

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE. Tuesday, July 31, 1866.

The Demagogues and their Work. Your true demagogue can destroy, but he cannot build up. He can point out what he conceives to be evil in a form of Government, but he cannot suggest a remedy. He can bring a "crisis in our affairs," but he cannot furnish the means to carry a country safely through it. He can vote a "want of confidence in the Executive," but he cannot for the life of him tell what good result it is going to exert in our affairs. He can incite his dupes to rush madly at our offending fence and level it with the ground, but he cannot tell them how they are to evade a legal responsibility for the act. He can cry aloud for Responsible Government, but he dare not tell the people that the kind of responsibility he and his co-conspirators desire is a good fat office. He can oppose one ruler, and point out the necessity for a change, and turn around and oppose the successor for not following the example the predecessor has set for him. Such is your true demagogue—consistent in nothing but inconsistency, and as "unstable as water," his political crochets and vagaries are tolerated for a season by the unthinking, and at last, when he is fairly found out, he wriggles out of his position to avoid the responsibility of his acts. The political career of such men in other countries has ceased just so soon as the communities in which they for a time have flourished have discovered their true characters, and the same fate awaits them here, for they are fast exposing the rottenness of their cause and the dishonesty of the motives that knit them together like so many Siamese twins. We have said that from the day Governor Douglas left us we have commenced to decline as a Colony, and to this remark the evening paper takes exception and says that the supplies voted during Governor Douglas' last year of administration amounted to \$257,000. Our cotemporary does not, however, tell his readers that upwards of \$100,000 of that sum were invested in public improvements; that roads were built to the interior and that the public buildings were completed; nor does he add that the Colony was better able then to bear an expense of \$257,000, than it is to-day one-third of the sum. Farther on, he acknowledges that "taxation was small, but" advances the sage reason that it was "because the people were frugal!" Again, he thinks that Governor Douglas only needed "good advice" to make his administration popular—such advisers perhaps as the majority of the Legislative Assembly would make. Had Sir James but listened to their "advice," he would have been a paragon ruler with the Telegraph, while the people would have execrated his very name. Fortunately for Sir James, however, it is on record that a certain Secretary for the Colonies, now dead, did lend his ear to one of these identical "good advisers," and the people of Vancouver Island and British Columbia have suffered from the consequences ever since. Our cotemporary makes a point of our having stated on the 10th of July that Governor Kennedy sought to lower the Legislative Assembly in the eyes of the Home Government, and subsequently denying that he did so. The first assertion referred to the Assembly as a body; the last to the Radical crew who have by misrepresentation and falsehood won, over a sufficient number of good Conservatives to further their nefarious design. They (the crew) could not be lowered in anybody's eyes. The public have little confidence in the Executive, it is true, but they have even less in the men who make political capital out of these excitements, which they raise periodically and through means of these "crises" and "conflicts" is now well understood, and they pass for what they are worth with the thinking portion of the people. There was a time when any professional politician

could call himself a patriot and attract quite a little knot of admirers to his side. But that time, happily, is past and gone. The people have not forgotten how they were duped on the Church Reserve question; they remember with feelings of execration the pöthouse cabal that "delegated" out of office the best friend the country ever had and placed Governor Kennedy in his stead; and they also bear in mind the false cry of Retrenchment which was raised last winter, and ended in \$10,000 more being voted than was asked for. With these facts still fresh in their memories, is it surprising that they have "no confidence" in the prime-movers in this last and greatest blunder of all? By pursuing a moderate and dignified course, the Assembly might have vanquished their enemy, and insured a satisfactory change in the state of affairs. But such was not "the little game." No half-way measures were to be tolerated. It must be the "whole hog or none," and having caught the animal, they are surprised to find that he has got a greased tail, and is likely to slip through their fingers. We hope that our prediction will not come true, and that our only representative institution is not on the point of being extinguished; but we fear the worst, because we strongly suspect that the Governor has the power to do so if he wishes; and we have ample evidence before us to justify the assertion that he is no friend of popular assemblies. Should the calamity that we fear befall us, we shall take care that the blame rests on the right shoulders.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE. Wednesday, July 25.

Legislative Council. TUESDAY, July 24.

Council met at 3 p. m. Present—the hon. Colonial Secretary (presiding) Attorney General, D. Fraser, H. Rhodes. FRANCHISE BILL. This bill came back from the House of Assembly, the counter amendment of the Council not having been assented to. Hon. D. Fraser said there must have been some understanding on the part of the Assembly respecting this bill. In the reports of the debate on the subject, one hon. member said that a conference had failed to bring the Council to reason, whereas there never was a conference on the subject. Much time had been spent over the bill which was the best that could be provided, and he was not disposed to alter it. He moved that it lie on the table. The hon. Colonial Secretary said the House had not asked for a conference, which they would have done had they been anxious for the bill to pass and they had virtually by their own action, killed their own bill. Hon. D. Fraser thought so too. Hon. Mr. Rhodes seconded the motion which was carried.

VICTORIA INCORPORATION BILL.

Council went into Committee on this bill, the hon. Mr. Rhodes in the Chair. Clause 2, providing for a municipal tax on all land fronting on public streets and alleys of 1/2 of 1 per cent, was taken up and evoked a long discussion. The Council were of opinion that real estate cannot at present bear additional burdens. That taxes in the form of trades licenses interfere with the commerce of the port and would be dangerous in the hands of the Council, and that the people generally had as much if not more to be executed than to defray the expenses of the government. Taxes on drays, vehicles and horses for hire, it was thought by the Colonial Secretary, might be properly taxed as they made most use of the streets. The hon. member was assured that the business of the livery stable keepers had so much declined, that they had to turn their horses out for lack of employment and one or two were talking of clearing out. Hon. Mr. Rhodes objected to a City Corporation altogether as useless and expensive. Hon. Mr. Fraser thought it necessary that they should attend to repairs of streets and sewers. Hon. Mr. Rhodes would prefer seeing the necessary power vested elsewhere. The hon. Colonial Secretary drew attention to the power exercised by seven-tenths of the property holders to tax themselves for improvements and repairs. The difficulty that now presented itself was simply the ways and means to enable the Corporation to provide for the Fire Department and to keep their own wheels greased. In the course of the discussion, the hon. Mr. Wood commented on the advisability so soon as circumstances would admit, of having a public market, the property of and under the control of the Corporation, where persons could dispose of farm and market produce. At present much inconvenience was felt in not having any such place, and in consequence pigs were fed upon what many people would be glad to buy if they knew where and when to get it. It was finally agreed to postpone the clause and the Committee rose and reported progress.

COAL OIL.

Among the most recent discoveries at Comox is a greasy stream. This stream runs over one of the new coal seams, and the prospectors believe they have struck it. If they have, things should soon slide along more smoothly in these Colonies.

THE VOLUNTEERS remain at their camp, and the duties of the soldier are rigidly performed. At 5 1/2 o'clock, a m., the reveille is sounded, and every member is expected to be on hand at parade and drill. On Tuesday night there was an alarm sounded, and every man was on his feet and at his assigned post in an incredibly short space of time. This evening, at 7 o'clock, a soiree will be given by the Volunteers to their lady-friends. The excellent band of the Corps will be in attendance and dancing will take place on the lawn. The Companies were agreeably surprised the other day to find a barrel of Banister's Colonial Ale rolled into camp by that well-known manufacturer, and yesterday morning, as they were preparing breakfast, they were again agreeably surprised to see A. W. Piper's cart driven up to the ground and a supply of hot rolls and coffee dealt out by that large-hearted purveyor of good things. Acts of liberality such as these are prized more by the Corps as an evidence of the appreciation in which the force is held by the public, than as mere additions to their "creature-comforts."

NAVAL ITEMS.—The unarmoured screw frigate Tribune, 23 guns, 1570 tons, 300-horse power, Capt. Lord Gifford, arrived at Spithead yesterday at noon from the Pacific. She sailed from Valparaiso on the 17th of February, and called in at the Falkland Islands on the 17th of March. The iron paddle wheel steam vessel Oberon, 3, Lieut. and Commander Edmund H. Verney, was placed in the long dock at Devonport on Friday, for completion for service on the West Coast of Africa. The armoured corvette Pallas, 6, Capt. M. Conolly, under orders to convoy the gunboats Cherub and Minster, as far as Madeira, on their way to Halifax, remained at anchor at Spithead up to sunset yesterday. She was expected to sail early this morning. The Pallas and the gunboats will call in at Plymouth Sound in their way down Channel. —Times, May 7th.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.—Mr. Frank Tarbell of this city has been appointed agent for this well known company in Vancouver Island, British Columbia and Washington Territory. The Mutual was established in 1845, and has proved one of the most profitable and safe means of investment on the continent. The assets of the company, all cash, are \$15,000,000, and the dividends for 1865 were upwards of 70 per cent. All the profits are divided among the insured, and a party insuring his life, after a short period, actually derives a revenue from the profit of the company. Dr. Powell, M. L. A., is the Medical Adviser in this Colony. Mr. Tarbell will proceed to British Columbia on Thursday on business connected with the company.

LOCAL VIEWS.—Mr. C. Gentile, photographic artist, has recently returned from a visit to the districts of Cowichan, Nanaimo, and Comox, where he has taken a series of very fine stereoscopic views: including the town and harbor of Nanaimo, from different aspects, and rural scenes in the settlements, conveying an accurate idea of the nature of the country. One scene in the beautiful agricultural valley of Cowichan is extremely picturesque. He has also views of the convent, the Rev Mr. Reece's residence, a salmon weir, and other interesting subjects.

ASSAULT.—Richard Dogberry charged Peter Walsh, yesterday, in the Police Court, with assault. It appeared that bad blood has existed for some time between the parties, in consequence of an old quarrel, and having met at the Red Lion, words ensued between them, when Walsh laid hands on Dogberry. Joe Eden was examined and the Magistrate recommended the parties to settle the case. An apology was then made and accepted, and Walsh was fined \$5.

THE ASCENT OF MOUNT BAKER.—Gov. Pickering came from Olympia by the steamer Pioneer, on Monday, as far as Seattle, for the purpose of joining Dr. Brown and his party in their attempt to ascend Mount Baker. On reaching Seattle it was rumored that the expedition, which included Judge Darwin, had already left. Gov. Pickering proposed proceeding to Bellingham Bay, where he might obtain further information of the movements of the adventurers.

PACIFIC COAST BUSINESS DIRECTORY.—Mr. Legh Harnet, of San Francisco, travelling agent for the forthcoming work to be entitled The Pacific Coast Business Directory, arrived yesterday from Puget Sound, and will canvass the city for subscribers and advertisers. We recommend Mr. Harnet and his directory to the attention of our business men.

ADMIRALTY COURT.—Mr. Green yesterday moved for a decree for the sale of the schooner Indian Maid, on a claim of \$413 3/4, for wages due to Captain Mackintosh. Mr. Bishop, proctor for Bolton & Cook, of Nanaimo, claimed \$579 and was allowed \$529. On hearing the affidavits read and the arguments, His Lordship decreed a sale on the 1st August.

ARRESTED.—A Chinaman was yesterday arrested and confined in jail on a charge of having committed an indecent assault upon a half-breed child only five years old.

THE PANDORA STREET MURDER.—The Corpner's inquiry into the Pandora street murder will be resumed to-day at 1 p. m. Some more arrests of suspected parties have been made by the Police, and there is some ground for supposing that the actual perpetrators of the deed were not Indians.

COAL FOR THE NORTH.—The schooners Meg Merrilies and Alpha, with cargoes of coal for Sitka, arrived at Esquimalt yesterday morning. This coal is destined for the use of the Collins Telegraph Company's steamers, and will be sent north on the Evelyn Wood.

FRANCHISE BILL.—From our report of the proceedings in the Legislative Council yesterday, it will be seen that this bill, hatched by the House of Assembly, and which has been so long in a state of partition, was yesterday shivered by the "Lords."

FROM PUGET SOUND.—The steamers Pioneer and Eliza Anderson arrived yesterday morning from Puget Sound—the former with the mails, and the latter with live stock and produce as freight.

THE VOLUNTEERS will remain under canvas until Saturday. All they now want is a good wholesome shower of rain to thoroughly initiate them in the agreeable changes of camp life.

UNTIMELY DEATH.—Mr. E. W. Tracey, formerly agent for Wells, Fargo & Co., at Portland, and well known in this city, died recently at Astoria of consumption.

Leech River. A plea for the Ditch.

LEECH RIVER, V. I., July 22nd, 1866. EDITORS COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.—We folks on Leech River have been anxiously looking for news respecting the ditch, ever since the departure of the Governor. The most common story up here, immediately after that event, was that His Excellency would lay the matter before the House of Assembly, and that if they would not do anything for it, he and one or two friends would put it through themselves; and, for my part, I then thought it really would be done. Since then I have heard what appears to me very bad news, (I don't allude to the tale that the House of Assembly would not have anything to do with it, I never did expect anything of them; besides, they seem lately to have had enough to do to settle their own private quarrels, and their rows with His Excellency); but to a report that an attempt was being made, to get up a subscription amongst the mercantile of Victoria, in aid of the ditch, which the said merchants were rather slow in responding to, in spite of the assertions of other parties not belonging to that class, that the ditch ought to be mainly put through by the mercantile element, as they would be the principal people to profit by it.

Now, sir, this wrangling about who ought to do it, is what I look upon as such bad news; if there is one thing a miser dislikes more than another, it is to have for partners men who count every blow of the pick, and spend half their time in taking care that they do not do more than their due share of labor; and that seems to me precisely the way in which the people of this colony go to work in the task of pushing the Island ahead. If it be granted that the Ditch is to come in, I must say I cannot see why one despises men should subscribe any more than another; in fact the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money, 2d those who intend to leave the country by "the next steamer." I recollect once reading the life of an engineer, who was employed to build a road in some part of the Highlands of Scotland, and who there became acquainted with a certain hatter, who complained bitterly about the expense and bother which he had been put to in removing part of his premises, the site of which was wanted for the roadway; the hatter, in fact, the easiest job would be to say who should not subscribe. I think there are only two such classes, 1st those who have no money

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

Europe.

Gen. Cialdini crossed the river Po into Venetia on the 8th at the head of his army corps. The assertion of La France that France has recommended Italy not to attack Venetia, is discredited at Berlin.

Marshal Benedek appears to be withdrawing towards Brunn followed by both armies. All the fortresses on the Elbe between Pardubitz and Elbertitz (?) are held by Prussians.

Cholera continued to rage at Stettin and was rapidly increasing at Berlin; of 148 cases in Berlin on the 8th, 71 proved fatal.

Vienna, July 10.—The Emperor of Austria has issued a manifesto in which he says the heavy misfortunes which have befallen his army of the North have moved to its inmost core his heart, but the reliance he had placed upon the devotion of his people, the courage of his army, upon God and his good sacred rights, had not wavered for a single instant.

He had addressed himself to the Emperor of the French, requesting his good offices for bringing about an armistice with Italy. Not merely had the Emperor responded to his demand, but had offered to mediate with Prussia for a suspension of hostilities and for opening negotiations for peace.

The offer has been accepted, and he announces himself prepared to make peace on honorable conditions and to prevent bloodshed, but he would not make a peace which the Austrian position would be shaken; sooner than this he would carry on the war to the utmost.

The available troops are being concentrated and the gaps in the ranks filled by conscription. The volunteers have been called to arms by the newly awakened spirit of patriotism. Austria has been visited by misfortune, but she is not humiliated nor bowed down.

The Paris Presse says the following are the terms proposed to the representatives of the belligerents.—The German Confederation to be dissolved and another to be established, of which neither Prussia nor Austria shall form part; no cessions to be demanded from Austria; and the abandonment by the latter, of her claims in the duchies and in place thereof the indemnity at first demanded by Prussia; the incorporation of Schleswig Holstein, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, and Brunswick with Prussia. The population of the Prussian kingdom would thereby be raised to twenty-five millions. The Rhine to constitute the western frontier of Prussia, and the provinces between the Rhine and the Meuse (?) to serve as an indemnity to the sovereigns dispossessed by the war. An exchange of territory to take place between Baden and Bavaria, which will give the former nearly the whole of the Rhenish Palatinates; Saxony, Hanover and Duchies of Saxony to conclude a military convention with Prussia. The inhabitants of London (?) to choose whether they shall belong to France or Baden. The population of the Valley of the Sarne, to choose between French and Rhenish sovereigns.

