





THE LOAN DISCUSSION.

The House of Assembly did yesterday what it could not well help—it passed a resolution authorising the Governor to add to the present loan obtained from the Bank of British North America the further sum of \$10,000. This will effectually remove the present embarrassment, and enable the machinery of Government to continue in motion. We say the House, however much it might feel inclined to question the expenditure of some of the public funds, could not do otherwise than remove the financial difficulty. It was unfortunate that some members looked upon the application of His Excellency as one that should only be entertained conditionally—that the colony's obligations should not be met until certain returns had been received from the Governor. Such a policy as this, if carried out, could only result in injury to the country, without gaining any possible benefit. If Dr. Dickson's resolutions or Mr. Young's resolution had plainly told His Excellency that the House would not guarantee a farthing of the loan—that the Governor had no legal authority for borrowing any portion of the \$80,000—then, however much we might object to the justice of the thing, after tacitly acknowledging the principal portion of the debt, there would be something like consistency in the proposition. But although both Dr. Dickson and Mr. Young denied that the Governor had any right to borrow the money they clearly told His Excellency they would overlook the offence if he only sent down the returns of the expenditure. Here we have at once the illegality of the Governor's action compromised—the Governor would be justified in borrowing the money without authority, if he could only show that the money so borrowed was legitimately expended. This was clearly an untenable position. If the borrowing of the money without legislative sanction was wrong, all the returns in the world could not make it right.

With all the discussion the points of difference were not very material. One party wanted to authorise the loan when the accounts of expenditure were proved correct, and the other wanted to give authority to the Governor, and examine the audit afterwards. The latter position was, we think, the only one the House could entertain. The first proposition could not, under any circumstances, relieve the colony from the payment of the loan, because \$52,000 had been already sanctioned by the House in the estimates, and other sums had from time to time been laid before the Assembly without calling forth any objection. The only thing that could have resulted from the scheme would have been keeping the most deserving and most useful of the officials for a time out of their salaries. Supposing even that the audit were not satisfactory that could not in any way relieve the colony from the debt; for all the Governor would have to do would be to pay off the loan as soon as money came into the Treasury. The question would then come to the position taken by those who voted yesterday for Dr. Helmsken's motion—the question, after providing against a standstill of confidence or no confidence in the Governor. The primary duty is to see that the country does not suffer by the action of the Assembly, the next step is to prevent it suffering from the Executive. The Assembly has shown that it is willing to do everything in its power to maintain the Government of the country, but it has also shown by the language of the members in debate, that it is determined that the Executive shall carry out the economical measures of the people's representatives. This is really the great question which has been evolved out of the recent communications between the Executive and the Assembly, and swallows up the minor one of the \$80,000 loan. The notice of motion given yesterday by Dr. Tolmie, that the House should fix a day for taking into consideration the condition of the colony, is, in our present critical state, the most important subject the Assembly could take up. Instead of being tied down to a small untenable position like that of the loan, we shall have the widest possible scope. Every grievance—every wrong and unjust burden under which the colony is struggling will force itself on the consideration of the House, and if the Assembly has to come into collision with the Executive, if the affairs of the country have to come to a dead-lock, here is a question large enough, important enough, and urgent enough to justify the most vigorous steps—and the most determined hostility. Good and cheap Government is to us just now a matter of life and death, and we must have it. As we said in our Tuesday's issue, the Assembly must not end with discussing the loan question, it must place our condition clearly, unmistakably, and quickly before the Imperial authorities, and quickly before the Imperial authorities, and quickly before the Imperial authorities. We must get rid of our present system of government. It is nothing more nor less than incompetence and extravagance leading the country to death. A Council that has no more wisdom, "constitutions" advisers who have no more prudence, than

to reject a bill authorising the Governor to borrow \$100,000 to meet difficulties clearly foreseen by the House, and which ultimately forced the Governor to come to the House for the very relief it had proffered him in vain, should retire for very shame's sake; and a Governor who insists on expending money contrary to the deliberate votes of the Assembly, and then, after placing himself in the precarious position of borrowing money without legislative authority, coming to the House he has in a great measure defied for support, is to say the least a very imprudent ruler. In fact, between the two stools,—the Governor and the bill destroying Council,—the colony is quickly and surely coming to the ground. The only preventive lies in the hands of the Assembly,—will they have courage and patriotism to adopt it?

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FOR PORTLAND.—The fine little iron propeller Fidelity will leave at eight o'clock this morning with passengers and freight for the above port, and will thereafter ply regularly between the two ports, if the trade will warrant it, which we have every reason to believe it will. The Fidelity was a smart and useful boat before she met with the untoward collision which sent her to the bottom and cost the owners of the steamer Alexandria so dearly. She has been undergoing repairs and refitting ever since she was sold, and is now as staunch and trim a boat as ever. She has been fitted up expressly for the trade, and is under the command of Captain Erskine, an experienced commander. Several skilled mechanics proceed by her to seek employment at Portland. Her cargo consists of coal tar, iron, etc.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—There was no meeting of this body yesterday, the Speaker counted out at a quarter past one, the hour fixed for meeting. Messrs. Young and Dickson were alone in the House at the time, but Messrs. Tolmie, Carswell, Pidwell, Ash, DeCosmos and McClure presented themselves immediately afterwards. The Speaker is right in enforcing punctuality; and on this occasion when matters of importance were to be considered, the members should have managed to have kept better time. The House will meet to-day at 3 p. m.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—J. D. Walker, Esq., goes down to San Francisco by this steamer, and on his arrival there M. Laing, Esq., will return to Victoria to resume the office of Manager here. Edwin Russell, Esq. still conducts the Portland branch, where he has succeeded in establishing a good business, and is making himself and the Institution he represents popular among the business community.

STUFFED.—The singular little kid, born with two heads, which has been stuffed and well set up by Mr. Maraden, of the Coach and Horses, was yesterday brought to our office by Mr. Wilby for inspection. A rather singular formation in this Caribean specimen is observable in its eyes, two of which look forward and the other two backwards.

NEARLY FINISHED.—Capt. Stamp's handsome and imposing stone and brick buildings on Government street, opposite the Bank of British Columbia, are rapidly approaching completion and will soon be ready for occupation by the lessees. The block is quite an ornament to the town.

ON SUSPICION.—Two men were brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday, charged with having stolen some golden dust and other articles from one David Stewart on board the Otter. They were remanded for one day.

FROM TAHITI AND HONOLULU.—The American bark Constitution, Capt. Clements, from Tahiti, March 20th, via Honolulu May 6th, arrived on Friday at Port Angeles, but brought no papers or news.

FOR NANAIMO.—The steamer Emily Harris, Captain Frain, left yesterday at noon for the above port. The Sir James Douglas leaves this morning at eight o'clock.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise will leave this morning at ten o'clock for Fraser river.

NO MEETING.—Neither the Legislative Council nor the City Council held any sittings yesterday.

A WAGES SUIT.—Levy vs. Mathieson, was heard before the Stipendiary Magistrate yesterday and dismissed.

FOR THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The bark Metropolis, Captain Howard, left yesterday morning lumber laden for Honolulu.

H.M.S. SCOUT left Esquimaux yesterday morning for Nanaimo to coal.

NO NEWS.—The telegraph wires were still down yesterday, and no report was received.

DISCHARGED.—The two men, named Geo. Welch and Swain Thompson, charged on suspicion of stealing \$40 in coin and \$10 in gold dust from Arthur Davy, steward of the Otter, were yesterday discharged, there being no evidence against them.

KILLING AN INDIAN.—We learn that three white men were arrested near Cedar Hill yesterday for causing the death of an Indian by stoning him.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamer California left the wharf yesterday morning shortly after 7 o'clock for the Bay city. Eighty passengers were booked at the office to proceed by her, including several families, but the total number on board appeared to exceed that number. Among well known Victorians on board were Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Fellows who left for England, Mr. J. P. Cranford and family for the States, Mr. and Mrs. Lash, and others for San Francisco.

H. M. S. SCOUT returned to Esquimaux last night at 9 o'clock, having left for Nanaimo the previous morning at 4 o'clock. She took on board 100 tons of coal, and made the trip in very quick time.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived yesterday morning from Olympia and way ports bringing 30 passengers and a heavy freight as per list elsewhere.

FOR PORTLAND.—The steamer Fidelity, Capt. Erskine, left yesterday morning for the above port. She took 46 passengers.

THE STEAMER ENTERPRISE left yesterday morning at 10 o'clock with passengers and freight for New Westminster.

ARRIVED.—The schooner Alfred Crosby was loading at Portland on Friday last for this port.

Wednesday, June 6.

