

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

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NO. 31.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

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MISAPPLIED ENERGY.

We never like to see industry misapplied. It is positively painful to witness the child crying after the moon, the alchemist broiling himself in the laboratory in search of the philosopher's stone, and the eccentric manufacturer striving with might and main to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. To see so much physical force and mental energy expended in pursuits that promise nothing but disappointment is truly saddening; yet there is so much heroic persistency to be found occasionally in human nature that the oft-repeated fruitless effort forms no example, and we have men as fresh in the field to-day to do impossibilities as they were at the time of Babel. Our morning contemporary shows by example how much vigor can be misapplied in assailing the elements, in trying to stem the roaring of the tempest, and in endeavoring to stop the influx of the tide. With all the pomposity, but not with that self-satisfaction which the barbaric chief must have felt when he bid the sun good-morrow, and indicated with his finger the course which the celestial orb should take during the day, the *Chronicle* Jupiter attempts to remodel society, put the axis of the earth more on the perpendicular, and reform the order of creation generally. He has no single panacea, however, for all the evils and difficulties with which the universe is surrounded. The vendor of patent medicines will assure you that his nostrum will cure every "ill that flesh is heir to," but his brother, professor of the *Chronicle* will apply all the nostrums that are compounded to the one disease. The country is in ill health, and to-day he prescribes a little quiet, a rest from "political agitation," his prescription does not seem to answer; for tomorrow he tells the public that unless they take a more profound interest in politics the colony will go to the dogs. This does not prove exactly satisfactory and he calls upon the Assembly in tones of alarm to pass the Incorporation Bill of the Upper House and save the country. The bill does not pass, however, and of course the country is not saved. In mental agony he appeals to the fates to avert the Russian plague, and asks the medical members tremulously to join the chain-gang and remove the immundity of the streets. The doctors have become the only true guardians of the city, although, unfortunately for Jupiter, there was not a member of them who voted for the Incorporation bill, when that measure was thrown out, against the remonstrances of the "two political agitating city members." The doctors killed the Incorporation bill in order of course, that the sanitary regulations of the city should be attended to, and the *Chronicle* innocently asks them to become inspectors of nuisances and keep away disease. Well, this is perhaps on the principle of "setting the fox to guard the geese," and we shall shortly have our perplexed contemporary crying out for the lawyers to take some steps to close the courts and put an end to litigation. The medical committee, like the other suggestions, came to nothing, and the country still continues to descend to ruin. Surely there is something to stay its course—some obstacle to put on the inclined plane that will bring it to a halt. A lucky thought—there is Mr. Rhodes' grist-mill, with its ponderous machinery, there is that long line of fire-proof buildings that were to have been built, let us only get them, and the country is all right. But the grist-mill won't come, on account of landing permits, and the fire-proof buildings have a natural antipathy to political agitation. What is to be done, then, but to come

again and belabor political agitation, and in order to be consistent call upon all the clever men—the far-seeing men like Mr. Rhodes—to come forward, take an active interest in politics, and "save the country." Anything for a grist mill, without any grain to grind; anything for a fire-proof building without any purchaser to buy.

The quack has run through his remedies; but the disease still stares him in the face; the child has cried and dried its tears but the moon still shines afar off; the crackbrained alchemist has become a shrivelled up specimen of mortality, but the *lapis philosophorum* is as distant as ever. Poor, impotent creatures! to fret and whine and struggle after the impracticable. To tell us what we have lost and what we might have had. If you hadn't struck the free port, you naughty boy, I would have brought you my pretty little grist mill and my grand houses, and I would have made you rich, so I would. A nice little nursery tale certainly, and evincing a profound knowledge of the laws that regulate trade. On what principle, we would like to know, do these sages rely, who cry in the Council and prate in the press of the political ruin of the country? Do they believe in commencing at the top and building downwards, or looking after the cope-stone before they think of the foundation? Surely there was never such drivelling uttered by maturity. It is neither the "rest and be thankful" policy, nor the averting of the Russian plague, nor the committee of doctors to hold an autopsy, nor Mr. Rhodes and his grist-mill, nor the Hudson Bay Company and their wharf, that is going to build up Victoria, and spread prosperity throughout the colony, but it is the gold miners of Cariboo, and the men who are quietly developing the resources of Vancouver Island. Our greatness cannot be imported. All the grist-mills on the continent, and all the fire-proof buildings in the world, when once upon, would not afford us in themselves a single source of wealth. When men, therefore, tell us that such and such things would have been done, if we had kept only quiet and allowed the rottenness of the country to have gone on unchallenged, they are talking more like children than persons of mature years. When buildings and mills are in demand they will be put up without the aid of any particular individual or party; when they are not in demand no person, not even, we presume, Mr. Rhodes, will think of erecting them. The laws of supply and demand fortunately regulate all these affairs, and not the whims of individuals. The old system is gradually playing itself out, and the sooner its lingering illness is terminated the better for all parties, not even excepting its two doughty but rather vacillating champions in the Council—Messrs. Finlayson and Rhodes. The news which we publish to-day of the brilliant success of the Cariboo mines promises a speedy reaction in our condition. In a few days we shall probably have glowing accounts from our own auriferous localities, and an additional stimulus will be given to industry and trade. In the meantime we would advise our contemporary to keep calm and not be too eager to remodel the world, grist-mills and doctors are very good things in their way, but they are not the *summum bonum* of a colony's existence.

SOCIETIES.—The following appeared in the *Scotman* of March 30th: If correspondents will insist upon painting such dismal and in great measure false pictures to their friends at home, it is not to be wondered at that they succeed in putting an effectual stop to all immigration, check commercial enterprise, and inflict an injury on the country which recoils on themselves and hurts everybody else.

SIR.—A notice appeared in your paper a few days ago, which would lead the unwary to suppose that all is prosperity in British Columbia, and gold at Cariboo is as plentiful and as easily got at as blackberries.

Permit me to give you a sentence or two from a letter just received from an honest Scotch mason, who did "midding" at the mines last year, and who would tell me "nothing but the truth."

"This has been a woeful year in Cariboo; it is nearly played out. All the 'flats' are completely abandoned. The famous Jack of Clubs, from which so much was expected, is a dead fizzle. The half of the men had to leave the mines and go to the low country for want of work; and wages, which always were \$10 a day, were reduced to \$80 per month, with board."

"The journey down to Victoria, of 600 miles, was very severe, walking in the snow. The number of dead broke men who can't get anything to do is large. I gain a trifle by shoe-mending; but business is very flat indeed."

"Of the grand discovery of gold in Vancouver's Isle my correspondent says: 'Gold has been discovered on this island, which will do the country a great deal of good, although it has cost more money, five times over, to get what little gold has been yet got.' I am, &c. Fair Play.