The Paris Presse says the following are the terms proposed to the representatives of the belligerents.—The German Confederation to be dissolved and another to be established, of which neither Prussia nor Austria shall form part; no cessions to be demanded from Austria; and the abandonment by the latter, of her claims in the duchies and in place thereof the indemnity at first demanded by Prussia; the incorporation of Schleswig Holstein, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, and Brunswick with Prussia. The population of the Prussian kingdom would thereby be raised to twenty-five millions. The Rhine to constitute the western frontier of Prussia, and the provinces between the Rhine and the Meuse (?) to serve as an indemnity to the sovereigns dispossessed by the war. An exchange of territory to take place between Baden and Bavaria, which will give the former nearly the whole of the Rhenish Palatinates; Saxony, Hanover and Duchies of Saxony to conclude a military convention with Prussia. The inhabitants of London (?) to choose whether they shall belong to France or Baden. The population of the Valley of the Sarne, to choose between French and Rhenish sovereigns.

The Paris Presse says the following are the terms proposed to the representatives of the belligerents.—The German Confederation to be dissolved and another to be established, of which neither Prussia nor Austria shall form part; no cessions to be demanded from Austria; and the abandonment by the latter, of her claims in the duchies and in place thereof the indemnity at first demanded by Prussia; the incorporation of Schleswig Holstein, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, and Brunswick with Prussia. The population of the Prussian kingdom would thereby be raised to twenty-five millions. The Rhine to constitute the western frontier of Prussia, and the provinces between the Rhine and the Meuse (?) to serve as an indemnity to the sovereigns dispossessed by the war. An exchange of territory to take place between Baden and Bavaria, which will give the former nearly the whole of the Rhenish Palatinates; Saxony, Hanover and Duchies of Saxony to conclude a military convention with Prussia. The inhabitants of London (?) to choose whether they shall belong to France or Baden. The population of the Valley of the Sarne, to choose between French and Rhenish sovereigns.

The Paris Presse says the following are the terms proposed to the representatives of the belligerents.—The German Confederation to be dissolved and another to be established, of which neither Prussia nor Austria shall form part; no cessions to be demanded from Austria; and the abandonment by the latter, of her claims in the duchies and in place thereof the indemnity at first demanded by Prussia; the incorporation of Schleswig Holstein, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, and Brunswick with Prussia. The population of the Prussian kingdom would thereby be raised to twenty-five millions. The Rhine to constitute the western frontier of Prussia, and the provinces between the Rhine and the Meuse (?) to serve as an indemnity to the sovereigns dispossessed by the war. An exchange of territory to take place between Baden and Bavaria, which will give the former nearly the whole of the Rhenish Palatinates; Saxony, Hanover and Duchies of Saxony to conclude a military convention with Prussia. The inhabitants of London (?) to choose whether they shall belong to France or Baden. The population of the Valley of the Sarne, to choose between French and Rhenish sovereigns.

The Paris Presse says the following are the terms proposed to the representatives of the belligerents.—The German Confederation to be dissolved and another to be established, of which neither Prussia nor Austria shall form part; no cessions to be demanded from Austria; and the abandonment by the latter, of her claims in the duchies and in place thereof the indemnity at first demanded by Prussia; the incorporation of Schleswig Holstein, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, and Brunswick with Prussia. The population of the Prussian kingdom would thereby be raised to twenty-five millions. The Rhine to constitute the western frontier of Prussia, and the provinces between the Rhine and the Meuse (?) to serve as an indemnity to the sovereigns dispossessed by the war. An exchange of territory to take place between Baden and Bavaria, which will give the former nearly the whole of the Rhenish Palatinates; Saxony, Hanover and Duchies of Saxony to conclude a military convention with Prussia. The inhabitants of London (?) to choose whether they shall belong to France or Baden. The population of the Valley of the Sarne, to choose between French and Rhenish sovereigns.

The Paris Presse says the following are the terms proposed to the representatives of the belligerents.—The German Confederation to be dissolved and another to be established, of which neither Prussia nor Austria shall form part; no cessions to be demanded from Austria; and the abandonment by the latter, of her claims in the duchies and in place thereof the indemnity at first demanded by Prussia; the incorporation of Schleswig Holstein, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, and Brunswick with Prussia. The population of the Prussian kingdom would thereby be raised to twenty-five millions. The Rhine to constitute the western frontier of Prussia, and the provinces between the Rhine and the Meuse (?) to serve as an indemnity to the sovereigns dispossessed by the war. An exchange of territory to take place between Baden and Bavaria, which will give the former nearly the whole of the Rhenish Palatinates; Saxony, Hanover and Duchies of Saxony to conclude a military convention with Prussia. The inhabitants of London (?) to choose whether they shall belong to France or Baden. The population of the Valley of the Sarne, to choose between French and Rhenish sovereigns.

The Paris Presse says the following are the terms proposed to the representatives of the belligerents.—The German Confederation to be dissolved and another to be established, of which neither Prussia nor Austria shall form part; no cessions to be demanded from Austria; and the abandonment by the latter, of her claims in the duchies and in place thereof the indemnity at first demanded by Prussia; the incorporation of Schleswig Holstein, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, and Brunswick with Prussia. The population of the Prussian kingdom would thereby be raised to twenty-five millions. The Rhine to constitute the western frontier of Prussia, and the provinces between the Rhine and the Meuse (?) to serve as an indemnity to the sovereigns dispossessed by the war. An exchange of territory to take place between Baden and Bavaria, which will give the former nearly the whole of the Rhenish Palatinates; Saxony, Hanover and Duchies of Saxony to conclude a military convention with Prussia. The inhabitants of London (?) to choose whether they shall belong to France or Baden. The population of the Valley of the Sarne, to choose between French and Rhenish sovereigns.

The Paris Presse says the following are the terms proposed to the representatives of the belligerents.—The German Confederation to be dissolved and another to be established, of which neither Prussia nor Austria shall form part; no cessions to be demanded from Austria; and the abandonment by the latter, of her claims in the duchies and in place thereof the indemnity at first demanded by Prussia; the incorporation of Schleswig Holstein, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, and Brunswick with Prussia. The population of the Prussian kingdom would thereby be raised to twenty-five millions. The Rhine to constitute the western frontier of Prussia, and the provinces between the Rhine and the Meuse (?) to serve as an indemnity to the sovereigns dispossessed by the war. An exchange of territory to take place between Baden and Bavaria, which will give the former nearly the whole of the Rhenish Palatinates; Saxony, Hanover and Duchies of Saxony to conclude a military convention with Prussia. The inhabitants of London (?) to choose whether they shall belong to France or Baden. The population of the Valley of the Sarne, to choose between French and Rhenish sovereigns.

The Paris Presse says the following are the terms proposed to the representatives of the belligerents.—The German Confederation to be dissolved and another to be established, of which neither Prussia nor Austria shall form part; no cessions to be demanded from Austria; and the abandonment by the latter, of her claims in the duchies and in place thereof the indemnity at first demanded by Prussia; the incorporation of Schleswig Holstein, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, and Brunswick with Prussia. The population of the Prussian kingdom would thereby be raised to twenty-five millions. The Rhine to constitute the western frontier of Prussia, and the provinces between the Rhine and the Meuse (?) to serve as an indemnity to the sovereigns dispossessed by the war. An exchange of territory to take place between Baden and Bavaria, which will give the former nearly the whole of the Rhenish Palatinates; Saxony, Hanover and Duchies of Saxony to conclude a military convention with Prussia. The inhabitants of London (?) to choose whether they shall belong to France or Baden. The population of the Valley of the Sarne, to choose between French and Rhenish sovereigns.

The Paris Presse says the following are the terms proposed to the representatives of the belligerents.—The German Confederation to be dissolved and another to be established, of which neither Prussia nor Austria shall form part; no cessions to be demanded from Austria; and the abandonment by the latter, of her claims in the duchies and in place thereof the indemnity at first demanded by Prussia; the incorporation of Schleswig Holstein, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, and Brunswick with Prussia. The population of the Prussian kingdom would thereby be raised to twenty-five millions. The Rhine to constitute the western frontier of Prussia, and the provinces between the Rhine and the Meuse (?) to serve as an indemnity to the sovereigns dispossessed by the war. An exchange of territory to take place between Baden and Bavaria, which will give the former nearly the whole of the Rhenish Palatinates; Saxony, Hanover and Duchies of Saxony to conclude a military convention with Prussia. The inhabitants of London (?) to choose whether they shall belong to France or Baden. The population of the Valley of the Sarne, to choose between French and Rhenish sovereigns.

The Paris Presse says the following are the terms proposed to the representatives of the belligerents.—The German Confederation to be dissolved and another to be established, of which neither Prussia nor Austria shall form part; no cessions to be demanded from Austria; and the abandonment by the latter, of her claims in the duchies and in place thereof the indemnity at first demanded by Prussia; the incorporation of Schleswig Holstein, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, and Brunswick with Prussia. The population of the Prussian kingdom would thereby be raised to twenty-five millions. The Rhine to constitute the western frontier of Prussia, and the provinces between the Rhine and the Meuse (?) to serve as an indemnity to the sovereigns dispossessed by the war. An exchange of territory to take place between Baden and Bavaria, which will give the former nearly the whole of the Rhenish Palatinates; Saxony, Hanover and Duchies of Saxony to conclude a military convention with Prussia. The inhabitants of London (?) to choose whether they shall belong to France or Baden. The population of the Valley of the Sarne, to choose between French and Rhenish sovereigns.

The Paris Presse says the following are the terms proposed to the representatives of the belligerents.—The German Confederation to be dissolved and another to be established, of which neither Prussia nor Austria shall form part; no cessions to be demanded from Austria; and the abandonment by the latter, of her claims in the duchies and in place thereof the indemnity at first demanded by Prussia; the incorporation of Schleswig Holstein, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, and Brunswick with Prussia. The population of the Prussian kingdom would thereby be raised to twenty-five millions. The Rhine to constitute the western frontier of Prussia, and the provinces between the Rhine and the Meuse (?) to serve as an indemnity to the sovereigns dispossessed by the war. An exchange of territory to take place between Baden and Bavaria, which will give the former nearly the whole of the Rhenish Palatinates; Saxony, Hanover and Duchies of Saxony to conclude a military convention with Prussia. The inhabitants of London (?) to choose whether they shall belong to France or Baden. The population of the Valley of the Sarne, to choose between French and Rhenish sovereigns.

The Paris Presse says the following are the terms proposed to the representatives of the belligerents.—The German Confederation to be dissolved and another to be established, of which neither Prussia nor Austria shall form part; no cessions to be demanded from Austria; and the abandonment by the latter, of her claims in the duchies and in place thereof the indemnity at first demanded by Prussia; the incorporation of Schleswig Holstein, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, and Brunswick with Prussia. The population of the Prussian kingdom would thereby be raised to twenty-five millions. The Rhine to constitute the western frontier of Prussia, and the provinces between the Rhine and the Meuse (?) to serve as an indemnity to the sovereigns dispossessed by the war. An exchange of territory to take place between Baden and Bavaria, which will give the former nearly the whole of the Rhenish Palatinates; Saxony, Hanover and Duchies of Saxony to conclude a military convention with Prussia. The inhabitants of London (?) to choose whether they shall belong to France or Baden. The population of the Valley of the Sarne, to choose between French and Rhenish sovereigns.

The Paris Presse says the following are the terms proposed to the representatives of the belligerents.—The German Confederation to be dissolved and another to be established, of which neither Prussia nor Austria shall form part; no cessions to be demanded from Austria; and the abandonment by the latter, of her claims in the duchies and in place thereof the indemnity at first demanded by Prussia; the incorporation of Schleswig Holstein, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, and Brunswick with Prussia. The population of the Prussian kingdom would thereby be raised to twenty-five millions. The Rhine to constitute the western frontier of Prussia, and the provinces between the Rhine and the Meuse (?) to serve as an indemnity to the sovereigns dispossessed by the war. An exchange of territory to take place between Baden and Bavaria, which will give the former nearly the whole of the Rhenish Palatinates; Saxony, Hanover and Duchies of Saxony to conclude a military convention with Prussia. The inhabitants of London (?) to choose whether they shall belong to France or Baden. The population of the Valley of the Sarne, to choose between French and Rhenish sovereigns.

The Paris Presse says the following are the terms proposed to the representatives of the belligerents.—The German Confederation to be dissolved and another to be established, of which neither Prussia nor Austria shall form part; no cessions to be demanded from Austria; and the abandonment by the latter, of her claims in the duchies and in place thereof the indemnity at first demanded by Prussia; the incorporation of Schleswig Holstein, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, and Brunswick with Prussia. The population of the Prussian kingdom would thereby be raised to twenty-five millions. The Rhine to constitute the western frontier of Prussia, and the provinces between the Rhine and the Meuse (?) to serve as an indemnity to the sovereigns dispossessed by the war. An exchange of territory to take place between Baden and Bavaria, which will give the former nearly the whole of the Rhenish Palatinates; Saxony, Hanover and Duchies of Saxony to conclude a military convention with Prussia. The inhabitants of London (?) to choose whether they shall belong to France or Baden. The population of the Valley of the Sarne, to choose between French and Rhenish sovereigns.

The Paris Presse says the following are the terms proposed to the representatives of the belligerents.—The German Confederation to be dissolved and another to be established, of which neither Prussia nor Austria shall form part; no cessions to be demanded from Austria; and the abandonment by the latter, of her claims in the duchies and in place thereof the indemnity at first demanded by Prussia; the incorporation of Schleswig Holstein, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, and Brunswick with Prussia. The population of the Prussian kingdom would thereby be raised to twenty-five millions. The Rhine to constitute the western frontier of Prussia, and the provinces between the Rhine and the Meuse (?) to serve as an indemnity to the sovereigns dispossessed by the war. An exchange of territory to take place between Baden and Bavaria, which will give the former nearly the whole of the Rhenish Palatinates; Saxony, Hanover and Duchies of Saxony to conclude a military convention with Prussia. The inhabitants of London (?) to choose whether they shall belong to France or Baden. The population of the Valley of the Sarne, to choose between French and Rhenish sovereigns.

The Paris Presse says the following are the terms proposed to the representatives of the belligerents.—The German Confederation to be dissolved and another to be established, of which neither Prussia nor Austria shall form part; no cessions to be demanded from Austria; and the abandonment by the latter, of her claims in the duchies and in place thereof the indemnity at first demanded by Prussia; the incorporation of Schleswig Holstein, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, and Brunswick with Prussia. The population of the Prussian kingdom would thereby be raised to twenty-five millions. The Rhine to constitute the western frontier of Prussia, and the provinces between the Rhine and the Meuse (?) to serve as an indemnity to the sovereigns dispossessed by the war. An exchange of territory to take place between Baden and Bavaria, which will give the former nearly the whole of the Rhenish Palatinates; Saxony, Hanover and Duchies of Saxony to conclude a military convention with Prussia. The inhabitants of London (?) to choose whether they shall belong to France or Baden. The population of the Valley of the Sarne, to choose between French and Rhenish sovereigns.

The Paris Presse says the following are the terms proposed to the representatives of the belligerents.—The German Confederation to be dissolved and another to be established, of which neither Prussia nor Austria shall form part; no cessions to be demanded from Austria; and the abandonment by the latter, of her claims in the duchies and in place thereof the indemnity at first demanded by Prussia; the incorporation of Schleswig Holstein, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, and Brunswick with Prussia. The population of the Prussian kingdom would thereby be raised to twenty-five millions. The Rhine to constitute the western frontier of Prussia, and the provinces between the Rhine and the Meuse (?) to serve as an indemnity to the sovereigns dispossessed by the war. An exchange of territory to take place between Baden and Bavaria, which will give the former nearly the whole of the Rhenish Palatinates; Saxony, Hanover and Duchies of Saxony to conclude a military convention with Prussia. The inhabitants of London (?) to choose whether they shall belong to France or Baden. The population of the Valley of the Sarne, to choose between French and Rhenish sovereigns.