ELECTION COMMITTEE.—The committee appointed to examine the charge of want of property qualification made by Mr. Young against Mr. Pidwell met yesterday at the House of Assembly at 12 o'clock. Mr. Young stated as his case that on learning that Mr. Pidwell had qualified first on property in the district and then on property in the city, he examined the assessment roll for 1865 and 1866, but did not find the gentleman assessed on freehold. In Victoria city he was assessed on leasehold. Subsequently he learned from Mr. George Deans that Mr. Pidwell had purchased some land from him in the district in 1863 to qualify upon, but had never paid anything on the property but rent or interest. Mr. Deans had given Mr. Pidwell a title deed, but had a mortgage on the property and an agreement on the part of Mr. Pidwell to surrender it. The mortgage had not been registered, but he (Mr. Young) had asked if it was registered. Mr. Young had not told Mr. Deans that he (Mr. Pidwell) had registered the deed and borrowed money on the property—upon which Mr. Young said no, but that he had told Mr. Deans that Dr. Trimble had told him that Mr. Higgins said the deed was registered. This was all the examination, and Messrs. Deans and Norris were ordered to be summoned for Mr. Young, and Messrs. Wright, Tronson and McDonald for Mr. Pidwell. The Committee meets to-day at 1 p. m.

THE SHIP ROBBERY.—Kenneth Cameron was charged before Mr. Pemberton yesterday by Arthur Davy with having stolen \$110 and gold nuggets of the value of \$10. Davy stated that the property was in a box in the fore-cabin of the steamer Otter, and had been broken open and the money and nuggets stolen. From information he received of some nuggets having been tendered to Mr. O'Connor, of the Red Lion Inn, by the prisoner, he now charged him with the offence. A ring was found on the prisoner which, with a watch and another ring (both missing) of the value of \$34, had been purchased of Mr. Marks, jeweller, to whom accused had tendered two twenty-dollar pieces. The case was adjourned for further evidence. Mr. Copland appeared for the accused.

FROM PORT ANGELOS.—The sloop Francis, Captain Stratton, arrived from Ports Townsend and Angelos last evening. The elections are over, resulting in favor of the Union ticket. A bark was seen sailing down the Straits.

FROM SAN JUAN ISLAND.—The schooner Gazelle arrived last evening with 375 barrels of lime.

FOR HONOLULU.—Messrs. Lawrence, Clark & Joyce advertise the schooner Premier with immediate dispatch for the above port.

THE TELEGRAPH WIRES were down again yesterday.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, a certain remedy for diseases of the skin—Ringworm, scurvy, scrofula, or king's evil, sore heads, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject, cannot be treated with a more safe and speedy remedy than Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which act so peculiarly on the constitution, and so purify the blood that those diseases are eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure is obtained. They are equally efficacious in the cure of tumours, burns, scalds, glandular swellings, ulcers, wounds, rheumatism, contracted and stiff joints. These medicines operate mildly and surely. The cure effected by them is not temporary or apparent only, but complete and permanent.

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IMPERIAL  
Fire Insurance Company  
1, Old Broad street; and 16, Pall Mall,  
LONDON.  
INSTITUTED 1812.  
For Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Ware, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbor, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other vessels on navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

Invested Capital, £1,800,000.  
Rates of Insurance and every information will be supplied at the Agent's office.  
J. ROBERTSON STEWART, Agent,  
Wharf street, Victoria, V. I.

The City of Glasgow  
LIFE ASSURANCE  
Company.  
Established 1833. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.  
Subscribed Capital, - \$3,000,000  
Annual Revenue, - 560,000  
Subsisting Assurances, January, 1865, - 14,415,000

THIS COMPANY OFFERS TO  
The Public the combined advantages of  
Perfect Security, Moderate  
Premiums, Liberal participation  
in Profits, and great freedom in  
respect of foreign residence and  
travel, and has powers under  
special act of Parliament which  
simplify discharge of claims in  
event of assured dying abroad.

Prospectuses and every information can be obtained on application to the undersigned, who has power to accept risks.  
J. ROBERTSON STEWART,  
WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.  
Agent for British Columbia and Vancouver Island  
ma204aw

The Road to Health and  
Long Life.  
SECURED BY  
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Impurities of the Blood.  
In selecting the most appropriate medicine for a particular ailment, there may be some difficulty unless we are to be found to purify, regulate, and improve the quality of the blood. These Pills possess an extraordinary degree, they enable the stomach to digest any ordinary food, increase the secretory powers of the liver, cleanse and purify the blood, expel all morbid matter, and throw into the circulation the purest elements for sustaining and repairing the frame.

Weakness and Debility.  
How many persons suffer from debility without knowing its causes why they are feeble? In most cases the stomach is the aggressor. Holloway's Pills have long been famed for regulating a disordered stomach, and restoring its healthy digestive tone; they are therefore confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from any cause, has become impaired or weakened.

Diseases of the Head and Heart.  
These formidable diseases are, unfortunately of frequent occurrence; for the most part they creep on gradually, but may be prevented by proper precautions. Holloway's Pills are the surest preservatives against all derangements of the brain and are the speediest correctors of irregular circulation. If they be taken without delay when tingling in the limbs, drowsiness, or giddiness comes on, the effect will be marvelous.

Females of all Ages and Classes.  
The fame of these Pills is partly based upon the numerous cures they have effected upon the most delicate females. From the domestic hearth to the palace, universal favour is accorded to them for their invigorating and purifying properties, which render them so safe and invaluable in all disorders peculiar to the sex. Obstructions of every kind, either in young persons entering into womanhood or approaching the term of life—the most critical period—may be radically removed by a recourse to these Pills.

All Disorders affecting the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.  
Whenever the stomach, liver, or bowels are disordered by high living, climate, over-indulgence, undue exertion or other causes, these regulating Pills will soon rectify the evil, and speedily bring back energy, strength, and cheerfulness to the frame where previously all was lassitude, gloom, and dejection.

Dependancy, Low Spirits.  
The misery occasioned by a disordered digestion is unfortunately, felt by most. These famous Pills should be taken in appropriate doses, to adjust the disturbed functions. They dispel headache, biliousness, nausea, loathsomeness of spirits, and all similar ailments. A course of these invaluable purifying Pills never fails in removing the cause of such morbid affections, without subjecting the sufferer to any inconvenience.

Influenza, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Cough and Colds.  
In our changeable climate, few persons escape without colds, sore throats, influenza, diphtheria, or bronchitis; for all of which these famous corrective Pills may be taken with the certainty of effecting a cure. While the Pills are expelling all impurities from the body generally, Holloway's Ointment should be rubbed upon the chest and throat; it will penetrate the skin, reduce inflammation, and restore lasting soundness.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the World for the following diseases:—

Acute Debility	Inflammation	Secondary
Bilious Complaints	Jaundice	Symptoms
Bleeding from the Nose	Liver Complaints	Liver Complaints
Bleeding from the Stomach	Lumbago	Sciatica
Bleeding from the Bowels	Rheumatism	Rheumatism
Bleeding from the Urinary Organs	Retention of Urine	Retention of Urine
Bleeding from the Skin	Scrofula, or King's Evil	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Bleeding from the Lungs	Sore Throat	Sore Throat
Bleeding from the Throat	Stomach and Bowels	Stomach and Bowels
Bleeding from the Vagina	Stomach and Bowels	Stomach and Bowels
Bleeding from the Uterus	Stomach and Bowels	Stomach and Bowels
Bleeding from the Testes	Stomach and Bowels	Stomach and Bowels
Bleeding from the Prostate Gland	Stomach and Bowels	Stomach and Bowels
Bleeding from the Bladder	Stomach and Bowels	Stomach and Bowels
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Bleeding from the Penis	Stomach and Bowels	Stomach and Bowels
Bleeding from the Scrotum	Stomach and Bowels	Stomach and Bowels
Bleeding from the Testicles	Stomach and Bowels	Stomach and Bowels
Bleeding from the Epididymis	Stomach and Bowels	Stomach and Bowels
Bleeding from the Vas Deferens	Stomach and Bowels	Stomach and Bowels
Bleeding from the Uterine Appendages	Stomach and Bowels	Stomach and Bowels
Bleeding from the Fallopian Tubes	Stomach and Bowels	Stomach and Bowels
Bleeding from the Ovaries	Stomach and Bowels	Stomach and Bowels
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Bleeding from the Penis	Stomach and Bowels	Stomach and Bowels
Bleeding from the Scrotum	Stomach and Bowels	Stomach and Bowels
Bleeding from the Testicles	Stomach and Bowels	Stomach and Bowels
Bleeding from the Epididymis	Stomach and Bowels	Stomach and Bowels
Bleeding from the Vas Deferens	Stomach and Bowels	Stomach and Bowels
Bleeding from the Uterine Appendages	Stomach and Bowels	Stomach and Bowels
Bleeding from the Fallopian Tubes	Stomach and Bowels	Stomach and Bowels
Bleeding from the Ovaries	Stomach and Bowels	Stomach and Bowels
Bleeding from the Cervix Uteri	Stomach and Bowels	Stomach and Bowels
Bleeding from the Vagina	Stomach and Bowels	Stomach and Bowels
Bleeding from the Uterus	Stomach and Bowels	Stomach and Bowels
Bleeding from the Testes	Stomach and Bowels	Stomach and Bowels
Bleeding from the Prostate Gland	Stomach and Bowels	Stomach and Bowels
Bleeding from the Bladder	Stomach and Bowels	Stomach and Bowels
Bleeding from the Rectum	Stomach and Bowels	Stomach and Bowels
Bleeding from the Anus	Stomach and Bowels	Stomach and Bowels
Bleeding from the Penis	Stomach and Bowels	Stomach and Bowels
Bleeding from the Scrotum	Stomach and Bowels	Stomach and Bowels
Bleeding from the Testicles	Stomach and Bowels	Stomach and Bowels
Bleeding from the Epididymis	Stomach and Bowels	

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, June 12, 1866.

