

Personal.

In assuming the duties of responsible political editor of this journal it would appear almost necessary that I should offer some words of explanation to the public.

Circumstances over which I had no control led me a few months ago to seek Victoria as the proper centre of population and commerce from which the various public questions from time to time arising might most fittingly be discussed.

A very brief trial sufficed to convince me that there was not room for two morning papers, and that in an anxious struggle for mere existence a weak and divided press might be productive of evil in the hour of the Colony's greatest need, by sowing the seed of discordant faction where union could alone conduce to Colonial prosperity.

It is in view of the larger questions likely almost immediately to press themselves upon the attention of the Colonists that I have been induced, in recognition of the importance of possessing a strong and united press, to connect myself with a journal which appeared to present the most fitting medium through which effectively to deal with Colonial affairs.

In assuming a new and in some respects novel position, I venture to think that those who have honoured me with their confidence and support in the past will not see in mere arbitrary conditions anything calculated to lessen the opportunity for promoting those great measures which admittedly underlie future prosperity.

I may be permitted to invite public attention to the recent union or amalgamation which has taken place in the press, as an example which might be followed with great advantage by the people. If it is important that there should be a united and, therefore, strong press to deal with cardinal political issues, how much more important is it that there should be a united and, therefore, strong public sentiment, ready to be brought to bear in the right direction.

We are now entering upon the most critical and important epoch in our history as a Colony. Let all party lines be merged, and let us work unitedly and energetically for the common good.

JOHN ROBSON.

LATER FROM SITKA.—The U. S. Quartermaster's steamer Newbern, Captain Freeman, arrived from Sitka via Nansaimo, on Sunday evening, bringing twenty or thirty passengers, principally U. S. Army officers and discharged soldiers.

STARTED OUT.—Mr. E. T. Coleman, who left here a few weeks ago to "do" Mount Ranier, has abandoned the intention and started with Messrs. Denny and Wheeler from Seattle, to examine and explore the Snoqualmie Pass through the Cascade Range.

VANCOUVER BACHELOR'S PLO-TO.—This re-union of our colored citizens, at the Willows yesterday, proved a very happy affair. The number on the ground was large, and dancing and games were maintained until a late hour last night.

POLICE COURT.—In this Court yesterday two Indians, bearing the mighty appellations of Sampson and Bruce, were convicted of fighting on Sunday. Sampson was sent to the skookum house for three months, while Bruce, being physically his strong antagonist's inferior, got off with one month's imprisonment.

INLET SHIPPING.—Since our last Danish ship, Altmak has arrived from the B O & V I Mills, Burrard Inlet, with a full cargo of lumber for Iquiguit, Peru, and the Spanish bark Naves Martinez, from Moody's Mills with lumber for Valparaiso.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.—Mr. Thomas James has been appointed Postmaster at Nansaimo; and Mr. Robert McLeese, Postmaster at Soda Creek, vice T. J. Senay, resigned. These appointments, we believe, are honorary, or at most, the allowance is nominal, as both gentlemen being engaged in trade, the advantage derived from the location of the postoffice in their respective establishments must be considerable.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—On Saturday next, 7th inst., at noon, will occur the eclipse of the sun, which will be nearly total in this latitude—and passing from Siberia over Behring's Strait and across the continent to the Bermudas in the Atlantic Ocean, includes within its limits parts of Alaska, British America, Montana, Dacotah, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and North Carolina.

ARRIVAL OF THE LADY LAMPSON.—The H. B. Co.'s new ship Lady Lampson, Capt. Gaudin, sailed from the West India Docks Feb. 22nd. Left the docks the 24th; was detained with strong gales from the Western Channel; took departure from Uahant 6th March; crossed the Equator 25th March; passed Cape Horn 1st May; had strong gales of west wind; saw Cape Horn again the 12th; crossed the Equator 12th June; from thence light westerly winds and calms; made Destruction Island on 30th July, and anchored in Esquimalt the 31st at 11 p.m.

TERRIBLE FIRES have raged for some days in the vicinity of Nansaimo. Mr. Brown, a farmer, with the aid of neighbors and friends from Nansaimo, fought the flames for 72 hours and succeeded in saving his crops, but lost much of his fencing. Mr. Westwood, who sowed all his land with barley, lost his entire crop, and is thrown upon the world penniless with a wife and six children to support.

LOCAL BATTLES.—Following are the officers of the Good Templar's Lodge, installed on Friday evening last: R. Butler, W. C. T.; J. Work, W. V. T.; J. Freeman, W. B. H. S.; W. McDowell, W. L. H. S.; W. Jones, W. T.; P. Duros, W. F. S.; J. Vaughan, W. S.; G. Graham, W. A. S.; A. Levi, W. I. G.; D. Lago, W. O. G.; D. Richards, W. G.; W. Reynolds, W. M.; O. Jackson, W. D. M.

THE CENTRAL SCHOOL was reopened yesterday. The attendance was good, and will doubtless increase from day to day. Mr. Jessop, who for eight years has been Principal of the Central, has, we are very glad to hear, been retained as Principal of the same school by the Municipal Council.

THE STEAMERS.—The Oregonian of the 30th ult. says: "The next steamer from San Francisco after the Pacific, (which sailed on the 27th) will be the Oriflamme, which is to sail August 5th."

NANAIMO MOVING.—We learn that the people of Nansaimo have held a school meeting and appointed a Local Board of Trustees, with a view to availing themselves of the provisions of the new School Ordinance.

AN insane man, wearing pants and soiled white shirt, and minus hat and coat, is knocking about the suburbs of the city between Dallas road and Beacon Hill. His presence in the neighborhood is thought to have had something to do with the recent hayrick fire.

THE ship General Cobb, laden with spars for San Francisco at Sayward's mills, Salsnich, was towed down on Sunday by the steamer Fly and sailed immediately for San Francisco.

A Mr. Bourdsoff has died at the age of 100 at Sitka. He had been 60 years in the employ of the Fur Company.

THE schooner Black Diamond, with 105 tons of coal from Nansaimo, arrived in Esquimalt harbor yesterday.

THE steamer Emily Harris yesterday brought around the canals used by Capt. Walker in floating the wrecked bark Delaware.

GOVERNOR MUSGRAVE.—It was reported late last night that Governor Musgrave is expected to arrive here to-day on the U. S. Pensacola. Doubtful.

THE ship Grace Darling, from San Francisco, to load with coal at Nansaimo, arrived last night. She will carry 1600 tons.

FROM PUGET SOUND.—The str. W. G. Hunt, Capt. Wait, arrived from Puget Sound at 6 o'clock last evening with a large number of passengers, among whom were Gov. Moore, M. W. Wait Esq. wife and family, Rev. Dr. Lindsley, wife and family. The fires across the Sound are abating, and stages are again making their regular trips.

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SEVENTH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Will be Open to the Public at 11 a. m. 14th September, 1869.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS announce that the Seventh Industrial Exhibition will be open as above, in the spacious Exhibition Building erected on Union Square, in the City of San Francisco, and no pains will be spared to make it complete in all its details.

The Building is water-proof, well ventilated, and lighted (at night) by 1600 gas jets; is provided with tables for exhibition use, and a list of shafting 500 feet long, provided with necessary pulleys and ample steam power to exhibit working machinery, and covers an area of 90,000 sq. ft.

Articles intended for exhibition must be in the building by Saturday, 13th September, and no article can enter for competition unless in position by that time.

Rules and Regulations, Circulars and Blankets will be forwarded on application to the rooms of the Mechanics' Institute, 29 Post Street, San Francisco, or by addressing J. H. GILLMORE, Corresponding Secretary, same address.

Articles from the country must be marked distinctly, "For the Seventh Industrial Exhibition, San Francisco, California." Care J. H. Gillmore, Corresponding Secretary.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

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

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and see Name Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and Retail by the Proprietors, Worcester, Cross & Blackwell, London, &c. &c. and by Grocers and Dealers generally.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c. (Free from Adulteration.)

Manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, FINEST AND PUREST, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, bottled in Oak Vats by the means of RUBBER STAMP COUS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C & B are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Olives' Stores of the highest quality.

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTHEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the name of LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

LABELS

of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Fry to 10 years imprisonment.

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAKI BAGOOW was sentenced, by the same Court, to 2 years imprisonment.

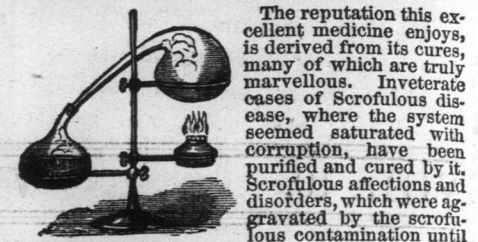
CAUTION.—Anyone SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. THE GENUINE MANUFACTURERS of Messrs Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER on Vancouver Island.

DINNEFORD'S SOLUTION OF MAGNESIA

Is the great remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations and Bilious Affections.

IS THE GREAT REMEDY FOR GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and all other complaints of the Bladder.

And as a safe and gentle medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable.



The reputation of this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Incurable cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seems saturated with corruption, have been cured and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous condition, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt poison of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of embolism or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence.

Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this Sarsaparilla: It is the best medicine for Scrofulous Affections, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous Disease.

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PREPARED BY ROBERT & CO., Lowell, Mass., and Analytical Chemists. DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Cherry Pectoral,

of the Throat and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Phthisis, Consumption, &c. before in the whole history of medicine so widely and so deeply of mankind, as this excellent medicine. It is a long and among most of the races of higher and higher in their estimate better known. Its uniform efficacy to cure the various affections of the throat, have made it known as a restorative. Through long and young children, it is the most effectual remedy that can be used in consumption, and the danger of the disease. As a preventive of attacks of Croup, it should be used in every family, and indeed as all children to colds and coughs, all with this antidote for them. Consumption is thought in the course of nature to be incurable, but has been completely cured, restored to sound health by the use of this medicine. Its many cures of the Lungs and Throat, that of them yield to it. When both the throat and Lungs are inflamed, and the Cherry Pectoral, Public Speakers find great relief and often wholly cured by taking the small and frequent doses. Its virtues known that we need not repeat them here, or do more public than its qualities are fully

Ague Cure,

Ague, Intermittent Fever, Remittent Fever, Malaria, Biliousness, Cholera, &c. all the affections which arise from miasmatic, marsh, or malarious localities, it does Cure, and does not either Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, or any mineral or poisonous substance injures any part of the system. Articles of clothing that have been soiled with the miasmatic radical cures effected in obstinate cases, other remedies had wholly failed. Persons either residing in, or miasmatic localities, will be protected by the AGUE CURE daily. It is an excellent remedy, stimulating the system, curing Liver Complaints, it is, indeed, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed. DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold

JUDSON'S Simple Dyes for People

REGISTERED are undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public. They can be used in a few minutes with the dye. In England "Judson's Dyes" are used. Articles of clothing that have been soiled with the miasmatic radical cures effected in obstinate cases, other remedies had wholly failed. Persons either residing in, or miasmatic localities, will be protected by the AGUE CURE daily. It is an excellent remedy, stimulating the system, curing Liver Complaints, it is, indeed, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed. DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES

WANTED. TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN. Apply at office 1228

The Weekly British Colonialist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, August 7, 1869

What shall We do with Him?

The new Governor is coming—is at our very door! What shall we do with him? Meet him like a man, and tell him the honest truth, so that he may know what to do with us—for us. Governor Musgrave wants no Court palaver. He comes to work, not for mere acting. His is no easy task, and he will need honest help. The various public bodies will wait on His Excellency with addresses. These addresses will doubtless first offer him welcome as the representative of our beloved Queen, such a hearty welcome as becometh a loyal people, and no more. It may be presumed that these addresses, or at all events such of them as emanate from public bodies not by their nature debarred from the political arena, will bring under the notice of His Excellency, in plain and emphatic language, the real condition of public affairs; that they will point out the anomalous relations existing between the Civil Service and the people; the necessity for not only material reduction in the Civil List, but for a reconstruction in the governmental machinery of the Colony, in order to impart to it economy, efficiency and to establish confidence therein. There is another matter which we venture to hope will be especially pressed upon the attention of the new Governor, and that is the commercial situation. This is a subject that cannot brook delay; and it is one of the paramount importance of which demands plain and honest handling. Everybody now accepts Confederation as a foregone conclusion, and the most ultra anti-Confederatists are so far reconciled to what they now regard as inevitable fate, as to cheerfully accept it upon certain conditions. Of these conditions the fundamentals are a Free Port on the Pacific and an Overland Railway. Some timid souls may regard these as too much to ask. We are greatly disposed to think them quite as essential to the success of the Dominion as they undoubtedly are to the prosperity of British Columbia. Without an overland railway Confederation would be but an empty, unreal thing; without it the young nation could never hold up its head, much less enter the lists to compete for a share in the larger commerce; without it there could be no real, life-giving union. It must be to the Dominion what the great arterial system is to the human body, sending life, vitality and vigor coursing through every part. Without a free port on the Pacific the Dominion cannot hope to attain anything like a commanding position on the Western rim of the great Continent. Many years behind the neighbouring Republic, by which we are hemmed in on every side, our only hope is in availing ourselves of the natural advantages possessed by Victoria as the storehouse of the North Pacific. This can only be done by sweeping away those restrictions which most divert trade, and eventually cause it to settle irreversibly in other channels. A free port, then, is essential alike to general and local wellbeing. But the question is not only an important one. It is as urgent as important. The terms of Union may be in a great measure negotiated for us. A Crown Colony is a very helpless sort of thing, a mere baby in the arms, not in the least to be consulted. Once in to the Dominion and the Rubicon is crossed. Now is the time to negotiate for a free port and a railway, and the opportunity presented by the arrival of a new Governor should not be lost.

The Overland Route to India.