Arrived—British bark Panama, 77 days from Manila via Yokohama, 45 days; bark Legal Tender, 10 days from Port Madison ship Asia, Utsalady.

Sailed—Bark Torrent, Paquet Sound; Hamburg bark Tuisco, Sydney; Russian schooner Milton Badger, Honolulu; ship Prima Donna; Prussian bark Matilda, Hongkong.

Mexico.

San Francisco, July 24.—Eastern line still out of order beyond Julesburg.

Advices from Sonora are to the 5th and Mazatlan to the 16th.

The Imperial Consul of Mexico reports numerous insignificant fights between the opposing forces at Sonora, but affairs on the western coast are substantially unchanged.

Advices from the city of Mexico are to June 10th.

The official paper of the Emperor speaks very disparagingly of him. The Emperor had ordered a draft to fill up the reorganized army corps; the draft will commence on the 15th July next. The Liberals are already preparing to dispose of renegade Mexicans when the French troops leave. A series of important attacks and withdrawals with doubtful victories on both sides are reported.

News from Mexico confirms the capture of Matamoros by the Liberals. Gen. Mejia had arrived at Vera Cruz, the port towns being cut off from the interior under military rule. Trade was emphatically dull, and beyond hope of revival until the withdrawal of the French troops.

California.

Mrs Margaret Denny has been arrested, and charged with assault with intent to murder Maria DeWolf, the case will come up for investigation on Thursday, when the whole facts which led to the shooting will probably transpire.

Colonial Bishopsrics.

The following is the text of a petition from Miss Bardett Courts to Her Majesty concerning the late decision of the Privy Council with regard to the powers of Colonial Bishops. Miss Courts, having been the munificent founder of three Colonial sees—namely, Adelaide, Cape Town and British Columbia, is naturally anxious that a definite understanding should be arrived at as early a date as possible.

"The humble petition of Angela Georgiana Bardett Courts, of 1, Stratton-street, in the city of Westminster, and of 59, Strand."

"May it please your Majesty,—Your petitioner humbly approaches your Majesty, and prays leave to submit to your Majesty's gracious consideration—

"1. That upon the representation of the Archbishops and Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland that many of your Majesty's subjects professing the doctrine and discipline of that Church resident within your Majesty's colonies of South Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, Vancouver's Island, and British Columbia respectively were deprived of some of the offices prescribed by the Liturgy and usage of the Church aforesaid, by reason that there was not a Bishop residing or exercising jurisdiction and canonical functions within the same, your petitioner was induced to provide means for the endowment of episcopal sees within your Majesty's said colonies, and thereupon your Majesty was graciously pleased to issue your Royal Letters creating the episcopal sees of Adelaide, in South Australia, of Capetown, in the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, of British Columbia, in the colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, and subsequently by your Royal Letters to raise the episcopal see of Capetown to the dignity of a metropolitan see."

"2. That the Lords of the Judicial Committee of your Majesty's Privy Council, in their reports to your Majesty upon the appeal of the Rev. William Long against the Lord Bishop of Capetown, and upon the petition of the Lord Bishop of Natal, referred to them by your Majesty's Order in Council of 10th June, 1864, respectively have declared that your Majesty's Royal Letters have been insufficient to confer any ecclesiastical jurisdiction upon the Bishops of Capetown."

"3. That your petitioner has been advised by counsel learned in the law that your Majesty's Royal Letters Patent may be held to have been in like manner insufficient to confer any ecclesiastical jurisdiction upon the Bishop of Adelaide within the colony of South Australia, or upon the Bishop of British Columbia within that portion of his diocese which is within the limits of the colony of Vancouver's Island."

"4. That your petitioner in furnishing means for the endowments of the said sees, had strictly in view to provide for the members of the United Church of England and Ireland resident within your Majesty's said dominions, the benefits of episcopal ministrations and government according to the order of the said Church under the chief government of your Majesty; and your petitioner, fully believing in providing the said endowment for the said sees that the Bishops thereof would be subject to that ancient jurisdiction over the estate ecclesiastical which rightfully appertains to the Crown of your Majesty as being within all your Majesty's dominions."

"5. That your petitioner has been advised, that unless the defect of your Majesty's Royal Letters be supplied by some act of legislation, the members of the United Church of England and Ireland resident within the said colonies will be without that security for the maintenance of that doctrine and discipline of the said Church which the exercise of your Majesty's prerogative by the appointment of Bishops exercising jurisdiction under your Majesty's Royal Letters was intended to establish."

"6. That the said failure will be a source of great grief to your petitioner, and also to many of your Majesty's loyal subjects residing in the said colonies, from whom personally, as well as from the Legislatures of the

said colonies your petitioner, shortly after your Majesty's said Royal Letters were issued, received public assurance of their satisfaction and thankfulness for your Majesty's gracious act.

"7. That by the said failure the object which your petitioner had in view in providing endowments for the said sees will be frustrated.

"Your petitioner therefore humbly prays your Majesty to direct that in any measure for amending the law with respect to the Bishops and clergy in the said colonies care may be taken to preserve unimpaired to your Majesty and your successors the exercise of your Royal supremacy in the appointment of Bishops and the chief government of the Church."

"ANGELA GEORGINA BURDETT COURTS. "May 2."

Comox Agricultural Statistics.

EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE.—I shall not waste time by exposing in detail the fallacy of the views entertained by the hon. Surveyor General respecting the settlers of Comox, and to which he gave so ungentlemanly expression in the Legislative Council. But,

"Facts are chieft that winna ding, An' downas be disputed."

I therefore direct your attention to the following statistical figures showing the advance of the settlement for the year ending 31st June, 1866.

LAND

1866—Settlers, 39; acres held, about 5000; acres fenced, 734; acres of wheat cultivated, 3; barley, 23; oats, 104; peas, 123; potatoes, 743; turnips, 26 1/2. Total acres cultivated, 244.

1865—Settlers, 39; acres held about 5000; acres fenced, 200; acres of wheat cultivated, 63; barley, 4 1/2; oats, 56 1/2; peas, 10 1/2; potatoes, 743; turnips, 16; total acres cultivated, 168 1/2.

Increase in 1866—Acres fenced, 534; acres cultivated, of barley, 18 1/2; oats, 47 1/2; peas, 2 1/2; turnips, 10 1/2. Total, 75 1/2.

Decrease in 1866—Wheat, 3 1/2 acres.

STOCK.

1866—Horse, 9; cows, 118; calves and yearlings, 122; oxen, 55; bulls, 13; pigs, 721; chickens, 40 dozen.

1865—Horses, 3; cows, 80; calves and yearlings, 53; oxen, 48; bulls, 5; pigs, 354; chickens, 78 dozen.

Increase in 1866—Horses, 6; cows, 38; calves and yearlings, 69; oxen, 7; bulls, 8; pigs, 367.

Decrease in 1866—Chickens, 38 dozen.

ROBERT C. COLEMAN.

Comox, July 19, 1866.

Coal Discoveries.

EDITORS COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.—Please permit me to correct a statement in your issue of to-day, which is incorrect, inasmuch as the discoveries made in the Comox district were made by myself, and by myself alone. It is true that John Hart supplied a man to accompany me in the exploration of the Comox district, but the man makes no pretension to geological research, and was as ignorant of coal measures as of gold bearing rocks, and the only assistance rendered me was his company. John Hart was not present at the discovery, nor till several days had elapsed; the discovery is undoubtedly a great and good one, and the carbonic acid gas contained in the coal is sufficient to enlighten the public, when brought into the market, without any other kind of gas, and as to the coal being discovered 12 miles from Comox or Port Augusta, it is not half that distance; it appears to me that some person designedly intended to mislead the public, hence the necessity for correction; the distance from the sea-board is also underrated, the distance is at least half as much more than stated in to-day's issue of your paper. As to the quality of the coal it is far superior to any discovered on the Pacific Coast, and the quantity in this claim alone is sufficient to supply the whole Pacific Coast from Sitka to Cape Horn, for at least 100 years.

As regards exterior aid, we require none, we are principally working men, and we can fully develop it ourselves; in fact nature has done as much for us as one hundred men could do in five years. The seams are all open to inspection.

By inserting this in your issue of to-morrow, You will oblige, MATTHEW REYNOLDS.

An Elopement.

[From the Toronto Globe.]

We have fortunately very seldom to record any case of elopement in this city. The small number of instances which occur, however, makes them appear all the more scandalous. The case in question is one in which we refrain from giving the name of the parties—out of regard to the bereaved parents, who are respectable people, and deeply feel the shame and disgrace which their erring daughter has brought upon them. On Saturday last, a lady in good circumstances and good standing in society, residing in the west end of the city, received a note of warning from some unknown friend, directed to "Harriet"—a young lady of sixteen summers, had planned an elopement that night with a certain young gentleman in this city. The damsel's schemes had been well matured—the servant-girl in the house having been an industrious "go-between." From the information we received, it appears that this expert servant and a third female were also intending to play the same game. But we shall leave this out of account for the present. No sooner did the mother receive the contents of the letter than she communicated the contents of the latter to her unsuspecting spouse, and at once strategic measures were taken to prevent "Harriet's" escape. The father stationed himself at her bed room door. The policemen on the beat were informed of the imminent elopement, and strictly enjoined to arrest any person, whom he might see lurking about the premises. A long and anxious night was "tided" through, and in the morning everything was found as it should be—the suspicions of the parents were lulled, and they began to look upon the "note of warning" as a cruel hoax. Rather late, however, yesterday evening, "Harriet," in company with her two accomplices, requested permission, in an ordinary and ordinary manner, to go and see the revival at the Avenue, which common-place

of course, granted. Arriving at the avenue aforesaid, she left her sisters for the ostensible purpose of going to speak to a female friend on the ground; but being away longer than was thought necessary, her sisters went in search of her, and were told, upon inquiry, that she had gone home. This satisfied them, and they remained to see the end of the revival, after which they went home, but they were astonished to hear that she had not yet reached that old-fashioned place. Their worst suspicions were at once aroused, and a further inquiry into the case showed that she had taken advantage of the short time allowed her on the review grounds to achieve that suicidal feat of fast young ladies—an elopement! She was really gone! On the Saturday night on which the mother received the note, two or three young gentlemen were seen lurking about the premises, and no doubt it was with one of wretched trio that the unfortunate girl disappeared. Here let the curtain drop for the present.

"Your petitioner therefore humbly prays your Majesty to direct that in any measure for amending the law with respect to the Bishops and clergy in the said colonies care may be taken to preserve unimpaired to your Majesty and your successors the exercise of your Royal supremacy in the appointment of Bishops and the chief government of the Church."

"ANGELA GEORGINA BURDETT COURTS. "May 2."

Comox Agricultural Statistics.

EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE.—I shall not waste time by exposing in detail the fallacy of the views entertained by the hon. Surveyor General respecting the settlers of Comox, and to which he gave so ungentlemanly expression in the Legislative Council. But,

"Facts are chieft that winna ding, An' downas be disputed."

I therefore direct your attention to the following statistical figures showing the advance of the settlement for the year ending 31st June, 1866.

LAND

1866—Settlers, 39; acres held, about 5000; acres fenced, 734; acres of wheat cultivated, 3; barley, 23; oats, 104; peas, 123; potatoes, 743; turnips, 26 1/2. Total acres cultivated, 244.

1865—Settlers, 39; acres held about 5000; acres fenced, 200; acres of wheat cultivated, 63; barley, 4 1/2; oats, 56 1/2; peas, 10 1/2; potatoes, 743; turnips, 16; total acres cultivated, 168 1/2.

Increase in 1866—Acres fenced, 534; acres cultivated, of barley, 18 1/2; oats, 47 1/2; peas, 2 1/2; turnips, 10 1/2. Total, 75 1/2.

Decrease in 1866—Wheat, 3 1/2 acres.

STOCK.

1866—Horse, 9; cows, 118; calves and yearlings, 122; oxen, 55; bulls, 13; pigs, 721; chickens, 40 dozen.

1865—Horses, 3; cows, 80; calves and yearlings, 53; oxen, 48; bulls, 5; pigs, 354; chickens, 78 dozen.

Increase in 1866—Horses, 6; cows, 38; calves and yearlings, 69; oxen, 7; bulls, 8; pigs, 367.

Decrease in 1866—Chickens, 38 dozen.

ROBERT C. COLEMAN.

Comox, July 19, 1866.

Coal Discoveries.

EDITORS COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.—Please permit me to correct a statement in your issue of to-day, which is incorrect, inasmuch as the discoveries made in the Comox district were made by myself, and by myself alone. It is true that John Hart supplied a man to accompany me in the exploration of the Comox district, but the man makes no pretension to geological research, and was as ignorant of coal measures as of gold bearing rocks, and the only assistance rendered me was his company. John Hart was not present at the discovery, nor till several days had elapsed; the discovery is undoubtedly a great and good one, and the carbonic acid gas contained in the coal is sufficient to enlighten the public, when brought into the market, without any other kind of gas, and as to the coal being discovered 12 miles from Comox or Port Augusta, it is not half that distance; it appears to me that some person designedly intended to mislead the public, hence the necessity for correction; the distance from the sea-board is also underrated, the distance is at least half as much more than stated in to-day's issue of your paper. As to the quality of the coal it is far superior to any discovered on the Pacific Coast, and the quantity in this claim alone is sufficient to supply the whole Pacific Coast from Sitka to Cape Horn, for at least 100 years.

As regards exterior aid, we require none, we are principally working men, and we can fully develop it ourselves; in fact nature has done as much for us as one hundred men could do in five years. The seams are all open to inspection.

By inserting this in your issue of to-morrow, You will oblige, MATTHEW REYNOLDS.

An Elopement.

[From the Toronto Globe.]

We have fortunately very seldom to record any case of elopement in this city. The small number of instances which occur, however, makes them appear all the more scandalous. The case in question is one in which we refrain from giving the name of the parties—out of regard to the bereaved parents, who are respectable people, and deeply feel the shame and disgrace which their erring daughter has brought upon them. On Saturday last, a lady in good circumstances and good standing in society, residing in the west end of the city, received a note of warning from some unknown friend, directed to "Harriet"—a young lady of sixteen summers, had planned an elopement that night with a certain young gentleman in this city. The damsel's schemes had been well matured—the servant-girl in the house having been an industrious "go-between." From the information we received, it appears that this expert servant and a third female were also intending to play the same game. But we shall leave this out of account for the

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE. Tuesday, July 31, 1866.

Local and Foreign News.

The latest intelligence received by express from Cariboo, continues to be of a character to inspire the greatest confidence in the country. We have no great strikes to record, no fresh discoveries to announce, but the sum of the news is of greater importance to our community in its present condition. The various Company's on Williams Creek and its tributary gulches, on Grouse, Lowhee, Lightning, Antler and the minor creeks, appear to be busily occupied, and a fair and steady yield of gold was the reward of their labors in most cases. Trade was healthy, money circulating as a natural consequence more freely, and in the words of the Sentinel "it would be difficult to find an idle man around the towns." Let the result of operations at Canyon Creek, Bridge River, Big Bend and elsewhere, be what they may, it is to Cariboo that we must look this season for our "ways and means," and there is every present indication that she will fully sustain our highest estimates. After a respite of several days, the telegraph again speaks and brings us some highly important fragments from the East. The Atlantic cable, concerning which so much interest is manifested by the civilized world, bids fair to be a grand success this year. Everything that human ingenuity and science can suggest towards insuring a triumph, has been called into requisition on this occasion, and we may perhaps venture the assertion, that before the lapse of another week, we may have direct communication with Great Britain. On the 13th instant, the fleet left Valentia Bay, having spliced the shore end of the cable, and on the 14th, the date of our advices from England, 134 miles had been paid out with perfect insulation. European affairs are seemingly more complicated and threatening than ever. The French mediation is a failure and peace may be still regarded as out of the question. The belligerents in the interval, were carrying on a vigorous campaign. The Prussians had, according to London journals, advanced to within a few days march of Vienna, with no great obstacles existing to oppose their march. Thrown again upon her own resources, Austria was girding her loins and nerving herself for the contest, determined, if she could, to maintain her position among the great powers of Europe; we admire her pluck, but fear that unless the armed intervention of France, vaguely hinted at in the news, is soon determined upon and carried into effect, her hopes will be sadly crushed. From the Italian border the news is meagre beyond the fact that the eastern division of the Italian army had succeeded in making itself master of Padua, in Venetia, within twenty-two miles of Venice, with which city it communicates by rail. The Austrians were concentrating their forces for the defence of Tyrol, and Austria. It remains to be seen what fresh move the appearance of the French fleet in the Adriatic will produce on the political chess board.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, July 27th.