THE NEWS.

The news from Great Britain shows continued commercial failures, and discloses the extraordinary fact that the Bank of England, through its increased rate of interest, had an addition made to private securities in the bank of £10,000,000 in one week.

On the continent of Europe war is still the great topic. The King of Prussia has made anything but a peaceful speech, and from all appearances it would seem the holding of the much-talked of Congress is rather doubtful.

The most important news that comes to us by telegraph is, however, the intelligence that the Fenians have entered Canada and entrenched themselves. So far the numbers do not seem to be very threatening.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England were the most extraordinary ever published. Although the Bank had not availed itself of the privilege granted by Government the decrease in bullion was £82,315; in notes, £421,195.

Some additional suspensions are reported among the London bankers, including the Oriental and Commercial Limited Bank, New Zealand Banking Association; Messrs. Dwyer & Co., Indian Cotton merchants; the European Bank of London suspended on the 19th; liabilities one million.

Efforts for a European Congress are still being made by France, England and Russia, but with little hopes of success. Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords admitted that confidential communications were passing between the Governments, but admitted with little hopes of peaceable solution.

Latest dates, via Queenstown, are London May 20th. Reports concerning the European Congress were conflicting; one authority says, Austria has declined; another says, neither Russia, Austria, nor Italy had yet been officially addressed.

It is rumored that a sanguinary conflict had taken place between the Turkish and Moldavian troops.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE BRITISH COLONIST.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

The Fenians invade Canada—Great Excitement at Buffalo—Other Movements reported—European Affairs unchanged—Congress not succeeding—War still imminent—More Failures in London—Bank of England Statement—Death of Gen. Scott—The Attack on Callao.

EASTERN NEWS.

WEST POINT, New York, May 29.—Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott died this morning at five minutes past 11.

SARASOTA, N. Y., May 29.—Congress Hall was destroyed by fire this morning. Total loss \$200,000; insurance \$100,000. The hotel was to have been opened Wednesday next.

EUROPEAN.

FARTHER POINT, May 30.—Steamer David with dates to the 19th has arrived. Consols 74 1/2 @ 73 1/2. United States 5-20's 66 @ 66 1/2.

Cotton after some fluctuations closed at last week's quotations. Sales of week 60,000 bales; on Friday 6000. Market closing dull and unchanged.

Breadstuffs were becoming restored but dullness continued with rumors of heavy suspensions at Liverpool.

Continental affairs are unchanged. The King of Prussia recently made a speech to the representatives of the Protestant authorities, saying: "I have not made existing complications, but there is a situation in which peace cannot possibly be maintained or desired at any price."

English papers report an explosion of nitro-glycerine in Sydney, Australia, on 4th March. Several large stores were completely demolished.

Mr. Gibson stated in the House of Commons, on the 14th, that the law gave no power to interfere in the matter of explosive oils but that it was a subject worthy of consideration.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The steamer Persia brings dates to the 21st.

Consols closed on Saturday evening at 80 1/2 for money; 5-20's at 65 1/2 @ 66. Breadstuffs generally unchanged.

Cotton sales—Saturday 5000 bales; dull with little inquiry.

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CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—A banquet in honor of Anson Burlingame, American Minister to China, and General Van Valkenberg, Minister to Japan, was given by the principal Chinese houses in this city at the Hong Kong Restaurant, on Dupont street, last evening.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Golden Age, which left Panama on May 19th, where she connected with the steamer leaving New York on May 11th, arrived early this morning. She brings latest news from

CANADA.

CHICAGO, June 1.—The Fenians invaded Canada last night, crossing the Niagara river four miles below Buffalo (at Black Rock) about 1500 strong, and were to-day intruding themselves to resist attack. They are commanded by Col. H. R. Sugg, and Col. O'Neil, the latter from Nashville, Tennessee.

SOUTH AMERICA.

An extra issued from the office of the Panama Morning Chronicle contains details of the attack of the Spanish fleet on the town of Callao and its repulse by the gallant Peruvians. The attack was made May 2nd.

The Chronicle says the action commenced at noon on the 2nd, the Peruvians firing the first shot. The Spaniards attacked the batteries in two lines, the Ville de Madrid, Blanca, and the Numancia, Almansa, and Resolucion those to the south of the town. In the engagement a shot struck the Ville de Madrid cutting asunder the steam pipe, and damaging her badly. After about two hours fighting another shot penetrated the hull of the Beranguela making a tremendous hole, at one time through which the water poured in that she looked like going down; but they managed to draw her away from the scene of action. The Blanca showed no indications of having been struck. The ships attacking the southern batteries were not much damaged, nor did they effect much. One shore battery, mounting two heavy guns, blew up; but it was not ascertained whether caused by a shell from the enemy or other cause. Callao itself was not injured.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

HOPE, June 4th.—Mr. Allison arrived here yesterday from Similkameen. He has a party of men engaged in repairing the Hope and Similkameen trail. Mr. Allison states the trail will be open and in good order by the 10th. He expects that trains will be in Hope on the 12th.

The Chinamen have struck good paying diggings on the north fork of the Similkameen. The Chinamen admit having made three dollars per day there last fall, and that there will be a number of Chinamen working that stream as soon as the water falls a little.

YALE, June 6.—Nothing of importance in town to-day. Business seems at a standstill on account of the roads being still impassable between the 17th and 19th mile posts from the overflowing of the river.

There are a number of loaded wagons in town ready to go out. Some of our merchants who went out yesterday to see the state of the road report that nothing can be done until the water falls considerably, and then it will take some days to put the road in repair so that the wagons can pass over it again.

Passengers by the stages are transferred by a trail that runs much higher up. The river seems on the fall since yesterday and has fallen two feet.

The steamer Reliance arrived this morning from Emery's Bar where she has been waiting since Sunday on account of the weather and drifting timber in this river. She leaves to-day for New Westminster.

UP-COUNTRY NEWS.

The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday at four p.m. from New Westminster, having made a quick run. She brought Dietz and Nelson's Express and 30 passengers, amongst whom were Major Pope and D. C. Maansell, Esq., and some returned miners.

By her we have the Cariboo Sentinel of the 24th and 28th May, from which we glean the following:

WILLIAMS CREEK.

All the claims were being opened up with energy and zeal, and very few idle men were to be seen. The weather was warm, the snow banks dissolving, and a freshet expected. Altogether 70 companies were at work, employing 475 men, some taking out gold pay, but mostly engaged in tunnelling, drifting, etc., the utmost confidence being generally felt in the reward of their labors.

STOUT GULCH.

Great damage has been sustained last week by the Floyd Tunnel Co. through the caving of their diggings, in consequence of the sudden rise of the water in the gulch; they will now be obliged to ground sluice their claim. Since the accident four interests have changed hands, at \$2000 per interest; some of the members in the Alturas company are the purchasers.

The Alturas Co. are ground sluicing the mouth of their tunnel to get grade; they expect to resume washing in about 10 days.

The Floyd Co. have bought out the Pioneer Co. so as to have a right of way. The High Low Jack Co. are doing well. The Jenkins Co. are making from \$18 to \$20 a day. The Emery Co. are doing as well as the Jenkins. The Union and Australian companies are sinking shafts. The El Dorado Co. will commence sinking to-day. It is the firm impression of those who are in the position of being able to judge, that big pay will be taken out of this gulch from one end of it to the other this season, although it may be late before all the claims will get to washing.

MARTHUR'S GULCH.

The Stobo Co. are washing the pay dirt drifted out last winter, and making \$15 a day to the hand. The Discovery Co. are making good wages. Sherman Co. are finding good prospects. These are the only companies at work on the gulch at present.

GROUSE CREEK.

The Sneddon or Discovery Co. are steadily at work and taking out good pay; R. Hutchinson, foreman, 5 shares, working two shifts 10 men; for three days' work they took out last week 98 ounces, one piece weighing \$41. The French Co. are making about an ounce a day to the hand. Short Bend Co. took out \$8 from the bottom of their shaft last week. Great energy is being displayed by claimholders on this creek in running tunnels and sinking shafts, with bright hopes of success. Everything promises well for a satisfactory season on this creek.

ANTLER CREEK.

About 25 men at present on this creek. The Ross Co. started on Monday last, with six men. The Last Chance Co. four men, at work drifting into the hill, with every

indication of striking a back channel. Bed Rock Flume Co. are doing nothing. Snow about three feet deep.

UNNINGHAM CREEK.

There are about 20 men on this creek, the most of them waiting until the ditch thaws out so that they can get water.

WOLF CREEK.

Four men are getting ready to wash in the banks.

STEVENS CREEK FLUME CO.

This company started about two weeks ago and will be ready to wash this week.

SERIOUS CHARGE.