The demand for rapid transit between England and India is daily growing into an importance that the luxury of the Mont Cenis and Suez Canal communications accelerate rather than abate—these undertakings being regarded as links in the future direct route from the European to the Asiatic Continents. The old voyage to India round the Cape of Good Hope occupied six months; the present overland route can be achieved with regularity in twenty-two days. In a few days from the date of this issue, the Suez Canal will be formally opened. The first break in the direct European Asiatic route is Mont Cenis, the communication through which by a tunnel has been the subject of so much interesting discussion. The official reports affirm that there remain but 2500 metres of bore to complete this great work; that the quartz has been worked through, the quality of the remaining rock will permit of driving at the rate of 130 metres a month. It is anticipated that the tunnel will be opened to passengers on January 1st, 1871, and before April of the same year locomotives will be running through. The two sections from west to east of Modena to St. Michel, and from east to west of Susa to Bardonnache although there are some obstacles to be encountered in the shape of heavy work, can be readily completed. During this period the Mont Cenis summit route will be in daily operation, and the confidence of travellers is daily increasing, as exhibited by its receipts. If the tunnel works are protracted, the mountain route may pay its expenses but this is problematical. The tear and wear of the line and cost of repair of the engine stock are excessive. Hardly a single journey is accomplished but some readjustment of the machinery is necessary. Mr. Fell, one of the projectors of the mid-rail system of grade railways, has designed four new locomotives, whose construction has been intrusted to the eminent French firm of Cail & Co of Paris. It is proposed to construct engines sufficiently powerful to convey 180 passengers; nearly three times the number now transported by one engine. The time occupied in traversing the mountain is 5 1/2 hours by railway and 10 1/2 hours by road, in the heavy "diligence." If the railway company were to substitute 7 hours for 5 1/2, they might render remunerative that which produces wear, tear and grinding render unprofitable. Arrangements are being made throughout the route from Brindisi to Ostend via Stuttgart, Munich, and Bremen, for sleeping and refreshment cars, with every comfort, and for running the entire length, from Ostend to Brindisi in thirty-three hours. Having traversed the Mediterranean in the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company's magnificent steamers, and landed in the recently formed harbor of Port Said, we will consider the great ship canal, whose opening in a few days is a subject of universal interest. But the practical opening of the canal as a navigable communication can hardly be said to be achieved until the canal is capable of accommodating ships of a draught of twenty-three feet, and until the ports at each terminal are completed to that standard, and permanent means carried out to insure these harbors from silting up. With regard to the danger to the canal arising from sand storms, it is calculated that one of the enormous dredgers employed will be able to withdraw all the sand thus deposited. Of these machines there are at present seventy. Their great apprehensions are entertained in the operation of the destruction of the banks by exposure to the heavy wash of the passing steamers. The canal as designed is nearly one hundred miles in length. The sea-water has already advanced to half that length, and the canal to its intended width of one hundred yards, but not to its depth, which is designed to be twenty-six feet, and the work is throughout in various stages of completion. Of particular interest is the proposal of a cut, connecting the Atlantic with the Mediterranean, through the valley of the Garonne via France, capable of conveying heavy vessels and trans-Atlantic steamers. But as 440,000,000 francs will be required, the scheme, like many other French ones, may be regarded as ephemeral. The direct railway route from England to India, including the use of the proposed Dover Channel railway, will be considered in another issue.

What is Tonic?

Bear this in mind,—that although a tonic is, to a certain extent, a stimulant, unmodified by any medicinal substances, is not a tonic, but a stimulant. In HOSKETT'S STOMACH BITTERS there is a stimulating element of the purest grade manufactured in any or any other country. Every fiery and corrosive oil or acid which contaminates the ordinary liquors of commerce, is expelled from the rye spirit which forms the basis of the BITTERS, by careful and repeated rectification. The juices of the valuable roots, bark and medicinal plants, infused into this wholesome product of the finest grain, still further modify its nature; so that it becomes, in fact, a simple dietary tonic, mild and healthy, and brain exciting properties which belong, more or less, to all liquors in a raw state. It is merely the safe and harmless vehicle which renders the medicinal virtues of the preparation effective,—increasing their active power, and diffusing them through the system. Hence the pleasant and gentle glow which is experienced after taking a dose of the BITTERS. Instead of creating headache, as unmodified stimulants are apt to do, this salutary tonic is the best known remedy for that common ailment, the headache, and such cerebral excitement, plain. It calms and soothes the cerebral excitement, gastric juice invigorates the bowels, determines the fluids to the surface, improves the appetite, increases the vitality, and from its mild yet effective alterative qualities, is the very best preparation that can be administered to the weaker sex in the peculiar difficulties to which their organization subjects them.

THE LOCALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.

The suggestion that Bala Lake should be the scene of the encounter between Harvard College and two Universities, is not one which Londoners are likely to be much pleased with. It may be very true that the shores of that picturesque lake would give room to countless thousands who might wish to see the race; but would those thousands go so far to find room made for them? We trust we shall not injure the susceptibilities of our Cambrian friends if we venture to question whether the middle of Merionethshire can be spoken of as "convenient" to London. 'It is not far enough from London,' says the *Omnibus Advertiser* "to prevent eager lovers of the sport with a little time at their command from running there and back in one day; besides there is the beauty of the neighborhood to throw into the scale, and the bracing atmosphere. This is all very well; but there is also the question of expense; and if any one will institute a comparison between the expense of the journey to Merionethshire (with a reasonable amount of comfort) and that to Patagonia, he will probably come to the conclusion that among the countless thousands who would witness the start from the picturesque neighborhood of Patney bridge, there might be attracted by all the beauties of Bala to traverse England in order to witness a race over its waters. What our transatlantic cousins would think of Bala as a scene for the encounter we are unable to say. Probably they would prefer that the gallantry of their representative oarsmen should be exhibited before a wider assembly than would be collected in a neighborhood so far out of the way. It is, however, just possible that they might prefer such a scene as Bala lake for the encounter to the more difficult waters of the Thames. If so it would be the duty of Oxford and Cambridge to attempt to meet with their views. We have noticed with regret that some of the United States journals have spoken questioningly of the prospects of a fair encounter on the Thames. The *New York Herald* has even gone so far as to say that past experience would not lead the Harvard crew to hope for fair treatment. All we can say is that this suspicion is ill-founded. Occasionally, in watermen's races, there has been some unfairness. We cannot, for instance, forget how shamefully Chambers was treated in his first race with Kelly for the championship; and undoubtedly many "accidental" collisions have occurred in such races in a manner not very easily explicable according to the doctrine of chances. But it must be remembered that watermen's races have always been characterised by very different circumstances to those of amateur encounters. Our American friends are as little likely to meet with unfair treatment of the sort suggested as they are to find Oxford or Cambridge attempting the "fouling game" which watermen have of late so commonly adopted. In the whole list of encounters between Oxford and Cambridge there has been only one instance of a race which terminated doubtfully, and in that instance, though there was an error of judgment, there was no unfairness, and the race was given against the crew that erred. There has never in any instance been a suspicion, however slight, of an attempt to win an unfair judgment; and certainly the Harvard crew may believe with confidence that Oxford or Cambridge would rather be beaten ten times over than secure victory through any unfairness. One annoyance the Harvard crew may be subjected to, if unfortunately they should not run their opponents very close. The wretched steamers will half swamp them in that case, almost to a certainty. They would do as much, by the light blue or the dark blue boats, may be devised to render them innoxious, though we must confess that we do not exactly see what can be done to this end, short of placing in command true boatmen, who would do anything rather than destroy the last chance of a lesing but plucky crew.—*London Daily News*.

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Apply at office 1228

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine. Perhaps no one medicine is so generally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient, purgative Pills. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have not known that it cured them, those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not known that it cured their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them, containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, which may be taken with safety by anybody. They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate its healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and acting as are the first origin of disease. Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—

MARAVILLA COCOA.

THE COCOA (OR CACAO) OF MARAVILLA is the true THEOBROMA LINNEUS. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favored portion. TAYLOR BROTHERS having secured the exclusive privilege of preparing this Cocoa, by the skillful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so unobtainably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that not only secured the praise of instrumental Music, but not only generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation so suit them, have, after one trial, adopted Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"AN UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS."

See following Extract from the Globe of May 14, 1868. "Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to obtain a reputation for their prepared Coconos, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved, until Messrs Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this fine cocoa, they have produced an article which supercedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma and a rare and valuable element of sustenance, distinguish the Maravilla Coconos above all others. For Homeopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homoeopathic COCOA and SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE. Steam Mills—Breck Lane, London. my7

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

THE BOXER CARTRIDGE. For Snider Enfield of 577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of 450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's Army and Navy, and also of 400 bore for Military Rifles. WATERPROOF Central-Fire Metal. The Cartridges with enlarged Bores for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for the converted Chassepot, Berdan, Remington and other rifles. Also, Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles. The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest and most reliable in the market, and are water-proof and imperishable in any climate. The Boxer Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of breech-loading Rifles can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges. The "ELEY BOXER" CARTRIDGES of 450 bore for revolving Pistols used in Her Majesty's Navy. Copper Rim-Fire Cartridges

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, August 7, 1869

Victory in Defeat.

The great crisis is past; an honorable compromise has been made between the Lords and the Commons, and the Irish Church Disestablishment Bill, which but the other day threatened to culminate in revolution, has become the law of the realm! The nation breathes freely once more, and Gladstone towers proudly up, master of the situation; thundering cheers for him go up from the Reform ranks, and the Opposition join in the acclaim. The great statesman has snatched victory out of defeat. Gladstone has evinced the highest type of statesmanship and has approved himself equal to the most trying emergency in which it is possible to conceive of a Premier being placed. Surely it was much for Gladstone to extort words of praise from the usually bitter Disraeli. The telegraph leaves us very much in "guess land" as to the nature and extent of this happy compromise. Looking back over our files we find that the most important issues raised by the Peers were the following:—The Archbishop of Canterbury moved that all government lands granted by the Crown since 1660 be given to the new Church in a body. This amendment was carried by 105 to 55. Another amendment was adopted by a majority of 70, disapproving of the proposed appropriation of the surplus funds of the Church. Another amendment was passed providing for furnished residences and glebes for Catholic and Presbyterian Clergymen, and adopting the principle of concurrent endowment. Another postponed the time at which the bill was to take effect. One amendment was passed permitting the Irish Bishops to retain their seats in the House of Lords, but that was ultimately dropped, and the bill was read a third time, and the other amendments adopted. As we have said, one can only speculate for the present as to the effect upon the bill of the compromise; but it is highly presumable that time forms an important element in it, for it will readily be perceived that whether 1860 or 1866 be the date that is to limit sequestration, or whether 1870 or 1872 be the date at which disestablishment is to take effect, the grand principle of the measure remains unimpaired. We congratulate the ministry and the nation upon the peaceful and happy adjustment of what so recently appeared a most formidable and frowning national crisis.

Supreme Court.

Before His Lordship Chief Justice Frothingham.

Tuesday, August 3d, 1869.

Slump v. The British Columbia and Vancouver Island Spar, Lumber & Sawmill Co. (Limited).—This was a suit brought to recover the sum of \$27,900, balance alleged to be due plaintiff by defendants, for services and commissions and for cash advances made by plaintiff on account of defendants, while plaintiff was acting as manager of the said company in this Colony.

Mr. Woods and Mr. McCraith, instructed by Messrs. Peakes & Davis, for the plaintiff Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Aikman, for the defendants.

The demurrer of defendants to the proceedings was not sustained by the Chief Justice.

Messrs. T. L. Stahlschmidt (foreman), H. B. Good, F. J. Roscoe, W. J. Macdonald, A. J. Langley, B. Anderson, A. McLean, and T. N. Hibben were impaneled as a special jury to try the case.

The case is entirely one of accounts, presenting no features and involving no principle of importance or interest to the public.

Mr. Wood opened the case for the plaintiff and called Capt. Stamp, whose evidence occupied the entire afternoon.

The Premier of Prince Edward's Island—Hon. George Coles—has been committed to an asylum for the insane. His case is hopeless. In announcing the sad event the *Islander* says: "With the unfortunate gentleman—the subject of these remarks—we have had many bitter quarrels, but now all is over, and we desire to remember only his good qualities and those beneficent measures which he was instrumental in carrying through the Legislature. Political services are proverbially requited by ingratitude, but dead indeed to every generous feeling must be the people of Prince Edward's Island if they do not long cherish with affectionate remembrance the memory of George Coles."

The Tiger and Deluge Engines will be brought out for drill this evening at the corner of Government and Yates street.

Remarkable Phenomenon at Cariboo.

Letters and papers from Cariboo describe an extraordinary phenomenon as having occurred on William Creek on the 20th July, which filled all minds with conjecture, mingled in some with solemn awe, and others with consternation. During the day dense smoke clouds had been gathering about the hills, apparently the effect of distant fires. At 2 30 p.m. the sun looked like an amber ball floating in a lake of smoke. At 4 o'clock all had the appearance of night close at hand. At 4.30 it was night in earnest, all out of door business abandoned, and store and cabin lit up as in the darkest night. At 5 o'clock it was not only night, and that of deepest darkness, but it was an impervious, impenetrable gloom, oppressive to all the senses. The line from "Young's Night Thoughts" would float in the memory's darkness, how deep! Silence how profound! And the great Creator's statement made in relation to the Egyptian plagues was realized, "Even darkness which may be felt," for truly and most painfully it was "felt," and in a way that none can describe, or any that felt it ever forget.