School Examination.

The pupils of Mrs Wilson Brown's Church Bank School, underwent an examination yesterday before a large number of lady and gentlemen visitors, among whom we noticed Dr Helmcken, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly; Hon. Allen Francis, U. S. Consul, and Mrs Francis; Rev Mr Somerville; Superintendent of Education Waddington; Mr and Mrs Pickett; Mrs MacFarlane; Mrs Munro; Mrs Loewi; Mrs Frankel; John Tod, Esq., E. Marvin, Esq., were present. The pupils—who are all girls—showed great proficiency in the various branches in which they were examined. The first class in arithmetic, astonished all by the aptness of answers. In geography and history, answers were rapidly given and were correct. In French, the pronunciation was excellent, considering the short time they have been under the instruction of the teachers. The company were desirous of intervals between the exercises with piano music by the pupils, who are under the musical direction of Professor Digby Palmer, upon whom the performances reflected much credit. A trio, from Fra Diavolo, by Miss Huldah Francis, Miss Annie Fry, and Miss Annie Helmcken, was faultlessly executed; and a quartette, by Miss Huldah Francis, Miss Eliza Francis, Miss Annie Fry and Miss Annie Helmcken, received deserved commendation, while a trio, by Elise Peers, Kate Tod and Edith Carr, made a most favorable impression—especially with regard to the first-named, who is scarcely six years of age. The first prize—a lady's gold watch—the gift of Mrs Brown, was presented to Miss Huldah Francis, daughter of the American Consul, as a reward for excellent conduct; and the prizes for the greatest number of marks during the twelve months, including all studies, were awarded to Edith Carr, Minnie Pickett, Annie Helmcken, and Annie Fry. The following is the order in which the prizes were given: The First Prize—(a gold watch) for excellent conduct, was awarded to Miss Huldah Francis. Conduct and Application—Minnie Peers, (Dr Helmcken's prize) Annie Fry, Blanche Palmer, Annie Helmcken, Minnie Jungermann. The Prize for the greatest number of marks, including all studies for twelve months—Edith Carr, Minnie Pickett, Annie Helmcken, Annie Fry. Geography—Lizzie Watkins. History—Eliza Francis. Arithmetic—Minnie Pickett, Annie Helmcken. Music—1st Prizes, Huldah Francis, Annie Helmcken, Annie Fry. 2nd Prize, Edith Carr, Eliza Francis, Kate Tod, Minnie Peers, Elise Peers. Drawing—Huldah Francis, and Minnie Peers, (Dr Helmcken's prizes). Needlework—Alice Palmer, Minnie Jungermann. The 1st Prize in the 2nd class, presented by Dr Helmcken, was awarded to Eliza Edwards; and Mrs Brown's 1st Prize, to Eliza Bullen. The 2nd Prizes in the 2nd class, were carried off by Mary Munro, Brenda Peers and Clara Carr. After a dance, and tea in the evening, the scholars separated for the holidays, which will last about one month. In closing this brief notice of a most meritorious examination, we must in justice award a word of praise to Mrs Brown, whose unwearied watchfulness and care is evidenced by the proficiency of the pupils entrusted to her tuition.

The Pandora Street Murder.

INQUEST—SECOND DAY. (Before A F Pemberton.)

Jas. Worcester recalled, identifies a pair of shoes produced as the property of the deceased—knew them by repairs made with black thread; also identifies a coat produced as the property of deceased; it had been mended with black thread under the left arm. Deceased wore the shoes on Sunday night in the house on that day. A witness named Taylor, deposed to having seen deceased on Sunday night at Welch's. Jas. Livermore saw the deceased on Saturday night, about 8 o'clock, he had on the shoes produced, a dark coat, and dark pants. Rev Mr Browning identified a gold ring produced. On Tuesday at noon, two Indians whom witness knew, came to the door, and said they had a ring for sale; they were two of them, named Tom and Jim; Tom said Jim had a ring for sale; the ring was produced, and I asked them where they got it; Tom replied that Jim got it from Gompertz; I asked them how they got it from Gompertz; one of them replied that Jim had worked for Gompertz, who had no money, and gave Jim the ring instead of \$20; they wished me to sell it for them; I asked why they wanted to sell the ring, and Tom said Jim had a wife and wanted bread. Witness detained the ring, and handed it to the Police. Henry Evans—Knew deceased; he showed me his ring in my cabin on Saturday. (Witness here minutely described the ring, which he identified when produced.) T. Connor also identified the ring as belonging to the deceased. Jas Pritchard was positive as to the identity of the ring, having lived in the same cabin with deceased last winter. Chapman, a half-breed, knew deceased, and identified the shoes produced. Tom, one of the Indians referred to by the Rev Mr Browning, was put in the witness box and examined respecting the movements of Jim, his squaw and children, but appeared loth to make any disclosures. The ring, he said, Jim told him he got at New Westminster. He went to his cabin on Sunday night, at 8 o'clock, and went to sleep. Jim and his kiootchman, and an Indian named Tim, were there; did not know deceased, or that a man had been killed, until told so by Mr Browning; knew a white shirt produced, it belonged to Jim, and was washed by his Kiootchman on Monday. [There were blood stains on the breast.] Timothy, another Indian, was sworn, but after a close examination by Mr Pemberton, nothing material was elicited, except that he denied that he slept with Tom on the night of the murder, and said that he slept at his sister's house. The witnesses were confronted, and both persisted in their statements. Annie, a Squamish Indian woman, was next called, and made the following improbable statement: "I slept in my house on Sunday night with my man, Jim, Tom, and a boy, whose name I do not know; I think he has gone to New Westminster to-day in the steamer; we did nothing particular; we slept; I know the ring produced" a man, named Gompertz, gave it to Jim as payment;

Timothy did not sleep in the house with us on Sunday night; a long time ago, perhaps a year, perhaps three months ago, Jim had the shoes; before I had, a child Gompertz gave the ring; perhaps Jim bought the shoes at New Westminster; they were old at the time he got them; I know the shirt produced; it is Jim's; the stain on it is dirt; I washed the shirt in New Westminster; I never washed it in Victoria; Jim did not wear the shirt on Sunday night; it was in a box; I know the coat produced; a long time ago it was Jim's coat; the shawl produced is mine; I got up early on Monday morning; Tom got up early and lighted the fire; as soon as the sun got up on Monday Jim, Tom, and the boy, walked out together with me.

This concluded the inquiry, and the Court having been cleared the Jury returned a verdict of "wilful murder, against some person or persons unknown," in which the Coroner concurred.

THE MELBOURNE DIFFICULTY.—The dead lock in Victoria appears to have ended. The Ministry, yielding, it must be supposed, to the strong remonstrances from England, have sent up the Appropriation Bill to the Council without the tariff tacked on to it and it has been passed. The Tariff Bill will probably pass subsequently, and the struggle may be considered over, though it has revealed the unpleasant fact that when the two Houses quarrel there is no possibility of compromise. If both are maintained, some sort of provision must be made, enabling the representatives by a two-third's vote to act without the Council's concurrence. The recall of Sir Charles Darling was creating some excitement, but we are not told of what kind.—Spectator.

MOUNTED VOLUNTEER CORPS.—Mr D. B. Ring has received a reply from His Excellency the Governor, respecting the formation of a mounted volunteer corps. Governor Kennedy conveys "his best thanks to the gentlemen for their offer of service, and highly appreciates the loyalty and public spirit which it evinces, but deeply regrets, that in the absence of any law which would enable him to organize the force in a legal and satisfactory manner, he is compelled, although most reluctantly, to decline it for the present." Let the Legislature push forward the Militia Bill, which has yet to come up for the second reading.

SCANDAL IN CARIBOO.—The notorious Mrs Mary Nathan, who figured some time ago in our Police Court, was summoned recently before Judge Cox by John Collins, her paramour, for unlawfully possessing herself of property belonging to the Arcade Saloon, at Barkerville, to the value of \$250, alleged to belong to complainant. The accused said the property was hers, and charged Collins with pawnning her jewelry. Mutual recriminations were indulged in, and the Judge, remarking that it was a disgraceful case, dismissed the summons as out of his jurisdiction.

BIG BEND.—The latest news from this locality was received last night. It is reported that a man known as "Black Hawk" has struck a rich prospect in the bank on French Creek. The claim had been abandoned by its former owners. He took out seventeen ounces in one day. Mons. B. Deffis has been badly injured in his claim on French Creek by some timber falling on him. Seventy-five ounces of B. B. dust have been received at Yale.

OSWEGO IRON WORKS, OREGON.—Mr Hibbard, of San Juan Island, who has returned from Oregon, has presented us with specimens of Oregon ore from Oswego, a town situated on the Willamette River, six miles south of Portland. Oswego is destined to become the centre of a great iron producing district. The ore abounds in the locality in great quantity, and a company, with a capital of \$500,000, is already in successful operation.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER "FORTY-NINE." Mr George E. Nias informs us that while the steamer Forty-Nine was endeavoring to stem the current at the Little Dalles, on the Columbia River, on the 16th inst., a floating tree got under the hull and loosed the rudder. The steamer took a shear and tore out the capstan, to which a line had been made fast, and seriously damaging the vessel. She got back to Colville with difficulty, and is laid up for repairs.

FOR PETROPOLAUSKI.—The bark Onward Captain Tibbets, was towed out of the harbor yesterday on her way to the above port. She is deeply laden with coal and other supplies for the Telegraph Company, having filled up here with wire from the ship Mohawk. A party of friends accompanied the steamer outside to bid farewell to Captain Tibbets and the jolly fellows who proceeded with him to the far north.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—The Chinese cook appeared yesterday on remand in the Police Court, charged with rape. The evidence of Drs. Davis, Sen't and Jun't was taken as to the nature of the injuries sustained by the child, and the infection communicated, when the prisoner was committed for trial at the next Assizes.

SPECIAL EXPRESS.—Dietz & Nelson's British Columbia express arrived last evening by canoe from Fraser River, in charge of Mr George E. Nias, of this city, who is just down from Seymour. Six passengers came in the canoe. The express left New Westminster on Tuesday.

The "ALEXANDRA" carried away a fair freight, and about 15 passengers, for New Westminster, yesterday. She will return on Saturday afternoon.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—The Fideliter will not sail for Portland until 2 p. m., on Saturday, instead of at 8 a. m. The change is made to receive the British Columbian Express per Alexandra.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The B. C. Tribune records the death of a young Switzer, named Frederick Enderline, at Boston Bar, a few days ago. Deceased was engaged in mining and was crushed beneath a bank of earth. The remains were interred at Yale.

ANOTHER LARGE SUGAR SALE.—Mr McCrea will hold another extensive sale of S. I. Sugars, on Messrs Jation, Green & Rhodes' wharf, on Tuesday next, commencing at 11 o'clock. Some 1500 kegs will be sold without reserve, on a liberal credit.

FOR NANAIMO.—The steamer Emily Harris, Captain Frain, left yesterday for the above port, taking a few passengers.

Two hundred shares in the Alberni Copper Mining Company will be sold to-day by Mr Backus.

SIR JAMES DOUGLAS, accompanied by Hon Donald Fraser, paid a visit to Leech River yesterday.

Administrator Birch will start this week for Cariboo.

The Yale road tolls last week were \$801 90.

Cariboo Mining Intelligence.

(From the "Cariboo Sentinel.")

GROUSE CREEK.

The Heron co'y have bottomed the shaft they were sinking in their drift at 10 feet, and find prospects of from \$2 to \$10 to the pan; their pay dirt is about 6 feet in depth; they will commence to run an incline at once. No other strikes have been made this week.

ANTLER CREEK. We have heard that Springer & Co., who have been prospecting on the flat on which Murry's store is situated, struck a good prospect the other day. We have been unable to learn the particulars.

LAST CHANCE CREEK.

Australian co'y, the original number of shareholders in this co'y was 16, but the number has been reduced to 2 members, who employ 14 men. During the last 4 years, the company have run a tunnel 1300 feet which will be continued 500 feet more before they will breast out; they get a little pay all the while. Duoven co'y, this company have been making about \$12 a day, but their ground is now nearly worked out. Old Discovery co'y are working ground for the fourth time and making wages. Grey co'y are working shallow ground towards the head of this creek and making wages. There are 20 white men and 20 Chinamen at work on this creek.

DAVIS CREEK.

Capt. Evans & co'y (shaft), six white men and two Chinamen are employed; this company are making good wages. Prior co'y, four men at work hydraulicing, have not washed up yet; this company are also employed bringing in a ditch two miles long from another creek, as water is very scarce. Mills & co'y are at work hydraulicing, about half a mile above the last named company, have not washed up yet. There are 13 white men and 8 Chinamen on this creek.

CHISHOLM CREEK.

A man named W. Williams is making \$5 and \$6 a day working by himself in an old tunnel run by Capt. Evans. Montgomery co'y, three men working in the creek, and making small wages; have been running a tunnel for the last three years but abandoned it lately.

FOUNTAIN CREEK.

Near Beaver Pass, is being worked by a number of Chinamen; the ground is only about three feet deep and pays Chinese wages.

Idaho.

The following is from the Statesman of the 10th and 12th:

Just before the stage left Ruby on Sunday morning another messenger, Watson by name, arrived from the besieged party, bringing the welcome news that the Indians broke up their camp and left early Friday morning. The messenger did not meet the volunteers, but crossed their trail beyond Flint. Captain Jennings sent him in after the Indians and punish them, his own party being too weak for that purpose. His reinforcements must have arrived on Sunday afternoon.

We understand that Mr Loeb, of Placerville, had the sum of \$8,000 stolen from his cellar, where the "money" was secreted. Search was made for it after it was missing, and all but about \$700 found secreted, between two buildings covered with dust and gunny-sacks. Mr Loeb had received \$400 of it in payment from the person supposed to have stolen the dust, before it was missed.

On Sunday morning last the streets of our city were jammed up with tea, freight wagons and pack animals, all discharging freight for this place. This don't look much as if this camp was played out. A few thousand of people can be rushed into the streets at any time, on thirty seconds notice, by a cry of "fire" or "fight."

Sunday night a haul was made at the saloon on the corner of Wall and Montgomery streets, Idaho City, of six hundred dollars in gold dust. The robber made good his escape, taking the money with him. An officer is in pursuit.

A fracas occurred on Grimes' creek, below Hog'em, last week, resulting in the death of a Chinaman. We understand that a suit had been pending between Tom Wilson and the Chinaman about some mining ground, which was decided in favor of the Chinaman. The parties meeting on the claim soon after, a fracas occurred, a shovel was handled, and a Chinaman killed. Will-

son was arrested and confined in the County Jail.

Some one entered the room in the rear of the Red Wing saloon, last Tuesday, and robbed a drawer in one of the tables of a purse of dust valued at \$1,800. The purse had been accidentally left in the drawer but a few minutes previous. It belonged to A. J. Bailey, James Crew and Frenchy.

Mr James Crew arrived here from the Blackfoot country on Wednesday, after several months' absence from Idaho. He said the man who will leave the Boise Basin for any such mining camp as the Blackfoot country, is a d-d fool, that it is not one-half as mining ought to know, for he spent a winter there.

Montana.

We clip the following from the Montana Post of June 30th.

The Favorite left for below on the 22d inst, crowded with passengers.

Two organized companies have started to open the coal beds found not far below Benton, for the purpose of supplying steam-boats.

Freight disappears rapidly, and there is now but little remaining on the banks.