Three men, named Ebenezer Hatch, John Vincent and James Royal Ford, were charged yesterday before the police magistrate with causing the death of an Indian. The prisoners were remanded. The circumstances of the case transpired at the

INQUEST.

which subsequently took place before Mr. Pemberton and a highly respectable jury, of which Mr. Thomas Lowe was foreman. The jury having viewed the body at the dead house, returned to the Court and

Kalemat, a Penelshut Indian, deposed.—Two nights ago I was on the Cedar Hill road with three other Indians; the deceased was one of them; the prisoner (Vincent) came along the road; I do not know his name; the old man Petowich was standing by, and prisoner threw a stone at him; the old man asked him why he threw the stone; he took another stone in his hand but did not throw it; he had a bottle; I recognise the bottle in court; he then put the bottle and stone down and spoke to his friend; the other two prisoners then came carrying sticks; we were not afraid and did not run away; there was a white dog with them; the prisoners then struck the old man Chenute on the side and he fell down; the deceased, seeing his father (Chenute) fall, ran away; the three prisoners ran after him and struck him with sticks; the deceased fell down; the prisoner Hatch beat the deceased on the head with a stone, and after that the prisoners returned to their tent; the stone produced in Court is the one with which the prisoner struck deceased; the tall man had a stick and was in the quarrel; knows there is God and goes to the French priest's church; this occurred in the evening after sunset.

Chenute, a Saanich Indian, deposed.—The deceased is my son and named Metell; two nights ago I was on the road near Jim Todd's with the deceased and two others; the prisoner I point out (Vincent) came along carrying the bottle produced; we had just finished eating, when he (prisoner) threw a stone at us; after throwing the stone he took another in his hand; he did not throw the second stone, but put it down with the bottle; he then ran away and called out to some of his friends; shortly after he returned with the other prisoner; they had a white dog with them; the long man had a stick and struck me in the side; my son was afraid and ran away; the prisoners ran after him, overtook and beat him with sticks; the deceased fell down and the man pointed out (Hatch) took a stone and beat the deceased on the back of the head; when they had done that they returned to their tent; this occurred in the early part of the night; my son died about noon next day; we were not drunk at all; the man who carried the bottle (Vincent) was drunk, but not the other two; they gave no reason for quarrelling with us; I did not know the prisoner before; we had been to town, and had left our canoe near Todd's.

Louis Delaney, sworn.—On Monday evening about six o'clock the prisoners passed my house with a wagon and two grey horses and called for a bottle of liquor; about eight I sold two bottles of similar liquor to a party of two white men and one colored man; the prisoners told me they were going to Williams' ranch; Hatch bought the liquor; I had never sold similar bottles to them before; there was no cork inside the bottle; the cork in the bottle is not like the one I put in, I used a new one; I am not a judge of whisky; I do not think the prisoners were drunk.

Constable Tenniel, sworn.—I accompanied Sergeant Wilmer to Cedar Hill Road, and there saw the deceased; we then went on to Williams' ranch and arrested the prisoners; Hatch when arrested said "Is he dead?" I noticed a white dog chained up near to the tent; after starting for Victoria I returned to the tent and found the three coats produced in court, on two of which were spots of wet blood and hair; I went again this morning and found the towel produced which has also blood on it; I saw the stone, bottle, and piece of wood given by the Indians to Wilmer; the lining of the sleeve of one coat was torn out.

William Bryant, sworn.—I am a farmer and reside at Lake District; I know the prisoner Vincent; I have known him for twelve months; I last saw him on Tuesday morning he was at the "Royal Oak" on his way to Williams' farm; from half-past three on Monday afternoon he was with me; he slept in the same room on Monday night; he went to bed about 8 o'clock; I went soon after nine; there were two others in the house; a man named Foley and a schoolmaster, I believe Cedar Hill Church to be about an hour and a half walk from my house; I got up once in the night; Vincent was in bed; I saw him in bed at six o'clock; he left the Royal Oak on Tuesday morning at about 8:20; I was hoeing potatoes all day on Monday and Tuesday near the "Royal Oak"; the prisoner never left me after joining me in the potato field at half-past three on Monday; till Tuesday morning at about twenty minutes past eight; I recognize Vincent's coat; I account for the blood as coming from a quarter of meat he told me he had carried to Williams' ranch before he joined me.

James Bailey.—I am a farmer in Lake District and proprietor of the Royal Oak Inn; the prisoner Vincent has worked for me since November; I saw him last on Tuesday morning about 8 o'clock; he was in my house on Monday afternoon; he left with Foley and Bryant; Vincent told me he had been to Victoria on the Monday, and had since been to Williams' ranch.

William Foley, sworn.—I am a laborer at Lake District; I know the prisoner Vincent; I saw him last Monday at half past three in

the afternoon; he waited with Bryant and myself in the potato field till about six o'clock and stayed at Bryant's house with us till six o'clock next morning; we all slept in one room; I woke at a quarter to five and went out of doors; Vincent was then in bed; when he went to town he had the coat produced on, but returned without it; the Indians were very noisy when we were going home on Monday evening.

A. L. Brown, sworn.—I live at the Royal Oak; I know Vincent; saw the same.

John W. Williams, sworn.—I hired prisoner Vincent on Friday last; he was to go to work on Monday; I told him to go to the ranch to cut rails; I sent the other two prisoners out to the ranch on the Monday after, about 5 o'clock, with a team; they can use horses at the ranch when they like, and I don't know anything about this affair. The Inquest was here adjourned until 2 p.m., Thursday, to allow of a post mortem examination being made.

PROGRESS OF THE TELEGRAPH.—It is amazing with what rapidity the telegraph line is being constructed under the energetic management of Mr. Conway. We learn that the construction party, under that gentleman, have already reached the Chilago River, over 100 miles north-west of Quesnelmouth, and the line is now working to that point. The West Road River and the Chilago are both very high, which slightly delayed the progress of the work. A good trail has been made along the route of the line, the smaller streams being all bridged, and the West Road River crossed by a rope ferry. Some people have shown a disposition to "growl" at the facilities and exemptions extended to the company by our Government; but we think less could not have been done. The Telegraph Company is not only building a telegraphic line through the colony, and expending a very large amount of foreign capital in it, but exploring and opening up a territory which would, in all probability, have remained a "sealed book" for many years to come, had it not been for this great enterprise. Indeed, it would be difficult to over-estimate the importance to the colony of building a telegraph line through hundreds of miles of its most remote and inaccessible forests, opening a road and planting stations along that line, thereby affording a ready means of becoming acquainted with a large extent of territory otherwise altogether inaccessible, and opening up a way for the prospector, the geologist, the zoologist, the settler, and the missionary.—Columbian.

THE FLOODS.—The unprecedented rise in the waters of the Fraser would appear to be rather a serious affair, and will, it is feared, result in great damage to the roads and bridges, as well as in loss of property. We have good authority for stating that the water has risen to a height of 50 feet above low-water mark at Yale. Many portions of the road between Yale and Lytton are inundated, and are impassable for vehicles, foot passengers having to clamber up the rugged mountain sides in order to avoid the floods. One man, Mr. R. Cameron, well-known here and in Cariboo, had a very narrow escape, the other day, having lost his hold on the mountain side and being precipitated into the water. He escaped with some severe bruises. We learn, with regret, that Mr. Barnard lost two of his best stage horses, together with their harness, in endeavoring to ford a flooded portion of the road, and it is much to be feared that we shall have a long list of casualties to chronicle. We hear also that the waters of the Bonaparte River have swollen to unusual dimensions, and have done considerable damage to property in that vicinity.—Columbian.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS for week ending Saturday, June 2d.—Duties \$4,829 26; harbor dues \$119 64; head money \$109; tonnage dues \$115 12; inland navigation licenses \$90; fees \$1. Total \$5,234 02. Number of passengers 264.—Columbian.

BARNARD'S STAGES in consequence of the inundation of portions of the road above Yale, will leave the latter place on Mondays only until further notice. Passengers for Big Bend and Cariboo must leave Victoria by Friday's steamer.

BIG BEND!

CO MINERS and Travellers. THE "FRENCH PRAIRIE HOUSE," 12 MILES ABOVE SHUSWAP LAKE. The Government Trail to Columbia River is ready for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS. Miners wishing to carry their supplies to the mines will find there a very large and well-selected stock of

Goods, Provisions, Tools, Clothing, and Liquors. Good chance to save one day's hard packing. At 2m day January 24th, 1866. D. FAUJAS.

Any One can use Them.

A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, by the use of

Judson's Simple Dyes. Ten colours, 1/2 lb., 50c., 75c., and 1.00 per bottle. These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to

Leathers, Furs, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, also for

Tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of all chemists throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies. WHOLESALE DEPOT—12a, Coleman St., London W.C.

SICAL INSTRUCTORS. PIANOFORTE BOOK. ORGAN BOOK. CABINET ORGAN BOOK. MELODEON BOOK. GUITAR BOOK. VIOLIN BOOK. ACCORDEON BOOK. Fluid Magnesia. Stomach, Headache, Indigestion, Sourness, & Bilious Affections. RHEUMATISM. GOUT. GRAVEL. Irritability of Skin. ST. REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c. TONIC PILLS. Chemicals, &c. BARRIDGES & DRUGGISTS, LONDON. ODDS & TACKLE. Croquet. Soap Powder. Collection of Glasses. FOR GLEB BOOK.

