



The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE

Saturday, July 11, 1868

The Dominion Estimates.

By the last mail, we are put in receipt of the estimates as presented last month to the Canadian Parliament. A careful perusal creates a very different impression upon the policy and taxation of the Dominion...

been reduced by sale of Dominion stock to the extent of \$1,600,000. He congratulated the House and country that there had been such a sensible diminution of the floating debt...

Prognosis of Taxation.—Letters from Tahiti to the 5th of November give some interesting details of the cultivation there, that of the sugar-cane having greatly extended...

Adjoined Meeting of Petty Sessions.—Mr. Courtney applied on behalf of Wm. Lyons, for a renewal of his license. Mr. Pemberton declined to interfere in the matter...

THE STEAMER SIR JAMES DOUGLAS.—This vessel has been thoroughly overhauled, repaired and cleaned, and looks all the better for the labor. Captain Clarke expected to receive her shaft on board last night...

Another Version of the Menzies Affair.—Editor Colonist, As a lover of justice and fair play I shall esteem it a great favor if you will insert the following in your valuable journal...

THE NEW ORLEANS PROXYME.—The Southern States are declaring for Gen Hancock for President. The CHAPLIER.—This vessel was lowered round from Esquimaux to-day by the steamer...

THE CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT.—The candidates for President and Vice President are very nearly of the same age and may be regarded as in the prime of intellectual and physical manhood...

Cariboo Mining Intelligence.—The product of this week is very much below the expectations. The Forest Rose and the Bald Head are the only companies that have paid well...

THE BELL CO.—The Bell Co. have at last struck a prospect on this creek. The product of this week is very much below the expectations...

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The Dominion Estimates.

We stated last week we should return to this subject, as it is of primary importance at present to show the solid foundation on which the Dominion finances rest, and the reasonable expectations the Government have of collecting their anticipated revenue, and thus of performing all promises they may make to others and ourselves. In our last article, we gave the total expenditure and revenue, which, we estimated, would exhibit not only creditable to the new system, but indicative of its final success. Mr Rose is either right or wrong in his calculations, and it will, therefore, be most satisfactory perhaps to let him speak for himself upon the Dominion revenue and taxation, for those people at a distance can best judge how far reason is on his side. He says: "The way in which the Dominion stock has been taken up by the country, exhibits very gratifying features. There were 62 tenders under par, and 145 at and above par. The most gratifying feature connected with the distribution of the stock was that it was not taken up by speculators and capitalists, but was diffused over the whole country in small sums held by trustees and executors, charitable institutions, and by individuals who thus invested their small savings. It had been the object of leaving the public at large an interest in the permanency and stability of the institutions of the country. It was regarded, therefore, the balance of the sum which had gone in diminution of the floating debt, that raised by the sale of securities of the Dominion or of Nova Scotia bonds, sold as such, it was gratifying to know that this first financial operation of the Dominion had been very successful. With regard to the portion of the floating debt which still existed, the anticipated that it would very soon be discharged by the receipts from the various sources which he had indicated in December, which could be realized gradually and without disturbance to the commercial interests of the country. Some progress had been made in the negotiations with the Great Western Railway for realizing the considerable indebtedness of that corporation. There had been, with a similar view, both legislative and executive action on the indebtedness of the Bank of Upper Canada. There was a measure now before the House which would put Government in possession of considerable sums as deposits from insurance companies. A considerable sum would also be realized by the post office savings banks. The Government so far had confined themselves to establishing the post office savings banks, and still they had some practical experience of these, deferred establishing the proposed Government savings banks. He was informed that a feeling existed to some degree in the country, that the Government was taking possession of too large an amount of money, which was needed for the commerce of the country. This was not the case. He could assure the House the Government would watch anxiously and vigilantly the effect which any of their operations would have in withdrawing from the banking institutions and commercial interests of the country that capital which was needed to carry on their operations. There had been very little withdrawn as yet. Very little of the money invested in Dominion stock could be looked upon as so withdrawn, and the small savings deposited in savings banks would have, in addition, and unproductive if not so invested. The insurance deposits would not be withdrawn from the commercial deposits of the country. On the contrary, the greater portion of the money would come from abroad. In speaking of the fiscal relations of the Dominion with the Confederate Provinces, we should have been glad, had we room, to review them all, serious, but we must content ourselves with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and as public attention has been more particularly directed to the former, it will be from Mr Rose's statement that she has really no substantial ground for complaint. On this point he says: "He now came to explain the fiscal relations between the Dominion and the various Provinces. The debt of Nova Scotia on 1st July last was \$7,435,285, being \$684,715 less than the debt of eight millions with which it was entitled to enter