Several other steamers, among them the Helena, were, on the 22d, daily expected.

Mr Sweeney cleaned up on Thursday the 28th inst, the sum of \$1,869 12½, the result of seven days sluicing, having only three men in each shift.

Day after day the stir upon our streets increases, and business men acknowledge a steady revival in trade, as the season advances. About the 15th of August, we may expect brisk times; still the trade will increase in proportion as stocks become larger and more varied.

Oregon.

Charles Gaylord has introduced a steam thrasher into Benton county.

A company of miners have opened a claim on John Day's river, this season, from which they are taking an average of one ounce a day for each man.

A fire occurred at Eugene City on the 20th, destroying an old stable containing some hay, grain and a wagon. The bucket rangers prevented the spread of the flames to other buildings.

GERMAN DELICACIES.—A Heidelberg letter in the Cincinnati Enquirer says: The Germans eat no breakfast. They drink a cup of coffee in the morning and eat their first meal at noon. This, in fact, is the only meal they have, as at night they have nothing more than a cup of coffee and bread. Butter is seldom eaten. It is never on the dinner table. What they lose in eating they make up in beer drinking. But they have some delicacies, here in Germany, which I think are not to be found in America. One of these is horse flesh. This is eaten in great quantities, especially in North Germany. There are thousands of horses killed every year in Berlin. As it is dear it can only be eaten by the upper-ten. It makes a very fine looking steak, and has a sweetish taste. Another delicacy is a goose liver pie. A peasant woman takes a goose, holds its mouth open, and stuffs corn down its throat until it is full, she being able to put near two pints in it. The goose is then set up where it is compelled to lie still. The operation is repeated three or four times a day. This causes an unhealthy growth of the liver, which increases to ten times its natural size. The goose is then killed and the liver made into pies. Strasburg is noted, over all Europe, for these pies. But the most delicate of all their delicacies is schnepfendreck, which is to be had only at the largest and most fashionable hotels. The schnepfe is a peculiar snipe which is found along the creeks and rivers. The excrement of this bird is carefully collected and sold to the hotels at a large price, where it is served up in butter and relished by the epicures. This is not imaginary, as schnepfendreck can be had at the principal hotels on all occasions.

A WESTERN OBITUARY.—J. Bangs, we are sorry to say, has deceased. He departed this life last Monday. Jem was generally considered a good feller. He went forth without a struggle, and such is life. To-day we are as pepper-grass—mighty smart—tomorrow we are cut down like a cowcumber which his wife now waits on. His verberwas was numerous to behold. Many is the time, we bot at his grocery, and we are happy to state to the admiring world that he never cheated, specially in the wait of mackerel which was nice, and smelled sweet, and his surviving wife was the same way. We never newed him to put sand in his shugger, he had a big sand bar in front of his house, nor water in his liquors, though the Ohio river runs past his door. Peace to his remains. He leaves one wife, 7 children, 1 cow, a grocery store and other quadrupeds, to mourn his loss but in the language of the poet, his loss was their eternal gain.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette complains that the Prince of Wales is being talked of in society as being a little wanting in "princely courtesy;" that, on the recent occasion of the Royal Academy he exhibited impatience at the ceremonies and a want of consideration for the eminent men by whom he was surrounded. What is really said in society is, that the speaking was mediocre and the Prince was bored. A hint was given to intending orators to be brief, which hint was received with particular disgust by the orators. At length the Prince could stand it no longer, but left abruptly before the list of toasts was concluded.

A very foolish man proposes to walk across Niagara river at the falls this summer on a small wire, carrying his wife and son on his back. He also proposes to walk across the American eagle, and is now having a large leather cage, which will be filled with feathers, and otherwise manipulated so as to resemble a live eagle of monstrous proportions. This is to fit closely about his body, and on walking the wire, he will balance himself by flapping his artificial wings. At the same time a rope is to be suspended by him to the wire, to which he son, a boy eight years old, will cling, and go through with various athletic performances as his father advances across the Falls.

The Weekly British AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, July 31, 1866.

The Trap Sprung.

After all the protestation otism and love of country by certain honorable (?) members of the Legislative Assembly, constituents are at last enabled off the flimsy garb that clothed their designs, and ex in all the hideous deform corruption. It is well known from the first this journey posed the manner in which confidence resolutions were the House; and the proceeds last sitting of the Assembly tify us in reiterating the to-day. That the resolution introduced and passed for than a corrupt object, mu apparent to even the mo With a nonchalance that v done credit to a Machiavel Cosmos rose to his feet yes, asked the Speaker if the resol been transmitted to His E The Speaker replied that not, whereupon Mr DeCosm that the transmission be st a further order upon the su been made by the House, a nexion therewith, gave no following motion: "That the House take in eration, on Monday next, i tee of the Whole, the pr suggesting to the Executive age, this session, of an Act ing a Ministerial Council."

The introduction of th threw the whole House, in ception of the few who w secret, into a furor of e Dr Dickson and Mr Young nounced it as flagrant and c and Dr Ash was quite while Mr McClure and D after a brief whispered colli the mover, swallowed the consented to dispose of the ences for the chance of a seat in the Ministerial. The members who had cons supported the resolutions glance that gubernator ence had been brought to the "purest and best" of during the last two days, vainly attempting to stem of corruption which had c to flow, Messrs Young, Ash son beat an indignant re left the three recreant Clubi fate. With the consent of Pidwell and Powell, the ru House were suspended, and mission of the resolution until further orders." The Mr DeCosmos will be con Monday. This extraordinary about-and-jump Jim-Crow" created a greater amount tion in town than any pol that has yet taken plac Colony; and the prevailing that the three members proved recreant to their accepted seats in the propo terial Council in exchange votes yesterday. But in t ness to secure an honorable the country, these pol that, according to our C the Governor can no more create a Ministerial Council the create a Star Chamber. E more depart from his Le structions—which is our o tution—than he dare decl the King of Vancouver Is dependencies. They also another important fact, th killed the no "confidence" for when they suspended the sword of Damocles over lency's head, upon which i suffered to fall if he failed members of the Lower Ho ing themselves) as his ad placed it in the Governor write to the Colonial Offic following effect: "These official position and pat had consented to employ vote of 'no confidence' have been passed. Feel however, from a knowled political characters, that fitted for positions of the

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE

Tuesday, July 31, 1866.

The Trap Sprung.

After all the protestations of patriotism and love of country indulged in by certain honorable (?) members of the Legislative Assembly, their constituents are at last enabled to strip off the flimsy garb that has long clothed their designs, and expose them in all the hideous deformity of their corruption. It is well known that from the first this journal has opposed the manner in which the non-confidence resolutions were foisted on the House; and the proceedings at the last sitting of the Assembly fully justify us in reiterating that opinion to-day. That the resolutions were introduced and passed for no other than a corrupt object, must be now apparent to even the most obtuse. With a nonchalance that would have done credit to a Machiavelli, Mr. DeCosmos rose to his feet yesterday and asked the Speaker if the resolutions had been transmitted to His Excellency? The Speaker replied that they had not, whereupon Mr. DeCosmos moved that the transmission be stayed until a further order upon the subject had been made by the House, and, in connection therewith, gave notice of the following motion:

"That the House take into consideration, on Monday next, in Committee of the Whole, the propriety of suggesting to the Executive the passage, this session, of an Act establishing a Ministerial Council."

The introduction of this motion threw the whole House, with the exception of the few who were in the secret, into a furor of excitement. Dr. Dickson and Mr. Young both denounced it as flagrant and outrageous, and Dr. Ash was quite as severe, while Mr. McClure and Dr. Trimble, after a brief whispered colloquy with the mover, swallowed the dose and consented to dispose of their constituencies for the chance of securing a seat in the Ministerial Council. The members who had conscientiously supported the resolutions saw at a glance that gubernatorial influence had been brought to bear upon the "purest and best" of the land, during the last two days, and after vainly attempting to stem the current of corruption which had commenced to flow, Messrs Young, Ash and Dickson beat an indignant retreat and left the three recreant Clubites to their fate. With the consent of Messrs Piddell and Powell, the rules of the House were suspended, and the transmission of the resolutions "stayed until further orders." The motion of Mr. DeCosmos will be considered on Monday. This extraordinary "turn-about-and-jump-Jim-Crow" game has created a greater amount of indignation in town than any political event that has yet taken place in this Colony; and the prevailing idea is, that the three members who have proved recreant to their trusts had accepted seats in the proposed Ministerial Council in exchange for their votes yesterday. But in their eagerness to secure an honorable position in the country, these plotters forgot that, according to our Constitution, the Governor can no more constitute a Ministerial Council than he can create a Star Chamber. He dare no more depart from his Letter of Instructions—which is our only Constitution—than he dare declare himself the King of Vancouver Island and its dependencies. They also overlooked another important fact, that they have killed the no "confidence" resolutions, for when they suspended them like the sword of Damocles over His Excellency's head, upon which it was to be suffered to fall if he failed to accept 3 members of the Lower House (meaning themselves) as his advisers, they placed it in the Governor's power to write to the Colonial Office to the following effect: "These men want official position and patronage; if I had consented to employ them, the vote of 'no confidence' would not have been passed. Feeling assured, however, from a knowledge of their political characters, that they are not fitted for positions of the kind, I have

refused to accede to their wishes and hence they have 'no confidence' in my government." Such will be the tenor of the despatch of Governor Kennedy enclosing the resolutions, and the only answer the Assembly will ever receive will be a despatch re-roking the little power they now possess. Were we not right on Tuesday, when we said that the Assembly had been caught in a trap? The contemptible position that these political charlatans occupy to-day in public estimation is difficult to describe. Of all the demagogues in the House they have cried the loudest for the People's Rights; but it now appears that, like a Siwash with his fish, they have peddled those rights from door to door, crying "how much?" and have accepted the first offer. And of such are Vancouver politicians! In the course of his remarks yesterday, Mr. DeCosmos said, "the country wants peace." Mr. DeCosmos is right. The country does want peace. It has no desire to be perpetually in political hot water. It is sick and tired of the political firebrands that are continually being hurled into its midst by DeCosmos and his followers. It is weary of never-ending political agitation. But it does not want a patched-up—a purchased peace. It does not want its representatives to exchange its interests for the privilege of being called "Ministerial Councilors," or the right to tack honorable (?) to their names. For ourselves we are glad that the deathblow has been dealt to the resolutions, because their transmission home, in our opinion, would have done harm to the Colony, and because the moderate resolutions proposed by the Speaker, but rejected by the corrupt majority, would have done good; but we cordially sympathize with the honorable gentlemen who conscientiously favored their passage, in their disappointment. The blow would be hard to bear if dealt by a hand known to be hostile; but coming, as it does, from professed friends, it is rendered doubly severe.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday, July 28th. "THERE IS NO SPOT ON EARTH SO DEAR"—Notwithstanding the complaints of hard times, and the frequent longings that we hear uttered to leave the country, it is a singular fact, that those who have returned to the old country, look back upon this as one of the brightest spots on the face of the Earth, and desire to return. Our old friend Mr. Fardon, after a sojourn in England of several months, says that he would under no consideration exchange climates or residences; and he intends to link his fortunes for the rest of his days with this country; while we hear that the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lowe, Mr and Mrs Alfred Fellows and other whilom residents are talking of returning to the Island.

TROUBLES WITH INDIANS.—On the banks of the River connecting Shuswap and Kamloops Lakes, the Indians claim a reservation of 60 miles in extent. On the opposite side are a number of settlers with some very fine ranches, who suffer great annoyance from the Indians. When a settler commences to cut hay, the Indians will cross over, and set fire to it, and if any settler attempts to preempt on their side of the water, they will drive the man's stock away, and destroy his homestead. This has been done in two instances. Mr. Trutch has promised to meet the Indians in August, and investigate their titles.

THE PANDORA STREET MURDER.—Jim a New Westminster Indian, and Jim a Son-gish, son of the late Chief King Frezzy, were yesterday placed in the dock of the Police Court, charged on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Edwin Eurin. Two witnesses, Thomas Wilson and an Indian woman with whom he cohabited, were examined, and swore positively that the Indian Tom, the brother of Mrs Wilson, did not sleep in their house on Sunday night last, as stated in his evidence before the Inquest. Witnesses could state nothing else that would throw any light upon the enquiry.

Pic-Nic.—The children of the Presbyterian Sunday School proceeded yesterday forenoon with the Rev. T. Somerville, the teachers, and a number of friends, to a delightful retreat in the vicinity of Jay's nursery grounds, to enjoy a pic-nic. Refreshments were provided for the young folks, who amused themselves as young folks and blithesome hearts only can. Before returning home, addresses were delivered by the Pastor of the Church and other gentlemen present, and photographs were taken of groupings of the boys and girls. The weather was magnificent, and all were happy as the day.

THE COLUMBIA TRAIL.—We learn from Mr. G. E. Niss that Mr. Turnbull, the Surveyor who has been acting under Mr. Moberly in constructing the road from Seymour to the Columbia, had got through by the South Pass, from what is called the South Arm of the Shuswap to the Columbia River. He reported the pass 1000 feet higher than the northern one, and totally unfit for a trail in the spring. It is not known whether he took the same route described by Mr. Norris and others as such an admirable one, with plenty of feed, and no greater altitude to cross than a few hundred feet.

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE DREDGER.—It has been suggested to us that instead of taking the dredger to a fresh water stream merely for the purpose of making a raid upon the barnacles and other innocent marine accumulations on her bottom, she might be taken up Fraser river and dredge the stream for gold. It is well known that the bed of the river is full of the precious metal in many places, and the Government might, for aught they know, bring up nuggets as large as the claims that were dredged up at the harbor's mouth two years ago.

THE CROWN LANDS TO BE THROWN OPEN.—It is currently reported that Governor Kennedy has stated that he has matured his plans for throwing open the Crown Lands of the districts of Vancouver Island to pre-emption. If this be true, an epoch will be inaugurated, which will, in a few short years, place this Colony on a basis of permanent prosperity.

THE NEW MINISTRY.—The following list of the new Cabinet Ministry was posted on our bulletin board last evening: Premier, Leonard McClure; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Amor DeCosmos; Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, John Trevaso Piddell; Attorney General, Thomas Lett Wood; Post Master General, William A. G. Young; Surveyor and Juniper General, Dr. Trimble.

LEECH RIVER DITCH.—It is rumored that the object of Sir James Douglas and Hon. Donald Fraser's visit to Leech River, is to examine the locality, and that should they think favorably of the proposed Ditch, to complete it at their own expense, had the Assembly declined to vote the money necessary.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, it is said, has recently got off a pretty fair joke. A Connecticut office-seeker closed a recent application for office, with an inquiry whether the breach between the President and Congress could not be repaired. The President wrote, in reply, that he is not as much in the line of "repairing breaches" as he formerly was.

THE CAMP.—The Volunteers entertained a large number of their friends at the camp last evening in a most hospitable manner. This afternoon, at 3 1/2 o'clock, camp will be broken up and the members will march into town.

RACING GIG.—Lachapelle is building a remarkable handsome racing gig for the Vancouver Rowing Club. The boat is 38 feet long, and looks as if she was going to be a regular clipper. It will be several weeks before she is finished.

THE "NANAIMO GAZETTE."—This paper, it is said, will be re-issued. A quantity of printing material, consigned to the former publisher, went up on the Emily Harris, on Wednesday.

THE MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.—A two-horse buggy carries an express between the Cariboo towns of Richfield, Barkerville, and Cameron town—running at regular intervals each day.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.—Re Estate of McCredy.—His Honor yesterday ordered an issue on the validity of the bill of sale by the father to his son Thomas McCredy, of his household furniture, to be tried by jury.

LILLOOET (B. C.) FLOUR.—A quantity of this flour has reached Cariboo, where it has been tested, and pronounced little inferior to the best Golden Gate.

THE LAUNCH OF Capt. Stamp's new steamer will take place to-day, from Mr. Trahey's building yard, at 4 p. m.

The Fiddler will sail at 2 o'clock this afternoon for Portland.

Freight from Yale to Williams Creek is being contracted for at 10 cents per pound.