Later by Telegraph.

[TELEGRAPHED TO THE COLONIAN.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7th.—The military commission in the Salvadore piracy case convened again to-day to hear the argument of counsel for the prosecution in reply to that of the defence. President Hillier opened the argument, replying to statements made by counsel for defence, which he said were absolutely and totally false. He showed up the utter falsity of their position, and quoted numerous authorities on the point to sustain him. Judge Delos Lake followed by a telling speech, completely overthrowing the plausible argument of the opposing counsel. He dwelt at some length on the legal bearing of the case, the question of jurisdiction and legality, with other technical objections that had been strongly urged. Mr. Fliley evinced the Confederate navy, and claimed that they had conducted their warfare in a humane spirit and without bloodshed.

Preliminary examination into the attempted stealing of the steamer Colon was conducted in court last evening, and parties held to answer before the county court, with bail fixed at \$2000 each.

The Mayor has called a meeting to be held to-morrow evening for the purpose of taking measures for the celebration of the coming 4th of July.

The gathering of graduates of College and other institutes of learning at Oakland surpassed in numbers that of last year.

The society of associated aliens of the Pacific coast was duly organized, J. W. Devitt being elected President for the ensuing year.

A new bank, the London and San Francisco Bank, with a capital of £1,000,000 in £10 shares, is to be established here at an early period. Ex-Congressman Milton S. Latham, now en route to this city from the East, is, we understand, to be invested with the management of the institution in this city, while Jules May, formerly of Davidson & May, will represent the bank in London, England.

Arrived.—Brother Jonathan from Victoria, with \$347,000 in treasure.

SEATTLE, June 7.—Steamer Sierra Nevada leaves San Francisco for Portland and Victoria this evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS. SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—Mining stocks somewhat weaker to-day. Legal Tenders 76. Flour—Fair jobbing trade for local and interior consumption at nominal prices.

Wheat.—Some demand for Sacramentos, but beyond a sale of 400 sacks, handsome seed understood at 4 1/2c per lb, we hear of no movement.

Barley now is nominally \$1 @ \$1 1/2c for old; we hear of sales of 500 sacks of feed at \$1 45, and 200 ditto to arrive, private; 200 ditto brewing at \$1 67c.

Hay—Small cargo order, old, brought \$11. Oats—170 sacks at \$1 50 @ 2 00; 155 do at \$1 60.

Wool—Sales 100 bales medium to fair No. 1 sold at 21c @ 22c.

Rice—We note sales 900 mats of No. 2 China at 9 1/2c @ 10c, and 200 mats No. 1 at 10 1/2c per lb.

Sugar—Further sales 150 kegs No. 1 Hawaiian at 12 1/2c per lb.

THE DREDGER AND ITS ADVOCATES. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST.—SIR.—I hope you will favor me with space in your valuable paper to insert some remarks I have to make touching the debate in the House of Assembly on Friday respecting the Dredger. Something like three months have passed away since steam has been got up in that craft, and all the expenses with the exception of ship stores have been going on all that time. The cause why some members of the House so strenuously endeavor to keep these useless expenses going would if they were known be rather instructive. Dr. Trimble urged that the whole matter be postponed till a thorough examination of the entire subject be made—that the public have come to the conclusion that the superintendent of the dredger was inefficient, and it was due to him that the condition and suitability of the apparatus should be thoroughly tested. The House should not condemn a man before giving him a fair hearing.

I think, Mr. Editor, this sort of scheming is about played out. Just look at the inquiry of the thing; in endeavoring to while away time on the principle that the more days delay the more days pay. Doctor, if you want to know about the machinery on board the vessels you will have to call on competent persons who have the experience to judge. And I may tell you for your information that the machinery on board those vessels will bear any inspection you or any of your clique may choose to call for. Mr. Dennis says the report of the Committee is one-sided. Well, the only one-sided part of the affair is having officers from the fleet when there were numbers of practical engineers among the taxpayers. The question however to be considered is not the superintendent, but in what state was the machinery when he took charge of it, and in what state did the Committee find it? They found broken parts, and parts breaking, and parts doubled up.

Poor Dr. Trimble and Mr. Dennis. They had better take good advice and for the future have nothing to do with steam or steam inspectors; for in a little time they will find steam too hot for them.

There is but one opinion in the colony respecting the dredging operations, and that goes with the members of the House who have called on the Governor to suspend immediately all the expenses until the operations can be carried out successfully and economically.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

By the arrival of the Sir James Douglas on Friday, from New Westminster, we are in receipt of Thursday's *Columbian*, from which we clip the following:

Later from Kootenay. Mr. J. F. Allison arrived at Hope on Sunday last with his pack train from Princeton. Mr. Allison experienced no difficulty in crossing the Cascade Range. The news from the Kootenay mines, although containing nothing definite, is of a very encouraging character. Several new strikes had been made, and the utmost confidence was everywhere expressed. Mr. Allison would start out with his animals loaded for the Kootenay market. It was stated that Jones & Co., who started out a few days ago with a loaded pack train, had experienced some difficulty on the summit, owing to the snow which was recently opened through the snow having diverged from the road. We understand that their animals were somewhat overladen, yet the road would not appear to be quite as good as it was hoped.

FROM YALE.—The steamer Lillooet came in from Yale on Tuesday. Barnard's stages started out for Cariboo on Monday morning with five passengers, amongst whom were J. D. Walker, Esq., Manager of the Bank of British Columbia, and Captain Irving, of the steamer Reliance. Mr. Walker goes to Cariboo for the purpose of inspecting the branch banks there, while Captain Irving goes to Spence's Bridge, in which he is understood to be a sleeping partner. The funeral of Mr. McCall, whose death we announced on Tuesday, took place on Monday afternoon. The attendance was large, and Mr. Charles H. B. Co. Factor, in the absence of a clergyman, read the funeral service. During Saturday, Sunday, and Monday the flags were all half-mast, in token of respect for the deceased, who was highly esteemed. In the course of the evening a purse of something over \$400 was raised for the distressed widow, indicating at once the high estimation in which the family was held and the extreme liberality of the good people of Yale.

CATTLE FOR CARIBOO.—The steamer Lillooet, before leaving Yale on Tuesday morning, ferried ninety head of cattle over—a drive brought from Oregon by Mr. Dawson, and intended for the Cariboo market.

THE ESCAPED CONVICT.—The Chief Constable went up to Chilliwack yesterday, with an assistant, for the purpose of recapturing the rascal who effected his escape from the chain-gang a few weeks ago.

THE INSTITUTE.—The machinery is being taken out of the mint building, preparatory to fitting it up for the projected library and reading room.