the Union, but beyond this it was found that its obligations amounted to a very considerable sum in excess of the eight millions, being no less than \$1,292,545, making the total present debt of that Province \$9,232,545. Under the terms of the Union Act, the Dominion became responsible for all the engagements of the Provinces, no matter whether they exceeded or not the amount of debt with which they entered the Union. To meet the engagements of Nova Scotia the Dominion had raised cash or otherwise provided a sum of \$3,019,628 since the first of July last. The receipts from that Province in the same time were \$1,159,288, showing an excess of payments over receipts of \$661,933. (Hear, hear.) He mentioned this not with any sectional object, but merely as a matter of account. The debt of New Brunswick at the time of the Union was \$5,923,422, leaving a balance of \$1,076,578 to make its quota of seven millions of debt with which it was entitled to enter the Union, but the estimated excess of its engagements beyond the seven millions which had to be provided for by the Dominion was \$792,719. It follows, therefore, that the amount altogether which the Dominion had to finance for to make good the obligation of that Province was \$2,769,859, which had to be met in cash or in short dates, and was now in course of payment. The receipts from New Brunswick in the same time were \$760,668, which with the cash on hand at the time of the Union made a total of \$1,036,216, showing an excess of payment on behalf of the Province over the receipts of \$837,730. (Hear, hear.) The Dominion had thus to provide the means of meeting obligations on the part of these two Provinces to the amount of \$8,148,486. The best division of Mr Rose's speech is devoted to the consideration of the interprovincial railroad; the reduction of the present Civil Service List, which was large; the Militia, Public Works, Customs, Excise, Emigration, Fisheries, American Reciprocity, and the necessity of retrenchment so as to avoid the imposition of new taxes, in order that the policy of the Dominion may be thoroughly understood by those Provinces not yet entirely reconciled to union and that they might see the just and paternal character of the Government. On all these questions the statement given is plain, reasonable, statesmanlike, and satisfactory. The conclusion of the speech shows two things worth noting, first, that the Government intend to do everything to conciliate the opposing element, that can be justly done; second, that the assertion so often expressed that the people of the Dominion were laboring under a load of debt which would eventually crush them, is false. In fact, it turns out, the amount per head, admitting the difference in population, is far less in Canada than in any of the Australian colonies. The facts given are opposite to those put forth by the enemies of the Dominion, that in order to silence their misrepresentations and misapprehensions for ever, we are induced to give the conclusion in full. If, said Mr. Rose, in simple and truthful eloquence we worked together in harmony, we could not, in this union, if we developed the resources of all the Provinces, there could be no doubt as to what was in store for us in the future. He did not allude to these satisfactory features of their position in order to offer any encouragement to extravagant expenditure. On the contrary, he thought whatever Government might be in power, the people would demand a careful and economical administration of public affairs. He thought the present Government could not fairly be accused of any other than a desire to confine expenditure within the smallest possible limits, and to promote by every means in its power the public weal. (Hear.) He then referred to statements of opinion made respecting the load of debt this country had to support, and pointed out that the people of New Zealand had \$6 per head; Queensland, \$4 97; New South Wales, \$3 21; Victoria, \$2 88; South Australia, \$2 16; Tasmania, \$1 51; while in Canada it was only \$1 12. He also compared the amount of taxation here and in New York, arguing from figures supplied by the Finance Committee of the Albany Convention, that State taxation there was \$45 a year per head as against \$5 in Canada, and the proportion of national debt, \$158 as against \$23 in Canada. The hon. gentleman concluded by an appeal to Nova Scotia members. The policy of the Government had been framed with a view to remove any injustice that Dominion may have suffered, and the treated that policy would convince them that their interests would be regarded and that their voice and their remonstrances would be heard in that House. In the last words of one who had passed from them, they would shape their policy with the view to conquer them with kindness. (Cheers.)