The New York Herald had the following startling caption to a long editorial: "Shall we have the cholera or some other dreadful disease in New York?" To which the Louisville Journal replied: "You pay your money and you have your choice."

An excited father called in great haste on Dr. Abernethy and exclaimed in an excited manner: "Doctor! Doctor! my boy has swallowed a mouse! Then go home," quietly replied the Doctor; "and tell him to swallow a cat!"

An American young lady was reading Don Quixote, and came to the place where the fellow whom the Don prevented from beating the lad promised to pay the latter's wages in "perfumed money." "You see he only owed the boy some cents," said the lovely Columbian.—Punch.

Legislative Assembly.

FRIDAY, July 27th, 1866. Assembly met at 1 1/2 p. m. Present—The Speaker, and Messrs Ash, Trimble, Young, Dickson, Piddell, Powell, DeCosmos, McClure.

THE REPLY. Mr. DeCosmos asked the Speaker if the Reply to His Excellency's Message No. 33, 6th July, was still in the House? If so, he would move that its transmission be stayed until a further order upon the subject be made by this House. It did so in order that a question of great importance, of which he would ask leave now to give notice, might be taken into consideration before that document was sent out of the House. The notice was as follows: "That this House take into consideration, on Monday next, in Committee of the Whole, the propriety of suggesting to the Executive the passage, this session, of an Act establishing a Ministerial Council to advise the Executive in all Legislative matters—such Council to be drawn from the Upper and Lower House."

The Speaker stated that the reply was in the House, and ready for transmission; that the motion of the hon member was, in strict Parliamentary rule, out of order, but that if the House decided that it was advisable that the transmission of the reply should be stayed, he would not enforce any objection. A warm debate ensued upon the point of order.

Messrs Ash, Young, and Dickson withdrew. Mr. DeCosmos then moved that the standing orders be suspended, in order that the transmission of the reply be stayed until further instructions had been granted by the House.

Dr. Powell seconded, and the rules were suspended by unanimous consent. Mr. DeCosmos's motion was then made the order of the day for one o'clock on Monday next.

ROAD ACT. Dr. Trimble asked leave to lay upon the table of the House the amendments to the Road Act, which were made the order of the day for Wednesday.

THE DREDGER. House went into Committee: 1st—On the Governor's Message relative to the works and improvements of Victoria harbour; 2d—On the Governor's Message recommending that means should be placed at his disposal for the completion of the ditch at Leech River.

The Committee resolved that it was not advisable to sell the dredger or steam-tug; but would suggest that the dredger and punts be removed to a fresh-water stream to prevent destruction by marine accumulations. With regard to the ditch, the sum of \$4000 was voted and ordered to be placed on the Estimates.

The Committee also reported the Militia Bill complete.

The House adjourned until Monday.

Cariboo Mining Intelligence.

(From the Cariboo Sentinel, July 18)

WILLIAMS CREEK. The Watson co'y washed out for week about 25 ounces. Never Sweat co'y washed up for week 30 ounces. Cariboo co'y washed up to Thursday 36 ounces. Morning Star co'y washed up for week 30 1/2 ounces. California Tunnel co'y washed up for week 93 ounces. Last Chance co'y washed up for week 100 ounces. Cameron co'y washed up 128 ounces for the week, would have done better had they not been troubled with the ground caving. Forest, Rose co'y washed up for week 100 ounces. Prairie Flower co'y washed up for week 100 ounces. Baby co'y washed up for week 100 ounces. Dead Broke co'y made for last week about \$20 a day. Rankin co'y paid last week about \$19 a day to the hand.

STOUTS GULCH. There is not a claim on the gulch that will be worked out for two years to come, the probability is that claims next season will be more productive than this, from the fact that improved appliances are being and will be adopted, thereby facilitating the working of claims, we mean the hydraulic or ground sluice process. The High-Low-Jack co'y are not doing so well as formerly, but are still making about wages. The Floyd co'y are pushing ahead with their Drain Flume having now laid about 300 feet of it; they do not calculate on getting much pay this season as they have a great deal of old ground, which is very deep, to go through. The Alturas co'y have got over 500 feet of flume laid, the nature of the ground being such that they can run off an immense quantity in the course of a week; they are fast approaching the bed rock with the grade of the flume, and it is probable they will be taking out pay by the end of the week. Jenkins co'y washed on Thursday 15 ounces and for week 59 ounces. The Mucho Oro or Australian co'y who have just started, washed up on Thursday 17 1/2 ounces, the result of two shifts with one pick; the day before they had 10 ounces, in all up to Thursday 30 1/2 ounces. Emery co'y, 8 men at work, wash up on an average from 30 to 40 ounces a week; they expect to do better this week as the rock seems to pitch off with evident signs of containing more gold. The Union co'y got down with their shaft and got a good prospect.

CONKLINS GULCH. We are glad to learn that the Reid co'y have begun to take out pay from their middle shaft. They washed up yesterday nearly 40 ounces and would have done extremely well last week but for the obstruction occasioned by a large boulder which they have been blasting for the last three days. It is expected that both shafts will be yielding good returns during the present week. New Zealand co'y unfortunately just as they had got into pay their drift caved, the rush of water out of the face soon filled up their pump hole with mud and slum stopping their pump. It will take 6 or 8 days to repair damages. They had just struck dirt that would prospect from \$2 to \$4 to the pan.

THE GROVER CREEK. The companies at the upper end of the creek, on the benches, are finding every evidence of the continuation of the channel although nothing has yet been struck. The Heron co'y will not be ready to wash before Wednesday. The Short Bend co'y divided 5 ounces to the share for the week. The

Discovery co'y are still running their tunnels they struck a good prospect in one of them. The Full-Rigg co'y are doing well.

LOWER CREEK. The various companies on this creek are doing well, we have only heard definitely from the Vaughan-Sweeney co'y who washed up on Friday 60 ounces, being obtained out of the top gravel run through the sluices by the hydraulic pipe. This claim will pay big when the bed rock is cleaned up which will only be done when the water gets scarce. The Washburne co'y are said to have struck good prospects in their shaft after drifting about six feet.

STEVENS CREEK. We understand from one of the members of the Bed Rock Flume co'y on that creek, that they have abandoned the undertaking after two years fruitless efforts to strike pay.

OREGON. (From the Oregonian.) A man known as Gulliver is in jail at the Dalles on the charge of stealing jewelry and \$130 coin from a dying woman named Davis. The stolen articles were found on his person.

We learn by letter from Eagle creek that the copper mining company has struck a new and rich vein of ore, after having gone through a stratum which was almost totally barren. The placer mines are paying from "wager" up to an ounce per day, and in some instances as high as fifty dollars.

It is reported that a Mr Chapman and his son were killed a few days since by some Indians, belonging to the Simcoe Reservation.

A Jefferson correspondent informs us that there has been great excitement on the North Fork of the Santiam in relation to supposed murder there last Monday, the 16th. John Thomas, keeper of a ferry across the Santiam, states that while about some work on the north side, a stranger approached him with a drawn revolver and demanded his "money or his life." Thomas says that after giving up what he had—one dollar—he regained his axe which he had laid down, and struck the stranger a blow with it, knocking him into the river. Thomas then went to a camp meeting a short distance from the spot, related what he had done and then went to Justice McHaley and surrendered himself. He had an examination, but there being no evidence of a murder—the body not having been found—he was discharged. The people of the neighborhood are greatly excited, suspecting Thomas of having committed the double crime of robbery and murder and then trumping up the story as above. Search has been made both in the woods and in the river, but without finding any body. Thomas was subsequently arrested in Linn county, and committed in default of bail, to the jail at Albany to await trial in the Circuit Court on a charge of murder. At one time the citizens of the neighborhood talked very strongly of hanging him without further investigation. He is a brother of the Thomas who murdered a man at Soio two years ago.

FROM UTAH. We condense the following from the Salt Lake Vedette of July 5: Judge Lawrence, special postoffice agent, has gone to the Pahranagat mines, via Egan Canyon, to establish such mail routes and postoffices as he may find necessary. He is accompanied by Captain Albert, late of the 2nd California Cavalry.

The weather is intensely hot. Brigham Young is talking very harshly to his flock for not coming down more freely with money to finish the temple. A Masonic festival was held on the 2nd. During the evening the postoffice connected with it, was burned.

The Pahranagat mines are attracting a vast amount of capital.

The Cottonwood, Bingham Canyon, and Deep Creek mines are being developed with the most favorable prospects.

Execution of Probst the Philadelphia Murderer.

The execution of Probst, who murdered a whole family near Philadelphia recently, took place June 9th. A despatch of that date says: The procession soon reached the place of death, Probst all the while maintained the same gravity of demeanor that had characterized his conduct for the past few days. The sight of the gallows did not excite him; indeed, it seemed to affect some of the spectators more deeply than the criminal. He walked up the ladder with a firm step, paying little or no attention to those around him, or to anybody in fact, except his religious advisers. Only once during the ceremony had his mind apparently wandered to other things. As he was leaving his cell, the keeper, who had mainly taken charge of him, extended his hand and said "Good-bye;" Probst responded, "Good-bye," while his voice choked with emotion and tears filled his eyes. Regaining his wonted composure he maintained it, thereafter to the end. Probst was accompanied on the scaffold by his clergymen, the Sheriff and Perkins. Without hesitation, he knelt upon the drop with the priests, and together they recited the acts of faith, hope, charity and contrition; the Lord's Prayer, the Hail Mary and the Apostles' Creed in the German language, the victim repeatedly kissing the crucifix. The last act was alone to be performed and the tragedy was over. Quickly Probst was handcuffed and the noose placed around his neck. Not a murmur escaped his lips, and his eyes, barely suffused with tears, were turned to heaven. The white cap was then placed upon his head, but he still stood firm; there was no trembling and but the least agitation. Courteously the culprit prepared to meet his fate. But a moment more and the murdered Deerings would be avenged so far as man's laws could avenge them. A last prayer from Father Gruber, a signal, the drop fell, and Anton Probst had gone to his last account.

The murderer must have died easily. Beyond a few convulsive twitching, there was no evidence that he experienced agony. 25 minutes afterward the body was cut down, placed upon a small truck and removed from beneath the scaffold. The spectators and clergymen surrounded it, and all uncovered while the latter read the last prayers for the dead, sprinkled the corpse with holy water and then consigned it to the surgeons. The law had given up its victim for the benefit of science.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, July 31, 1866.

A Change, and What Come of it. It is now nearly four years since a meeting was held, in a place of public resort in this city, at which a series of resolutions condemnatory of Governor Douglas' policy were passed...

guished lately without being fortified by instructions from the Colonial Office. It looks to us as though Governor Kennedy has dug a pit into which the Assembly has fallen...

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, July 24th.

Horrible and Mysterious Murder.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning, at Hon. Allen Francis, the American Consul, was in the act of crossing a vacant lot in the rear of his residence on Pandora street...

INQUEST.

At one o'clock yesterday, Mr Pemberton summoned a jury and opened an inquiry into the causes that led to the death of the deceased, Mr Berrin Barnett...

COAL DISCOVERIES AT COMOX.

John Hart and Mathew Reynolds are in town from Comox with specimens of bituminous coal which they obtained from leads twelve miles back of the town, in the mountains...

THE "CARPET" PROBLEM.

We have received a number of answers to this problem, which we shall give to-morrow. If any of our young friends have answers ready they must send them in to-day to insure insertion...

THREE DAYS' GRACE.

John Livermore, who was given three days in which to take his departure from the Colony, is so ill as to be unable to do so, and has been allowed three days more of grace, in which to complete his arrangements...

TOWNSHIP INQUIRY.

The ship Mohawk, under pilot Pika, was brought round from Esquimalt last evening and moored alongside the Hudson Bay Company's wharf, where she will commence discharging this morning at 8 o'clock.

LICENSING COURT.

The application for the license of the Exchange was postponed until to-day, to allow the lessee to make some arrangements with the lessor.

sock produced I recognise as belonging to deceased; he received some money on Saturday night; he was commonly called "Corbin"; but his name was Edward Urin...

Municipal Council.

MONDAY, July 23, 1866. The Council met at 7:30 p.m. The Mayor and the whole Council present but Mr C. Gowen.

SANITARY BY-LAW &c.

A communication was read from the Hon. Colonial Secretary, informing the Council of the Governor's assent to the Municipal Sanitary By-law and of his approval of same.

COUNCIL INDEBTEDNESS.

Councillor Lewis from a Committee appointed, reported that from November, 1865, to the 30th of June last, the Municipal Council incurred an expense of \$231, exclusive of the clerks and messengers salaries.

SANITARY COMMISSION.

On motion of Mr Jeffery, Sen. the Mayor was empowered to appoint Councillors to act on the Sanitary Commission. The following members were then appointed: Lewis, Jeffery, J. and Layzell...

DANGEROUS BRIDGES.

The Mayor directed the notice of the Council to the bad state of one of the bridges on the Esquimalt road. He with members of the Council urged action in the matter.

SUMMARY COURT.

Monday, 23rd July, 1866. Earles v. Ring.—Both parties appeared in person. Suit was brought to recover the sum of \$5 75, election expenses incurred by plaintiff on behalf of defendant.

CAUTION TO COAL MINERS.

We received the telegram given below yesterday. If the fact be as stated, viz.—that the "underground boss" has neglected to "prove the gas," i. e., to ascertain to a certainty whether the pits are in a proper condition for human beings to work therein with safety...

SEHOMI, W. T., July 23d, 1866.

EDITORS COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.—We, the coal miners of Bellingham Bay, being now on a strike against the "underground boss" on account of his deficiency in proving the gas, caution all miners against coming here.

COAL DISCOVERIES AT COMOX.

John Hart and Mathew Reynolds are in town from Comox with specimens of bituminous coal which they obtained from leads twelve miles back of the town, in the mountains...

THE "CARPET" PROBLEM.

We have received a number of answers to this problem, which we shall give to-morrow. If any of our young friends have answers ready they must send them in to-day to insure insertion...

THREE DAYS' GRACE.

John Livermore, who was given three days in which to take his departure from the Colony, is so ill as to be unable to do so, and has been allowed three days more of grace, in which to complete his arrangements...

TOWNSHIP INQUIRY.

The ship Mohawk, under pilot Pika, was brought round from Esquimalt last evening and moored alongside the Hudson Bay Company's wharf, where she will commence discharging this morning at 8 o'clock.

LICENSING COURT.

The application for the license of the Exchange was postponed until to-day, to allow the lessee to make some arrangements with the lessor.

THE "EASTERN CHIEF."

This bark, lumber laden for Coquimbo, Peru, arrived from Port Gamble, W. T., on Saturday afternoon, and will sail for her destination to-day.

New TRIAL REFUSED.—In the Supreme Court, yesterday, a motion for a new trial in the suit of Janion, Green & Rhodes v. Franklin, was argued by Messrs. Ring and McCraith for plaintiffs, and opposed by the Attorney General for defendant. The points argued were: defective pleadings and misdirection. The motion was refused.

CRICKET.—A telegram was received yesterday from the New Westminister Club challenging the Victoria Club to a match to be played this week at the city capital.

In the Vice-Admiralty Court tomorrow, a suit for wages against the schooner Indian Maid will be heard.

The Alexandra will leave for the Fraser on Thursday morning at 10.

The Ladies' College will be opened on the 30th instant.

The new steamer Josie McNear will bring the Puget Sound mails to-day.

The U S Steamer LINCOLN arrived yesterday morning from Port Angeles, bringing the Sound Mail.

J. O.—Two or three letters again await you at this office.

Legislative Assembly.

MONDAY, July 22, 1866. The Speaker took his seat at 1:15 p. m. Present—Messrs Trimble, Young, McClure, Dickson, Powell, Cochrane, Pidwell, Carswell, DeCosmos, Stamp, Cunningham, Ash.

CONFEDERATION OF THE COLONIES.

Mr DeCosmos gave notice that he should at the next meeting of the House move the adoption of a series of resolutions respecting the Confederation of the British North American Colonies.

THE REPLY—WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

The House went into Committee, Dr Trimble in the chair. The Speaker read the alterations that he had made in pursuance of the instructions of the House to portions of the original Reply.