GOOD NEWS FROM CARIBOO!

Big Strikes on Williams Creek!

FLOUR DOWN TO 32 CENTS!

The *Columbian* of Saturday has the following exciting news from the mines:

By Mr. James McCulley, who arrived from Cariboo last night, we have obtained the following highly interesting information.

The weather continued favorable, and mining operations were being vigorously and successfully prosecuted. Nearly all the claims were paying well, and several rich strikes had been made. The Aurora struck pay on Thursday, taking out four hundred and fifty-seven ounces. The Diller struck pay on the same day, taking out 125 ounces. On Wednesday, the 31st ult., the Bank took in seventeen hundred ounces in two hours. There is not a manidle who is willing to work, and more men are wanted. Flour had fallen to 32 cents and other articles in proportion.

On Cunningham Creek mining operations are being vigorously carried on, and a number of claims are paying well.

The greatest confidence pervades the entire community, and every one seems in excellent spirits. Provisions are going forward in large quantities, and the roads are in excellent condition with the exception of that portion in the "green timber." A great scarcity of men to work the mines is anticipated, as new diggings are opened up.

The first number of the *Cariboo Express* will be down by the express.

EXTREMELY FUNNY.—HEAVY ON LATEL.—A correspondent having worried him in relation to the literal meaning of *Sic Semper Tyrannis*, the editor of the *San Jose Mercury* gets mad and says: "We do not deem it essential that a man should understand Dog Latin, Chinese or Ochoctaw, to be able to edit a newspaper, with passable ability. A little common sense, some impudence, a fair sprinkling of general knowledge, and a good pair of scissors, comprise the chief stock in trade. Our knowledge of Latin does not extend much beyond *hic, hoc, hoc, fiat justitia, tempus fugit, and O tempora! O Mores!* We intend to take up the dead languages after we 'shuffe off this mortal coil,' and have the time to spare; for the present, matters pertaining to the living engross our entire attention." He then takes off his coat, and proceeds to explain the occult meaning of the words, thus: "*Sic, thus; semper, always; tyrannis, tyranny!*" It will be obvious to the scholar that though familiar with the course of a good many hard cases, the excellent editor has not encountered the *ablativus*.

A New Gunpowder is said to have been manufactured in Germany, which has three times the explosive force of that now in use, and costs only half as much to make. The principal materials used are resin and chloride of potassium.

TO PHELIM O'GRADY, BALLYCUMGRAW, Co. DOWN.

KNOCKDUNDERMOURISH CASTLE, Interior V. I.

DEAR PHELIM.—After me three years' pergrinnashuns, 1/2 of which I spent in makin observations of things in general, I take this unfavorable opportunity of writin these few lines to yez, hopin to find yez and all my frinds a taste better employed than I am at present here, stuck in the mud six months out of the twelve, afeerd to go out after nightfall without a peeler's dark lantern stuck in my front.

In the first place we have our House of Lords and Commons, wan thing in which we have the advantage over yez; faith I sed advantage, howsomewiser don't mind that, we are all liable to mistakes some time or other. Of their karaktures—the Lords and Commons I mace—I know but very little; yit I bieve a Cork butther taster wud be inclined to pronounce them third quality, the ballance o' power bein like Christ Obireh in Cockfighters lane, all awan side. Yeh, Phehim, after seven months, three weeks an a fortnite pickin' and choosin, the've made a couple o' laws: wan o' these things they call the mickianiks' lain law, an indeed shute the poor d—ls are laim enuff already; but didid the House o' Lords, with its lordly-cessathral contempt, giv it a kick that put it far beyant the reach o' the mighty spirits who had the good-nathured consideration of ther fello-crathurs more to hart than them of the Upper Story. Be all the nobes on a gallon o' black berris Phehim, a more refined tock wasn't givin since Donnybrook fave was five an twenty years ago, an be me sowkins you know Phehim yez gav many a nate tock ther yerself afore Mrs. Phehim was mother o' Ted. But faith Phehim, the nicest trick of all was the edikation move, for ather various recitations from our darlin' Burke, Sheridan, an not forgotten poor old Dan, the Assembly sint it nately dished an completed to the "upper tin," whin ather it had underwint a multiploashun of changes and exchanges, it was ultimately transformed into wan of the most butifil ingredients that iver duth oner to a Quack's piestil an morther in the classical regin of Skinner's row. Ochoone, Phehim, but shure it was the old kweshtin that nearly occasioned the d—ls' shindy among the wisekars, for some of the stale oves wanted the Holy Writ wid its six hundred mickianalshuns, to be the *systema* of a commarsal eddeekashun.

What a purty toy is a gorsoun's paw! But the Lords sitted the matther by lavin it purty nearly all to the Gavernur and the Board of Ediooshun, which latter consists of nine butifil selected members from the Chnure of Ediooshun.

The Catholics wop-ambored among the dings that used to be, for they say they wot tachin the imps of the grove nine and twenty years afore any other tradesman of a different purwashun come to land thin a hand; an had less to me if iver they thot of thin chaps "Methode" afore or sine. Howsomewiser it wud be dacit to think o' wans nabors be-times. Yeh, be me sowkins, I think it will cause a fluostrikashun or a strong wakeness (as poor Mithreus Maloney used to call it) among a sartin portion of the folks; be it known to you, Phehim avion, that ivery man's abdimin is gone up the spine on a sarch warrant to know the cause of it all. I will send you more purtiklurs in my next—at present it wud be injewdshus to the animal pershun of me body corporal, as I'm invited to strotich me parambulathurs, under a nabors dale board. Shud timber an turf binias take ye across to Lundin you mite draw into our third relashun—for there's a grate Tycoon consayed here an shortly expekted to be brot forth—an if he has an under-han messidge relatun to his last in regard o' the resart, I wud—

the dlokins a step further I can go, Phehim, for a bruthur docther on urhent businiss has run away with me likkik, leavin him to the possiev an me in the shup-parly case, an not that I wud be the first to minkshun it; but our nashunal guardyans (Moryagh, ye know the translashun) are in the ascendency. Tell me in your next what time ye have it wather at Dublin bar.

I remain yours in haste,
JIM O'GRADY,
Docther o' Law and Logik.

P.S.—Don't forget to tell me southerly cousins from the barony of Tommolaghae, in out here by the next konvayans, not to sell the pig an prates, as we've got no meat right here at present. The only good lately done is killin the rousorous that was sin all our substance away in Victoria harbor.