of the latter had much to do in forming the policy of the century that has passed; the contest of the former, in the same way, will have much to do in shaping the policy of the century to come; nor is the similarity of the position of the leaders of the past and present generations less remarkable in minor respects. We have, however, to deal with the living, the present and the future, and the question most interesting to ourselves and those who, in the course of nature follow us, is, which of the two will triumph finally in the desperate struggle now going on? The present position of Mr. D'Israeli is like that of many brilliant men of undoubted intellectual power and attainments whose real effectiveness ceases on becoming an absolute leader. None of the principal English journals attempt to deny or palliate in earnest the mistake he has made in dragging the Queen's name into the contest upon the Irish Church, and declaring that his own policy had been and would be, and the policy of the House of Commons ought to be governed by the expressed wishes of the Monarch. The many a Premier of England, who would thus violate the constitutional rule of the country by attempting to coerce the debates of Parliament by the expressed wishes of the Monarch, attempts what is wrong, what is impossible, and upon the face of the assertion, seeks the revival of practices that have perished forever. We can scarcely imagine a man so able and experienced as the present Premier, ruining a life's reward by a moment's vanity. Yet so it is. Such was the anger created by Mr. D'Israeli's words, and the concurrent threat of the Duke of Richmond, that if the Commons behaved badly, Parliament should be dissolved, that the tone and temper of the following sittings are described as resembling a coal-pit conflagration at one time, and a geyser explosion at another. Nor can we wonder. Such a declaration is a relapse or retrogression in the working of the constitutional rule which ought not to be sanctioned except in cases of the greatest importance or danger. The country suffered enough in earlier times by threatening the House with the dissolution of the Crown and the proscription of the monarch with impunity in this age. It has been truly said that the system lost us America actually, it lost us Ireland morally; and that the mass of the people and some of the most valuable institutions of the country. Happily, it has been known as yet in the present reign; but we live in times when over the appearance of its renewal in the slightest degree would be fraught with evils and dangers greater than those which would have been produced in former times from the same cause multiplied tenfold. But the position of the Premier suffers again, perhaps in a larger degree, by the supposition publicly expressed that the monarch might not have acted as insinuated, for he believes her whole life to be a lie, and in the majesty of his power turns all this to advantage but remains calm, moderate and cautious. He sees with instinctive quickness that if he were to force the expulsion of the Ministry from office, by moving a vote of want of confidence, as urged by some of the less prudent of his party, he could not separate the Queen's name from the issue, or avoid events which would be most calamitous at present, both to the country and his own policy. Some think he hesitates from timidity; but that cannot be, for such a motive is unknown in his career. All but his most violent opponents give him credit for true loyalty and patriotism in his present attitude and forbearance. To us, it appears, Mr Gladstone is quietly biding his time, to return to the position, he of all men now is alone capable of filling. By acting as he has done, Mr D'Israeli has hurt himself, and the Conservative party beyond redemption. The Whist, Mr. Gladstone remains what he is, no other man, in his day, can long be the leader of the House of Commons, or the representative of the Government. Since the early days of Pitt, no man, except perhaps Sir Robert Peel, has proved himself so capable or become so powerful. Taken altogether, the disestablishment of the Irish Church is an epoch in our history, though only incident to the progress of ideas and parties of the present day; and we thoroughly agree with the Spectator, in regarding Mr Gladstone as the man of England; and that since the emancipation of our West Indian slaves, the cause of true freedom has had no such triumphs in our country as under his guidance.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.—The picnic on Saturday, given by this Society, was certainly the best attended and most successful of the season. It was wisely held, on the beautiful grounds of J D Pemberton, Esq, and in the afternoon there must have been over 300 people assembled, old and young, together. About 1 o'clock, Mr Basset, the President attended by the gentlemen selected to assist him in the opening ceremonies, was escorted to the platform by Captain J McKay, of the Favorite, playing a Scotch national air upon the bagpipes. The platform was occupied by the President, Dr Tolmie, Rev. Thomas Somerville, and Mr Legh Harnett. The President's opening address was exceedingly appropriate, and that of Mr Somerville's in his "most happy and amusing style, but sufficiently earnest and national to be impressive." Dr. Tolmie followed, and Mr Harnett closed this part of the proceedings. Mr Somerville and Mr Harnett, both, drew attention to the prominent and important part taken by Alexander Hamilton, a son of a Scotchman, in the formation of the American Government and its Constitution; and after illustrating how the Scotch mind, by its capacity, energy and frankness had influenced the world for good in all countries, they brought to bear upon the principal transactions of both public and private life. The speakers were well received and heartily applauded. After this the general amusements commenced, and a more hearty day's pleasure was not often enjoyed on the island. The Scotch reel, to music by the bagpipes, drew forth dancing capacity of several ladies, whose powers would yet shame many of our modern belles, however active they may be on the "light fantastic" and elicited the warmest praise. "Archery, football, racing, jumping, and other athletic games were vigorously pursued." The following is a list of winners: Running race, 150 yards, William Tolmie; do 250 yards, Wm Reynolds; Running Leap, McCallum; Quoits, Messrs McDougall and Allert; Hop, Step and Leap, Wm Robertson; Hurdle Race, Wm Tolmie; Race for 66yds, B Derham; Tossing the Caber, Alex Young. Neither were the joys of childhood forgotten, the platform several times having been given up to the little children, whose dancing in the "polka and waltz" was one of the brightest features of the day. The "victualing department" was under the able management of Piper of Government street, whose ice-creams and good dinner gave entire satisfaction. The best of liquors were dispensed by Mr Robertson. The arrangements all through reflected credit on the management. It was after ten o'clock at night before the party broke up, taking away with them the recollections of a day which will make its anniversary cherished and eagerly anticipated.