The Speaker then resumed his seat to read a message from the Governor asking for the reply of the House to his previous communications respecting harbor improvements and the sale of the dredger, to a certain extent to the present financial embarrassment of the Government. The document was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

In resuming the consideration of the reply, Dr Helmecken read the concluding resolution that he had prepared, which reviewed the arguments set forth in the reply in refutation of the Governor's statements.

Mr McClure opposed the resolution entirely. His Excellency had, not only in every communication sent down to the House shown his contempt for the House, but his shortcomings in the Legislative Council had treated them in the same manner. The Governor had lately given a proof of his contempt for the House by refusing to allow a salaried official to appear before a committee to give evidence. Instead of following out the well understood wishes of the people, he had taken up a hostile position against the popular branch of the Legislature, and after exercising the greatest forbearance it became a duty the House owed to its constituents to express its utter want of confidence in the Governor. He therefore moved the following amendment:

1. The House is reluctantly compelled, after much patience and forbearance, to declare that His Excellency Governor Kennedy is acting in a hostile manner to the best interests of the country.

2. That he has and does persistently decline to impart to the Assembly necessary and desired information on matters connected with the expenditure of the public money.

3. That he obstructs the efforts of the Assembly to reduce the expenses of Government, which are far beyond the capacity of the inhabitants to bear.

4. That he refuses to permit public officers to appear before a select committee of the Assembly to give evidence as to the working and management of their departments.

5. And that he endeavors by unjustifiable statements to place the Assembly in a false and undignified position before Her Majesty's Government.

6. In view of these facts, the House cannot, in justice to the Colony, to Imperial interests and to itself, refrain from expressing its utter want of confidence in His Excellency Governor Kennedy and his official advisers, and the absolute necessity there is for their removal, believing that so long as the present administration lasts the Colony will continue to suffer by the gradual exodus of its population, and Imperial interests will continue to be affected in an injurious manner by the prejudice which the present Government has created against British institutions in the North Pacific.

Dr Helmecken was not going to defend the Governor, whose actions must speak for themselves, neither was he going to stand there and condemn the Governor for everything, as he did not look upon the House itself as entirely blameless. (Hear, hear.) In framing the resolution submitted, he had drawn his conclusions from what he considered were the views of the House. The resolutions should be borne out by what was stated in the body of the document, which the resolution introduced by the member for the city (Mr McClure) did not. The House Government would pay no heed to mere unsupported assertions. (Hear.) It did not matter a button what the constitution of the country was, if the Governor would follow the views of the representatives of the people instead of other advisers, but when he did not at was that the evils of the Government of the Colony as at present constituted presented themselves. It was a change of the Government and not of the Governor that was most needed. The resolution he (Dr Helmecken) had drawn was intended to defend the House, as a Representative Institution, from the insinuations made against it.

Mr McClure replied to the hon. Speaker, and maintained that every person in his reply, except one in reference to the Governor's refusal to let an official give evidence.

Mr Young was sorry that his duty, to his constituents, compelled him to support the last resolution. For the Governor personally he had the greatest respect, but his want of policy had deprived him of all his friends, and he (Mr Young) would be glad if he could oppose the resolution, but he could not. The Governor had tried to pass a vote of censure on the House, and the House was justified in fixing the censure on him.

Mr Pidwell gave the history of the document, which had now been stripped of discolored language and reduced to a readable shape. He reviewed the troubles of the Colony from the days of Sir James Douglas to the present; referred to the incompetency and extravagances of past legislatures, and to the evil results which he thought the present badly constituted Government, which he and the senior member for the city were the first to advocate; denied that the Governor was to be blamed for the results of the present badly constituted Government, and rebuked the patriotic bunkum of hon. members who advised the Governor privately to spend money, leaving the consent of the House to be got afterwards, pocketed a commission, and then came and prated about the duty they owed to their constituents.

Dr Ash referred to the Governor's policy respecting the Crown Lands, upon which point he had at least been consistent, and to the House's inconsistency in voting the last loan bill before obtaining the Crown Land returns, which he (Dr Ash) had asked for by resolution. He did not think that the Governor or the Secretary of State would heed a vote of want of confidence if it passed.

Dr Helmecken not only considered that the House had fallen short in its duty, but stated it to be his conviction that if the vote of want of confidence was passed upon unsupported assertions it would produce no effect at the Colonial Office, and where would the House stand then?

Mr McClure asked if the Governor had not done his best to bring the House into disrepute at Home?

On a division the vote stood—for Mr McClure's resolution: Ayes; Ash, Young, McClure, Dickson, Cunningham, Carswell, DeCosmos (7). Noes; Helmecken, Powell, Cochrane, Pidwell, Stamp (5).

Mr DeCosmos thought there was no occasion to proceed with details if a vote of want of confidence in the Executive passed. He then gave at considerable length his reasons for voting for the removal of the Governor and the appointment of another, although he did not hold His Excellency in the same belief as the Governor, from selfish motives alone, wished his administration to be popular. He attributed most of the grievances from which the Colony was suffering to the Legislative Council, which body he believed had seriously injured the best interests of the country (hear, hear), and concluded by expressing his regret that the present difficulties should have arisen at a time when the Colony was looking for the consummation of Union.

The clauses of Mr McClure's amendment were then considered *seriatim* and passed on the following vote: Ayes—Young, McClure, Dickson, Powell, Cunningham, Carswell, DeCosmos, Stamp, Narva, Helmecken, Pidwell, Messrs Ash and Cochrane having paired off.

The resolution was ordered to stand as part of the reply, and will form the order of the day at the next sitting. The Committee then rose.

Dr Trimble moved the suspension of the standing orders in order to read the reply as a whole.

Mr DeCosmos did not approve, as this was a grave and important matter, of the suspension of standing orders for no particular object. He thought the members might be trusted for 48 hours.

The House adjourned till Wednesday at 1 o'clock, p. m.

Congressional.

Washington, July 14.—In the Senate the proceedings were unimportant.

A Congressional caucus was held this evening without secrecy, on motion of Raymon of New York, who desired an opportunity to vindicate himself. Raymon expressed no opinion, however, in regard to the new party movements.

Senator Sherman made the bitterest anti-Johnson speech of the evening. He said that the Republican party must stand firm and not hope for support from the President, who was certain to go against them. He could speak for Ohio, and said that executive patronage could not be successfully used to operate against the Republican party. He favored an early adjournment, so that members might return home and meet the issue before the people.

Senator Wilson, chairman of the committee appointed at the last adjournment, reported a resolution for the final adjournment of Congress on the 23d.

Thaddeus Stevens took decided ground in favor of continuing the session till December.

Colfax said it was almost a physical impossibility to adjourn as early as the 23d.

Sherman still contended that it was best to adjourn early, and announced that the Senate caucus had decided not to act upon the bill regulating the appointments to office; but that the President should have a fair trial and if he made an improper use of patronage, something could be done to put a check on him in December.

Washington, July 16.—The President has vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill, recapitulating his previous objections. Stating that the present Bureau would, any way, continue until after the next session. Mr Elliott moved to postpone the question on the veto until to-morrow. Mr Leharder moved to take it up now. The House then voted—ayes 133, noes 35. So the bill passed over the veto.

An unfortunate Kentucky editor thus addresses his delinquent subscribers: Friends, we are penurious. Job's turkey was a millionaire compared with our present depressed treasury. To-day, if the price of salt was two cents a barrel, we could not buy enough to pickle a jubard.

The Bankruptcy and Probate Courts will sit to-day.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, July 31, 1866.

The Reply.

In the Assembly, yesterday, the Reply and the vote of confidence in the Executive came under final consideration. The Resolutions were taken up *seriatim* and met with slight opposition; but when a clause of the vote had been read, Cochrane cast a bombshell into the Radical Camp by proposing to insert a clause recommending the re-appointment of Sir James Douglas as Governor of the Colony. This drew a few feet Mr DeCosmos, who fairly over with indignation at the very of the proposition being brought forward. For fully ten minutes, the gentleman poured forth the vitals of his wrath upon the originators of the scheme, Sir James Douglas, and policy of his Government, and giving vent to his feelings subsequently Mr McClure, then sprang to his aid, and if less vehement in his mode of expression, in which he handled the gentlemen is easily accounted for. Both were editors of papers in the Colony under the Douglas régime, both opposed Sir James as violent as they oppose Governor Kennedy now, and they could not, giving the "lie direct" to their various statements, vote for the amendment. Dr Dickson, a warm and consistent supporter of Sir James I las, was very severe in his reply. Mr DeCosmos for the insulting manner in which he had alluded to the porters of the amendment. Mr Pi followed, but his remarks amounted to little more than an appeal to half of Governor Kennedy, and sat down, leaving the House uncertain as to which way he would vote. At the close of a but bitter contest, the question of the admission of Mr Cochrane's amendment was negatived by a vote of 7 to 5, and the original motion carried as first read. The resolution was then passed as a whole. A furious attempt was next made by Mr DeCosmos to get a resolution through the House to prevent proposition regarding Sir James Douglas being brought forward any future time during the present session. The attempt was checked by the Speaker, who ruled the resolution out of order, and the House adjourned till Friday.

Reply, as passed, will be copied and sent to His Excellency as soon as possible. It is a lengthy document but if length were its only fault it might be tolerated.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday, July 26.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Messrs Janion, Green, Rhodes, the agents for this company in this colony, have handed us an account of the annual meeting of the company. Some may be formed of the extent of their business when we find that the total amount insured in one year is over £32,000,000, which the company receive in premiums £2,000,000, and when this latter sum is placed against the amount paid in losses during the period, £26,757, the result must be satisfactory to the share holders, and guarantee to the public of the careful management of the company. Among the names of the directors we find Messrs Wilson, T. Wilson & Co.'s Chambers, Papanay Papayanni Bros., Forwood, of Leech, son & Forwood, and other large ship owners. The company has agencies in all the principal ports in the world: San Francisco, Panama, Shanghai, Hongkong, Yokohama, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, London, Sydney, &c., and insurances effected in their office here may be made payable at the event of loss, at any of their agencies.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

The pupils of Wilson Brown's Academy, will be examined to-day at noon in the presence of their parents and friends.

DOWN.

The wires were down yesterday Cowlitz River and no news report was fore received.

RETURNED.

Mr G. R. Fardon, photographic artist, returned yesterday by the Portland, from England.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

China.

San Francisco, July 25th.—The ship Silas Greenman, 50 days from Hongkong, arrived this morning. Hon W. M. Pinnie, is appointed acting Colonial Secretary for Hongkong. The Coolie ship Jeddoo was destroyed by fire off the Java coast on the 16th April. A mutiny had previously occurred, and ten men were flogged and put in irons. The chief mate, an apprentice, and forty emigrants were lost. The British ship Denmark, from London to Hongkong, stranded on Yashan shoals May 25th. It is not known whether the crew were saved or not. An expedition against the pirates on the west coast by English gunboats, had been very successful. On arriving at Linton, the rendezvous of the pirates, the people having fled, the Chinese soldiers went ashore and burned the deserted houses. The expedition then penetrated to Nansen, when Lieut Manning landed with a small force and approached the village cautiously. Suddenly a masked battery opened on him, but after a sharp engagement he silenced and took it. This is the first time pirates have been successfully met in their own haunts.

Europe.

New York, June 23.—The Scotia, from Liverpool, 24th, has arrived this evening; Consols closed 86 1/2 @ 96 5/8 for money. 5 20's 67 1/2. Cotton, on Friday, was more active in the prospect of peace. Saturday's market was dull with little inquiry. Breadstuffs market closed steady on Saturday and a little easier. Accounts of the French mediation are conflicting, nothing authentic has yet transpired. The threatened armed intervention is not confirmed, but French vessels have gone to Venetia. The Times declares that England should not follow France in an intervention that tends to aggravate evils. The Prussians were still advancing on the road to Vienna, their headquarters being at Siewitz with the vanguard reported at Saana. London papers regard the Prussians within from 8 to 10 days march of Vienna, with no great obstacle to overcome. Benedek's army was rapidly reorganizing. On the 11th it mustered 160,000 men exclusive of cavalry and artillery. General Cialdini has occupied Padua. The Austrians were concentrating their forces for the protection of Tyrol and Austria. Gen. LaMarmora has resigned. The Paris Monitor says peace negotiations are still progressing. The best of feeling prevails between France and Prussia. The Vienna press of Saturday evening says that Napoleon's mediation is ended for the present, and Austria must trust to her own strength and resources. She is resolved to make the most strenuous exertion to maintain her position as a great power. The Birmingham Banking Company had suspended on the 14th. Liabilities over two millions pounds. A severe calamity for a large Birmingham house. The very latest from Paris reports bourse firm; rentes, 68 1/2. 60c. The fleet arrived off Valencia on the 13th, and the cable was successfully spliced to the shore end. Signals have been sent through the entire cable. The Great Eastern had commenced paying out, 134 miles had been laid at last accounts, and the signals were perfect.

California.

San Francisco, July 26.—The steamer Orizaba, 49 hours from the Columbia river, arrived this forenoon. No later gold quotations received. Market for Legal Tenders quiet at 71 buying, 71 1/2 selling. Sailed—British ship Cormorant, Liverpool; ship Coquimbo, Port Madison; bark Live Yankee, Puget Sound. Portland, July 26.—Steamer Montana arrived from San Francisco this afternoon. The Oriflamme is advertised to leave for the bay on Saturday morning, and the Montana on Saturday evening. Weather pleasant.

California.

San Francisco, July 25th.—The bark Labelle, which cleared from here January 25th, was wrecked. The Bremen bark Belle, under command of Captain Tobias, on her passage from San Francisco to Hongkong, with a cargo valued at \$300,000, was cast away on the 4th of March on an uninhabited and dangerous reef called Wake Island. The passengers and crew remained on board during the night, the sea breaking fearfully over the wreck all the while, and landed with difficulty through the breakers the following day. After an ineffectual search for water and much privation, it became imperative to take to the boats, taking such provisions and water as were saved from the wreck. The passengers were transferred to the ship's long-boat in charge of the first mate, the captain preferring his gig, and on the 27th, both boats sailed for Ladron or Mariana Island—twenty-two persons with provisions, in an open boat but 22 feet in length,

to undertake a voyage of 1400 miles, subject to occasional storms, calms, tropical sun, short rations, over an ocean studded with hidden rocks and coral reefs. The captain, with eight persons in a small boat, which left at the same time has not been heard from, and unless picked up by some chance vessel, must have been swamped, as a heavy cross sea was met with shortly after leaving the Island. Among the passengers were Madame Anna Bishop, Miss Phelan, Mr Shultz, Charles Lascelles, of the celebrated English opera troupe, and Eng. M. VanReed of Kanagawa. A schooner has been sent to search for the missing boat among the Islands to the northward, and to return to Wake Island and remove a large amount of treasure which was saved and buried there. Arrived—Bark George Washington, 11 days from Free Port; bark Annie Sharp, 157 days from Glasgow. Sailed—Ship Windward, Hongkong; ship Asia, London; bark Rival, Victoria.

California.

San Francisco, July 27.—Eastern line out of order beyond Laramie. The Sutter Street Railroad Company have broken ground at the junction of Sansome and Sutter, preparatory to extending their road through Battery to Vallejo street. The arrival of the Siam ship Silas Greenman has presented some difficulties at the Custom House, which have not yet been settled. Officials think they must add 10 per cent. additional duties on the cargo, because there is no reciprocity treaty between this country and Siam. The consignees of the ship will telegraph to the Washington authorities to find out whether such a discrimination is just and equitable. The auction sale of San Francisco and Pacific Refinery sugars was the principal feature in the general merchandise markets this morning. Circle A crushed was sold at an average decline of from 1/2 to 3/4 of a cent on previous days. Sale of other kinds brought relatively better prices. The market for exchange and bullion for Monday's steamer has not fairly opened yet. Leading bankers quote coin drafts on Atlantic at 2 1/2 per cent; currency Jo, 44c premium on gold; telegraph transfers 3 per cent; 60 days bankers' exchange, 48 1/2 premium. Flour, some sales for export to Mexico—jobbing trade, without change; superfine, half-sacks, \$4 75 @ 5; quarter sacks, extra half sacks, \$5 25 @ 5 50. Wheat, good new, \$1 50, prime new, \$1 55 per 100; barley, some inquiry, holders not willing to sell at ruling quotations; potatoes, Mission's, 60c @ 65c per 100. No later gold despatches. Market for Legal Tenders unchanged, 71 buying, 71 1/2 selling. Arrived—Argentine bark Jose, 44 days from Carmen Island; British bark Speedwell, Cork; steamer Pacific, San Pedro.