A CHEAP DREDGER.—A gentleman who recently visited Portland and may be considered an unquestionable authority, informs us that the Portland Municipality contracted with a builder (who placed himself under satisfactory bonds) to construct a dredger and three mud-pans, for deepening the Wilkiamette bar; and undertook, moreover, within the space of six weeks from the completion of the craft, to remove so many thousand cubic feet of mud as a guarantee of what the machinery could accomplish, all for the sum of nineteen thousand dollars!

IMPROVEMENTS AT NEW WESTMINSTER.—Within the last few months great improvements are noticeable in the siter capital. A large track of dense wood on the slope in the outskirts of the city has been cleared, and several dwelling houses have sprung up in different directions. Streets are being graded, and Columbia street is being much improved by the earth removed from the streets above being carried down a tramway hollow and thrown into the hollow at the western end, when filled up will add considerably to its length.

The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, June 13, 1885

LONDON, 13th April 1885

FROM A TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, 13th April 1885

GLANCE AT NEWARKET

I had the opportunity a month or two ago of spending a week in a town of a far different character, whose name is distinguished in the sporting world, I refer to Newarket. Through my mission there, I had heard say, whether to my satisfaction, I need hardly say, was to be expected with racing on bettings. The principal inhabitants of the place were gamblers, horse-club, hotel-keepers, and the aristocracy are trained and the country-mongers comprise blacklegs and rounders. Still there are some respectable citizens of Newarket. I had the opportunity a month or two ago of spending a week in a town of a far different character, whose name is distinguished in the sporting world, I refer to Newarket. Through my mission there, I had heard say, whether to my satisfaction, I need hardly say, was to be expected with racing on bettings. The principal inhabitants of the place were gamblers, horse-club, hotel-keepers, and the aristocracy are trained and the country-mongers comprise blacklegs and rounders. Still there are some respectable citizens of Newarket. I had the opportunity a month or two ago of spending a week in a town of a far different character, whose name is distinguished in the sporting world, I refer to Newarket. Through my mission there, I had heard say, whether to my satisfaction, I need hardly say, was to be expected with racing on bettings. The principal inhabitants of the place were gamblers, horse-club, hotel-keepers, and the aristocracy are trained and the country-mongers comprise blacklegs and rounders. Still there are some respectable citizens of Newarket.

SPONSOR'S EARLY IMPRESSIONS

On this tour I picked up some information about a celebrated preacher in London who now has the largest congregation in the world. It is superfluous to say I mean Spurgeon. I took tea under the roof of the house where he became the subject of religious impressions, when assistant in a boarding school. While in Newarket he delivered the first address he ever gave in public before a Sunday School. I spoke to some who had heard it, and the leading feature it is remembered by was its solemnity. His great religious instructor at this period was the cook of the school—an old, gruff, masculine looking woman, steeped up to the eyes in hyper-Calvinism. Her spiritual views had captivated her in one of his books. I believe "The Saint and the Sinner" by Spurgeon could never have prevailed upon a woman to visit Newarket since those early days. With his irrepressible tendency to pup molens colens, he calls the town a "beastly place," whether in allusion to the preponderance of horses, I leave you to determine.

NEWSPAPER—ISLE OF WIGHT

I spent also a very pleasant time a few months since in the Isle of Wight, in a neighborhood well known to many of your readers—Newport. The most attractive object in that vicinity is of course Carisbrooke Castle. A window is shown here with a stanchion writing: "It formerly lighted the cell where King Charles I. was confined while awaiting his trial. The Sovereign pushed his head through between two of the iron bars of the window referred to in attempting his escape, but was unable to extricate himself again, so that the stanchion had to be forcibly removed. A nail is pointed out in the tower where His Majesty's parliamentary commissioners and negotiators signed the Bill of Rights."

VISIT TO THE BANK OF ENGLAND

I ought not to omit to mention that I was conducted through the Bank of England by the kindness of a gentleman of influence. The most interesting part of the establishment, in my estimation, was not the billiard room, but the apartment devoted to the affixing of bank notes. It is well known that a note is never signed twice from the bank; but when re-stamped is detained in that hole of a place just mentioned, which is lighted with gas all day and every day. It was shown the oldest note in the bank, the date was 1669. Its value was £550 and the date was divided into equal parts of proportionate value, which passed as entire notes now do. A £25 note was exhibited which had been out 111 years. Had it been put out at interest at the rate of 5 per cent. during the whole of that period it would have brought the possessor £1,000,000. I held in my hand a note for £1,000,000, dated 1824. It is estimated that £20,000,000 laid flat, one upon another, would reach nine miles high. £1,000,000 would reach about eight feet, or ten feet higher than the monument. Notes used to be kept for ten years and then burnt in a great iron cage prepared for the purpose. Now they are only kept for 2 years. Not the least entertaining item of the bank official who received me, while the bank official who had charge of the precious documents referred to, was employed in destroying them, his father had been engaged in making them. Some of your readers may not be aware that a detachment of soldiers march into the Bank of England every evening regularly about 5 o'clock, and keep watch of the premises throughout the night.

THE STARTLING NEWS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

The startling news of the Privy Council judgment in regard to Bishop Colenso will have reached you ere this. I deeply sympathize with your Bishop and the clergy in the struggle. The decision of the Lord Chancellor, must, we are persuaded, be a sweeping decision, maintaining that a bishop in a colony where a particular church is not established by the colonial legislature, is in the eye of the law precisely on a level with the minister of any other religious body. Any commission from the Queen is no worth the paper it is written upon, and about any clergyman refuse to obey his ecclesiastical superior, the latter has no recourse against the former in any court in the realm in the way of punishing his contumacy. We are, however, not sure that the late decision of the House of Peers, but now like the act of signature that has obtained hitherto among colonial bishops, it would be simply null.

MISCELLANEOUS

I was the guest of the Comptroller-General of the Customs of England, a couple of days, and was surprised to learn from him that a gentleman in Victoria, who lays claim to some position on Wharf street and in the Assembly, had been a clerk of my friend, but am happy to state that the Comptroller gave him an excellent character. The father of the Comptroller, having been chief page, waiting at court for 50 years, my friend consequently lived in the palace, and was, till he had grown up, very familiar with royal personages and proceedings. He had access to royal apartments of all kinds, and often, when a boy, the Gold-Stick-in-Waiting would ask him to hold his stick while he dined. I had the satisfaction of attending a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, at which the projected expedition to the North Pole was discussed. Among the speakers were several admirals and distinguished navigators, including Sir R. Becher, Admiral Collinson (after whom a street is named in Victoria), Admiral Fitzroy, and also Captain Richards, our old Victoria favorite of the Plumper surveying ship. He is intoxicated with the prospect of new discoveries contiguous to the Borealis. Becher is anxious that Richards should command the expedition, and the latter is willing, I believe, to resign his post as hydrographer to the Admiralty in the event of his appointment. The Times is against the scheme, and whether Parliament will grant money for it remains to be seen; it is absurd to suppose any measure that can extend the boundaries of science.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA

OUR PANAMA FILES ARE TO 10TH MAY

CHILE

Among the most prominent and important projects initiated during the past fortnight, says the Valparaiso Patria of the 5th April, is that of establishing a bank of issue, deposits and discount, with the name of National Bank of Chile. The bank is to be established by a joint stock company, the joint capital of which will amount, at present, to five million dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to ten millions. There will be now five thousand shares at a thousand dollars each. This new institution of credit, at the head of which will stand some of our wealthiest capitalists, will tend to give a new impulse to the commercial and industrial activity of the country, while it is itself a significant indication of the material progress of the nation. The mines in Copiapo continue in the same state of prosperity. The gold diggings in Arica are acquiring from day to day all the appearance of a splendid reality. We are informed by late intelligence received from them, that there is an increasing emigration flowing into those regions, and that very flattering results had been obtained in the works undertaken in search of the precious metal.

PERU

The condition of Peru has been growing more and more unhappy since the arrival of our last dispatches. The revolution, which on the 13th of April embraced all the southern provinces, and had just appeared in the northern, now extends over the entire north of the republic, with the exception of Huacho. The government has at last taken strenuous and energetic measures against the rebellion. A large detachment of troops under General Frisancho, has been sent to the interior, and at the latest advices have reached a point beyond Huancayo, and it is probable that he will be the first to oppose Col. Prado's army. It may be that upon the decision of such battle will depend the welfare of Peru.

BOLIVIA

Malgarajo has established his government in Bolivia. The new administration has issued to all the neighboring republics the usual circulars expressive of good will and earnest hopes that friendly relations may continue to be maintained between them and Bolivia. Particulars which have reached us in regard to the capture of La Paz, prove it to have been accomplished solely by the personal bravery and daring of Malgarajo. Belzu was strongly fortified in La Paz. He had under him a large force. So desperate seemed the position of his opponent, that all but ten or twelve faithful soldiers had deserted him. These were on the point of abandoning a cause which they considered ruined when Malgarajo presented himself before them and requested them before they deserted to "blow out his brains." This strengthened their determination to abide the result with him. Placing himself at their head he rushed into the city—the guards fell back before this astonishing display of courage—and a shower of bullets made his way to the place whither Belzu had retired to celebrate the victory with his friends. Malgarajo with resistless impetuosity had passed the guards of the palace, and before Belzu could give the order to shoot him down, he himself was shot through the head by Malgarajo's firemen. His body was thrown into the street, and in a few moments the entire army declared for the victor. It is to be hoped that the new order of things will bring peace and prosperity to Bolivia.

THE WAR WITH PARAGUAY

The new organization in Uruguay has been firmly established. Muñoz Abariolo and Cipriano Carneri, the last chief of the "Bisacoz" in arms against the new government, considering the futility of further resistance, have submitted to a tendency to curtail the public expenditures. At Montevideo, has brought more or less desolation upon civil and military employes. Counselor Paradios, who has managed affairs for the Brazilian government on the La Platte during the late difficulties, is among the number indicating dissatisfaction with the terms of the peace on the part of that government. The terms proposed by Flores, Jan. 18th, and accepted by Paradios, Jan. 31st, are as follows: 1. An alliance between the Empire and the Oriental Republic to conduct the war against Paraguay. 2. Punishment for injuries inflicted upon Brazilians. 3. Restitution of slaves employed in these deeds. 4. Equalization of the reclamations of Brazilians with those of the citizens of other nations. 5. Maintenance of the treaties discarded by the "Blancos." On the 19th of March, the vanguard of the naval force organized to assist in the operations against Paraguay, sailed from Montevideo for Parana. The entire Brazilian squadron in the La Platte consists of 18 vessels carrying 128 guns; this will be increased by a reinforcement of 7 vessels, making a fleet of 25 ships, eight or nine of which are ironclads. In Brazil, the enlistment and organization of the troops was rapidly progressing. The greatest activity existed in military circles. A concentration of the allied armies was effected in the provinces of Rio Grande. The forces operating against Paraguay are computed to be between 60,000 and 70,000 men. It is also intended to blockade Paraguay and to ensure that the government of Argentina has given Brazilian vessels permission to cruise in her waters. On the 5th of March, the National Congress of Paraguay was opened by a spirited and patriotic message from the President, Francisco S. Lopez, wherein he describes the dangers which threaten the nation, and declares it his determination to maintain the honor and integrity of the country. The Congress passed equally patriotic and determined resolutions. Sixty thousand dollars were assigned by Congress annually to Lopez, and notwithstanding his repeated refusals to accept so great a kindness, Congress would not withdraw the aid. The President was authorized to follow up the war with Brazil, and if necessary, with the Argentine Republic, with the conduct of the latter State, Congress manifested much indignation. Provision for raising \$5,000,000 to meet the necessary expenses of the war were also made. The number of Brigades was increased from three to six, and of Generals from two to three. The army is in a satisfactory condition, and with much enthusiasm has continued to march as far as Caybia without opposition.

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Watches & Clocks, Chemicals, &c., and various other advertisements on the left margin.

Advertisements on the right margin, including 'The Victoria eleven' and 'The Intercolonial Cricket Match'.