Its effects upon human life were very marked: The face was indicative of solemn thought; not unmixed with anxiety and care. The suppressed tone of voice and the half-whispered question, "what can it be, how will it end?" The gloom was doubtless deepened by dense electric clouds, and the feeling of awe heightened by a thunder storm of no usual order. Yet even the lightning and thunder seemed to struggle in the grasp of difficulty, and to be oppressed by some power unknown before. The lightning could only pierce a few feet of the "thick darkness," and that only with a pale sickly flicker, whilst the thunder seemed to be a giant-power suffocating its attempts to be heard. Its impression on the mind was that of the midnight funeral of creation, the lightning becoming funeral lamps in the procession to the sepulchre; and the thunder the "muffled drum" of the "dead march." At about 6.30 rain fell, or rather a shower of yellow muddy water, having the appearance (when light came back) of strong lye from leached ashes, and so copious was the fall, that man, and trees, and houses were plastered with it. With the rain came a current of air, and with the subsiding of the rain came the strange but welcome dawn of evening and "at evening time there was light?" And beautiful was the breaking of the day at seven in the evening. The whole heavens became clothed in softest yellow drapery tinted with amber, and subsiding gradually at 7.30 into our lovely, soft, and long northern twilight, the prelude of a pleasant mountain night. And now came the congratulations of friends and the joyous greetings of those who had not seen the face of nature, or the human face, except in the light of some dwelling, for three hours and a half of terrific darkness in the day time. Men had grasped hands and held each other on the road but could not see each other, and some sat down in utter confusion where darkness overtook them. How cheery, then, with returning light came the ringing, musical "good morning," at evening, each and all feeling that a painful and distressing night was passed, and all were ready to subscribe to the philosophy, "That light is life, and that darkness is death." And now, what was the cause of this strange, and deep darkness? The answer to this I will leave with others, only recording a few concomitants of the dark affair both in relation to its approach and disappearance: First—There was a still atmosphere. Second—Heavy smoke clouds Third—The air was loaded with dust, wood-ashes and leaves of trees, such as pine, spruce, fir, maple, and many bunches of tree moss with parts of tree branches attached, fell in the street. Fourth—An unusual accumulation of electric clouds, as if piled layer upon layer, and all the heavens covered at the same time, and thundering from five or six points of the compass in rapid succession. Then came a change. A breeze sprung up, the thunder clouds passed away, the rain brought down the dust and ashes, and then light came. And here I leave the dark subject to the illuminating process of the philosopher. I may add that the creek was visited by many during the evening, drawn thither by its strange appearance, that of soap and strong lye, with the slippery, noiseless glide of soap and water, rather than the dashing, ringing sound of a creek. We do not desire a repetition of night in day time. And men have been taught their powerlessness in the grasp of even secondary causes. Who, then, shall contend with the GREAT FIRST CAUSE.—Communicated.

County Court.

Before His Honor A. F. Pemberton.

Mackie v. Anderson—Suit brought to recover \$47, alleged to be due plaintiff for services while in charge of Twin Oak Farm. \$4 50 paid into Court; judgment for \$2 50 additional. Drake, Jackson & Aikman for plaintiff. Mr. Bishop for defendant.

Victoria Whaling Adventurers Co. Norris—To recover \$180, amount of calls on shares held by defendant. Mr. Bishop for plaintiffs. Defendant in person. The defence set up was that defendant had been deceived into taking the shares. Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

Alsop v. Courtney—Suit on a promissory note. Mr. Aikman for defendant. It was shown that judgment had been previously obtained, and plaintiff was nonsuited.

Sandwith v. Bunster—Suit for \$76. Adjudged till Friday next.

Charters v. Sproat & Co.—Suit for \$29. Adjudged for one week.

Lawrence v. McDowell—To recover \$66. Adjudged for one week.

Lelievre v. Orens—To recover \$267 3/4 for labor. Struck out with costs—plaintiff falling in appearance.

Hastour v. Stevens—To recover \$120 50. Struck out.

Goodacre v. Howse—Suit for \$100; judgment for \$99 83.

Huxtable v. Howse—Suit for \$59 12 1/2; judgment for plaintiff.

Court adjourned till Friday next.

FROM THE MAINLAND.

The steamer Otter, Capt Lewis, arrived from New Westminster at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, bringing about 30 passengers and \$20,000 in treasure. The murderer of Perry, the mountaineer, has been caught, and confesses the deed. He is an Indian and says he killed Perry to secure his rifle, clothes and other property, all of which have been recovered. The wet weather continues and the prospects of the miners are bright. We have the Sentinel of the 21st and 24th ult. On William Creek, the Wilson, Downie, Cornish, Cairford and Diller are doing well. The Foster-Campbell washed up 42 oz and the Barker 105 oz for the week. The Tyack Co. have sold out to the William Creek Bad Rock Flume Co for \$2000. On Stant Gulch the Taffvale Co got out 112 oz for one week, the Floyd Co, 71 oz, and the Coombs Co 167 oz. On Mosquito, Lowhes, Grouse and Lightning Creeks the returns have been excellent. The Dunbar claim on Lightning yielded a dividend of \$600 to the share for a week's work. Hon Mr Carrall is again in luck. He has opened a Minnehaha claim on Harvey Creek which bids fair to be rich. In crossing Bald Mountain the Doctor made a huge bear run—the Doctor ran and the bear ran after him. The Fire Brigade tanks have been tested and found perfect. Two Chinamen have been caught in the act of robbing the Taffvale stave boxes. The intelligence received by telegraph last week of the burning of ten Chinamen is confirmed. Thirteen Chinamen were working on a small tributary of Quesselle River, when the forest fire swept down upon and destroyed ten of their number. About thirty thousand pounds of flour, bacon and beans, colonial produce, are on the road to Barkerville. The crops near Soda Creek are larger than it was anticipated they would be.

BARRE MENTION.

Mr. and Mrs. Bates were playing at the Dalles on the 23d ult. At Yreka, on the 22d ult., the mercury rose to 104 degrees in the shade. During one day last week, says the *Oregonian*, Mr. H. W. Pretzman killed seventy grouse, on the wing, at seventy-seven shots. We have not infrequently had occasion to allude to the gross ignorance which pervades the English mind in regard to Colonial and especially American affairs; but it is seldom we find the "Yankee cuts and clever" tripping, yet here is an instance. The editor of the *Pacific Tribune* says: "The money lenders are after the Duke of Newcastle, one of Queen Victoria's hopeful sons." Possibly our contemporary regards Queen Victoria as a mythical personage, as a Mrs. Bull, or Brother Jonathan. At a meeting of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, held on the 12th July, a resolution was adopted applying for a Legislative grant of \$5000 to the order of the Sisters of Mercy, in consideration of the great services rendered to the patients suffering from small-pox in that city during last winter. The *Asiatic Times* mentions the discovery of coal near the Prince of Wales Island, in Alaska Territory. It is said to exist in large quantities. No fewer than 1421 large salmon were taken at one haul, a few days ago, at Sitka.

A REPENTANT DESERTER.

David Taylor has surrendered himself as a deserter from H M S Chanticleer. David went across the Sound and saw the American Eagle, but not liking the appearance of the comely bird has returned to throw himself at the feet of the British Lion for mercy. Deal gently with the erring one.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPPING.

The Danish bark Altamak, lumber laden from Burrard Inlet sailed for Iquique yesterday. The ship Grace Darling sailed yesterday morning for Nanaimo, to take in a cargo of coals. The Nueves Martinez is still lying in Royal Roads.

LARGE ITEMS.

A copy of the Canadian Bill of Supply for the current fiscal year has been handed to us by Dr Powell of this city. The whole foots up \$14,205,016,68. Of the various items two particularly strike us—\$1,460,000, for the purchase of Red River Territory, and a like sum for opening up the same.

The Fenian Commissioners must have been considerably chilled by the remark of Attorney General Hoar, when he intimated that the invaders of Canada were a set of horse-thieves and robbers! Had such sentiments been expressed earlier by those in high places in the United States this invasion would never have taken place.

ALL the rumors circulated here regarding the receipt of despatches announcing the arrival of Governor Musgrave at San Francisco, prove to be twaddle. That the Governor has reached San Francisco there is reason to believe; but no despatch announcing his arrival has been received here by the Government or any one else.

HOLLADAY AMONG THE WEB-WEBS.—The *Oregonian* says, "Messrs. Stizel & Upton, real estate agents, have sold to Ben Holladay the lot and residence occupied by Dr. Glisan, corner of Third and Stark streets—one of the most beautiful locations in the city. This looks as though Mr. Holladay is fixing to stay."

To view the eclipse with comfort and without injury to the optics, provide yourself with a piece of glass, which smoke over the flame of a bit of gumwood, candle or an oil lamp.

FOR SAUNCH.—The large ship Dublin, bound for Sayward's mill, Saanich, for lumber, arrived outside yesterday morning.

English Emigration.

The following, which we clip from the *Toronto Globe*, will be read with interest out here, deeply concerned as we are in any scheme having in view the opening up and peopling of the great North-West:—

Very important developments are taking place in immigration matters in England. The pressure of want among the working population of London has brought before the minds of officials in the most vivid shape the great advantage of thinning the population as a means of affording relief; and has apparently convinced them that it is possible for the Government, with the co-operation of the Parish Guardians, to enter upon a scheme of assisted emigration. Our London correspondent tells us that Mr Goschen has declared himself favorable to the erection in the metropolis of some supervising administrative authority, such as a collection of representatives of the various Boards of Guardians to carry out the proposed design. Two of the parishes of Westminster have also developed a scheme for imposing an emigration rate, the proceeds of which shall be available for the Poor Law authorities of each district. It is possible that when the pressure upon the working classes in England is lightened, the unusual exertions of benevolent individuals and of the Government may cease; but we are sanguine that the present movement will result in a permanent increase of emigration to Canada, as the nearest and most cheaply accessible of the British Colonies. Whenever we have lands in the North-West to settle we may rely upon it that they will not long lack occupants.

HOW POOR BOYS REACH THE TOP ROUND.

There are 17,919 names who pay an income tax in this city. Sixty-seven persons pay a tax on incomes of \$100,000 or over. Most of these solid gentlemen are self made men, who have come up from the lowest round of the ladder. The man who leads the list, A. T. Stewart, everybody knows is an Irish emigrant, who commenced life with a capital of less than twenty-five cents; indeed, with few exceptions, most of the parties in the list were scarce as well off as Mr. Stewart. Take Henry Keep; he boasts that he graduated from the poor house of Jefferson county. Jay Gould drove a herd of cattle from Delhi, Delaware county, when a lad, for fifty cents a day, in order to get money enough to reach the Hudson river. David Goresbeck, over thirty years ago, used to mend old shoes for his brother, who was a respectable shoemaker in Albany. "We all know the history of James Gordon Bennett, and Robert Bonner, poor boys full of talent and industry. Rufus Hatch, when a youngster, had an ambition to hold the reins of a peddler's wagon. G. D. Morgan commenced life with a quart measure of molasses. It is scarcely a dozen years since Henry Clews was an errand boy in one of the banking-houses down town. The brothers Seligman started out in life with a peddler's pack. David Dows, in his younger days, retailed pork by the half-pound and molasses by the gill. H. T. Helmbold was first cabin boy on the sloop Mary Jane, that navigated the Delaware river. We might go on through the list, and show that nearly every one of these solid men were the architects of their own fortunes. Young men, who are struggling for place and position should remember that the individuals in the list named had to battle for life as hard as they are doing. Let them take heart and never say die.

Honor and shame from no condition rise, Act well your part—there all the honor lies.

CALL AND SEE SAMPLES OF WEB-Printing Office.

Discovery of the Infernal Regions.

LIMA, May 28.—In my last letter I mentioned the extraordinary phenomenon, near Locumba, which causes the death of all animals that approach that fatal spot. An American gentleman, who passed over the locality, confirms the previous reports. On the Locumba road, about 22 leagues from Taona, there exists what is here termed a dry arroyo, but in fact is the bed of a former river, into which, from time immemorial, no water has been known to pass. During the late earthquakes, which destroyed Arica and partly Taona, the shocks were strongest in the neighborhood of Locumba and the Arrieros. A mule driver reported that one of the mountains near the arroyo split open, and a small stream of foetid water was oozing out of the mountain into the arroyo. No attention was at first paid to the fact nor to the mortality among the animals that visited the neighborhood. It was only when the people began to leave Taona and flee from the scourge of the yellow fever, which was devastating the cities, to the valley of Locumba, that they became aware of the fatal effects upon their animals, at a distance as much as eight and ten miles from the arroyo. "The stench," says my informant, "I can compare to nothing else than old bilge water, of the smell of which you become painfully conscious. Within twelve miles from its source my horse dropped down under me, and in five minutes he was dead. He vomited three or four times a thick, black substance, similar in consistency and appearance to the black vomit. I was thus left to walk fifteen miles to the nearest house, two-thirds of which I may call a mules' graveyard, so thickly was the old road covered with them. The cause of this singular freak of nature is unknown; but it seems that the gases which have impregnated the atmosphere produce the vomit and death of the animals that inhale it. What these gases are composed of science alone can solve." A commission has been ordered by the Government to examine into this extraordinary matter and report upon it.

Making Cows give Rich Milk.

We condense the following from a German paper, and though we do not see how the remedy given could produce such results, there might be no harm in proving it, should a like case occur here:— A farmer had fourteen cows in full milk, from which very little butter was obtained. He separately tested the milk of each, and discovered that the bad quality was due to one cow only, the milk of the others yielding good butter and plenty of it. This established the fact that by mixing the milk of all the cows the bad milk of one spoiled the whole for butter making. He went to a celebrated veterinarian who advised the employment of the following remedy. Two ounces of sulphuret of antimony and three ounces of carianter seed powdered and well mixed. This was given as a soft bolus, followed by administering a draught composed of half a pint of vinegar, a pint of water and a handful of common salt. The above was given to the cow in the early morning, on an empty stomach, for three successive days, and effected a complete cure; the milk being found in a few days after the application of the remedy to have become much richer, and to produce a large quantity of good butter where previously but little, and that of a very inferior quality had been obtained. No apparent cause could be found for the deficiency of the quality of butter making in the milk of this cow, nor had the animal any disease whatever.

ANECDOTE OF LORD BROUGHAM.

EFFORT OF MULLER PORT.—In the new Parliament Brougham delivered his great speech in defence of it—the reform bill—which by many was considered his *chef d'œuvre*. It certainly was a wonderful performance to witness. He showed a most stupendous memory and extraordinary dexterity in handling the weapons both of ridicule and reason. Without a note to refer to, he went through all the speeches of his opponents delivered during the five nights' debate, analyzing them summarily, and with a little aid from perspiration, giving them all a seemingly triumphant answer.

The peroration was partly inspired by draughts of mulled port, imbibed very copiously toward the conclusion of the four hours during which he was on his legs or on his knees. He concluded:—

"By all you hold most dear, by all the ties that bind every one of us to our common order and our common country, I solemnly adjure you, I warn you, I implore you—yes, on my bended knees (he kneels) I supplicate you, reject not this bill."

THE PROPOSED CESSION OF GIBRALTAR.