European.

European despatches received at the State Department, do not confirm the hopes that were entertained of an early peace, but indicate that France will have to assume a position of a belligerent character. New York, July 23d.—The Great Eastern may arrive at Heart's Content, on Friday, when the Associated Press will receive by telegraph, early details of their progress of laying the cable. Chicago, July 23.—The latest phase of the European situation, is thus described by the English and German press: The London Times remarks, there is too much reason to fear that hostilities will be resumed in both theatres of war, and says if so, Austria, unless sheltered by France, may soon be compelled to hear terms of peace proclaimed by Prussia in her own capital. The Times further says it is difficult to believe that either Italy or Prussia, will ultimately reject the pacific overtures of Napoleon, especially if they should be supported by England. The London News compares the cession of Venetia to France, to the act of a debtor who makes away with property when on the eve of bankruptcy. There is a want of frankness about Austria, fitted to exasperate Prussia. The Post thinks the least Prussia can ask with Vienna open to her victorious march, is the acknowledgment of her absolute possession of Germana, including Saxony, Hanover and Bohemia, Prussia may choose to dictate peace at Vienna rather than submit to Congress.

Eastern States.

Washington, July 23d.—In the Senate, Clark of Ohio, offered a resolution requesting the President to urge the Canadian and British authorities to release Fenian prisoners, and that the President cause the discharge of all Fenians under prosecution in the United States Court. Yeas, 102; nays, 2. Receipts of treasure from the interior is fair and for the month will exceed four millions. No change in rates of exchange, and bullion for Monday's steamer, except a slight advance in gold bars, now held at 87 @ 88. Demand for money is good, perhaps a little pressing in some quarters, but bankers rates are unchanged.

California.

Receipts of treasure from the interior is fair and for the month will exceed four millions. No change in rates of exchange, and bullion for Monday's steamer, except a slight advance in gold bars, now held at 87 @ 88. Demand for money is good, perhaps a little pressing in some quarters, but bankers rates are unchanged.

Sailed, July 28th—Steamer California, for Victoria.

Sandwich Islands.

San Francisco, July 28th.—By bark Monitor, 23 days from Honolulu, we have Hawaiian dates to July 3d.

United States Ministers Burlingame and Val Valkenberg, were still at Honolulu, but expected to leave July 4th on the bark Swallow. They had been tendered a public dinner by the American residents, but owing to the fact that the Court was in mourning, they declined. Incendiarism prevails to an alarming extent at Molokai. The summit of the crater of Mannaofu was still active, the sky was illuminated nearly every night; the old crater of Kalamea is also active.

Canadian Parliament.

Ottawa (C. W.) June 8th—Parliament opened to-day. The following is a synopsis of the Governor's speech as to the Fenians: After alluding to the new Capitol building in an appropriate manner, he speaks of the termination of the reciprocity treaty, and says the papers relative thereto will be laid before the House; that it is imperative to find new markets for the products of the country. The deputations representing British North America was sent during the past winter to the West Indies, Brazil, &c., to ascertain the best means of extending their commercial relations, and a report will be made in due time. Allusion is made to the Fenian movement as follows: "The threats and preparations for attack upon Canada, constantly and openly made by a body of organized men in the United States of America, known as Fenians, compelled me since the last Parliament, and by the advice of my Ministers, to call out for active service a large portion of the volunteer forces of the Provinces. The spirit displayed by the people in ready response to the proclamation has received the merited approval of Her Majesty's Government. Events which have occurred the last few days afford convincing proofs of the necessity for the precautionary measures adopted. The Province has been invaded by a lawless band of marauders, but I congratulate the country that they were promptly confronted within twenty-four hours and compelled to make a precipitate retreat. I deplore the loss of life and sufferings entailed upon the gallant body of Canadian volunteers in the engagements which took place in repelling so promptly the invaders who attacked the country, and I feel sure you will not omit to alleviate, so far as may be in your power, the injuries so wantonly inflicted upon many families. But, while I grieve at individual loss, I congratulate the country that the danger has shown that Canada possesses in her volunteers a body of men ready to peril their lives in defence of Queen and country. The entire people have been thoroughly aroused by the recent occurrences and it must now be apparent to all that the whole resources of the country, both in men and arms, will at any moment be cheerfully given in repelling any invasion of their homes. In the measures of defense which I have been called upon to take, I have received unremitting support from the Lieutenant General commanding and Admiral Hope. It is also a source of unfeigned pleasure to acknowledge the gallant devotion displayed by the officers and men of Her Majesty's military and naval forces in Canada. I am happy to be enabled to state that the President of the United States has issued a proclamation declaring that serious infractions of the laws of that country have been and are being committed by evil-disposed persons within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States against the British possessions of North America, and requiring all officers of his Government to exert every effort for their repression. I trust the course thus adopted will ere long prevent this country from being subjected to further attacks from citizens of a nation the terms of amity with Great Britain. The maintenance of a force on active duty, which the government was compelled to put out, his involved the expenditure of large amounts not provided for by any vote at the last session. The accounts of this expenditure will be laid before the House, and I feel confident you will immediately pass a bill indemnifying the Government for this unavoidable expenditure from the provisions of the auditing account. The recent occurrences show the necessity of extending to Lower Canada the Act to protect the inhabitants of that section of the Province against lawless aggressions from subjects of foreign countries, as with her Majesty's Government. It has also been necessary, for the preservation of law and order, to adopt a course similar to that taken at the present session of the Imperial Parliament, for the temporary suspension of the habeas corpus. I invite your immediate attention to these necessary measures. I congratulate you upon the satisfactory results of the commerce of the country during the past year. The revenue has been so largely in excess of the estimates as to enable, without inconvenience, a provision for the heavy and unexpected charges entailed upon the country. The position which the great question of the union of the provinces of British North America has assumed is now such as to induce an expectation that the measure will be shortly carried into effect. I therefore hope and believe it will be practicable, during the present session, to adopt such proceedings as may be necessary for completing the details of the scheme. As regards Canada, I venture to express the confident expectation that the new Parliament, held within these walls, will not be confined to the assembling of the representatives of Canada, but will embrace those of all the colonies of British North America. I congratulate you upon the general prosperity of the province, and pray your councils may be guided by Divine Providence and secure the moral and material advancement of the great body of the people."

DIFFERENT SEX.—What are you making, my little seamstress? asked a visiting lady to one of the seamstresses. "Is it a chemise?" "No my lady," replied the child, bashfully, "it's a homie."

BIETHS. In this City, Sunday, July 23th, 1866, the wife of Thomas Wood, of a daughter.

PUGET SOUND SHIPPING.

ENTERED. July 12th—American bark Jenny Pitts, 552 tons, J. Friend, Master, from San Francisco; proceeds to Port Orchard, to load with lumber from Coquimbo. CLEARED. July 12th—British ship Parlatia, 717 tons, John DeGoly, Master, with lumber dressed and rough, laths and pickets, for Port Chalmers, New Zealand. July 14th—Ship Asia, 1016 tons, J. F. Cowan, Master, loading at Usalady with spars and lumber, for Tonon, France. July 20th—Bark Vernon, 364 tons, John H. Crawford, Master, loading at Port Gamble, with rough and dressed lumber, spars, pickets and shingles for Hilo, H. I. July 20th—Ship Elizabeth Kimball, 844 tons, G. F. Bunker, Master, loading at Port Gamble, with rough lumber, spars and pickets, for Valparaiso.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND. ENTERED. July 23—Schr. Louisa, Cutler, Saanich. Schr. Ocean Queen, Smith, San Juan. Schr. Surprize, Spring, N. West Coast Vancouver Island. July 24—Schr. Alexandra, Swanson, N. Westminister. Schr. Harcourt, Thornton, San Juan. Schr. Gazelle, Gollacher, Nanaimo. Schr. Nor' Wester, Whitford, New Westminister. July 25—Schr. Pioneer, Finch, Port Angeles. Schr. Emily Harris, Frain, Nanaimo. Schr. Rip Native, Stephens, Port Simpson. July 26—Schr. Forest, Nickerson, San Juan. July 27—Schr. Ocean Queen, Smith, San Juan. July 28—Schr. Emily Harris, Frain, Nanaimo. Schr. Alexandra, Swanson, New Westminister. CLEARED. July 23—Schr. Emily Harris, Frain, Nanaimo. Schr. Louisa, Cutler, Saanich. Schr. Surprize, Spring, N. West Coast Vancouver Island. July 24—Schr. Alexandra, Swanson, N. Westminister. Schr. Harcourt, Thornton, San Juan. Schr. Gazelle, Gollacher, Nanaimo. Schr. Nor' Wester, Whitford, New Westminister. July 25—Schr. Pioneer, Finch, Port Angeles. Schr. Emily Harris, Frain, Nanaimo. Schr. Rip Native, Stephens, Port Simpson. July 26—Schr. Forest, Nickerson, San Juan. July 27—Schr. Ocean Queen, Smith, San Juan. July 28—Schr. Emily Harris, Frain, Nanaimo. Schr. Alexandra, Swanson, New Westminister.

IMPORTS.

Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound... 13 hd cattle, 6 calves, 83 sheep. Per schooner THORNTON from Burrards Inlet—86 m. feet lumber to Moody & Co. Per steamer FIDELITER from Portland—600 pgs. flour, ham, butter, &c., and \$6000 in treasure.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON—Reynolds & Co, Carson Hammond & Co, Hutchinson & Co. Per steamer FIDELITER from Portland—O'Dwyer, L. B. J. W. Waits, H. M. Cohen, L. & Co, Moorhead & Co, W. L. Langley & Co, McQuade, J. T. Spoborg & Roof, Sir James Douglas, Wilson & Murray, Wells, Fargo & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON—Mr Sweeney, wife and 3 children, Mrs B. E. Dennison, Capt McEutrie, Capt Shaw and 2 children, P. M. Backus, S. H. Porter, Creswell, S. M. Nolan, Quail, J. Clark, Snyder, & Fowler. Per steamer FIDELITER from Portland—Mr G. R. Eardon, Mrs J. Carewell, Mr Hibbard, C. H. Caughman, Mrs B. Decker, & Walker.

MEMORANDA.

Per steamer FIDELITER from Portland—Left Portland July 23d at 5 p.m., arrived at Astoria, July 24th at 9 p.m.; left at 10 a.m. and crossed Columbia River. Bar at 12 noon, had light N.W. winds and fine weather, July 25th at 2 p.m. arrived at Victoria.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. Accidentally recommended as a simple but certain remedy for indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1/2 and 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World. Orders to be made payable by London Agents for Victoria, W. M. SEARBY, Chemist, Government street, de23 law de28 1/2 W.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness.

PEPSINE. THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of POWDER, PEPSEINE GLOBULES IN BOTTLES on order, WINE and LOZENGES, the POWDER is PUBLISHED BY WINE, NALFABLE, and the LOZENGES a NEW, AGREABLE, and convenient manner of taking the medicine. Manufactured by T. MORSON & SON, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London. And may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers. GELATINE (Morson's Patent) MORSON'S KREOSOTE. And every description of Chemicals, and all new Preparations, can be supplied for shipment. See their Name and Trade Mark on all Preparations. Orders to be made payable in London. ml AGENT—W. M. SEARBY, Chemist, Victoria, v. 1. fe3 1/2 W.

Caution to the Public.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the public, to warn them against negotiating a Promissory Note dated Victoria, in the month of April or May 1866, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) made by the undersigned in favor of John Clark and payable when the Schooner Fliza Downs arrives at Port Angeles, W. T., as no consideration has ever been received for said note. JAMES DALGARNO, Port Angeles, W. T., July 6, 1866. v. 1. fe 1/2 W.

Information Wanted.

REGARDING JOSEPH TAYLOR, formerly of Edinburgh, Scotland, who was in the month of June, 1862, he was in New Zealand, and was sent to be about proceeding to the Higgins in the event of his death, which time he has not been heard of. Any information regarding him, if living, or in the event of his decease, of the time and place of his death, addressed to Mrs. Alison Taylor, 100 George Street, Edinburgh, Scotland, or to Mr. Andrew Gibson, W. S., 15 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, North Britain, will be rewarded. JAMES DALGARNO, Port Angeles, W. T., July 6, 1866. v. 1. fe 1/2 W.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN. OSTEO EIDON.

PATENT, March 1st, 1864. MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely displacing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and adapted for those long resident in warm climates.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by impression of the month, so as to enable Messrs G to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth. GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTOLOGIQUE, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. Patent Vaseline, warranted for stopping and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha is 6d. per box. GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on the Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps. ap-1/2 W.

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia.

Is the great remedy for Acidity of Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations & Bilious Affections. It is the Physician's cure for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, and other complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of Fever and Febrile Irritability of Skin. It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulous Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescent Saline & Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON. And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World. CAUTION—ASK FOR "DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA," and see that "Dinneford & Co." is on every bottle and label. W. M. SEARBY, Agent for Vancouver Island. jns-1/2 W.

Chlorodyne.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c. ALL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRESS. A dose in a few minutes after taking a dose of this wonderful CHLORODYNE, discovered by Dr. J. Collis Brown M.D.C.S.L., (ex-Army Medical Staff) the receipt of which was obtained solely by J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury Square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of Physicians, military and naval practitioners, pronounced it invaluable. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and induces refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any unpleasant effects of opium. EARL ROSSSELL has graciously favored J. T. Davenport with the following extract of a despatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manila, dated Sept. 17, 1864: "The remedy most efficacious in its effects in Epidemic Cholera, and Dysentery, is CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives." EARL ROSSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manila, to the effect that cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the only remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE—See "Lancet," December 31, 1864. From W. Vealins Pitteweg, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S. England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine: "I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Rheumatism, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results." Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta: "Two doses completely cured my Distress." Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera. "So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too loudly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases." From A. Montgomery, Esq., Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is the most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma and Dysentery." It is a fairly new restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed.

New Granada Mines.

Warning to the Miners and Travelers in that Region. The sudden change of Climate, as well as of diet, renders imperative the Selection of Beverages. THIRTEEN PREMIUMS AWARDED. SQUARZA'S PUNCH. Is the only Beverage adapted to the Climate of that Country. MARK ITS PROPERTIES: TONIC, NERVOUS, DIGESTIVE, PURGATIVE, &c. Imparts strength and activity to the intellectual faculties; materially aids the digestive organs; it gradually warms the whole system, to accommodate it to the climate; it uses a new spirit into its liquid, facilitates without impairing the heating excitement followed by prostration, which is produced by the use of raw liquor. FOR SALE WHOLESALE, RETAIL, 44 Leidesdorff Street, Opposite what Cheer House.

Grace Church Collection.

SACRED MUSIC. Selected and arranged from the Classical and Sacred Works of the Great Composers, and adapted to the Psalms and Hymns of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with a Separate Organ Accompaniment. By Wm. A. Knapp, New Edition. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

Local Intelligence.

Monday, Aug. CHAIN-GANG BREAK.—A serio from the New Westminster chain place one day last week. The says: "Two of the gang, named Ross and the former being the victor of stealing from the dump-Errierson claim, Cariboo, and the of the robbers caught at Lytton, of the guard and seizing his rifle and towards the river and started an canoe was upset, and the run-into into the water. Three Indians in went out into a canoe and picked but the rescues turned upon the and drove two of them out of the river. The third Indian upset and plunged the convicts again stream, when a man named Hand in a large canoe and brought the shore whence they were conveyed in the confusion which followed another old convict named Burke, and has not been recaptured. [The Alexandra, on Saturday brought down 20 passengers and treasure for the Bank of British C