The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, June 13, 1865

IMMIGRATION

In the debate a few days ago, on the direct steam communication question, the subject of immigration came up somewhat cursorily, but a sufficient opinion was expressed by the House to show that no assistance should be granted to any steam company that could not afford cheap transit for emigrants from the mother country. In our remarks on the proposition which had been laid before the House we took a similar view, and pointed out the exorbitant character of the terms offered in behalf of the West India Mail Company. The subject, embracing as it does the whole question of immigration, is one that demands more than ordinary attention, for if we are to progress at all, one of the necessities of that progression will be found in the cheapness of travel between the mother country and these shores. Hitherto this important matter, with its thousand and one concomitants, has been totally neglected by both our Legislature and Executive. We seem to have relied on some marvellous power of attraction that could dispense with all extraneous aid. Other countries might labor to fill up their vacant places with population, but we of Vancouver Island needed only to put out our free-port signboard, and the world's wealth and inhabitants would be impelled hither by the sheer force of gravitation. Unfortunately the experiment has proved a failure—the world has not been very much affected one way or other by our existence, nor is there any indication of an immediate change in its rather freezing indifference. The fact is we have been ignoring all the modern experiences. Newcomers, strangers among the commercial and industrial communities, we have comforted ourselves as if we were the oldest established and best known firm of them all. Day by day we see in ordinary life the double necessity for industry and attention on the part of those who are commencing their career. The unknown and untried has a reputation to make, and it is only by showing his capacity on every occasion that presents itself, that he is enabled in the course of time to enjoy the public confidence. We are the unknown and the untried, the newly arrived merchant with his wares. Shall we content ourselves with the announcement in almost illegible letters of Vancouver Island & Co., Commission Merchants and land speculators? Or shall we go vigorously to work, advertise well our capabilities, and prove that our capabilities are worth advertising? Shall we employ our energies in sealing up our resources, in limiting our stock of merchandise to a quantity that can, from its meagre and poverty-stricken appearance, only disgust the intending purchaser? or shall we make the very best show of those good things with which nature has in a liberal spirit supplied us? Shall we in fact continue to lock up, or allow to be locked up, the best lands of the colony, so that when the emigrant does come here he may be in the position of the dove when it first emerged from the ark—without a resting place? We hope not. We hope that public opinion will shortly be sufficiently powerful to remedy those abuses which are even now sending intending settlers to Puget Sound, and converting able-bodied and loyal British subjects into citizens of the American Republic. It is humiliating to think that such is the case—it is mortifying to feel that with all our expensive colonial Government and with all our official dignity we are unable to maintain eight thousand people on an Island as large as the half of Scotland. Under such circumstances, when we cannot even retain the population we have, it is rather a serious thing to talk about immigration, and much more serious to speak of plunging the country into heavy expense in order that an addition shall be made to an already surplus population.

Serious as the subject is, however, it is one which must be dealt with. We cannot hope to go on long in our present condition. We must either make the colony an attraction to population, or leave it for more prosperous countries. If the mountain won't come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain. We think, however, the mountain can be inspired with the necessary motion. We believe that an intelligent government can make the colony maintain a little more than its present population. We have strong suspicions that our Yankee friends would have had it a State long ago—an industrious, bustling member of the great Federal Union. That it has not progressed with that degree of rapidity and stability which was expected of it, is not certainly owing to any imperfection in the place itself; for in respect to resources, whether we take them according to their intrinsic value, or their diversified character, few countries on the Pacific are more highly favored. Our whole misfortune, if they are attributable to anything, lie rather at the door of those into whose hands the government of the country has at different times fallen. To their shortsightedness and want of experience—to their indisposition to make other and prosperous new countries their model—is attributable nearly everything that is unsatisfactory in our present condition. It is no use repining at the past,

but we hope the future will not be characterized by its blunders. We hope that an immigration scheme, when it shall have been devised, will not find us inviting with the one hand, and repelling with the other. We hope that our large landed proprietors and land speculators generally will learn the great truth that it is population that makes real property valuable, not its alluvial soil, or its extensive forests. The most fertile valley or the most magnificent belt of timber is merely so much waste in the absence of man. Whatever scheme, however, which may hereafter enter into the heads of either the Legislature or Executive for bringing immigrants to this colony, we hope that the more important one will not be neglected—that of preparing a place for the immigrant before he arrives. If the recent proposition in regard to steam communication via Panama will only bring this disagreeable subject impressively before the Legislature—if it will only point out to them the necessity of opening up every available piece of agricultural land in the colony, it will not have been made in vain.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

THURSDAY, June 9, 1865.

The Council met at 3:30 p.m. Members present—Hons. Chief Justice (presiding), Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Surveyor-General, R. Finlayson, and H. Rhodes.

HARBOR DUES BILL

This bill came up for a third reading. The hon. Colonial Secretary moved that the bill be read a third time. Seconded by the hon. Attorney-General. Mr. Rhodes opposed the third reading, looking on the bill as imposing import duties and as a direct blow to the free port. The bill was a direct what it had been characterized outside, obtaining money under false pretences.

The Colonial Secretary said the first part of the bill simply followed the precedent of previous bills. The second part of the schedule was a very great improvement on the old bill. The Government really required the revenue offered by the bill.

Mr. Rhodes pointed out that the tax on vegetables would be a failure, because although the duty on potatoes for instance was \$5 per invoice, the importers, by making a mixed invoice with a few cabbages or carrots, could reduce it to \$2.50, the charge on these vegetables.

The bill was read a third time. Contents—Hons. Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Surveyor-General. Non-contents—Hons. R. Finlayson, H. Rhodes.

STOCK AND CARCASS ACT.

The Colonial Secretary moved that this bill be read a third time. The hon. Attorney-General seconded. Mr. Rhodes opposed for the same reason as the last. He said if the bill were carried out in its integrity there would be a tax of \$2 on every ham and side of bacon. Suppose pork were imported in barrels there would be a charge of \$2 on every piece of pork in the barrel, making about \$100 on a barrel.

The Colonial Secretary said the usual meaning of the term carcass was fresh meat, and that he presumed was the intent of the framers of the bill.

The bill was read a third time and passed on the same vote as the preceding.

TRADES LICENSE ACT.

The Council took up this Act, at the clause levying a tax of 2 1/2 per cent. on auctioneers. Mr. Watson said, having obtained further information on this matter, and seeing the necessity of the revenue being raised, he would support the clause.

Mr. Finlayson opposed the clause. He was quite ready to assist in raising the revenue, but this bill was the wrong way to go about it.

Mr. Rhodes did not see what the bill was intended for. He had been told by one hon. member of the House of Assembly that it was intended to kill the auction business. The opinion of this House was that it was a money bill, intended to raise revenue. He objected to any trammels being thrown on trade whatever. The bill would have the effect of killing the auctioneers.

The clause was carried, Messrs. Finlayson and Rhodes non-content.

The clause regarding the liquor license was amended, on motion of the hon. Attorney-General, making retail liquor dealers who also dealt in other articles, give in returns of all their sales. The hon. Colonial Secretary moved that the Standing Orders be suspended, and the bill read a third time. Carried, Messrs. Rhodes and Finlayson dissenting.

Mr. Rhodes asked that his protest against the passage of the bill be recorded. Mr. Finlayson made the same request. Both were granted.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE BILL.

The clerk read a communication from the House of Assembly, asking a conference on the bill granting jurisdiction to Justices of the Peace in civil cases. The Council granted the conference, fixing the date for Friday afternoon at two o'clock.

MEDICAL BILL.

This bill came up from the conference for the consideration of the Council. The Colonial Secretary said the feeling of the Council had at first unquestionably been to throw out the bill altogether, and the amendments had been made to meet the views of the House to some extent. The idea of the Council was to make the bill simply a registration, as in England.

Hon. Attorney-General said he believed the amendments expressed the views of the Council, and also of the community, who he believed were supremely indifferent in the matter, if indeed they did not wish to have the whole bill thrown out.

Mr. Rhodes said he had presented a petition, numerously signed, against the whole bill.