The *Park Mail Gazette* says, "The possible cession of Gibraltar to Spain was alluded to by Mr Goldwin Smith in his address at Ithaca on the 19th of May. Is any such plan seriously in contemplation? We own that at the time the question was mooted of offering the Spanish throne to the Duke of Edinburgh we had a misgiving on the subject, remembering that our gratitude for the civility of the Greeks in offering their throne to the same prince, led us to part with the Ionian Islands, and thinking it hardly possible that we might be induced to commit a similar act of detrimental generosity 'for an idea.' But we should take warning by the consequences of our surrender of this stronghold. We gave away a good depot and coaling station and the key of the Adriatic which enabled us to overawe the factious populations of the Turkish coast."

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Saturday, August 7, 1869

The North Pacific.

Everything betokens earnestness on the part of the North Pacific T. Johnson, Chief Engineer of that Company. T. printed, and a few of our readers. It is of General Tilton's observations, made in the years ago, as well as General Spaulding's remark in the same year upon the happy United States General them at least are better much better for many more creditable to the talents should be devoted of the great her their care, and the portion of those great engineering skill and calculated to conduce of millions of the but are destined to place the highest pint greatness—how much that they should be in seeking to extend enrich the coffers of carnage and spoliation not turned their sw shears they have at into the engineer's be no less beneficial turning to the thread accompanying General great mountain eye qualmis Pass to the water; Cowlitz Pass Cady's Pass 5,117 seems on this:—I've never clearly a wide Range of mountains at a maximum of four mile on the western ington Territory," interests of the Com promoted by an e branch line along the will secure that will a rival and power efforts to possess it long as it remains regard to the east found that the only the head of Lake near the mouth of on Superior Bay. vation gives seven length of time each bors of Superior is fre to the necessity the Atlantic sea—the land grant Mr at \$17,000,000, which be greatly increased of the road. To the distances is apparent much interest. It appears that the distance to Puget Sound by the line is 3,040 miles from New York to cago and San Francisco 10,428 miles, while touch the same point the North Pacific latitudes to Japan and relatively less by the line. Who can po difference between 856 miles imports of a more northerly the great highway difference is nearly commercial locomot reduced to the first that one-fifth m decide the issue. the only element of of the northerly r traverses a country for settlement, and close at hand. In it is impossible to traffic of the nation southerly and ci what is there in may ask, that of very much. The touch the waters o three or four hour door. Is it not world's highway very nose? Is it within a stone's t centre of populati greater far than S New York? It Victoria will tak natural position a hours, and share in onward in the wa she will be absor for the wave. S wide open her port tions to her, or s

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, August 7, 1869

The North Pacific Railway.

Everything betokens a thorough earnestness on the part of the promoters of the North Pacific Railway. Edwin T. Johnson, Chief Engineer, has made a long report to the Board of Directors of that Company. The report has been printed; and a few of its salient points may not prove altogether uninteresting to our readers. It embodies the results of General Tilton's observations and surveys, made in the Cascade Range two years ago, as well as those made by General Spaulding of the Eastern Division in the same year. And here let us remark upon the happy use to which the United States Generals, or some of them at least are being devoted. How much better for mankind, how much more creditable to themselves, that their talents should be devoted to the exploration of the great heritage entrusted to their care, and the planning and execution of those great achievements of engineering skill and energy so eminently calculated to conduce to the wellbeing of millions of the human race, and which are destined to place their country on the highest pinnacle of national greatness—how much better, we say, that they should be thus employed than in seeking to extend the borders and enrich the coffers of their country by carnage and spoliation. If they have not turned their swords into ploughshares they have at least turned them into the engineer's compass which may be no less beneficial to humanity. Returning to the thread of our subject and accompanying General Tilton to the great mountain system, we find Snoqualmie Pass to be 4,625 feet above tide water; Cowlitz Pass 4,210 feet, and Cady's Pass 5,117 feet. The General sums up thus:—"I consider these surveys have clearly shown that the Cascade Range of mountains can be crossed at a maximum grade of, say, 70 feet per mile on the western slope."

"In Washington Territory," says the report, "the interests of the Company will be best promoted by an early location of the branch line along the Columbia. This will secure that valley from the grasp of a rival and powerful company whose efforts to possess it will not cease so long as it remains unoccupied." In regard to the eastern terminus, it is found that the only eligible points at the head of Lake Superior are at or near the mouth of the St. Louis river on Superior Bay. Twelve years observation gives seven months as the mean length of time each season when the harbors of Superior is free from ice, thus pointing to the necessity for a continuous line to the Atlantic sea-board. The value of the land grant Mr Johnson estimates at \$17,000,000, which will, however, be greatly increased by the completion of the road. To the report a table of distances is appended which possesses much interest. From this table it appears that the distance from New York to Puget Sound by the Northern Pacific line is 3,040 miles, while the distance from New York to San Francisco by the Union Pacific line is 3,412 miles. From New York to Shanghai via Chicago and San Francisco, the distance is 10,423 miles, while the distance between the same points via Chicago and the North Pacific line is but 8,856. Distances to Japan and Northern China are relatively less by the Northern Pacific line. Who can possibly doubt that the difference between 10,423 miles and 8,856 miles imports the ultimate triumph of a more northerly line of railway as the great highway of the nations? The difference is nearly one-fifth. When commercial locomotion shall have been reduced to the finest point of mileage that one-fifth must unquestionably decide the issue. But distance is not the only element of difference in favour of the northerly route. The line will traverse a country much better adapted for settlement, and the coal supply will be close at hand. In view of all these facts it is impossible to believe that the traffic of the nations will prefer the more southerly and circuitous route. But what is there in all this, the reader may ask, that concerns us? Much, very much. The Northern railway will touch the waters of the Pacific within three or four hours steam of our own door. Is it nothing to us that the world's highway shall pass under our very nose? Is it nothing to us that within a stone's throw shall spring up a centre of population and of commerce greater far than San Francisco, or even New York? It is this much to us: Victoria will take advantage of her natural position and magnificent harbours, and share in the glory—be carried onward in the wave of prosperity; or she will be absorbed like the drop before the wave. She will either throw wide open her portals and draw all nations to her, or she will be sucked into

the great whirlpool, and lose her entity. But what of our own railway? If the Northern Pacific possesses such tangible advantages over the Union Pacific, what of our own, which, in distance, in gradients, in fertility of soil, in salubrity of climate, in quality, quantity and facility of coal supply, possesses enormous advantages over all competitors? What of it? Is John Bull asleep? Has Britannia ceased to be mistress of the seas? Are Englishmen no longer to be the world's carriers? These are questions which urgently demand a practical answer.

The Hudson Bay Company.

The statement of the Company up to 31st May last exhibits upon the whole a satisfactory result. The profits for the year amounted to £71,533, as compared with £54,374 in 1866-7, and £89,464 in 1865-6. The directors look forward hopefully to the annexation of British Columbia to the Dominion of Canada and the opening of a railway as the introduction of a period of much greater prosperity. The result of the arbitration on the company's claims in Oregon had not been announced. It only remained, however, for the commissioners to make their award. The report referred to the premises in Fenchurch-street, which were entered in the accounts as of the value of £13,872, stating that it was notorious that if sold they would produce a much larger sum, and that a claim was advanced on the part of the company's officers abroad that the premises in Fenchurch-street should be reckoned at their true value, and that the fur trade should be credited with the amount of the advance in their value. Vice-Chancellor Giffard confirmed this claim, and directed that the premises should be considered as annually augmented in value from the first of June, 1860, until reaching a maximum value of £55,000 in June, 1865, and to be continued at that amount in the years 1866 and 1867. The final issue of the adjustments of the accounts between the company and its officers was a credit of £11,618 to accounts of the officers interested or their representatives, in respect of two-fifths of the resulting gain, and of £17,425 to the company as their share of the declared increased value, together with interest on the re-estimated capital advanced for carrying on the fur trade. The premises being as yet unsold a separate account, "gain on premises in Fenchurch-street," would be kept of this transaction until such time as the property could be sold. With regard to the 2500 annuities held by the company they had been reckoned among the assets at the market price of the day on which the accounts were made up—namely, £12 10s. per share, instead of at par, as was previously done. Looking to the position and prospects of the company, the committee recommended a dividend of 6s. per share, which, added to the interim dividend of 6s. per share paid in January last, would make 12s. in 1867-8, leaving a balance of £80,739, as against £29,206 left in July, 1868. The balance sheet showed that £937,288 was invested in the fur trade and the balance of capital as at the 1st of June 1863, £1,073,193. The capital of the company was £2,000,000.

Thursday August 6. City Council.

The Council met on Tuesday night, His Worship the Mayor in the Chair. Mr Bunter, the new Councilor for James Bay Ward, was introduced by Councillor McKay and took his seat. Action was taken with regard to certain nuisances on Johnson and Yates streets. A communication from the Colonial Secretary was read, stating that the Executive had adopted the school boundaries proposed by His Worship the Mayor, and had agreed to place \$1500 at the disposal of the Council for the payment of three teachers. Several accounts were submitted and referred to the Finance Committee. His Worship drew the attention of the Council to the state of the bridge near the White Horse, and to the fact of the Firemen having frequently to do duty outside the city limits. The Council went into Committee of the Whole upon the draft of an address for presentation to His Excellency Governor Musgrave upon his arrival. The address having been disposed of the Council adjourned till Tuesday next.

BRIEF MENTION.—A telegram from Toronto, dated July 26th, says: Instructions are received from Ottawa to have gunboats on the stocks ready for immediate service. Rumors of a Fenian move are supposed to be the cause of the order. It is scarcely conceivable that, with the disastrous results of the first raid fresh in their memory, and with the words of Attorney-General Hoar still ringing in their ears, another raid is really contemplated.... The ejection of Granville Murray from his club would appear to indicate that his "affair of honor" was not an honorable affair. It will be recalled that on the 8th of last month, Lord Carrington was up before the London Police Court, charged with assault and provoking Farwell and Murray to fight a duel. His Lordship was finally found guilty of assault on Murray, and was placed under bonds to keep the peace for ten months.

Mainland Items from a Correspondent.

SODA CREEK, July 27.

Good paying prospects have been found in the White Pine and the Felix, and on Saturday last a prospect of 5 1/2 ounces to 14 buckets of dirt was struck in the McDowell. These three claims lie at the confluence of Cooklin Gulch with French Creek, and positively determine a well defined, rich and extensive lead throughout a distance of 2400 feet. How much longer no one knows. This ground, lying as it does within one mile of Barkerville and having been walked over by thousands and thousands of men; anxious prospectors at that, shows conclusively that we know nothing, comparatively nothing, of the richness of Cariboo. Victorians and old merchants particularly, will be glad to learn that their old customer and friend J S Floyd is fortunate enough to own an interest in eight of the above claims.

The steamer Victoria, Captain G B Wright, intended for the Soda Creek and Quesnelle trade, has made a satisfactory trial trip. Her machinery works well and is in splendid order. She handles beautifully, and is adapted for a better-looking craft than any steam-whaler below. Her cabins are spacious, her staterooms large and well lighted, her fittings up are good, and better adapted to the wants of a travelling community than any of the stern-wheelers in this colony. Success to the Victoria! She is now fairly at work and her owners may well be proud of her.

A prospecting party, consisting of Thos. Spence, Jas. McIntyre and Chas. Morse, started from Quesnelle on Monday last for Salmon River, some 400 miles up the Fraser. The Victoria took the party as far up the river as was safe and started them off with a God speed.

News from the Forks of Quesnelle says that on Tuesday July 20th (the same day on which the darkness prevailed on Williams creek) a terrific tornado swept over and along the valley of Quesnelle River. Such was the strength of the wind that trees measuring 18 inches in diameter were taken up by the roots and carried long distances. On both sides of the river trees were staved in every direction. While this was going on the fire in the woods raged with tremendous vigour and flaming branches were carried long distances. The town of Quesnelle narrowly escaped being burned down, the building formerly used as a jail being the only one burnt. Garden spots put in by miners are completely destroyed; the root crops, such as potatoes, turnips, &c., were burned in the ground. Along the river miners only saved themselves by lowering themselves into the water by means of ropes, occasionally coming to the surface for air. Kwong Lee & Co.'s agents say that there are 60 Chinamen yet to be heard from. Several white men have suffered from burns, but so far I have not heard of any being fatal.

The steamer Victoria, which left Quesnelle on the 27th, has not yet arrived, the smoke and fog being so dense she could not make the trip and is tied up at Cornish Bar. The whole country to the north and east of us is apparently on fire.

It is now definitely known that the crop of cereals this year will not average one-third of that of last year.

E. Toomey killed a 14 month old calf which weighed, dressed, 550lbs. This is not regarded as much over the average here.

July 29th. The particulars of the burning of the ten Chinamen miners, referred to in the Cariboo Sentinel are as nearly as possible as follows: They were working on a creek called Beaver Creek, and saw large fires in the vicinity. Shortly after noon the fire had worked round to the front of a gully, thus cutting the miners off from the river; all of a sudden (caused, doubtless, by a sudden draft up the gully) they found the fire increase in volume and making towards their claim with fearful rapidity. The whole company, amounting to 16, started up the creek for the dam, not over 50 or 60 feet from where they were at work, but 6 of the number reached the water, the others fell victims. So great was the speed of the devouring element that in most of the cases the clothing covering the bodies formed a sort of outer skin, parched, yet sticking to the flesh; in but a few cases is the flesh consumed at all, and that only on the extremities. The bodies will probably reach Quesnelle in two or three days. Those who were saved are suffering fearfully, in one case life is despaired of.

Considerable uneasiness was felt here last evening lest the town and bridge at the Forks of Quesnelle had been destroyed; now, however, reached town yesterday that the fire had not extended in that direction. At this place, during Tuesday afternoon last, the air was completely darkened by ashes, twigs and leaves, brought from the various fires in the vicinity. Persons arriving from Williams Creek say that where a view can be had of the surrounding country, such as Boyd's hill on Lightning, fires are seen flaming up in every direction, and dense volumes of smoke ascend, darkening the air and making it difficult to breathe. The darkness spoken of as taking place on Beaver Pass, Creek did not extend below Beaver Pass, nor was it as dense there as at the creek. Herders of cattle on the mountains report the lowing and bellowing of the cattle and bleating of sheep as the great darkness came down as something pitious to listen to; in some cases the cattle stampeded from point to point head and tail erect, then stopping in solemn silence looked imploringly upward, as if soliciting aid from above. In cases where the herders attempted to follow they were obliged to dismount and turn their horses loose, the darkness making it dangerous to attempt to ride, and the effect on the horses was such as to render it almost impossible to hold them. Men traveling alone on the mountain trails are said to have lain down, not daring to move a step.

