, 38 1/2c; No. 256, 38 3/4c; No. 257, 38 7/8c; No. 258, 39c; No. 259, 39 1/8c; No. 260, 39 1/4c; No. 261, 39 1/2c; No. 262, 39 3/4c; No. 263, 39 7/8c; No. 264, 40c; No. 265, 40 1/8c; No. 266, 40 1/4c; No. 267, 40 1/2c; No. 268, 40 3/4c; No. 269, 40 7/8c; No. 270, 41c; No. 271, 41 1/8c; No. 272, 41 1/4c; No. 273, 41 1/2c; No. 274, 41 3/4c; No. 275, 41 7/8c; No. 276, 42c; No. 277, 42 1/8c; No. 278, 42 1/4c; No. 279, 42 1/2c; No. 280, 42 3/4c; No. 281, 42 7/8c; No. 282, 43c; No. 283, 43 1/8c; No. 284, 43 1/4c; No. 285, 43 1/2c; No. 286, 43 3/4c; No. 287, 43 7/8c; No. 288, 44c; No. 289, 44 1/8c; No. 290, 44 1/4c; No. 291, 44 1/2c; No. 292, 44 3/4c; No. 293, 44 7/8c; No. 294, 45c; No. 295, 45 1/8c; No. 296, 45 1/4c; No. 297, 45 1/2c; No. 298, 45 3/4c; No. 299, 45 7/8c; No. 300, 46c; No. 301, 46 1/8c; No. 302, 46 1/4c; No. 303, 46 1/2c; No. 304, 46 3/4c; No. 305, 46 7/8c; No. 306, 47c; No. 307, 47 1/8c; No. 308, 47 1/4c; No. 309, 47 1/2c; No. 310, 47 3/4c; No. 311, 47 7/8c; No. 312, 48c; No. 313, 48 1/8c; No. 314, 48 1/4c; No. 315, 48 1/2c; No. 316, 48 3/4c; No. 317, 48 7/8c; No. 318, 49c; No. 319, 49 1/8c; No. 320, 49 1/4c; No. 321, 49 1/2c; No. 322, 49 3/4c; No. 323, 49 7/8c; No. 324, 50c; No. 325, 50 1/8c; No. 326, 50 1/4c; No. 327, 50 1/2c; No. 328, 50 3/4c; No. 329, 50 7/8c; No. 330, 51c; No. 331, 51 1/8c; No. 332, 51 1/4c; No. 333, 51 1/2c; No. 334, 51 3/4c; No. 335, 51 7/8c; No. 336, 52c; No. 337, 52 1/8c; No. 338, 52 1/4c; No. 339, 52 1/2c; No. 340, 52 3/4c; No. 341, 52 7/8c; No. 342, 53c; No. 343, 53 1/8c; No. 344, 53 1/4c; No. 345, 53 1/2c; No. 346, 53 3/4c; No. 347, 53 7/8c; No. 348, 54c; No. 349, 54 1/8c; No. 350, 54 1/4c; No. 351, 54 1/2c; No. 352, 54 3/4c; No. 353, 54 7/8c; No. 354, 55c; No. 355, 55 1/8c; No. 356, 55 1/4c; No. 357, 55 1/2c; No. 358, 55 3/4c; No. 359, 55 7/8c; No. 360, 56c; No. 361, 56 1/8c; No. 362, 56 1/4c; No. 363, 56 1/2c; 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No. 422, 66 1/4c; No. 423, 66 1/2c; No. 424, 66 3/4c; No. 425, 66 7/8c; No. 426, 67c; No. 427, 67 1/8c; No. 428, 67 1/4c; No. 429, 67 1/2c; No. 430, 67 3/4c; No. 431, 67 7/8c; No. 432, 68c; No. 433, 68 1/8c; No. 434, 68 1/4c; No. 435, 68 1/2c; No. 436, 68 3/4c; No. 437, 68 7/8c; No. 438, 69c; No. 439, 69 1/8c; No. 440, 69 1/4c; No. 441, 69 1/2c; No. 442, 69 3/4c; No. 443, 69 7/8c; No. 444, 70c; No. 445, 70 1/8c; No. 446, 70 1/4c; No. 447, 70 1/2c; No. 448, 70 3/4c; No. 449, 70 7/8c; No. 450, 71c; No. 451, 71 1/8c; No. 452, 71 1/4c; No. 453, 71 1/2c; No. 454, 71 3/4c; No. 455, 71 7/8c; No. 456, 72c; No. 457, 72 1/8c; No. 458, 72 1/4c; No. 459, 72 1/2c; No. 460, 72 3/4c; No. 461, 72 7/8c; No. 462, 73c; No. 463, 73 1/8c; No. 464, 73 1/4c; No. 465, 73 1/2c; No. 466, 73 3/4c; No. 467, 73 7/8c; No. 468, 74c; No. 469, 74 1/8c; No. 470, 74 1/4c; No. 471, 74 1/2c; No. 472, 74 3/4c; No. 473, 74 7/8c; No. 474, 75c; No. 475, 75 1/8c; No. 476, 75 1/4c; No. 477, 75 1/2c; No. 478, 75 3/4c; No. 479, 75 7/8c; No. 480, 76c; No. 481, 76 1/8c; No. 482, 76 1/4c; No. 483, 76 1/2c; No. 484, 76 3/4c; No. 485, 76 7/8c; No. 486, 77c; No. 487, 77 1/8c; No. 488, 77 1/4c; No. 489, 77 