FOURTH OF JULY AT PORT TOWNSEND.—The residents of Port Townsend celebrated the anniversary of their country's natal day most enthusiastically. Committees were formed several weeks previous and invitations were extended to Victoria and various ports on the Sound. About one hundred and fifty persons—Britishers, Germans, French, and others, as well as Americans, left this city by the Enterprise on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock and took part in the ceremony which mainly consisted of a procession, firing of salutes, an oration delivered by Mr Gerould, a large picnic, free to all, a horse race on the principal street, fire works, and a ball given at the Masonic Hall, in the evening. Our Victoria visitors speak kindly of the handsome manner in which they were received by the people of the place. The presence of the U S flag ship Pensacola in the harbor, and also of the cutter Jos Lane, added additional interest to the day. The use of the band from the Enterprise was kindly given by Rear Admiral Thatcher. The Enterprise, after entering Port Townsend harbor, steamed around the point, where she was given and the crew manned the yards in compliment of the visitors, who returned here at half past ten yesterday morning, making a nice run over in less than three hours.

ing intelligence. This week is very much better. The Forest Rose and the only companies that the former company and the latter 120 oz. of Cariboo, Baby and over wages. None of these have had a wash up on probably will in two weeks with good success.

The G S Wright is expected to leave for Sitka to-day.

ALARM OF FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was raised, and the Department was soon on the spot, but before any water was thrown the blaze was quenched by neighbors around St. John's St. The premises of Mr. Riggall, the coffee merchant, were the cause of the alarm. A squad of men were sent ashore by Commander Lavelle, of the gunboat Retard, to assist in the event of their services being required, and we should have added in the report of the fire on the Esquimalt road, in yesterday morning's paper, that the same gentleman with much alacrity sent a force of his men with six buckets to the place mentioned. Such occurrences, together with similar surprises, which may at any time happen, ought to be a reason sufficient to keep a gunboat constantly in our harbor.