THE FIRST FENIAN ENGAGEMENT

The telegraph news which we publish this morning from both Europe and America is unusually gloomy. The commercial disasters of Great Britain still continue. Another English bank, the Bank of London, has suspended, and it would seem that the bottom of the calamities have not yet been reached. The cholera has again broken out on the steamers running between European ports and New York, and a large number of deaths have taken place. Commercial crises are deplorable enough, a deadly epidemic is a frightful infliction, but neither the disasters in the mercantile world nor the decimation by disease on the high seas, is so pregnant of horror as men ranged against each other in fratricidal strife. The telegram informs us that the first blood has been shed in armed conflict on Canadian soil between the Fenians and the British troops. The fifteen hundred men, whose foolish expedition across the Niagara river we noticed on Wednesday, have met with the disaster that was anticipated, but not without a struggle in which a considerable number on both sides were slain and wounded. The Fenians, it would appear, were first attacked by the Canadian volunteers whose numbers were about equal with the invaders, and who, it was anticipated, would be able to hold the Fenians in check until reinforcements of regulars had arrived from Toronto. The volunteers, we perceive by the despatches, nobly performed this service; but there is evidently some confusion in the account of the engagement. We are first told that the 13th, a volunteer regiment called the Queen's Own, attacked the Fenians, and we are afterwards informed that the arrival of the Queen's Own and the regulars, as reinforcements to the volunteers, was delayed. It is not stated that the Fenians had reinforcements, but it would appear so, for if they were barely able to hold their ground against the volunteers, their chances would have been very small on the arrival of the regulars. The engagement, however, lasted all day, and it was not until evening that the Fenians were driven back and forced to retreat to the Niagara, which they attempted to cross under cover of the darkness; but a large number of them fell into the hands of the American gunboats patrolling the river. So far, the first Fenian effort has been unsuccessful. There was nothing, however, ludicrous in the defeat. The men evidently fought hard, and would no doubt have given serious trouble had they been, as they expected, reinforced by General Sweeny. In another place we are told of the capture of a number of the Fenians, but this is offset by the announcement that a small squad of Canadian artillery had surrendered. Altogether the amount of damage done is by no means serious, and we could afford to cry quits with the Fenian Brotherhood if the matter only stopped where it is; but the immediate future is full of grave troubles. We are told that Gen. Sweeny with 5000 men is about to make a demonstration from Rouse's Point, which brings the invaders in close proximity to Montreal. Other bodies are concentrating at St. Alban's, and others again at different points, threatening both Upper and Lower Canada. The principal depot, it is said, is Potsdam, a small town in New York State, from which troops could be sent in a very short time to Ogdensburg to threaten Prescott, and to Rouse's Point to threaten Montreal. The United States Government are making every exertion to suppress the raiding; but we are afraid the efforts have come too late. Already a kind of maddening enthusiasm is spreading over the States, and officers as well as privates who were lately in the Union army are looking for Sweeny's headquarters. If any tangible success should attend the Fenians in their next move, it will be almost impossible for the United States to deal with the matter—the organization will prove a veritable Frankenstein. Any vigorous attempt to enforce the neutrality laws may end in serious disturbances in the States themselves; for the Fenians are not only powerful in numbers, but have thousands of sympathizers among the American people. It is not the first time that nations like children have shown folly in playing with edged tools, and the Government of the United States by tolerating if not indeed encouraging the Fenian movement may in the end find themselves engaged in a war with England, before their internal dissensions have been smoothed over, or plunged again into civil strife. We can only hope that the madness of Fenianism may be arrested before it spreads to an extent beyond the ordinary power of the United States, and that the efforts being made by the Governor of New York and General Grant to protect the American frontier from breaches of neutrality may be successful. We cannot, however, lose sight of the fact that the Fenians have every facility for obtaining a quick and easy victory in various parts of Canada; for while the Canadians are as much at peace as the States are themselves, the Fenians can take advantage of this want of preparation and choose their time and place for a descent. Of course we cannot doubt the issue—no one can. The Canadian people without an English soldier could hold their own against double the number the Fenians could employ against them. Everything just now depends on the vigor and vigilance of the Washington authorities; if they show any lack of energy in attempting to suppress these overt acts, it would be safer a thousand times for England to take up the gauntlet and declare war against the United States. If on the other

hand the Fenians destroy any of the frontier towns, the Canadians in the desperation of the moment are bound to retaliate on the American cities, and we shall have Buffalo given up, as it was on a former occasion to the flames. We cannot shut our eyes to these dangers, and nothing we maintain can prevent them but the immediate suppression, by the American authorities of the Fenian raids.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE BRITISH COLONIST.

EXCITING NEWS!

The Fenians in Canada—The Volunteers attack them—Sharp Fighting and Loss of Life—Fenians Repulsed—Prisoners Captured—Surrender of Canadian Artillery—Fenians pouring in—Preparations to meet them—Mayor of Fort Erie reported shot—General Sweeny moving to Potsdam with 5000 men—Interference of U.S. Government—Particulars of the Fight at Ridgeway—Stagg and his horde of Robbers Fly—They are caught by U.S. Patrol Boat—More Failures in England—Bank of London Suspended—The Effect in New York—Two Steamers with Cholera arrived—Important from Mexico.

BY COLLINS' OVERLAND TELEGRAPH CANADA.

CHICAGO, June 1.—The Fenians invaded Canada last night, crossing the Niagara river four miles below Buffalo (at Black Rock) about 1500 strong, and were to-day intrenching themselves to resist attack. They are commanded by Col. H. R. Stagg and Col. O'Neil, the latter from Nashville, Tennessee. The troops are composed of volunteers from the west and southwest. The crossing was effected by steam tugs and canal boats. Great excitement prevails in Buffalo and in Canada West. Reports indicate a movement by Fenians from Rochester, Buffalo, and other land posts on a large scale to join the forces in Canada. Reports also indicate that large bodies of Fenians are at St. Alban's, threatening similar invasion. Reinforcements are moving from Boston, New York, and the Eastern States to assist Gen. Sweeny. This Fenian army of invasion is under the auspices of Roberts, and is in defiance of the organizer Stephens, whose councils they reject.

Despatches from Toronto represent active military preparations being made to punish the invaders. The Canadian Government has taken possession of railroads and telegraphs, and, having a large force of well organized militia at command besides regular troops, will make short work of this invasion. U. S. troops east and west are being sent to the borders, in detachments sufficient it is hoped to prevent a further breach of neutrality. CHICAGO, June 2.—The latest reports from Canada last night represent that troops were hurrying to the seat of war. There is a confident expectation of a decisive result to-day. Col. O'Neil, the officer in command of the Fenian army invading Canada, is the person through whose instrumentality Union soldiers were forced to choose between starving at Andersonville and entering the rebel army, and was in the battle of Franklin where he was twice wounded.

DETROIT, June 2.—All quiet. The Fenians recognize the authority of Stephens, and do not sympathize with the Sweeney movement. BUFFALO, June 2.—Parties who arrived from the Fenian camp late to-night say the Fenians not having received expected assistance to their strength, and hearing of the approach of British troops, have broken up camp, burned their muskets, destroyed their ammunition, and left in squads for the purpose of making a raid, but it is generally thought it is to endeavor to get back to the United States in the shortest space of time. Sweeny has been confidently expected, but did not come. To-morrow will prove whether this be true or not.

DETROIT, June 2.—Details from the scene of the Fenian invasion which arrived this morning show that no collision took place last night and no blood was shed, save the rumored shooting of Dr. Simpson Keevil, the Mayor of Fort Erie, while reading the riot act. Port Colborne, at the entrance of the Welland canal, was occupied last night by the Canadian troops. Several hundred armed volunteers were also on duty last night within a short distance of Chippewa. Fenian depredations are therefore confined to a few miles radius about Fort Erie. Volunteers are rapidly pouring forward to the railways.—General Napier directs all operations for the defence of the Niagara frontier.

Matters in Detroit are very quiet, but over a thousand men are stationed at Windsor, on the opposite side of the river, and more will soon arrive. BUFFALO, June 2.—The river last evening from Black Rock to Tonawanda was filled with small boats carrying Fenians to Canada. It is reported that three Fenian vessels, full of troops and some cannon, were at Gravelly Bay. Niagara river was patrolled last night by the U.S. steamer Michigan and the tugs Farrier and Harrison, and it is understood the patrol tugs fired on and stopped several boats. General Grant passed West this morning, and telegraphed General Meade to assign General Barry to the command of the Niagara frontier. General Barry is here. A despatch from Albany says Governor Fenion will issue a proclamation to-day

warning citizens against countenancing the Fenian invasion of Canada. It is also stated that twelve regiments of State militia are to be called out.

LATER.