Mr. Finlayson was in favor of free trade in everything. (Hearty cheer.) The Council unanimously insisted on their amendments.

MERCANTILE LAW ACT.

The Council took this Act into consideration, as reported from the conference. The Attorney-General looked on section 10 of the bill passed by the House as shielding iniquity.

Mr. Rhodes said it would make this colony a refuge for swindlers. The Colonial Secretary, an Alastair, of the Council insisted on their amendments, with some verbal alterations.

The amendments to section 11 were also insisted on, the Attorney-General stating that he could not word the amendment in any other way. The hon. House must surely misconstrue the tenor of the Council's alterations. The only amendment yielded was to section 8, with the addition of the words "of section 7" to the clause.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow (Friday) at 3 p.m.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

FRIDAY, June 9, 1865.

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, McClure, Trimble, Dickson, Cochrane, Dennes.

EXPENDITURE OF 1864.

The Speaker read a communication from His Excellency the Governor, giving details of certain items in the overrunt in expenditure of 1864.

HARBOR DUES ACT.

This bill, with clerical amendments, came down from the Council. The amendments were read a first time.

TRADES LICENSE ACT.

This bill, as amended by the Council, came before the House. The amendments, which were only clerical, with the exception of that regarding retail liquor dealers, were read a first time.

THE ROAD BILL.

Will come up on Monday next for a second reading.

THE DREDGER.

The resolution suspending the operations of the dredger, came up before the House. Mr. DeCosmos said the resolution required some amendment, and had better be recommitted.

Dr. Trimble urged that the whole matter be postponed till a thorough examination of the entire subject be made. The public had come to the conclusion that the superintendent of the dredger was inefficient, and it was due to him that the condition and suitability of the apparatus should be thoroughly tested. The House should not condemn a man before giving him a fair hearing.

Mr. Dennes pitched into the report of the committee on the dredger as a one-sided document got up by only two members of the committee. The report was unfair to the superintendent of the dredger, and the investigation made by the committee had been very loosely and carelessly conducted.

Mr. Cochrane said hon. members should remember that the dredging operations were a new undertaking in this colony, and that the machinery had been sent out from England and put up here, and could hardly be expected to work well. He was in favor of a thorough investigation into the whole subject.

Mr. McClure thought this matter should be finally settled (hear, hear). He had not the slightest objection to the investigation proposed by hon. members, but he wished to put an end to any further expense on the colony (hear, hear). He did not recollect any sailors being thrown in the House on the superintendent of the dredger, or any other employe.

Dr. Dickson disclaimed any intention on the part of the committee to cast reflections on any employe about the dredger. The report of the committee agreed closely with that given in by the engineers of Her Majesty's ships.

Dr. Trimble blamed the committee for not making a thorough investigation into the state of the dredger. It appeared that the dredger was wholly unfit for its work, and that the punts were wholly unfit for their duty; the whole thing demanded a thorough examination, which the committee should have recommended.

The resolution was put and carried by the casting vote of the Speaker, who remarked he was bound to vote for it.

Ayes—DeCosmos, McClure, Dickson (3), Nees—Trimble, Cochrane, Dennes (3).

MEDICAL BILL.

This bill came down from the Council with the message that they insisted on their amendments.

MERCANTILE LAW BILL.

The amendments to this bill were also insisted on by the Council.

OFFICIAL PERQUISITES.

Dr. Dickson gave notice of motion, that all emoluments whatsoever, directly or indirectly accruing to any officer of the government paid by fixed salary, other than those which are recognised by law, shall be paid into the general revenue of the colony.

IMPERIAL DESPATCHES.

Mr. DeCosmos gave notice for Monday next for an address to His Excellency, respectfully asking him to communicate for the information of the House any despatches in his possession from Her Majesty's government in reference to the resolutions of the House dated January 27th, 1865, respecting union.

Also any despatches from Her Majesty's government respecting an address of this House to His Excellency, dated June 27th, 1864, respecting Hudson Bay Company affairs.

Also any despatches from Her Majesty's government in reference to resolutions of this House dated Nov. 21, 1864, respecting the Crown Lands and Civil List.

DREDGER AGAIN.

Dr. Trimble gave notice of motion for the appointment of a committee of five to enquire into the contracts for the building of the dredger and punts, and whether the plans and specifications have been carried out, and whether a commission has been held before payment was made to the contractor.

Dr. Trimble and Mr. Cochrane here left the House.

The Speaker said a bill had been ordered to be brought in. Mr. DeCosmos rose to speak, when Mr. Dennes seized his hat, and glancing at his watch, bolted, leaving the House without a quorum. The business therefore came abruptly to a close.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, June 9.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A colored man, named Alexander Hamilton, residing on Fort street, above Quadra, died very suddenly last night between 11 and 12 o'clock. Deceased had been working in his garden till 10 or 11 o'clock, after which he went out to call in a friend, returning about 11 o'clock. After going to bed he got up again at the request of his wife to wind up his watch, but almost immediately sat down in a chair, breathing heavily, blood and froth issuing from his mouth and nostrils. His wife rushed out to a neighbor's for assistance, but when she returned he had fallen from the chair, and in a very few minutes afterwards he died. An inquest was held on the body yesterday at one o'clock, and a verdict of died from natural causes returned, deceased having for some time been afflicted with disease of the heart.

PROSPECTORS FOR NOOTKA SOUND.—A party of five prospectors started last night for Nootka Sound intending to examine the country in that vicinity for gold mines. It consists of Mr. Smith, late Superintendent of Police, leader, Mr. Whitaker, formerly Police clerk, and three others. The party will be absent about six weeks, and will be well armed, although relying chiefly on their leader's knowledge of the Indians and the country. It will be remembered that some three years ago Mr. Smith visited Nootka Sound in H.M.S. Cameleon, and that the natives, fingering his gold watch chain told him they could find plenty similar stuff. We have made arrangements for receiving news from the party, should any opportunity occur for communication with Victoria.

JOHN IN COURT.—The Celestials are becoming litigious, being now among the most frequent attendants at the Police Court. John and the Siwash can't agree, and the former is sometimes inclined to take the law into his own hands, thereby drawing down on himself the ire of Cadi Pemberton, who inevitably punishes both parties to an assault whenever he can do so. A case occurred yesterday, where an Indian was fined \$20 for breaking a Chinaman's window, on which he entered a cross charge for assault, and two of the Chinamen were fined \$5 each.

A SKOOKUM SQUAW.—A Red River squaw named Isabel, was brought up in the Police Court yesterday for being drunk and disorderly in the streets. The prisoner, a large stout woman, showed the superiority of the inland tribes over the degenerate clam-eaters of this coast by requiring the united aid of four policemen, who even then called on the assistance of the bystanders, to take her to gaol.