THE LATE HON. THOMAS D'ANCY MCGEE.—We are pleased to learn that a petition to the Government is now in course of signature amongst the Irish members of the House of Commons, praying that a vote of money may be made out of the Royal Bazaar Fund to the surviving sister of the late Mr McGee. By the assassination of her brother—who was her sole support for years past—and as he will be a graceful act on the part of the Government to make the grant we have no doubt that a favorable answer will be at once returned to the petition. We believe the amount will be £100 per annum. Irish Paper.

THE SAN JUAN CABLE.—Superintendents Haines and Lamb left Saturday to repair the San Juan Cable. The steamer Emily Harris and the Telegraph Co's propeller Ezzie Horner arrived from the Sound on Saturday, and were taken out with the necessary material for the purpose.

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Where will it end?

There are times when the Press, in the multitudinous duties involved in a faithful discharge of its obligations, must join the alarmists that extremes may be avoided. In English communities these occasions, it is true, do not often occur; for the last thing they resort to in their own defence, and for their own protection, is an active opposition to their Government.

Wednesday, July 8. MAY IT INCREASE.—The first ship-of-war constructed in Ireland was launched on 26th of April last, from the Iron-ship Building Yard of Messrs Harland and Wolf, Queen's Island, Belfast.

Naval Athletic Sports.

The public of Victoria and vicinity, surely feel under much obligation to Admiral and Mrs Hastings, the Captains and officers of the squadron on this station, for the day's superior amusement offered them yesterday. The fête was much after the style that one witnessed now and then in the neighborhood of large naval and military stations in the mother country, and yesterday showed that distance takes away from the success of similar entertainments in the colonies.

Wednesday, July 8. The steamer New World arrived from Olympia at half past 7 o'clock yesterday morning. She will lie in this port until instructions are received from below respecting her future occupation.

THE GUNBOAT.

The Indians, generally quiet and tractable when sober, all acquainted with their character must be aware, are prone to commit the most desperate acts when under the influence of the poisonous mixture sold to them for whiskey.

THE FIRE. Editor Colonist.—You will oblige me very much by inserting in your valuable paper a correction of your statement of yesterday about the alarm of fire.

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Advertisement for S. MAW & SON, Surgeons, Instrumentalists, Druggists, Sundries, and Apothecaries' Wares. Located at 11 & 12 Aldersgate St., London, E.C. Includes a logo with 'S.M.' initials and various product descriptions.

Vertical text on the far right edge, likely a page number or additional header information.





By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

LONDON, July 2.—Geno (Naples) arrived to-day. An immense crowd assembled at the railway depot, to witness the arrival of the steamer...

Paris, July 2.—In the Corps Legislatif during a debate on the budget, (M. F.) Minister of Finance, replied to a resolution of the Government for military preparations...

Belgrade, July 2.—The national Chamber of Servia confirmed the accession of Milan IV to the throne. R. ad. adores the regency appointed to act during his minority...

London, July 2.—A grand banquet was given to Cyrus W. Field this evening as an acknowledgment of his eminent services in building the Atlantic telegraph...

Washington, July 2.—Banks gave notice that on Tuesday next he would move to go into committee of the whole on the Alaska bill...

Mexico. Mazatlan dates of June 22d report that port blockaded by H. B. M. steamship Chanticleer...

California. The Oregonian will sail for Panama to-morrow and the regular steamer on Monday...

Western States. New York, June 20.—The tow boat Leroy exploded off the battery this morning...

Europe. Berlin, June 20.—The session of the North German Parliament was officially closed yesterday...

Mexico. NEW ORLEANS, June 17.—The Brownsville Ranchero of the 18th says, General Diaz and Leon Ugaldes, with 400 followers...

Delayed Dispatches. Washington, June 18.—The Intelligence has another studied attack on Secretary McCulloch this morning...

Correspondence. I beg to send you of His Excellency the Governor the Leviathan to this settlement...

Correspondence. From Maple Bay the ship was wrecked on Chemaino, where the crew and down for sometime...

Correspondence. After trying many different medicines together to no purpose, a medicine that I had seen in the papers...