I trust some of your friends on the creek will give you a good description of the phenomenon as it appeared there. What I have gathered concerning this great darkness, as it is now called, is from parties who were in the vicinity, yet not at Barkerville at the time.

This morning Mr. Theophile Verner, a French Canadian and an old pioneer, who has been sick for some time, was being assisted by his friends to the steamer with the intention of going below, when he suddenly dropped dead. He is a native of Chateauguay, District of Montreal, Province of Quebec. QUESNELLE.

THE H. B. CO.'S BARK LADY LAMPSON.—The Lady Lampson is 412 tons register, and has carrying room for 700 tons freight. She is a new vessel, built at Sunderland and launched on the 23rd December last. She takes her name from the lady of Sir Curtis Lampson, one of the magnates of Fenwick street, an American by birth but naturalized in England. Sir Curtis, it will be remembered, was knighted in 1866, in consequence of the very active part he took in forwarding the interests of the Atlantic Cable Company. Excepting Lord Lyndhurst who, having been born in Boston before the colonies rebelled, never claimed to be an American citizen, Sir Curtis is the first American thus honored. The Lady Lampson is provided with all the late improved appliances, such as patent windlasses, frames, wire rigging, &c. The cabin hatch, deck settees and handrails are all of teak. The bark is commanded by Capt. Gaudin, well known to many of our readers as first officer of the Company's bark Prince of Wales. The Lady Lampson is a model of neatness, her condition after a long sea voyage reflecting most favourably upon the captain and officers.

THE VICTORIA SCHOOLS.—It is pleasant to know that the Government is working energetically with the Municipal Council for the promotion of the provisions of the School bill. The Central School building will be devoted to the purposes of a female and small boy school, under the management of a competent lady-teacher, and the present District School building will receive boys above nine years of age, who will be taught by Messrs Jessop and Barr. The Trustees have decided to repair and improve both buildings. The District School building will be altered and devoted entirely to the purposes of education, and the chain-gang will be sent to put the spacious reserve in complete order for the recreative pleasures of the youth.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED ENGINEER.—Mr J. A. Roebling, designer and constructor of the first Niagara Suspension Bridge—a marvel of mechanical skill—died a few days ago in New York city, of lock-jaw, caused by injuries received by his foot being jammed while surveying ground for a great bridge projected to connect Brooklyn and New York. Mr Roebling was a German by birth, and was regarded in the United States with the same sort of interest that Britons entertained for Stephenson and Brunel.

ROCK CREEK.—News from Rock Creek is to the 25th July. The same company's works are completed, and all they want is rain before commencing to roll out the dust. The road from Fort Hope to Rock Creek is in a very bad condition. The fires are still raging and half-burned trees block the passage. Government is not to blame for these obstructions; but Government will be to blame if the road be not put in travelling order as soon as the fires abate.

RECEPTION OF GOVERNOR MUSGRAVE.—The Mayor and Council have taken matters connected with the reception of Governor Musgrave in hand in real earnest. The volunteers will assemble at bugle call and proceed to act as his Excellency's escort, and invitations will be extended to all public bodies to join in the demonstration. A welcoming address has been prepared by the Corporation, and will be presented on the arrival of the Governor.

CAPT. JOSEPH SUTTON, known to many British Columbians who have had occasion to visit the East and Europe during the past few years, as the courteous and able commander of the Panama steamer Montano, died a few days ago at San Francisco. Capt. Sutton was a splendid specimen of a British sailor, and was originally a midshipman in the East India Service.

IN THE CENTRE.—Mormondom is no longer isolated. The chief city of the Saints is not now at the "ends of the earth," but in the centre of a great Republic. How long will the peculiar institution endure the light of day? How long will one man be permitted to have more than his due share of wives, when so many have none?

GERMANIA SING VEREIN.—At a meeting of the Germania Sing Verein, held Tuesday night, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing term:—H F Heisterman, President; F Fehl, Secretary and Treasurer; J Lowen, Librarian.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD has had its first accident. Near Salt Lake a freshet damaged the track, and an engine, three baggage and a passenger car fell through. One passenger and the firemen were killed, and the engineer and two passengers seriously injured.

THE CABLE.—The repair of the Lopez Island cable is progressing rapidly. In a few days we hope to have renewed communication with the mainland.

THE steamer Lillooet will leave Yale for New Westminster every Monday, instead of every Tuesday, as previously advertised.

Editorial Notes.

The editor of the Hamilton Spectator, having received the appointment of Emigration Commissioner for Ontario, has been doing Scotland. Mr. White has been lecturing to large and respectable audiences, and has everywhere evoked the greatest interest. Not unfrequently as many as 200 of his hearers have remained to ask questions regarding Canada, and it is generally believed that quite a large emigration of a most valuable class will set in from the country lying North of the Tweed.

The Alaska Times advocates the establishment of military posts along the coast, say, at the mouth of the Taccoo River and at Chilcat village. These posts are said to be necessary in order to protect white enterprise in pursuit both of furs and minerals, the Indians in some instances evincing a disposition to interdict both. Reports are current that gold had been found along the Taccoo, but that the Indians would not permit whites to ascend that stream.

The French have a settlement in India, Chandernagore, on the banks of the Hooghly. The only remnant of French power in the north of India lingers here more as a memento of the past than for any practical purpose. It has been in the possession of the French since 1672, and was a city of 4000 brick houses when Calcutta was a village of mud hovels. By a clause in an old treaty, the French receive 300 chests of opium annually for abstaining from trade in this monopoly. They keep a Governor at Chandernagore, at a salary of £500 per annum, and maintain an army of 50 Sepoys.

There would appear to be little doubt that the startling phenomenon witnessed on Williams Creek on the 20th ultimo was the result of a tornado. These tornadoes, although new to the people of Cariboo, are not uncommon occurrences in more southerly latitudes. Tornadoes in the Rocky Mountains have been witnessed by more than one in this community. The phenomena described on Williams Creek would lead one to the conclusion that the tornado had developed in the neighborhood, and that its results extended to that creek in the form of dense clouds of dust, ashes, smoke and such light materials as would be raised and carried to some distance. These were, by atmospheric conditions, showered down on Williams Creek, the rain turning the clouds of dust, ashes and smoke into—not Kane's condensed soap, but what had the appearance of soap-suds. This view is strengthened by the fact that a genuine tornado did occur about the same time on Quesnelle River.

The swamp or "tule" lands of California are attracting much attention at the present moment. Lands that a couple of years ago hung fire at \$7.50 an acre now go off glibly at \$25. It is found that these lands possess an almost inexhaustible fertility and that they enjoy a great advantage over uplands in time of drought. One very remarkable feature they possess is that wheat planted in the ashes left by the burning of the vegetation on the tule lands yields, without any previous plowing, eighty three and a half bushels to the acre the first season. The second season, without any planting whatever, they yield forty-five bushels. This reminds us of our own rich bottom lands on the Lower Fraser. Below New Westminster is no inconsiderable area of the very richest delta, to reclaim which would involve an expenditure of probably not more than two or three dollars an acre. Once reclaimed its value would certainly not fall below that of the swamp lands of California. Surrounded by navigable water, with a choice of markets close by, it would possess elements of value unknown to the inland of California. Passing beyond New Westminster, there is a sweep of sixty miles on either side of the river of the very richest kind of bottom land, requiring no expenditure to reclaim it from the sea, for nature hath already reclaimed it. Few persons as yet realize the great value of these bottom lands.

Mazzini is said to have passed through Paris on his way to England and to have quietly smoked his cigar in front of a well-known cafe. On embarking at Boulogne he is said to have put into the hands of a messenger a telegraphic dispatch to the Prefect of Police in Paris, informing him of the circumstance which, if true, can hardly be pleasant to the memory of that functionary.

Do not be troubled because you have no great virtues. God made a million spires of grass where he made one tree. The earth is fringed and carpeted, not with forests, but grass. Only have enough of little virtues and common fidelities, and you need not mourn because you are neither a saint nor a hero.

The Infernal Regions.

—In my last letter I extraordinary phenomena, which causes the rains that approach that American gentleman, the locality, confirms facts. On the Locumba ranges from Taona, there are termed a dry arroyo, bed of a former river, time immemorial, no known to pass. During earthquakes, which demand partly Taona, the nearest in the neighborhood and the Arrieros. A report that one of the arroyo split open, a stream of fetid water was the mountain into the attention was at first paid to the mortality among visited the neighborhood when the people and flee from the slow fever, which was cities, to the valley of they became aware of upon their animals, at a as eight and ten miles "The stench," says "I can compare to an old bilge water, of the you become painfully in twelve miles from the dropped down under minutes he was dead. or four times a thick, similar in consistency to the black vomit. I walk fifteen miles to the two-thirds of which I graveyards, so thickly ad covered with them. is singular freak of nature; but it seems that the ve impregnated the at the vomit and death that inhale it. What composed of science." A commission has by the Government to extraordinary matter it.

Give Rich Milk.

Following from a German we do not see how the old produce such results, harm in proving it, should be:—In Washington Territory, says the report, "the interests of the Company will be best promoted by an early location of the branch line along the Columbia. This will secure that valley from the grasp of a rival and powerful company whose efforts to possess it will not cease so long as it remains unoccupied." In regard to the eastern terminus, it is found that the only eligible points at the head of Lake Superior are at or near the mouth of the St. Louis river on Superior Bay. Twelve years observation gives seven months as the mean length of time each season when the harbors of Superior is free from ice, thus pointing to the necessity for a continuous line to the Atlantic sea-board. The value of the land grant Mr Johnson estimates at \$17,000,000, which will, however, be greatly increased by the completion of the road. To the report a table of distances is appended which possesses much interest. From this table it appears that the distance from New York to Puget Sound by the Northern Pacific line is 3,040 miles, while the distance from New York to San Francisco by the Union Pacific line is 3,412 miles. From New York to Shanghai via Chicago and San Francisco, the distance is 10,423 miles, while the distance between the same points via Chicago and the North Pacific line is but 8,856. Distances to Japan and Northern China are relatively less by the Northern Pacific line. Who can possibly doubt that the difference between 10,423 miles and 8,856 miles imports the ultimate triumph of a more northerly line of railway as the great highway of the nations? The difference is nearly one-fifth. When commercial locomotion shall have been reduced to the finest point of mileage that one-fifth must unquestionably decide the issue. But distance is not the only element of difference in favour of the northerly route. The line will traverse a country much better adapted for settlement, and the coal supply will be close at hand. In view of all these facts it is impossible to believe that the traffic of the nations will prefer the more southerly and circuitous route. But what is there in all this, the reader may ask, that concerns us? Much, very much. The Northern railway will touch the waters of the Pacific within three or four hours steam of our own door. Is it nothing to us that the world's highway shall pass under our very nose? Is it nothing to us that within a stone's throw shall spring up a centre of population and of commerce greater far than San Francisco, or even New York? It is this much to us: Victoria will take advantage of her natural position and magnificent harbours, and share in the glory—be carried onward in the wave of prosperity; or she will be absorbed like the drop before the wave. She will either throw wide open her portals and draw all nations to her, or she will be sucked into

Lord Brougham.—Effect

—In the new Parliament his great speech in defence of the bill—which by many chefs d'œuvre. It certainly performance to witness. His stupendous memory and ability in handling the weak and reason. Without a he went through all the opponents delivered during date, analyzing them sum—a little aid from never—all a seemingly triumphant

Lord Brougham.

—The possible to Spain was alluded to with in his address at 18th May. Is any such plan explanation? We own that session was mooted of of throne to the Duke of a misgiving on the subject, our gratitude for the civil offering their throne to led us to part with the thinking it hardly might be induced to comm- of detrimental generosity at we should take warning es of our surrender of We gave away a good station and the key of the abled us to overawe the of the Turkish coast."

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, August 7, 1869

UNTIL further notice the COLONIST will be published on Sunday morning instead of Monday morning, as heretofore. We are impelled to this by a desire to avoid the performance of work on the Sabbath day, which is involved by the publication of a paper on Monday morning. In the Sunday morning issue all the mechanical labor is performed on Saturday, and we are convinced that upon the lower consideration of convenience, a Sunday morning issue will prove more acceptable to the bulk of our readers than the late arrangement. This day's number completes the present week. The next issue of the COLONIST will be on Tuesday morning, 3d August.

As will be seen by our account of the event, in another column, the last act of the drama connected with the John Bright massacre has been concluded; the two Indians, John and Katkina, have expiated their dreadful crimes on the scaffold. An attempt has been made to get up a sensation in favor of these miserable creatures; first, that it was possible they were not the actual perpetrators of the crimes; second, that if they were, they were instigated to commit the horrible deeds by the chief, and hence were not responsible for their wrong doing; third, that under any circumstances their blissful ignorance of the heinousness of murder from its being an everyday occurrence among themselves, we presume, ought to have absolved them from paying the extreme penalty according to our law, and that hanging, anyhow, is a very stupid affair and should be done away with altogether. As to the first objection, no sane man who has read the evidence can doubt that the hands of these savages were stained with the blood of the poor, helpless survivors from the wreck of the bark; and how many other similar cold-blooded murders no one can tell. As to their being instigated by the chief, that is quite possible, but they were old enough to know that they were committing a great crime; the visits by men-of-war made from time to time to their immediate vicinity, and the information derived from other Indians as to the consequences of such conduct, had long since convinced them of the light in which parallel acts were viewed by the white man. It is true that there is a great possibility that many similar acts of feudsish cruelty have been committed by them on white men who have escaped from drowning to meet a worse fate at their hands; and that the only consequence in any case was the expenditure of much powder and bombs that probably knocked over a few wigwags; and that as the habitations were easily replaced, and the booty valuable enough to leave a considerable balance in their favor, they saw no objection to taking the risk. It is unfortunate that any sentimentality should have restrained the authorities from visiting these wretches with a vengeance quick and sure on former occasions; had they been impressed with the certainty of punishment, the chances are that they would not have dared to act as they did in the case of the John Bright. If we treat with savages we must act in a manner intelligible to them; it is absurd to suppose that our views of equity and justice can apply to people ignorant of the commonest sense of humanity, because they don't comprehend our social laws; we must speak in a language they understand, and that is by impressing them through the feelings that their mode of life has implanted in them. It will be time enough to treat them as we do one another when we have educated them to realize the difference between harshness and mercy; when they comprehend the value of the latter attribute they will never require a display of retributive justice such as has been enacted at Hesquiat Harbor. The Government, so far as they have gone, have shown every disposition to take the circumstances relating to the crime and the commensurate punishment into consideration, and in meting out the castigation necessary to mark the outrage

as one deserving the severest infliction of the law, have been restrained from carrying the chastisement to the extent to which it certainly would have been stretched by any other government under the sun. The complicity of the chief and other members of the tribe was clearly established, and the servant girl and the captain's children are still unaccounted for. We sincerely trust this will be the last instance of the kind on our coast, although of that we have our doubts; but if a repetition occurs may depend upon it that the lives of two savages will not be considered sufficient atonement.