The Fenians evacuated the fort this morning, leaving towards the interior with the reported intention of cutting the Welland Canal. Two companies of volunteers comprising 125 men came down from Port Colborne at half-past eight o'clock and took possession of Fort Erie, whence they sent out skirmishers in all directions. TORONTO, June 2.—Early this morning troops left Port Colborne under command of Colonel Boker, of the 13th regiment—the Queen's Own—and three miles from Ridgeway Station the Fenians were found encamped in bushes. The column at once attacked them; the volunteers driving the Fenians; numbers were killed on both sides; the Volunteers behaved splendidly, rushing at the retreating Fenians with the utmost gallantry. It is thought the Volunteers will at least hold their own until the arrival of British regulars and artillery.

LATER—12.30.—The battle is still going on. The Queen's Own, and regulars from Toronto were two hours behind time in leaving. The forces engaged previous to their arrival were about equally opposed—about 2,000 strong.

LATER—1.30 p.m.—Despatches have just been received stating that the Queen's Own were driven back with a loss of 15 killed and 30 wounded, but rallying again drove the Fenians back with considerable loss.

BUFFALO, June 2, 2.30 p.m.—Latest reports say the troops at Ridgeway were being hard pressed by the Fenians.

4 p.m.—The Fenians are reported beaten, Canadian loss, 20 killed, a number wounded. Fenian loss supposed to be heavier, many being taken prisoners.

5.30 p.m.—The steam tug Robb arrived at Fort Erie with 40 Fenians, who were taken prisoners at Ridgeway. She was lying at the dock when 200 Fenians came over the hill and fired into her. The tug backed into the stream and fired two shots while floating down. The Fenians then attacked a company of volunteer artillery posted in the town. After a brief resistance the Canadians wavered and finally gave way, retreating down the bank and rallying at times. The tug steamed down until abreast of the Canadians. The firing finally ceased, and the Canadians surrendered. The affair lasted about 20 minutes. The Fenians did not recapture any of their men. The fight was witnessed by a large number of persons on this side.

BUFFALO, June 2, 6 p.m.—Accounts from the battle of Ridgeway are so conflicting that it is almost impossible to get at the truth. Some still assert that the Fenians drove and whipped the Canadians, and others the contrary. Col. Stagg, commanding the Fenians, gave orders for them to surrender and save themselves. The affair at Fort Erie this afternoon was brief but severe. A Canadian captain was wounded, and a Fenian captain killed. The British forces consisted of the 47th, 16th, and 10th regiments of regulars, and artillery besides. The Canadian volunteers are now en route to Fort Erie—1000 are expected there to-night.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The Fenians are momentarily expecting important news from the St. Lawrence. General Sweeny is preparing to cross the river somewhere below Rouse's Point to-day.

General Sweeny left New York last night in citizen's clothes, followed and preceded by 5000 men from the 1st, 4th and 6th Wards—despatches ready for anything.

To-day the streets are filled with Union officers, soldiers and naval men, asking for Sweeny's headquarters. They say they have had four years' service and want more.

A St. Alban's despatch says the Fenians are moving in that direction, commanded by Major Spear, late of the regular army. St. Alban's is said to be their rendezvous. St. Alban's quiet this morning.

Toronto despatches say there are at least 4000 troops within a few hours' march of the Fenians, with plenty more reserves.

BUFFALO, June 2, 8 p.m.—Parties here who have the best information, say that the Fenian movement from this direction is only a feint, and that Potsdam is to be the base of supplies and real point of attack.

In Prescott surprise, however, is expressed that no news has been received from other points of any demonstration. Somebody has evidently failed to come to time.

BUFFALO, June 4.—All quiet in Niagara.—General Meade and U.S. District Attorney Dent have gone to Potsdam and will take a survey.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The Fenian invasion at Fort Erie terminated disastrously. From the mass of despatches it crosses Niagara River on Saturday night, June 2nd, and were driven back by the United States patrol boats. Their situation on the Canadian side being perilous, from the close proximity of 3000 British regulars, under Col. Gordon, Col. O'Neil, commanding the Fenian invaders, attempted to retreat across the river under cover of darkness on Sunday morning the 3d, when Colonel Stagg and from 300 to 500 men were picked up by patrol boats. They are now on rafts anchored in the river, a few miles below Buffalo, under the guns of the U.S. steamer Michigan, it being thought unsafe to bring them ashore lest a rescue might be attempted by several hundred Irishmen, who swarm on the American shore.

CHICAGO, June 4th.—British troops are now guarding the Niagara frontier, and are picking up the Fenian stragglers, of whom it is estimated two or three hundred remained after the evacuation. The Fenian loss will not exceed 25 killed. The entire invading force did not exceed 1000. The British loss is estimated at 60 killed and wounded. (The number of Fenians wounded is not mentioned.—Ed)

General Barry having assumed command on the American frontier, from Erie to Oswego, is preparing to prevent any further breach of neutrality. He is awaiting instructions from Washington, as to what to do with prisoners.

Governor Fenion had not yet called out any militia, and will not unless on requisition of the Government.

The air is filled with rumors of demonstrations, real and threatened, from all points from Calborne to St. Alban's.

There does not however at present appear to be any evidence beyond mere threats of attack having been made at any point, except from Buffalo.

General Sweeny was at Albany yesterday, and started last night for Potsdam. A despatch from Albany, says—the Niagara failures do not discourage the Fenians. There is great enthusiasm for another invasion in stronger force. A despatch from Detroit, says—4800 Fenian rifles were seized there yesterday. Despatches from Canada represent there was great excitement in Toronto, Montreal and all the principal cities yesterday, but, express belief that the military preparations are so thorough, that no further invasion need be apprehended.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., June 4th.—General Meade and staff are perfecting arrangements to enforce the neutrality laws; he came on as far as Dekalb junction on the same train with General Sweeny and some 200 Fenians. General Meade thinks the Fenians gathered in northern New York mean fight. General Sweeny and his men left Dekalb junction for Malone, N. Y., where nearly 1000 Fenians are gathered.

Three companies of regulars have arrived at Ogdensburg. 28 companies of British troops are now at Prescott, Canada.

Two British Mail steamers are kept fired up, ready to transport troops to any point.

BUFFALO June 4th.—About 15 cases of arms were seized by the United States authorities at Central Depot to-day. Several Fenians arrived in the city this evening. The Fenians still hint at movements on this frontier, and presume, as but small numbers of British troops are at Fort Erie, most of the troops having been ordered elsewhere yesterday.

NEW YORK, June 5.—A proclamation has been issued through the Attorney General ordering the U. S. Attorneys and Marshalls to arrest all leaders of conspirators known as Fenians, who have or are about to be guilty of violating the neutrality laws; no arrests have as yet been made, and only in rare instances have any arms been seized. Warrants were issued yesterday directing the U. S. Marshal to arrest the Fenians now in custody on board the steamer Michigan at Buffalo, and bring them before the U. S. Commissioner for examination preliminary to the trial before the U. S. District Court for breach of the neutrality laws.

The writ was served last evening, but the answer was withheld until Commander Bryson, of the steamer Michigan, should have consulted with the Washington authorities. The American authorities, and military and naval forces are guarding them. A Washington special says no decision has been arrived at in the case of the prisoners in our possession. One thing is positively decided on, however, and that is not to surrender them to the British authorities. The Canadians are said to have about 100 prisoners, and it is reported that not less than 25 or 30 had been shot in the woods around Fort Erie and Ridgeway, but this needs confirmation. It is reported that several Canadian Volunteers who deserted in the face of the enemy have been tried by drum-head court martial and shot.

The most exaggerated rumors continue to circulate to fire the Fenian heart and create sympathy, and accounts of demonstrations such as cutting canals, railroads, telegraphs, &c., to impede the movements of the Canadian troops, but they are all false. There has been the most enthusiastic and solid loyalty throughout Canada, and not a single Fenian has shown himself—indeed several hundred Canadians residing in Chicago and the Western cities have gone home to volunteer for the defence.

The funeral of the volunteers killed at Ridgeway was attended at Toronto yesterday with the most popular demonstrations, all business being suspended.

The Toronto Globe says that Gen. Napier's admirable disposition of his troops will enable him to meet the enemy in any part of the shores of the western peninsula. Several gunboats have been improvised to patrol the St. Lawrence river, and not less than 5000 British veterans are stationed along the frontier.

These stirring events have pretty effectually squelched the Irish Chief Organizer Stephens, who has mournfully declared that the cause of Ireland has been destroyed by both the O'Mahony and Sweeney factions.

ST. ALBAN'S, Vt., June 4.—Another company of U. S. Artillery from Fort Independence arrived this morning. The United States authorities are using every effort to preserve neutrality. The Fenians are preparing for a movement.

CHICAGO, June 6.—The excitement continues about a new invasion of Canada. If the Fenians were, however, but half as active and belligerent as the gentlemen engaged in getting up the telegraphic news they would have had Canada by this time. It is nevertheless certain that the activity among the Fenian circles throughout the country is greater than ever, and that men are being hurried forward from all parts of the country. This looks ominous, and gives reason for concluding there is more trouble ahead. Fenian forces are being massed at Detroit, Buffalo, Potsdam, Malone, and St. Alban's, towards all of which points trains are moving heavily loaded with armed bodies of men. Reports are so badly conflicting that it is impossible to tell how many Fenians are in the field, but probably there are not less than 10,000.