Yellow fever of dangerous type, epidemic in form, is raging at Vera Cruz. The Minister of War had ordered the authorities of Vera Cruz to dismantle the lead fortifications...

Tallahassee, June 18.—In the Legislature to-day F. W. Odgers was elected United States Senator for four years, by a vote of 51 to 18.

Washington, June 20.—Mr. Sumner called up the bill and joint resolution to carry into effect the terms of the Southern District of New York in the case of the British steamer Lablam, making an appropriation to the owners for her illegal capture during the war...

Washington, June 20.—The report of the retrenchment committee on the sale of the iron clads Obenau and Outwater to Swift & Co. who would "ship" them to foreign ports...

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Alaska Correspondence. Siska, Alaska, June 17th, 1868. Editor Colonist.—Thinking that a few items from this distant and remote part of Uncle Sam's domain may prove of interest to the readers of the Colonist...

Business and monetary transactions have become judicious from the present appearance of things, things of the past, nothing save a trifling amount of Indian trading is being done at present...

There is reported to exist within a short distance of Siska a valuable quartz mine, specimens of the quartz have been exhibited from this mine, and the analysis of the specimen made to be exceedingly valuable...

Heber Overbridge has been convicted of murder on the high seas. Michael Sisk has been convicted and will be fined \$200 for beating a horse. This is the first conviction secured by the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals...

The steamer Rising Star sailed from New York for Apia on today, carrying 900 passengers and 200 tons of freight. SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—The California Immigrants Society, organized permanently last evening by the election of officers and the adoption of a constitution...

Several deaths from small pox occurred at the hospital yesterday, and the disease prevails to a greater extent than is generally supposed. SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—About five o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the hotel building, adjoining the Washington market, on Washington street, extending to the second street...

On Tuesday afternoon a fire broke out in the new Collector of Internal Revenue Colored City, which took place at 10 o'clock to-morrow. A few days since a boy named a lawyer of this city while hunting in the mountains near the Geyser Springs, became ill and wandered about without food for two days...

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your Black Diamond mine in the morning, the former on a surveying cruise and the latter for Namsimo. I believe I have explained everything of any interest, and will therefore bring this to a close...

The "Moneta." Editor Colonist.—I beg to state that the late assigned "Fair Play" in this morning's paper appeared entirely without my knowledge, also that the statements contained therein are incorrect...

Victoria, B. C., 3rd July, 1868. Rain—FALL.—Commander Liddell of H.M.S. ship Zeehoop, has favored us with the following half-yearly account of the rain, fall &c. equalled in any year since our landing here in 1868...

Jan. 86 87 Feb. 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 31 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80 82 84 86 88 90 92 94 96 98 100

Canadian Items. PARLIAMENTARY.—The time pressure prevailing at Parliament will not be prolonged until July, owing to the enormous mass of business on the order paper...

Hunter, Rose & Co. have been appointed Quebec's Printers for the Ontario Government, and will remove a portion of their establishment to Toronto. One of them states that its appearance is awaited in Nova Scotia with great anxiety...

DE LERY GOLD MINING COMPANY.—We are pleased to learn that the gold extracted from the River Gilbert since the month of January is as follows:—In January, 64 ozs. 1 lbw. 4 grs.; February, 181 ozs. 16 dwts. 8 grs.; and in March, 57 ozs. 3 dwts. 11 grs.—Total, 303 ozs. and 23 grains...

Your paper of the 26th contains a report of the loss of the schooner Louisa Downs with all on board. This I feel very happy to contradict, as the Louisa Downs is at present in port, with all safe and well on board, having arrived from the Tahiti gold mines two weeks since, with a sad and disappointing lot of gold seekers on board...

The Dominion Government has sent a most patriotic address to the Queen, on the attempted assassination of the Duke of Edinburgh. A national subscription is being made for the widow and family of the late Dr. Aspy McGee.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Cariboo. WILLIAM CREEK, July 5.—The press and citizens of Barkerville send their greetings to the press and citizens of Victoria.

Eastern States. CHICAGO, July 5.—The President's amnesty proclamation grants full pardon unconditional and without reservation to all and every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, excepting such persons or persons as may be under presentment for indictment in the United States Courts, having competent jurisdiction upon charges of treason or other felony.