Lytton County Court.

Before Hon. P. O'Reilly. July 16, 1869. Hure vs. McQuinn.—Ranching cattle. Judgment for Plaintiff, \$330, with costs. McWha vs. Smith.—For lime juice, \$23. Judgment for plaintiff. William Deitz, for selling whisky without a license was fined \$50, with costs. L. Hautier vs. P. Kilroy.—Plaintiff entered complaint and charged Patrick Kilroy, butcher, with making use of obscene language about his family. The defendant was convicted and ordered to furnish security in the sum of \$400 to be of good behavior for 12 months.

We learn that patent medicine vendors have commenced to deface the bridges with large letters which announce in all the colors of the rainbow the peculiar virtues of their nostrums. Posters may be tolerated; but to apply the paint and brush to public property is to disgrace it. Is there not a By-law or Ordinance in existence to prevent the practice?

ANGELA COLLEGE.—The new Lady Principal of this institution is Mrs. Cave; first assistant, Mrs. Hayward, 2nd assistant, Mrs. Lethbridge; junior assistant, Miss Fry. Instruction in music will be imparted by Mrs. Nicholls and Misses Pitts and McDonald; French, by Madame Blum; Drawing by Mr. Coleman. The College will reopen on Monday next, August 2nd.

WHAT ARE the Sanitary Commission about? From Government street to Langley street, and from Yates street to the Bureka, the stench is unbearable. The old French Hotel drain was a nuisance; but it could not compare with those in the localities we have indicated.

SUPREME COURT.—The demurrer in the case of Capt. Stamp vs. B.O. & V.I. Spar and Lumber Co., will be heard in the Supreme Court on Monday. The trial by jury will take place on Tuesday.

ROSEVILLE ACADEMY.—Mrs. Jessop will reopen this institution of learning for young ladies on Monday next. A limited number of Scholars will be received.

The woods lying to the east of Beacon Hill Park, and bordering it, were reported on fire yesterday evening.

The scaffold on which the Indians were hanged at Barclay Sound, was left standing for future use, should occasion arise. It may act the part of a scare-crow and deter the savages from the commission of fresh crimes.

The steamer Otter sailed about 9 o'clock yesterday morning for New Westminster, carrying about 30 passengers and a large freight for Big Bend, Cariboo and intermediate points.

ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES.—At a late meeting of the Society of Arts in London Mr. John Robinson, a member of the Legislative Council of Natal, read a paper showing the progress made by the Indian, Australian, North American and West Indian colonies between the years of 1852 and 1866. He declared it as his belief that England, in her colonies, possesses the truest and most lasting source of national greatness, and that the nation was bound by the most solemn obligations to retain and cherish them. It is on all accounts her self-interest to do so. In 1851 India and the colonies were consumers of the United Kingdom to the extent of £20,000,000 worth of British goods, or something more than one fourth of her whole export trade. In 1866 these possessions had increased their consumption of British goods three-fold and out of the exports from the United Kingdom that year, amounting in round numbers to £188,000,000, £61,000,000, or one-third, went to her dependencies. In 1868 the colonies did as much business with Great Britain as the United States, France, Germany, Turkey and Holland together. But of even greater consequence are the raw materials supplied by the colonies to her vast manufacturing industries, keeping them in healthful activity. These materials are the life-blood of British commerce, and pour in year by year in a gradually dilating stream. In 1861 the total imports of Great Britain amounted to £148,000,000, of which only £20,000,000 came from her colonies. In 1860 £74,000,000 were colonial shipments.

One half share of the Paris Figaro sold the other day for \$300,000

The West Coast Massacre—Execution of the "John Bright" Murderers.

H. M. S. Sparrowhawk, Capt. Mist, arrived from the West Coast yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, having on board High Sheriff Elliot, Mr. Lloyd Fisher, Rev. Father Seghers, and the carpenters and constables who officiated at the hanging of the two Indians convicted of the massacre of the captain, captain's wife and a part of the crew of the English bark John Bright, wrecked on the West Coast in February last. The Sparrowhawk sailed from Esquimat for the Hesquiat Indian village, about 40 miles west of Barclay Sound, on Monday afternoon last. The ship steamed through the Straits, a thick fog prevailing at the time; after leaving the Straits, the speed was slackened and the ship ran under low steam, reaching Hesquiat on Tuesday, but stood off and on owing to the dense fog, fearing to make the land. On Wednesday morning, the fog lifted slightly and the vessel was headed for the harbor, and anchored at 11 o'clock, a. m. off a point near the head of Hesquiat harbor, it being deemed inadvisable to anchor off the village. A suitable spot was chosen by Sheriff Elliot, and after his return to the ship, the carpenters and constables guarded by Lieut. Wright, R. M. L. I., and a detachment of marines from H. M. S. Satellite, were sent off to erect the scaffold, which they effected in the course of an hour and a half. On returning to the ship, and finding that there were no Indians of the tribe in sight, a canoe was dispatched to the village to summon them to witness the execution on the following morning. At ten o'clock on Thursday morning, the male members of the tribe arrived in full force, and were addressed by Capt. Mist, who informed them of the nature of the proceedings and why they were undertaken. The captain added that in the event of a vessel being again wrecked on the coast, should they shelter and protect the survivors and send them to Victoria, they would be rewarded for their trouble. They were instructed that property was of secondary importance to human life. Sheriff Elliot told the Indians that the execution was intended to serve as a warning; that on this occasion only two men were to be punished, but on future occasions (should any arise) the whole tribe would suffer. The Indians seemed impressed with what was said to them, and claimed to have friendly feelings towards the whites. The ship's boats (to the number of four) were then manned, and the prisoners sent ashore, the marines and a number of bluejackets landing with the High Sheriff, Mr. Fisher and Dr. Comrie, R. N. The tribe paddled ashore in canoes. Upon landing the guard were drawn up on either side of the scaffold, in front of which the Indian spectators were directed to gather. Before ascending the scaffold Father Seghers addressed words of comfort to the condemned men, who were then pincioned and led up the steps to the platform. They walked with a firm step to the drop. The doomed men addressed the Indians present in their native tongue. John alluded to the kindness of the priest and the good he had done him; he avoided allusion to the crime, (which he has never concealed,) but said he died with a good heart towards the whites. He spoke strongly against the chief of the tribe (who was present) denouncing him for having lied about him; he committed his wife and family (whose absence from the scene he seemed much to regret) to the care of his people. The other man, Katkina, spoke little, but to the same effect as John. The black cap was then drawn over the heads of the men and the noose placed around their necks, John meanwhile praying, in his own language, to God to receive his soul—repeating it over and over until the bolt was sprung and the drop fell. John died with scarcely a struggle; but the rope about Katkina's neck failed to draw tightly, and he suffered severely until the executioner ascended the scaffold and pressed his foot on the knot, when he died almost immediately. The Indians preserved perfect order and silence. The bodies hung for an hour and were then cut down, placed in boxes and handed over to their friends for disposal. The party returned at once to the Sparrowhawk, which weighed anchor at once and proceeded on her return, on Thursday night, arriving here, as before stated, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. While on board the Sparrowhawk the condemned men appeared to appreciate their condition. John told Mr. Fisher that he did not fear death, but he feared the effect of his execution upon his little daughter, whose heart would break when she heard that he was no more. Katkina was reserved and said little. An interview between John and his brother took place on Wednesday, when the prisoner showed great emotion, and directed his brother to look after his family.

Bowed legs and knocked knees are among the commonest deformities of humanity; and wise mothers assert that the crookedness in either case arises from the afflicted one having been put on his or her feet too early in babyhood. But a Manchester physician, Dr. Crompton, who has watched for the true cause, thinks differently. He attributes the first mentioned distortion to a habit some youngsters delight in of rubbing the sole of one foot against that of the other. Some will go to sleep with the soles pressed together. They appear to enjoy the contact only when the feet are naked, they don't attempt to make it when they are socked or slippers. So the remedy is obvious; keep the baby's soles covered. Knocking knees the doctor ascribes to be a different childish habit, that of sleeping on the side, with one tucked into the hollow behind the other. He has found that where one leg has been bowed inward more than the other the patient has always slept on one side, and the uppermost member has been that most deformed. Here the prevention is to pad the insides of the knees so as to keep them apart and let the limbs grow freely their own way. All of which is commended to mothers who desire the physical sprightliness of their progeny.

THE LETTRES FROM THE EMPEROR to M. MAEKAN.—The Paris Peuple of the 19th published the following letter addressed by the Emperor to M. Mackan, a member of the legislative body:—"I have received the letter in which in the name of your constituents, you express a desire that my government may be strong enough to resist the aggressive attacks of some parties and to give to liberty durable securities by causing it to rest on power firmly and vigilantly exercised. You add, with reason, that the concession of a principle at the sacrifice of individuals is always ineffectual in the face of popular movements and that a government which respects itself ought to yield neither to pressure, to excitement nor to revolt. This opinion is mine, and I am happy to find that it is shared in by your constituents, as it is, I am sure, by the majority of the Chamber and of the country."

A clergyman who was consoling a young widow at the death bed of her husband, spoke in a serious tone of his many admirable qualities. "You know," he said, "you can never find his equal, search as long as you will." To which the fair one replied almost broken-hearted, "I bet I will!"

Dr. Hall assails the idea that men rest by doing nothing. He says the only healthful rest, as long as our physical condition remains as it is, is to be busy. Men of force and industry will everywhere tell you: "It is the hardest thing in the world to do nothing."

Jennie June sums up an article on the woman question in these words:—"The modern wife, who demands everything but gives nothing in return, is a libel upon womanhood, and has a claim upon nothing but toleration or contempt."

Beware of the pernicious counterfeits; always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors Lanman & Kemp New York.

Racing in Paris.

[From the Continental Gazette, Paris, June 10.]

Everything in the shape of a vehicle that could be found in Paris or the outskirts was called into requisition on Sunday last; landaus, brisikas victorias, brogams, breaks, and dogcarts pushed forward towards the race-course bearing their living freight intent on witnessing the great French race of the year—the Grand Prix de Paris. If the noise and wild excitement of the road from London to Ep-om on the great holiday of the year—the Derby-Day—be wanting on the occasion of a race at Longchamps we are certainly gainers by being spared the accompaniment of flour bags, eggs, peashooters, and other delicacies, to say nothing of the low slang invented by the — of England for the annoyances of her fellow subjects. The day on which the Grand Prix is run for, is to Parisians of the same importance as the Derby-Day of Epson is to those doomed to reside with-in the sweet sounds of the Bow Bells. In spite of the tropical heat, the attendance on the race-course was enormous, thousands, unable to obtain other conveyance, reached the scene of action on Irish tandem, i. e., one foot before the other. The great international race for 100,000 francs is an event; the French become for the day Anglo-Saxonised—they shout "bravo!" and attempt "hurrah!" At half-past three a cold shiver of excitement swept over the heated crowd; the race was about to come off. A dozen horses rushed past, and people held their breath; within a few minutes "Glaueur" was the winner by a head, and then came an indescribable burst of enthusiasm. The French became delirious with excitement; the English looked on and "didn't see it." The happy owner of "Glaueur" was carried on a pavois and thrown into the arms of all his friends, which is saying a good deal, for success commands any number of those articles.

Among the persons arrested during the recent disturbances in Paris were many gentlemen in full evening dress, who were pounced upon as they attempted to cross the Boulevards on coming out of the opera house. Baron Alphonse de Rothschild was among the unfortunate, and was kept in custody three hours before he was released. The Duke de Massa, popularly supposed to be Nilson's betrothed or her husband, were arrested for endeavouring to prevent a policeman from striking an offensive citizen. He gave his name at the station, but the inspector became indignant, misunderstanding him to say that he was the Duke de Massa. The Duke gave his card, and was politely dismissed with an apology.

A tolerably smart mot is attributed to the present Foreign Minister. Mr. Sumner, after living into advanced age a bachelor, married, three years since, a young widow of great personal attractions. Recently the man and wife have separated on the ground of incompatibility of temper. Lord Clarendon being asked what impression Mr. Sumner's late speech had made upon him, answered, "I have read it, sir, with much interest, and have formed from it a very high opinion of Mrs. Sumner."

A female defendant, in a divorce case before the Common Pleas Court of Morgan county, Iowa, at its present session, addressed a letter to the Judge jury, informing them that owing to circumstances over which she had no control, she would be unable to attend the trial, but for God's sake and her sake, she beseeched them to let her husband have the divorce. The court granted the prayer.

Fourteen old girls assembled at a party at Saxton's River, Vermont, the other day, found their united age was 1,043 years. The oldest, who was 91, on being invited to ride home in the evening after the party resented the imputation, and answered testily that, "she'd rather walk."

London keeps growing. Its population has not been counted for seven years, but it is estimated now at 3,126,625. In it more than 115,000 children are yearly born, and 75,000 persons die. The metropolis, including the suburban districts, stands upon 77,907 acres, or 122 square miles.

A schoolmistress in Porter county, Indiana, construing physical punishment literally, gave a tremendous oasthatic to a refractory pupil a few days since.

A REVOLUTION IN MEMORIES.—It is not a gilded pill to delight the eye or please the fancy, but it is a true medicine placed in the hands of the people for their relief, and no person can take it according to the directions, and remain long unwell. It may seem incredible that many cases considered hopelessly incurable, have been frequently cured in a few days or weeks, and we cheerfully invite the investigation of the liberal minded and scientific to the cure it has made. Such is Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters, a safe harmless remedy. Buy it, try it and be cured.