EUROPEAN.

FARTHER POINT, June 4.—The steamer Nova Scotia, from Liverpool May 4th, via Londonderry May 25th, has arrived. Consols 86½@86¾.

Cotton declined a halfpenny during the week. Sales of week 44,000 bales of middling Orleans, at 12½. Breadstuffs nominal. Provisions declining.

European situation unchanged. More failures reported, and financial affairs gloomy.

The combined Russian and Turkish corps entered Moldavia May 22d. Gen. Kozulpa commands the Turks, and Gen. Keatzebl commands the Russian troops.

NEW YORK, June 4th.—The steamer Hermon and Martha bring foreign advices to May 23d.

The London Post of May 23rd, publishes a Paris telegram stating that it was definitely arranged, that representatives of France, England and Russia on one side, and those of Austria, Prussia and Italy on the other,

would assemble at Paris under the presidency of Drouyn de L'Hays for a formal opening of the Conference to solve the questions pending between Prussia, Austria and Italy.

It was reported at Paris, that Lord Cowley the British ambassador at Paris, would shortly proceed to Vienna.

The London Herald says—A congress for Conference can do nothing more than adjourn until one or other become exhausted under military preparations.

The official Dresden Journal of May 21st, says—Congress was agreed to by all the powers, and would meet May 25th. According to some authorities, Austria evinces no inclination to join France in a Conference, and it was asserted she would persist, and probably be represented pro tem by England and Italy. There is however no indication of relaxation in military preparations by several powers; and an almost universal feeling was entertained that a pacific solution was hopeless.

LIVERPOOL, June 23rd.—The European crisis is unchanged. The statement that all the powers had consented to a congress was premature, but it is confirmed that invitations were sent out.

SOUTH AMERICA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—By the steamer of yesterday a letter was received from General Diego Alvarez, at La Providencia, near Acapulco, conveying intelligence of several movements by opposing Liberal and Imperial forces in Southern Mexico. The Imperial forces, which have been advancing on the Liberals under General Porjoro, having invaded Guerrero, General Diaz was flanked and marched straight on the city of Oaxaca and laid siege with a force of 2000 men. The Imperialists advanced into Guerrero as far as Orrethera, and then with all haste rushed back to endeavor to raise the siege of Oaxaca. Diaz is highly popular with the Mexicans, and as he is a native of Oaxaca the whole native population is warmly in his favor. It is believed that he would capture Oaxaca before it could be relieved by the Imperialists. Oaxaca is about equidistant from Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico. Its capture would be a severe blow to the Imperialists in Southern Mexico.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Further advices from Callao say the government of General Parero was more popular than ever since the fight, and all Spanish subjects had been ordered to leave the Republic, under penalty of perpetual imprisonment.

A grand celebration of the victory at Callao took place at Lima on May 13th.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Advices from the seat of war on Parana river, South America, are important. There was fearful slaughter, on April 10th, of 12000 Paraguayans, who attacked the Brazilians on an island opposite Atapetura. Ten thousand Brazilians crossed the Parana, on the 16th, without opposition, and drove the enemy, killing and wounding 3000. Next morning they occupied Atapetura; the Paraguayans had retreated. The Brazilians had crossed the Upper Parana river and reached the railway, within thirty miles of the capital Asencion, which cannot be held. A speedy end of the war is anticipated.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The funeral of General Scott will take place at West Point on Friday morning.

Suspicious Fenian movements lead to a belief that Sweeny is on the war path and means mischief. Bodies of armed Fenians are leaving Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Cleveland, and other points for the Canadian borders.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The British steamer Union arrived at the lower quarantine, 16 days from Liverpool, with 400 passengers, 15 cases of cholera, and had 39 deaths during the passage.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The Peruvian brought 758 passengers. Lost 35 during the passage, and 18 now sick will be transferred to the hospital ship.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Sir F. Bruce, British Minister, had a long interview to-day with Secretary Seward, and it is said asked the Government to surrender to the Canadian authorities the Fenians captured by the United States steamer Michigan. The request was not complied with, as it has not been decided what course the Government will pursue in disposing of those that fall into their hands. It is most probable they will be turned over to the civil authorities for trial for violation of the neutrality laws.

CHICAGO 1.—The steamer City of Memphis, from below Fort St. Louis, exploded her boiler 40 miles below Memphis yesterday. Two lives were lost and forty persons were saved.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—Several buildings, including the Metropolitan Theatre, were burned last night. Loss, \$150,000.

The loss by the burning of Freeman's warehouse on Wednesday night was about \$200,000.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—In the case of the California State Telegraph Company vs. the United States Pacific Telegraph Company in the United States District Court for the district of Nevada, Judge Baldwin to-day issued an injunction restraining the defendants from telegraphing between cities in Nevada, California, on the ground that the plaintiffs have an exclusive irrevocable franchise from the Nevada Legislature, which ever Congress cannot invade. This closes the defendant's line.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—The telegraph brings gold quotations to the 4th. The market is considerably excited by continued unfavorable accounts from London.

Dates to May 25th report additional failures including the Bank of London, an old and well known institution. Owing to irregularities in the overdraft wires it is difficult to ascertain the full effect of the London panic in New York. Much suspense is felt here. Owing to this merchants are cautious and business dull. It is hardly probable we shall be extensively involved in the difficulties which have overtaken the English money market and threatens the Atlantic cities. Money very abundant at previous rates.

The Orizaba is advertised to leave for Portland on Wednesday 13th.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7th.—Sailed, the bark Vernon, Puget Sound. Bark Legal Tender, Puget Sound. Bark Architect Puget Sound.

Cariboo Mining

(From the Cariboo Sentinel)

WILLIAMS CREEK

Ancient Briton Co, 3 shares at work; have been working getting fair pay. Bradley & Simmons Co, 2 shares, 2 men at work; doing well; have been working together all week; drain tunnel to tap their dig run 1200 feet; are now in wash. Smith & Co, 6 shares, starting a tunnel for back channel. Tunnell Co, 4 shares, 4 men in new tunnel, are in 70 feet, 20 feet farther before chanced tunnel paid well during last week. Co, 3 shares and 3 men at work; good prospects; intend coming from creek. McLaren Tunnel 7 men at work; this tunnel is 12 feet above surface of creek in ground which pays good during the winter. Happy Co, 4 shares, 4 men at work; starting hill; will get in about 30 days. Mary Ann Co, 4 shares, 4 men claim; tunnel 238 feet long; 3 men making small pay. Wilson, Bruce, Dutch Bill, 8 shares, 8 men at work; started Pete and California company cutting a drain from Bed Rock Flume to the Willits this drain will be 20 feet in drain all these companies' claims are now at work, and it is expected large quantity of water they are undertaking will be completed. This work will be completed in two. This work will be completed. The Flume Co will be holders, who are doing it all at present. The Hyack Co, 4 shares, work, are busy ground sluicing; pay well; but not washed. Steitz and Gallacher Co's are banks to thaw. The Forest claim, 12 shares, Booth, forest up and preparing to take ad water when it commences to flow. Flume Co's ditch. Tontine Co, 4 shares. Hugh Guest, former water. St. Patrick and San Hill claims, waiting for water. Ham Co, tunnel, 7 shares. L. O. man, 4 men at work; this claim through the winter but it is not expected.

Below the canon the first Burns and Black Jack Co's; they are united and contain 10 commenced to hydraulic at the of the Burns tunnel; 6 men at solidated Co (part of the old shares, starting a tunnel from prospect. Rappabannock shares; have got a good prospect channel. Bagley Co, shaft, putting in a wheel. The Flume Co are busy at work on their and building a bulkhead to water of the creek. The Flume Co, 4 men at work; Mr. Shephard ing up flume and cleaning out sinking a new shaft. Caldwell skin Cos waiting for complete drain. Aurora Co, 14 shares foreman, working two shifts has not paid so well last week previous weeks. Wake up Jake Wm. Phillips, foreman, work men; just started to wash; are going to sink their shaft deep creek ground. Watson Co, 8 shares, 8 men at work; 2 men; are making something. Davis Co, 6 shares, Alex. work 2 shifts with 19 men; to pay; have been working for Welsh Co, 5 shares, Jonah W. man, at work on bed rock drain Co, 2 shares, 5 men at work; top gravel and paying small water. Co, 14 shares, W. Wright, foreman, at work on bed rock drain; set out lower shaft on Friday last (old Pochobotas Co) 7 shares, 7 ground sluicing off top dirt, deep; will make one ounce a day when they clean up. Lillicoat, John McLean, foreman, 4 men; bed rock drain tapped Friday; will commence washing next; got good prospect which drain. Caledonia Company, John Fernon, foreman, work with ten men; claim paying 150c. a day in upper strata. D. 3 shifts of 5 men each, are rate of 10 feet every 24 hours. Star Tunnel Co, 3 shares, J. foreman, work 6 men, running bed rock; this they will get by Tuesday next. Surprise 4 shares, Sam Walker foreman, 4 men are in nearly 200 feet thro getting gravel over head. G. shares, D. Grier foreman, 4 men they are running to tap bed Victoria Co (part of Old G shares, 3 men at work; started to prospect for top strata in Nevada are working. Never shares, 2 men at work; make are drifting back to the deep in the course of a week will New York Co, 3 shares, 3 men drifting to discover paying strata. Baugard or Confess shares, George Dougherty foreman, 12 men at work; paying on an 12 to 15 ozs. a day. Nevada shares, Wm. Kirkpatrick, 2 men at work; driving an incline tunnel up into gravel. Bank shares, J. Hago foreman, 2 men at work; running incline up into washing and prospecting; this made Co use the same main to wash the dirt. Moffatt Mr. Washburn foreman, 2 men at work; paying over wages. Tunnel Co, 9 shares, Joseph H. 2 men at work; have run thro 208 feet; are now getting prospect; this ground is situated behind the Bank of British Co west side of the creek; if good

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, June 12, 1866.