NEW YORK, July 5.—In the Democratic Convention the following platform was presented by the Committee on resolutions. They are regarded as certain of adoption.

1st. The restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, and the restoration of Civil Government to the American people.

2nd. Amnesty for all political offences and regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

3rd. Payment of national obligations in strict accordance with the terms.

4th. Taxation of Government bonds to the same extent as other property; Reduction of standing army and navy; Abolition of Freedmen's Bureau.

5th and 6th not sent.

7th. General reform; reservation of public lands for homes for working people, subordination of military to civil rule to the end that the usurpations of Congress, and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8th. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native citizens at home and abroad.

9th. The Democratic Convention adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow.

California. SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—Legal Tenders 713 @ 114. Flour, no quotations. Wheat \$2.02 10 for new; and \$2.15 20 for old. Barley, \$1.75 for old, brewing. Oats, \$2.20 @ 40.

Arrived July 5.—Barkentine, Emma Augusta, Port Madison; bark Zephyr, Port Ludlow. Sailed, steamer Oriflamme, Portland.

DELAID DISPATCHES. Eastern States. A Denver telegram says that in a fight at Apache Springs between forty seven soldiers and a band of Navajo Indians recently, six of the latter were killed and one soldier wounded.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—In the House, Loughridge offered a resolution that, in the opinion of the House the interests of the country require that the public debt should be reorganized and reduced to a simple and uniform system more easily understood by the people than the present complicated work, and that the interest of our debt should be reduced, and for that purpose the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to prepare a report as early as possible, a bill providing for the funding of the public debt, and the reduction of the rate of interest thereon in such manner and to such an extent that taxation may be reduced and equalized as far as possible, consistently with good faith to National creditors and justice to the people.

The report of the Conference Committee on the bill removing political disabilities from several hundred persons, in the Southern States, was adopted by a two-third vote.

The Kentucky election case was taken up and McKee declared elected to his seat.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The case of Surratt was called in criminal court before Judge Wiley to-day. The Court thereupon ordered the discharge of the prisoner on the indictment for murder. The counsel for the defence not being ready, the case continued until next Monday.

The President to-day, nominated to the Senate, Wm. M. Everts, for Attorney General, and Edward C. Johnson, son of Reverdy Johnson, for Assistant Secretary of Legation at London.

NEW YORK, June 22.—A special Washington dispatch says that Stevens has prepared and will to-morrow, introduce into the House new articles of impeachment.

NEW YORK, June 21.—A Port-au-Prince correspondent of June 3rd, states that the revolutionists have completely surrounded the city, but do not appear to be disposed to make a general attack. Salnave's forts continued the bombardment and he seems more than ever determined to resist to the last.

CHICAGO, July 1.—In the Senate, after some unimportant business, Edmunds called up the joint resolution providing that no States represented in Congress be entitled to vote in the Presidential election; also, not unless the State Government is organized and in operation in such State under the authority of Congress.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The delegates to the Convention are rapidly arriving. The New York delegation held a meeting at the St. Nicholas Hotel and informally resolved to support Governor Seymour. Seymour's friends seem certain, however, that his name will not come before the Convention. He personally does not desire to be a candidate.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—In the Senate, Howard introduced a bill providing for the discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau. Referred.

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California. SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—Colonel Thomas Hays, an old and well known citizen of San Francisco and delegate from this State to the Democratic National Convention, died on the voyage to New York, just before the steamer reached that city.

The buildings at Green and Taylor streets were burned this morning. Loss \$2,500.

The California Publishing Company has incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. The object is to publish the Chronicle and continue its publication.

J. P. Palafox died suddenly last night at the Oregon House, under circumstances which were the belief that he committed suicide by taking morphine. This is the fifth case of suicide in this city during the present week.

Madame Parepa Ross is suffering from a severe attack of the measles.

There will be a meeting of the eight-hour men and citizens generally, at Dash-hour Hall to-morrow night, to rejoice and jubilate over the passage of the eight-hour law by the State and nation.