The 'Sponsible Editor.

Don Platt tells a story of a paper enterprise carried on by him and one or two other gentlemen of Ohio, several years ago. He says:

"The editors had their eyes in a chronic state of mourning. But they were game and kept up the war, until one day a long-bodied, broad-shouldered, double-fisted Democrat, named Jim Moore, stalked into the editorial sanctum and made a novel proposition of being published as a responsible editor. 'You ain't up to these Whigwaggers, you ain't. Just turn 'em over to me—say I'm the 'sponsible editor, will you?' This was novel, but pleasing, and Jeems was duly installed in the post he solicited. Not long after an inspired blacksmith, or eloquent tinker, addressed the hard-oiderites. Our notice of this even reads to the effect that 'our quiet town was fearfully startled and alarmed by a strange noise that broke out with great violence on Saturday last near the church.' On repairing to the spot we discovered that the unearthly bellowing came from a stray long-eared that had wandered into our town. The owner of this disagreeable beast would do well to capture and stable the him." The paper was scarcely distributed before the eloquent blacksmith bounced into the office, followed by a crowd of curious friends. 'Where's the editor of this nigger baby's pip?' roared the stump. 'Don't allow no profane language on these premises,' responded the ad interim responsible editor, turning over the exchanges, and scarcely looking at the indignant intruder. 'You be blowed, I want the editor, I say.' 'Well, well, well,' cried Jim with dignity, as if his precious time was being intruded upon by a fellow beneath his notice. 'I'm the 'sponsible editor.' 'No you ain't,' chattered the crowd, 'you are only Jim Moore.' 'Don't try to fool me,' foamed the orator. 'I want the feller that writ that,' pointing to the somewhat personal paragraph. 'If you say I'm not it 'sponsible editor,' exclaimed Jim getting up, and it seemed as if he never would be done doing that, 'you're a big liar! You're a big liar, anyhow!'—and in the twinkling of a telegraph the injured orator found himself stranded on the curb-stones, with his lately sympathizing friends regarding him curiously from behind corners. It is not necessary to say that we were not again disturbed.

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By Electric

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY

The Mail

New Westminster. A man known as was most cruelly murdered 29th, at English Bay from what can be learned was done by some white tribe. The circuit lately telegraphed to also to Dr. E'ack, as proceeded to the spot man was lying, for the ingnest. The verdict was in accordance with ed here, viz: that the supposed to be by Squamish tribe—the wase. On hearing the great excitement prevailed the authorities might no matter of endeavoring parties to justice, it that a Vigilance Com and immediately go in committed the deed. not acted upon, the would perhaps be better authorities to take the d. It was sincerely hoped d. The body was yesterday for the purpose. The Chinaman under the murder of a Chinese brought to this place. stable Evans. This is the time of his execution informality in the paper out.

The ship Martinez, at Moody's Mill, is nearly probably sail in a day to leave on Monday a cargo of lumber from The Matilda arrived at

DELAYED

London. (mid night) special says. The die begun, the Lords a finally come to an is the abrupt termination night. Intense excitement circles during net has been sitting a port is afloat that gre Cabinet. A Glad he strongest member diate withdrawal of t the ground of the ob Peers to its principles root conflict between lament inevitable. Cabinet, Lord Claren advocates more mos as letting the bill tak doing it at the last language used by S stone, joined to the against the preamble all attempt to effect a There is little doub carry his point of wil mediately. This w speedy adjournment sion in August, crea new Peers, sufficient er the present Tory a Placeards have been day headed, "I shall rule," and calling a dall Hall for to morrow lowed by a monster Sun is are afloat bridge has openly e the radicalism show hopes the Queen will ercion of the Peers. miss well to open th forms in England, o tual destruction of he

London, July 21.—mons to-night there members, a petition of the amendments was presented and re Milbank, member of Yorkshire, enquired this House to demand House of Peers for Lordsships, insolent to the dignity of the Speaker dec was neither one of the House of Lords. question could not b There is a rumor to draw the Irish Chur the supplies are vot in order to introduce session, under circ cause the Lords to b London, July 22.—to-night there was Peers. Many men present. Considera to the Irish Chur Earl Granville op that Her Majesty's vote on Tuesday nigh character, but were consideration of a bill. We are anx occasion with conse establishment, but division of the Ho to the feelings of th draw it.

Lord Cairnes said he had conferred with thought the amende and capable of sol find Earl Granvil spirit. Nothing o either side than t troverry on a me materials for solut that view and se took place in the He agreed that th

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Washington Territory.

SEATTLE, August 2.—We are having a serious time with the fires which have been raging fiercely along the entire route from Swinomish to Portland, notwithstanding every possible effort to subdue the flames has been made by the repairers. On Saturday last the line worked very well for twenty minutes direct to Portland, for the first time in fifteen days. The repairs all report the fires now dying out and anticipate no trouble except from half burnt trees falling on the ground over which the fires have passed. They will continue falling for several days. Line down both sides of Seattle this morning.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Europe.

LONDON, July 21.—In the House of Lords, last night, the Irish Church bill as returned from the House of Commons was taken up.

Earl Granville complimented the House of Lords for the ability and statesmanship developed in the late debate, and the moderation shown by opposition to the Government. He thought some of their amendments were good, some bad, and nothing quite inadmissible. He did not consider the House of Commons dealt superciliously or contemptuously, for out of sixty amendments only thirteen had been absolutely rejected. He criticised the amendments, believing their effect was to render what the bill intended to disallow, or had concurrent endorsement, which the Government was obliged to consider a breach of faith with their constituents, while an overwhelming majority of the House of Commons and public opinion were opposed to it. With respect to the disposal of surplus funds, the more he saw and heard, the more he was convinced that it was disadvantageous to keep the question open. He deprecated the proposal to keep three millions dangling before the people to excite agitation, and urged the Lords to adhere to the amendments proposed by the reinsertion of words struck out from the preamble of the original bill.

Lord Cairns complained in strong terms that the Government had not adhered to Earl Granville's promise, also pledged that the Lord's amendments would be respectfully considered, for on faith of this promise, many who objected to this bill on its own merits, were induced to vote for its second reading. Gladstone had used language unworthy of himself and position. The speaker concluded that the amendments which had been rejected, except two, had been disposed of without the slightest consideration. He hoped the House would insist on its amendments in respect to reservation of the surplus fund, and further disposition of curates and commutation of life interests.

Earl Kimberly said the Government could not give way. Earl Gray thought the words in the original preamble offensive to the religious majority in Ireland, and urged the Government to concur in amendments.

Lords Halifax, Clanricarde and Shaftesbury supported the Government, and the debate was continued to a late hour by Earl Russell, Marquis of Salisbury and Duke of Argyll, who urged resistance to the demands of the Government. The House finally divided on Earl Granville's motion to restore the preamble with the following result: for the motion, 95; against it, 173. Earl Granville moved an adjournment that he might consult his colleagues, which was carried.

Shortly after the decision against the Government in the House of Lords, Gladstone entered the House of Commons. His appearance was a signal for a remarkable out-break of enthusiasm, and cheer after cheer came from the side, and the business of the session was entirely suspended.

The press to-day are occupied with the subject of the vote in the House of Lords. The Times is satisfied the bill may be passed this session if the principal minds on both sides divest themselves of passions and prejudices by which they are influenced. The imminent peril is that the heat of party may be carried into the Cabinet and hasty resolutions taken. Should there be no action until another session, the Lords have rushed upon the certain consequences of defying the National will. The division of last night has revealed the spirit in which the bill has been opposed from the first.

The Telegraph thinks the Lords have virtually settled the bill for the session. A new bill will be presented more stringent in form and must be accepted. If anything was needed to damage the Irish church and arouse the country to passionate resistance, the reckless debate of yesterday has furnished it.

The News considers the country in the midst of a constitutional crisis. The Lords, giving full swing to their recklessness, have rushed into collision with the Government, the House of Commons and the country. The duties and responsibilities of the situation should be weighed by the Ministry with the calmness and confidence of men sure of ultimate and speedy victory. The bill, when presented at the Autumn session, will become a law with great speed. The Lords will not need the threat of the creation of new Peers to lead them to consent to more stringent measures. The country must decide whether an irresponsible debating society is to be allowed to interpose between it and its deliberate purposes and convictions, constitutionally expressed.

The Star compliments Grant's steady refusal to recognize the Cubans. This course it says prevents the Spanish Government from accusing the United States of unfriendly feelings towards her, however much she may be aggrieved by expeditions from the United States. The ship Lord Sidmouth was abandoned at sea. The crew were rescued and taken to Glasgow.

In the House of Commons last evening the Lord Mayor of Dublin in full robes presented a petition praying the House to support the endeavors now making to secure religious equality in Ireland. Charles Wentworth, member from Chelsea, presented a petition signed by 200,000 women asking for the franchise. William Johnson, member from Belfast, complained of the conduct of the police in the recent anniversaries. He said there had been a rigid enforcement of the party procession act, while it had been systematically violated in the south of Ireland. Chichester Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, praised the forbearance and order of the people on that occasion. Through the precautions taken by the Government, he hoped observance of the 12th of July would soon be discontinued.

Meetings in favor of the disestablishment of the Irish Church continue to be held in various parts of the country. In the case of Bishop Colenso, of Natal, the Privy Council decided that he has full right to the Cathedral at Pietermaritzburg, and is already free from entrance by the Cape Town authorities. New York, July 22.—The Herald special says that the London Cabinet Council this afternoon was unusually protracted, and did not break up till a late hour. A definite decision as to the future course of the Ministry was reserved until to-morrow, when a meeting will be held. The latest rumor affords is that Government will make one last offer for compromise before it resorts to extreme measures by the withdrawal of the bill. Lords Clarendon, Granville and others, are said to have made earnest appeals for moderation, urging the extreme danger of giving the reins to the voluntary sentiment of the masses. Notwithstanding the hesitation of the Ministry, the conflict between the Peers and people is inevitable. The crisis will be delayed only from knowledge of the momentous character of the undertaking. Rumor says the disruption of the Cabinet may ensue.

LONDON, July 22.—The Times says the Ministry has resolved to preserve the Irish Church bill in spite of a majority against it in the House of Lords. The conclusion is that the differences between the Houses in respect to the preamble and sixth clause do not offer insuperable obstacles to its passage. The Harvard crew are at Putney. They declined the challenge of the London Club. Another dreadful colliery explosion occurred yesterday at Athens, a small place a few miles east of Liverpool. Over thirty persons were killed outright and sixty injured. The whole section of country is in mourning.

The Times says the recent agrarian outrages in Ireland show that the centuries of miracle have planted perverse views in the Irish peasant's breast, which must disappear under beneficent and enlightened legislation. For this reason we trust in such measures of justice as the Irish Church bill, which should not be left unsettled a moment longer than can be avoided. Until it is settled there is little hope of tranquility for Ireland. The gravest results are to be apprehended from temporary postponement; heavy indeed is the responsibility of those who have the power to rescue the measure from delay. Paris, July 23.—The Moniteur to-day says the party of the left already reveals germs of division, antagonism and rivalry between its members favoring Parliamentary Government and the Democrats. De Chasseloup Laubat, in his inauguration speech as President of the Council, declared for liberty of speech because independence was associated perfectly with devotion to the Emperor.

Thiers, who attempted to lead the left party, has submitted a draft of an address to be issued in their name to the electors of France. The meeting, however, rejected the address, to the mortification of Thiers. At the Wednesday's Cabinet Council Lords Granville, Cairns, Dr Bell and the Irish Attorney General met to discuss the compromise measure of the Government. The opposition accepted the conditions. Afterwards the Premier stated that the Irish bill only awaits the Royal assent. Granville Murray has been ejected from his club by a vote of 190 to 200.

It is reported that a new Atlantic Cable is projected from Milford to the American continent. Physicians predict the speedy death of Garibaldi.

LONDON, July 23.—There was a full attendance of members and spectators in the House of Commons this evening. When Gladstone rose to speak he was greeted with great cheering. Under a heavy sense of responsibility, but with profound satisfaction he insisted yesterday on the Irish Church bill without exception or reservation. He reviewed other amendments which had met with objections, and said that the substance of the Government proposals remained virtually unaltered. He asked the House to discard every word that had been uttered tending to embitter the question, and apologized for any warm feeling he might have shown. He congratulated the House on the satisfactory settlement which had been arrived at, and praised the ability and moderation with which the debates had been conducted by Earl Granville and Lord Cairns. He hoped the disestablishment of the Church would develop abilities by a great cause.

Sir Roundell Palmer approved the course which had been taken. It was honorable and fair to both sides. The point agreed upon was one which all must accept. In case of adverse discussion we must bow to the superior force of those who control events. When that comes it is folly not to see and acknowledge facts, though the compromise was substantially a concession to the Church. He concluded his speech with a compliment to Gladstone and the tone and temper of debate.

BERLIN, July 28.—Yesterday the Centennial anniversary of the birth of Humboldt was observed as a holiday. A banquet was given and a large procession passed through the streets. The Provisional Correspondence, newspaper, expresses astonishment at Baron von Beust's assertions about Prussia in his speech to the Hungarian Committee. It then denies that any advances have been made by Austria, and says if she desires to establish true and solid friendship, Prussia is quite ready to meet her.

PARIS, July 22.—The deputies left in the Corps Legislatif, intend to issue a manifesto calling on France to sit in judgment over recent events. The Thiers party have resolved to persist in keeping before the Chamber the idea and principles of their proposed interpolation. The Corps Legislatif meets July 26th at Paris. The official newspaper of to-day says that Victory, Delviny and Adolphe Viotry have been appointed Senators. Prince Napoleon intends delivering an important speech in the Senate on the subject of the Great Eastern railway. The U. S. practice ships Marocdonia and Savannah have arrived at Portsmouth. Their officers visited the Government establishment there. Advice from Constantinople state that Egypt is arming extensively.

The Times to-day refers to the effect of the Disestablishment as follows: The Irish Church now knows what it is and what it can do, for the first time in its history. It has a real, honest, independent character. The interest in the Harvard and Oxford boat race, exceeds that of the annual University contest. Betting is in favor of Oxford. The ocean race of the Royal Yacht Club came off on Friday. The course was from Cowes to the foot of Hull Roads. The race was won by the Cambridge, beating her competitor 10 hours.