ANOTHER EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—We understand that His Excellency has appointed Mr. Battle, a member of last year's expedition, to the command of another Government exploring party to be sent out shortly to prospect the west coast of the island.

NEW STEAMER.—The stern-wheel boat now building in Trahey's shipyard for Captain Irving, is being rapidly completed, and will probably be launched next week. Her engines, which have been made by Spratt and Kremler, are being fitted in the hull on the stocks.

DEATH IN HOSPITAL.—A man named William Green died in the Royal Hospital yesterday, of consumption. Deceased was 39 years of age, and a native of New Brunswick.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.—Mr. Alfred Waddington yesterday received the official appointment to be Superintendent of Schools for the colony during the present year.

COMOX.—All is quiet and prosperous at this settlement; crops are looking well, and the settlers are pleased with their prospects for a good harvest.

NEW SCHOONER.—A new schooner, named the "Indian Maid," arrived from Nanaimo last night with a cargo of coal.

BUTE INLET.—Several Homathie Indians have been down here this week from Bute Inlet. We learn indirectly that Mr. Waddington's storehouses at the town site have been broken up since the departure of his guardian, a couple of months ago, the apparatus out to pieces, and everything worth taking carried away. There was quite a quantity of shooting powder, twelve kegs of blasting powder, three guns, a box of tobacco worth \$100, and any amount of tools. We have enquired of Mr. Waddington if he is aware of the names of the Indian tribe who have depolled him of his goods, but that gentleman had not been able to learn any further particulars; he says that after the way in which he has been treated in New Westminster he shall make no further complaints in that quarter.

ISLAND EXPLORATION.—Mr. Battle, who has been appointed to the command of the Government Exploring party about to be sent out, is engaged in organizing his men, and will make an early start. The pay of the men will be \$45 per month, and the exploration will be from Clayoquot Sound along the coast as far as Nootka. The services of a gunboat will probably be obtained to convey the party to their starting point, as it is necessary to give the expedition due importance in the eyes of the natives.

THE MAIL STRAHER.—The Sierra Nevada sailed from San Francisco on Wednesday evening last, June 7th, for Portland and Victoria. She may be expected here about Thursday morning next.

TARRETT ORANGES are being sold by private sale for \$30 to \$35 per 1000.

Monday, June 12.

DAKING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—On Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, as Mr. W. K. Bull, of the Beehive store, Fort street, was sitting in his room behind the shop, he heard a noise as of some one undoing the chain which fastened an outside door. Having most unaccountably lost a \$20 piece from his till during the previous night, Mr. Bull was on the alert, and on hearing the rattling step cautiously out of the back door, and looking in the shed, perceived a person standing at the lower end of it. The shed has two openings, and Mr. Bull, fearing that if he went to one, the robber would escape by the other, shouted lustily, "thieves! thieves!" upon which the prisoner rushed forward and said, "Don't, Mr. Bull! oh, don't! It's only me; it's Joseph!" Mr. Bull then discovered that the would-be robber was a lad about 15 years of age, who had been in his employment about two weeks previously, but had been discharged for inefficiency. Mr. Bull angrily demanded, "What are you doing here?" to which the young scamp replied, "I only came for my neck ties." "All right," said Mr. Bull, "come along, I'll give you neck ties;" and seizing him, he proceeded to drag him to the police barracks. The lad struggled violently, so on reaching the street, Mr. Bull called out "Police!" on which a passer-by came up and gave him assistance. Mr. Bull then discovered that the young rascal had no boots on, and leaving him for a moment in the hands of his assistant, he went back to the shed and found the boots standing on the floor. The juvenile Jack Sheppard was then carried off to jail, resisting vigorously, and lustily protesting his innocence. On being searched by the police they found a silver watch, a \$5 note, \$4.50 in silver, and a large bunch of keys of all shapes and sizes, including a sort of skeleton one. He was asked what he used that for, to which he retorted, "Oh! nothing; I often carry things in my pockets that I don't make any use of." Mr. Bull also asked him where he got the watch, to which he responded, "It will all come out soon enough." The young reprobate was then locked up for the night. The case will come up in the police court this morning.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE NORTH FORKS.

We learn from Barnett, the Expressman, that a man whose name is at present unknown was accidentally drowned by falling into Leech river. It occurred at a place known as the Bluff, about a mile from the Forks, between Government posts 36 and 37. The deceased lost his footing and fell from ten to fourteen feet into a whirlpool below the falls when he was probably drawn under. The accident was discovered by some person near by, and search having been made for the body in the pool they at length succeeded in hooking it up and conveyed it to his cabin. Subsequently it was taken to the Forks where a meeting was held at which the Rev. Mr. Reece was present. On examining the side of deceased's head a deep wound was discovered, the effect doubtless of his fall. The body was buried yesterday at 3 p.m., Mr. Reece performing the burial service. The deceased lived last winter with a man named Mitchell on Humboldt street, and is said to have been called "Jack." His height was about 5 ft. 8 in. On his person were found a magnifying glass, a small roll of gold dust and a leather purse containing \$2.50 and a three penny piece. Any person who may be able to furnish information respecting the deceased, his affairs, family, &c., will please leave the same at this office.

A ROW IN THE CAMP.

A considerable disturbance arose yesterday among the Chinese residents. It would seem that a number of the recent arrivals from the Celestial Empire proceeded to the house of a Chinese merchant, who had been instrumental in importing them, and pleading that they were in a starving condition, threatened to mob him, when in order to appease them he was constrained to supply them with rice.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MEETING.

A meeting of the Roman Catholic portion of our citizens, was held yesterday at the residence of Bishop Demers, on the school question and the subject of the Church reserve. After some discussion the further consideration of the matter was postponed until Sunday next, before which time it is expected Bishop Demers will have arrived.

LEECH RIVER.—The recent warm weather has caused the stream to rise instead of fall, owing no doubt to the snow melting above, and work is consequently almost at a stand still. Nothing had been heard from any of the prospecting party since their recent report.

A RACING MATCH.—We understand that a match race has been arranged to take place between Mr. Shipper's "Lucy" and Mr. Bowman's bay Express horse, for \$500 a side. Half the stakes are already deposited.

POWY RAOS.—The disputed race between the ponies "Comox" and "Punch," came off on Saturday afternoon. The race—a single mile heat—was won by "Comox," but some dispute arose on account of his having taken the inside track before being the usual three lengths ahead of his opponent.

BAKE ROCK LIGHT.—The steam tug Sir James Douglas conveyed Acting Surveyor General Pearce, on Saturday morning, on an official visit to the lighthouse on Bake Rock.