The morning a girl about 13 years of age, living on Tehama street, ran out of doors screaming. Her dress was on fire and her body enveloped in flames. She was frantically burned, but at last accounts was still alive. A fire-cracker exploded and set fire to her dress, which she will be obliged to wear.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—The Berksa building on Pine street was set on fire in three places by incendiaries, this morning. No damage done.

The Caldeco benefit last evening, was the most brilliant ovation which has been extended to an artist in this city for years.

Yesterday, Dr. Lohr, editor of the Democrat, was surprised by a committee of his countrymen, who presented him with a beautiful horse and buggy. The gift was accompanied by an appropriate letter complimenting the Doctor for his able and zealous effort in the field of journalism and for his advancement of the interests of the German residents of San Francisco.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Specials to the Herald say Gen. Napier has arrived at Alexandria, accompanied by a son of the Emperor Theodore.

Several showers fell during the day. The harbor was crowded with craft of every description filled with sightseers. The shore was lined for miles around with spectators. The American vessels, were decked with a profusion of bunting. All the shipping in the harbor was gaily decorated with flags. The Queen of Belgium, who was accompanied by a brilliant retinue of the principal officers of the Government, was the center of attraction. The scene was very fine. All the batteries of the fleet burst forth in a general salute. The seamen who manned the yards cheered with great enthusiasm. The salutes were returned from the fortifications and the Belgian men of war. The cheers were taken up and repeated by the crowds in the boats and on the shore. The King and Queen were highly gratified at the display. Admiral Farragut has every reason to be satisfied with the success of the review.

LONDON, June 22.—Midnight. In the House of Commons to-night, Lord Stanley expressed agreement in general terms with the recommendations of the Irish Reform commission, but said he would not be married to or enter upon any legislation upon the subject during the present session of Parliament.

PARIS, July 1.—The case of the United States against Armando, the builder of Confederate iron clads, came before the court to-day. Berrier counsel for the United States, opened the case. The Advocate General will reply on the 8th inst.

Table with columns: COAL EXPORTS, From, To, Quantity, etc.

Table with columns: Shipping Intelligence, Vessel, Destination, etc.

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

Table with columns: CONSIGNEES, Name, Address, etc.

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

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

Table with columns: INSURANCE AGENCY, Name, Address, etc.

Table with columns: FINDLAY & DURHAM, Name, Address, etc.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH HIGGINS, LONDON. VOL. 9. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. TERMS: For Annual in advance, 10s. For Six Months, 6s. For Three Months, 4s. For Week, 1s. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. OFFICE: Colonist Building, Government Buildings, Victoria, B. C. AGENT: G. D. L. Fisher, Hudson & McCarty, 110 G. Street. Sandwich Islands. The Legislature is but drawing to its close, apparently doing much of what we except one or two accounts it was serious, and angrily discussing of the application of the lineal inheritance by the members; and as the supplemented by other their degree of offensive assembly deemed the worthy of public notice took a wide range insulting terms were aimed at the King's officials of friendly government meaning of the nation posed to be something between our own words and "lickspittle." we should say, is deciding going after the Advocate stick. A very important is on foot, with good success, of importing grants. They are to specific contracts for trial at \$4 a month, medicine found, and Honolulu and back demanded, on the expiration. One hundred to come first, and if favorable, any number women are prepared same terms. The public anticipate greater these Japanese immigrants are spoken of as destined and accustomed to rice, cotton, and the of the Islands. How progress. A few years avoidable death for a tura home after of country, even if blow shipwrecked. Now seek the charms of zation after centuries desire participation in achievements. For destined in the end- plete revolution, we nia and British Colon denying the fact, for patent every day, and Japan can only revolutionized thro How earnestly then fishman work to get nected with Canada once enter upon the brilliant future. It upon our sluggish on the Pacific Geo working in the right wise or patriotic to hands in pocket better off than our great prize? It was Englishmen.—The and space by the m steam and telegr illustrated by the V arrived at Honolulu ultimo. On the san intelligence of imp distant and widely the globe, showing only are out of the