In the House of Lords to-night the Royal assent was given to the Irish Church Bill. In the evening the Marquis of Clanricarde called attention to the inadvisability of the police arrangements in Ireland for the prevention of crime. He said the constant recurrence of outrages in Ireland was a disgrace to the country. The impunity with which murder and outrage were committed showed that the Executive was powerless. He urged the necessity of having a more efficient constabulary. Lord Dufferin said the Government deplored the recent outrages in Ireland, and was ready to consider any proposal for their repression. It was now considering the desirability of establishing a secret police force. He added that no measure had been neglected to bring the perpetrators to punishment. The House of Lords has passed the endowed schools bill.

In the Commons it was announced that the Royal assent had been given to the Irish Church Bill. It was received with cheers. The telegraph purchase bill passed in the Commons. It was decided by a majority in favor of making a permanent monopoly of the telegraph. Paris, July 26.—Marshal Niel, Minister of War, has ordered that the number of military cadets to be admitted to the military schools be increased. The following French appointments are announced: Baron de Tallyrand Peircard to be Senator; Bondonette to be Ambassador to St. Petersburg, and Charles Bandine to be Ambassador to Berlin. The Journal officially congratulates the country on the completion of the French-American cable. It says the new route of communication is now open between France and the United States. Henceforth it will render our intercourse more frequent, and our relations more intimate, and draw closer the bonds of friendship which now unite the two countries.

MADRID, July 26.—The attempts by the Carlists to take the cities of Pampluna and Navarre were frustrated by the garrisons. Several were killed and wounded on both sides. Arrest of Carlists continue here. BERN, Switzerland, July 26.—The Swiss Government justifies its conduct in forbidding residence of Mazzini on the Italian frontier, on the ground of revolutionary doctrines and duties imposed by international law. VIENNA, July 26.—Great excitement was created in Cracow last week by the liberation of a man who had been confined in a convent for twenty years. A popular demonstration was made and a serious disturbance took place. The military were called out to restore order. Many arrests were made. The city is quiet now. Disraeli said when the difference between the two houses was only a matter of detail, he felt that delay in settlement would result in disasters and difficulties of no inconsiderable kind. Compromise was an unconditional surrender. Most of the essential points of the amendments had been assented to. He thought the House and country would deem the compromise fair and just. He hoped the present the last occasion when political circumstances would be dealt with by the ancient principles. We have been on the eve of collision, occasioned by a misunderstanding between the houses. Surely all would hail with satisfaction and rapt with pleasure the settlement arrived at, which was satisfactory and statesmanlike. LIVERPOOL, July 23.—The loss of life by the explosion at St. Helena colliery yesterday, is greater than at first reported. Fifty-eight dead bodies have been taken from the pile. LONDON, July 23.—The Prince of Wales unveiled the Peabody statue near the Exchange to-day, with imposing ceremonies. Minister Motley, Lord Mayor and Miss Burdett Coutts, were among the spectators. Immediate crowds witnessed the ceremony. Lord Carrington has been found guilty of assault on Mr. Murray and bound over to keep the peace for ten months. PARIS, July 23.—De Chasseloup Laubat, on installation as President of the Council, declared for liberty of speech, because independence was associated perfectly with devotion to the Emperor. NEW YORK, July 26.—A Herald special from Madrid says: At last the Carlist outbreak, so long expected, has occurred. Five

hundred well-drilled troops, under command of Sabariego, have taken the field near Ciudad Real, where they were defeated and dispersed by national troops commanded by General Tonabecker. The battle took place in the morning. It is reported that the Carlist party lost one hundred killed and a number of others wounded; only three officers are reported killed on the side of the government troops. Near the town of Marsarisa, a strong party of Carlists made a demonstration, and subsequently succeeded in interrupting the railroad and cutting the telegraph wires. Accounts say that four thousand Carlists had arrived in the province of La Mancha.

Eastern States.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.—A singular and terrible accident occurred near Princeton, Kentucky, on the 20th inst. An immense mill stone, weighing nearly a ton and a half, rolled off on a wagon which was being hauled along side of a steep hill, and rushing with fearful velocity down the hill into a farm yard, crushing through the fences, and over several bee hives into a pasture beyond, where it ran over and killed two calves and a horse. The bees attacked some children playing in the yard and stung one so that it has since died, two others are blind and speechless, and not expected to survive.

CHICAGO, July 23.—A special from the Northern Lands of Kansas says, a large force attacked the railroad workmen in Burlington county, on Saturday afternoon, and burned all the shanties, wheel-barrow picks, &c., belonging to the workmen, who were unarmed and could make no resistance, the soldiers being twelve miles distant. The same correspondent charges the recent outrages to speeches of Representative Clark, who advised the people to stand as one man, and that no railroad could be built without their consent. Said he—"suppose the prairie grass should take fire and burn, tents, wagons, engineer's instruments, &c., could that be charged on you? I do not advise force to prevent this most damnable railroad swindle, but these accidents will happen in the best regulated communities. Now, gentlemen, be concluded, if any such thing should happen, you must all be in bed asleep when it happens, or as soon thereafter as possible."

BUFFALO, July 22.—The annual Fenian festival took place at Clinton Forest to-day. There was a grand demonstration of military and civil organizations. The brotherhood paraded the streets with music and banners, and an immense crowd was present at the grove. Speeches were made by Gibson, of Philadelphia, and others. Business houses were closed to enable their employees to participate in the celebration. WASHINGTON, July 22.—Measures have been instituted for the organization of a company having in view the holding of a World's Exposition of manufactures, etc., at Washington, D. C., a year hence.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va., July 28.—Mr. Peabody was to-day presented with the resolutions passed by the meeting of yesterday. He responded with a feeling allusion to the condition of the Southern people—spoke hopefully of coming prosperity of the whole country, incidentally, and alluded to the fact that the fund, though in its infancy, had accomplished much good. Eight hundred persons, half of them ladies, witnessed the presentation. A grand ball in honor of Mr. Peabody takes place here August 17th.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—In the recently published statement the Secretary of the Treasury said he would sell no more gold and buy no more bonds without authority. CINCINNATI, July 27.—A negro riot, which at one time threatened serious consequences, occurred last night on the occasion of the departure of a visiting base ball club from Savannah. The club was accompanied by a brass band of colored men who were said to be Democrats. As the club was leaving in procession for the Savannah boat they were attacked with sticks, stones and bricks by a mob of several hundred men. Several shots were fired on both sides. Mayor Pillsbury was powerless to quell the riot, and was compelled to call on Major Oglesby for the assistance of the troops. The club was then escorted to the boat between platoons of the Eighth Infantry followed by a large crowd of yelling, infuriated negroes throwing stones, compelling the soldiers to face about and threaten to fire. Several persons were wounded—mostly members of the colored band.

KINGSTON, Mass., July 28.—In a speech yesterday at a banquet in honor of laying the French cable, Sir James Anderson said he had been told that certain opposition had been made to the landing of the cable. It might be due to the same kind of enterprise, perhaps to Field, his colleague, but he did not care for that. He was sure the American people would not be unjust. They would not allow any company to spend a million of money to unite two great continents, without giving them a fair show. At least he believed that it would be weak and foolish on the part of the company to ask for undue sympathy and partiality. If they could not work as well as a rival company, or faster, they had no right to public support and should not get it. Whatever public sympathy might be, the cable was laid as a purely commercial enterprise. Every right-thinking person trusted it would promote peace. God forbid that it might ever be used as a weapon of war.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The following is furnished by the Franklin line of telegraph: PARIS, July 28, 8:35 A. M.—To the Honorable Secretary of State, Washington.—The Emperor of the French to the President of the United States, Washington.—I am highly gratified to inaugurate a new line of telegraph, which unites France with the United States, by sending you the expression of my good wishes for you and for the prosperity of the United States. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

The President answered as follows: WASHINGTON, July 28.—The President of the United States to the Emperor of the French: I cordially reciprocate your good wishes, and trust that the liberal policy of the United States pursuant to which this cable has been laid may result in many such means of communication especially between this country and its earliest ally and friend. (Signed) U. S. GRANT.

CHICAGO, June 26.—The Tribune's Washington special says, the result of Boutwell's administration appears in a proposition from a German house at Frankfurt, to loan the

government \$300,000,000 at 5 per cent which the Secretary, of course, is obliged to decline. He thinks we may within a year borrow all the money we want at four certainly four and one-half per cent.

South America.

Valparaiso dates to June 7th state that attempt had been made by the Paraguay to assassinate Count Den. The assassin was captured and shot. Another attempt by the Paraguayans board the Brazilian iron-clad resulted in being killed. Lopez still has half a dozen ships at Asuncion. The allies were about to pass river Ygueri and force Lopez into Bolivia. The custom-houses at Arica and Arequi which were destroyed by the great earthquake, will be rebuilt.

REMARKABLE CONFESSION OF MURDER.

An extraordinary confession of murder is reported to have been recently made in the neighborhood of Hull. Thirty-three years ago an old woman named Lister disappeared very mysteriously from Stockton-on-Tees, and some months afterwards her dead body was discovered in a hedge. Her own son, who bore a bad character, was suspected of having murdered his mother, the suspicion arising mainly from the circumstance that on the morning before her disappearance the old woman said that her son was plotting her to murder her and to rob her of two pounds. At the coroner's inquest an open verdict was returned, the jury inclining to the opinion that the deceased had committed suicide, from the fact that a razor was found lying beside the body. The son died a few days ago at Hull, and conscience-stricken, he confessed on his death-bed that thirty-three years ago he murdered his mother in a plantation at Elton, near Stockton-on-Tees.

A COURTLY RESPONSE.

A high military official on the coast telegraphed rather verbosely to Sherman to know if he could, in response to the public demand, fire a national salute from the forts in celebration of the completion of the Pacific Railroad. The response was: "By all means. Your dispatch asks a d—d sight more than the powder you'll burn." This was pointed if not elegant.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Table with columns: ENTERED, CLEARED, PASSENGERS, CONSIGNEES, IMPOBTS. Lists ship names, destinations, and cargo details.

Per star Wilson G Hunt, fm Pagan Sound—Mr. Wall, wife and 2 child, Rev A L Lindsay, wife, & L Lindsay, Gov Moore and wife, W L Lewis, & Co. Sprad & Co. P. Tracy, G Baker, Whitford, L Pierce, Soa Hubley, Boland, Young, Geo Wares, Henry Odian, J Moore, Miss Slocum, K McLane, & Chinnaman, 16 Indians.

Per bark LADY LAMPSON, fm London—H B Co; Findlay & Durban, J H Turner & Co, H Nathan Jr & Co, F Hankin, B N E Brown, J Widd & Co, J Allen, Wm Eas, T Quinn, T Wilson & Co, J McDowell, T Stahlenschmidt, Adams & Bevan, Wm Wilson, Dickson, Campbell & Co, E G Alston, J Weidner, A McLellan & Co, H M S Charybdis, Jantze, Rhoads & Co, J Bisset.

Per "LADY LAMPSON," from London—8 casks spirits, 710 casks beer in glass, 226 chests tea, 4 cs spirits, 1150 cs brandy, 33 cs raisins, 26 hds rum, 40 casks currants, 2 pu rum, 15 hds brandy, 6 qrs hds do, 10 qrs casks claret wine, 30 cs Geneva, 6 hds white wine, 13 do red do, 504 casks British spirits, 4 casks wine, 6 do, 50 casks do, 114 bds steel, 10 bbs linseed oil, 5 do rape do, 8 casks paint colors, 50 tons salt, 698 bds roof iron, 20 plates iron, 30 cs haberdashery, 1 bx apparel, 300 bds iron, 34 cs vesta matches, 15 cs wool & cotton, 1 cs print cotton, 5 bales white flannel, 7 cs carpet, 7 cs cottons & wollens, 1 cs slaps, 1 cs woolen socks, 1 cs toys, 2 cs biscuit, 1 cs merinos, 1 cs cotton socks, 2 bds paper, 3 do millinery, 300 bxs tin plates 55 bbs nails, 500 cs steaming candles, 145 cs pickles, 20 cs vinegar, 3 cs sardines, 23 tierces tobacco, 5 bales cotton waddy, 2 do colors & brushes, 2 tins rat oil, 10 bales blankets, 5 do plain cotton, 8 cs cotton hose 1 cs cotton shirts, 1 cs wool shawls, 66 cs apparel, 4 cs wool stuff, 2 cs dress stuff, 1 cs wool collarets, 1 cs printed cotton, 6 cs colored cotton, 1 cs leather cloth, 1 cs oil baize, 3 cs wool hosiery, 1 cs linen collars, 2 cs wool carpets, 1 bale hemp rugs, 87 cs clothing, 7 bds leather, 14 cs cotton hosiery, 10 bds grey cotton, 5 cs plain do, 12 cs print do, 5 bds colored do, 2 bds 14 cs felt hats, 3 cs caps, 1 cs paper collars, 1 cs linen thread, 2 cs linen cloth, 20 cs cotton prints, 1 cs playing cards, 4 cs stationery, 5 cs soap, 3 cs turpentine, 16 cs whitening, 11 pkgs dyed cotton, 1 bx effects, lengths chain 1 cs books, 2 cs perfumes, 1 cs phosphate paste, 8 bales gunny bags, 300 cocones matting, 10 cs carpeting, 6 cs flannels, 1 cs tents, 14 cs paper, 5 cs coating, 5 cs baize, 2 cs medicine, 1 cs piano, 3 cs plain cotton, 23 pkgs plain linen, 20s jackets, 6 cs canvas, 1 cs south-westers, 3 cs long cloth, 10 casks wool shirts, 2 cs wool cloth, 5 chain cables, 1 cs Macassar oil, 1 cs dressed skins, 10s brushes, 3 cs kamptulicon, 1 cs wool gloves, 5cs leather boots, 4 crts chairs, 23 crts crockery, 5 cs flint glass, 3 cs nails, 13 pkgs hardware, 3 pkgs tin ware 23 mats twine, 5 cs vermilion, 2 cs filters, 1 cs clocking, 23 cs oilman's stores, 5 cs sago, 2 boxes tapioca.

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