1/2c; No. 490, 77 3/4c; No. 491, 77 7/8c; No. 492, 78c; No. 493, 78 1/8c; No. 494, 78 1/4c; No. 495, 78 1/2c; No. 496, 78 3/4c; No. 497, 78 7/8c; No. 498, 79c; No. 499, 79 1/8c; No. 500, 79 1/4c; No. 501, 79 1/2c; No. 502, 79 3/4c; No. 503, 79 7/8c; No. 504, 80c; No. 505, 80 1/8c; No. 506, 80 1/4c; No. 507, 80 1/2c; No. 508, 80 3/4c; No. 509, 80 7/8c; No. 510, 81c; No. 511, 81 1/8c; No. 512, 81 1/4c; No. 513, 81 1/2c; No. 514, 81 3/4c; No. 515, 81 7/8c; No. 516, 82c; No. 517, 82 1/8c; No. 518, 82 1/4c; No. 519, 82 1/2c; No. 520, 82 3/4c; No. 521, 82 7/8c; No. 522, 83c; No. 523, 83 1/8c; No. 524, 83 1/4c; No. 525, 83 1/2c; No. 526, 83 3/4c; No. 527, 83 7/8c; No. 528, 84c; No. 529, 84 1/8c; No. 530, 84 1/4c; No. 531, 84 1/2c; No. 532, 84 3/4c; No. 533, 84 7/8c; No. 534, 85c; No. 535, 85 1/8c; No. 536, 85 1/4c; No. 537, 85 1/2c; No. 538, 85 3/4c; No. 539, 85 7/8c; No. 540, 86c; No. 541, 86 1/8c; No. 542, 86 1/4c; No. 543, 86 1/2c; No. 544, 86 3/4c; No. 545, 86 7/8c; No. 546, 87c; No. 547, 87 1/8c; No. 548, 87 1/4c; No. 549, 87 1/2c; No. 550, 87 3/4c; No. 551, 87 7/8c; No. 552, 88c; No. 553, 88 1/8c; No. 554, 88 1/4c; No. 555, 88 1/2c; No. 556, 88 3/4c; No. 557, 88 7/8c; No. 558, 89c; No. 559, 89 1/8c; No. 560, 89 1/4c; No. 561, 89 1/2c; No. 562, 89 3/4c; No. 563, 89 7/8c; No. 564, 90c; No. 565, 90 1/8c; No. 566, 90 1/4c; No. 567, 90 1/2c; No. 568, 90 3/4c; No. 569, 90 7/8c; No. 570, 91c; No. 571, 91 1/8c; No. 572, 91 1/4c; No. 573, 91 1/2c; No. 574, 91 3/4c; No. 575, 91 7/8c; No. 576, 92c; No. 577, 92 1/8c; No. 578, 92 1/4c; No. 579, 92 1/2c; No. 580, 92 3/4c; No. 581, 92 7/8c; No. 582, 93c; No. 583, 93 1/8c; No. 584, 93 1/4c; No. 585, 93 1/2c; No. 586, 93 3/4c; No. 587, 93 7/8c; No. 588, 94c; No. 589, 94 1/8c; No. 590, 94 1/4c; No. 591, 94 1/2c; No. 592, 94 3/4c; No. 593, 94 7/8c; No. 594, 95c; No. 595, 95 1/8c; No. 596, 95 1/4c; No. 597, 95 1/2c; No. 598, 95 3/4c; No. 599, 95 7/8c; No. 600, 96c; No. 601, 96 1/8c; No. 602, 96 1/4c; No. 603, 96 1/2c; No. 604, 96 3/4c; No. 605, 96 7/8c; No. 606, 97c; No. 607, 97 1/8c; No. 608, 97 1/4c; No. 609, 97 1/2c; No. 610, 97 3/4c; No. 611, 97 7/8c; No. 612, 98c; No. 613, 98 1/8c; No. 614, 98 1/4c; No. 615, 98 1/2c; No. 616, 98 3/4c; No. 617, 98 7/8c; No. 618, 99c; No. 619, 99 1/8c; No. 620, 99 1/4c; No. 621, 99 1/2c; No. 622, 99 3/4c; No. 623, 99 7/8c; No. 624, 100c; No. 625, 100 1/8c; No. 626, 100 1/4c; No. 627, 100 1/2c; No. 628, 100 3/4c; No. 629, 100 7/8c; No. 630, 101c; No. 631, 101 1/8c; No. 632, 101 1/4c; No. 633, 101 1/2c; No. 634, 101 3/4c; No. 635, 101 7/8c; No. 636, 102c; No. 637, 102 1/8c; No. 638, 102 1/4c; No. 639, 102 1/2c; No. 640, 102 3/4c; No. 641, 102 7/8c; No. 642, 103c; No. 643, 103 1/8c; No. 644, 103 1/4c; No. 645, 103 1/2c; No. 646, 103 3/4c; No. 647, 103 7/8c; No. 648, 104c; No. 649, 104 1/8c; No. 650, 104 1/4c; No. 651, 104 1/2c; No. 652, 104 3/4c; No. 653, 104 7/8c; No. 654, 105c; No. 655, 105 1/8c; No. 656, 105 1/4c; No. 657, 105 1/2c; No. 658, 105 3/4c; No. 659, 105 7/8c; No. 660, 106c; No. 661, 106 1/8c; No. 662, 106 1/4c; No. 663, 106 1/2c; No. 664, 106 3/4c; No. 665, 106 7/8c; No. 666, 107c; No.