Cariboo Mining News.

[From the Cariboo Sentinel of May 28th.]

WILLIAMS CREEK.

Ancient Briton Co, 3 shares, and 3 men at work; have been working all winter and getting fair pay. Bradley Tunnel Co, 6 shares, 6 men at work; doing well. Simmes & Simmons Co; these two companies have been working together all winter running a drain tunnel to tap their diggings; distance run 1200 feet; are now nearly ready to wash. Smith & Co, 6 shares, 6 men at work starting a tunnel for back channel. Forward Tunnel Co, 4 shares, 4 men working running in new tunnel, are in 70 feet, will have to go 20 feet further before channel is reached; old tunnel paid well during last winter. Casket Co, 3 shares and 3 men at work in shaft; get good prospects; intend commencing a tunnel from creek. McLaren Tunnel Co, 7 shares, 7 men at work; this tunnel is run on a level 12 feet above surface of creek; are working in ground which pays good wages; did well during the winter. Happy-Go-Lucky Co, 4 shares, 4 men at work, starting a tunnel into hill; will get in about 30 days hence. Well, Mary Ann Co, 4 shares, 4 men at work, drift claim; tunnel 298 feet long; just prospecting and making small pay at present. The Wilson, Brouse, Dutch Bill, Steadman, Six-toed Pete and California companies are all at work cutting a drain from the head of the Bed Rock Flume to the Wilson Co's ground; this drain will be 20 feet in depth and will drain all these companies' claims; 30 men are now at work, and it is expected with the large quantity of water they now have that the undertaking will be completed in a week or two. This work will be of great advantage to the Flume Co as well as the claim holders, who are doing it all at their own expense. The Hyack Co, 4 shares, 4 men at work, are busy ground sluicing; ground will pay well; have not washed up yet. The Steitz and Gallaber Co's are waiting for the banks to thaw. The Forest Hill Co, hill claim, 12 shares, Booth, foreman, are fixing up and preparing to take advantage of the water when it commences to flow through the Flume Co's ditch. Tontine Co, hill claim, 4 shares. Hugh Guest, foreman, waiting for water. St. Patrick and San Francisco Cos, hill claims, waiting for water. Old Cuningham Co, tunnel, 7 shares, L. G. Tower, foreman, 4 men at work; this claim ran in debt through the winter but it is now paying off expenses.

Below the canon the first claim is the Burns and Black Jack Cos; these companies are united and contain 10 shares; have commenced to hydraulic at the lower end of the Burns tunnel; 6 men at work. Consolidated Co (part of the old Dixie Co) 4 shares, starting a tunnel from level of creek to prospect. Rappahannock Co, tunnel, 3 shares; have got a good prospect in a back channel. Bagley Co, shaft, 2 shares; are putting in a wheel. The Foster Campbell Co are busy at work on their surface drain, and building a bulkhead to keep off the water of the creek. The Barker Co, 8 shares, 4 men at work, Mr. Shepherd, foreman, fixing up flume and cleaning out ditch; intend sinking a new shaft. Baldhead and Sheepskin Cos waiting for completion of bed rock drain. Aurora Co, 14 shares, M. Hilton, foreman, working two shifts with 19 men; has not paid so well last week as on the two previous weeks. Wake up Jake Co, 6 shares, Wm. Phillips, foreman, work 2 shifts with 8 men; just started to wash last Tuesday; are going to sink their shaft deeper to get at creek ground. Watson Co, 8 shares, George Murdoch, foreman, work 2 shifts with 13 men; are making something over expenses. Davis Co, 6 shares, Alex. Jack, foreman, work 2 shifts with 19 men; taking out good pay; have been working for last 3 weeks. Welsh Co, 5 shares, Jonah Williams, foreman, at work on bed rock drain. Australian Co, 2 shares, 5 men at work; working the top gravel and paying small wages. Cariboo Co, 14 shares, W. Wright, foreman; 10 men at work on bed rock drain; started pumping out lower shaft on Friday last. Camp Co (old Pocatohos Co) 7 shares, 7 men at work ground sluicing off top dirt, which is 9 feet deep; will make one ounce a day to the hand when they clean up. Lillooet Co, 4 shares, John McLean, foreman, 4 men at work on drain; bed rock drain tapped their shaft on Friday; will commence washing on Tuesday next; got good prospect while bringing up drain. Caledonia Company, seven shares, John Perrin, foreman, work two shifts with ten men; claim paying from ten to 15c. a day in upper strata. Drain Co, work 3 shifts of 5 men each, are running at the rate of 10 feet every 24 hours. Morning Star Tunnel Co, 3 shares, Julius H. Ferry foreman, work 6 men, running tunnel through bed rock; think they will get into channel by Tuesday next. Surprise Tunnel Co, 3 shares, Sam Walker foreman, 4 men at work, they are in nearly 200 feet through bed-rock; getting gravel over head. Grizzley Co, 3 shares, D. Grier foreman, 4 men at work; they are running to tap bed rock drain. Victoria Co (part of Old Grizzley Co), 3 shares, 3 men at work; started last Monday to prospect for top strata in which the Caledonia are working. Never Sweat Co, 6 shares, 8 men at work; making expenses, are drifting back to the deep channel, and in the course of a week will take out pay. New York Co, 3 shares, 4 men at work; drifting to discover paying strata as in Caledonia. Beauregard or Confederate Co, 7 shares, George Dougherty foreman; 2 shifts, 12 men at work; paying on an average from 12 to 15 cts. a day. Nevada Tunnel Co, 7 shares, Wm. Kirkpatrick, foreman, 2 shifts, 4 men at work; driving an incline from main tunnel up into gravel. Bank Tunnel Co, 4 shares, J. Hugo foreman, 2 shifts, 4 men at work; running incline up into gravel, are washing and prospecting; this Co and Nevada Co use the same main tunnel for running out their dirt. Moffatt Co, 7 shares, Mr. Washburn foreman, 2 shifts, 9 men at work; paying over wages. St. Andrews Tunnel Co, 9 shares, Joseph Hough foreman, 2 men at work; have run through slide rock over 208 feet; they are getting a small prospect; this ground is situated in the hill behind the Bank of British Columbia on the west side of the creek; if good pay is found

in this claim a large extent of new diggings will be opened up. Last Chance Co.—incline—6 shares, James Allright foreman, 2 shifts, 6 men at work; are running a drain, have not got into pay. Last Chance Co.—shaft—2 shifts, 8 men at work; paying about 20 cts. a day. California Tunnel Co, 14 shares, Wm. Hardy foreman, 2 shifts, 9 men at work; not paying so well as last week. Tinker Co, 2 shares, 6 men at work; fixing up flume and getting ready to wash. Cameron Co, 7 shares, James Christie foreman, 2 shifts, 11 men at work; are making over wages; intend to wash with two dump boxes soon. Forest Rose Co, 15 shares, Henry Calder foreman, 3 shifts in front ground and 1 shift on tunnel, 15 men at work; tunnel in 700 feet it will be a week before they get into pay in front ground. Ruby Co, 10 shares, Charles Malloy foreman, 2 shifts, 12 men at work; paying wages; they are waiting for pack trains to come in with machinery for working their lower ground. Dead Broke Co, Thomas Hardy foreman, 2 shifts, 13 men at work; paying over \$100 to the share per week. Prairie Flower Co, 12 shares, Robert Scarr foreman, 2 shifts, 22 men at work on tunnel and shaft; shaft paying 2 oz. a day to the hand; the tunnel is in about 500 feet, will wash from tunnel next week. Prince of Wales Co, Wm. Tucker foreman, 8 shares, 8 men at work; repairing shaft and getting pumps ready, will be washing in the course of another week. The claims below this derive no benefit from the bed rock drain. Rankin Co, 4 shares, Mr. Mills foreman, 4 men at work fixing wheel and gearing. Bruce Co, 4 shares, C. Hagan foreman, 4 men at work cleaning out tail race preparatory to starting pumps. Elliott Co, Mr. Mills foreman, 4 men at work getting ready to pump out. Adams Co, 8 shares, S. Mattice foreman, 2 shifts, 13 men at work; making over wages. Hart Co, 6 shares, James Smith foreman, 1 shift, 6 men at work; pumping out will start washing on Tuesday. The Artesian Co. are busy pumping out their diggings, will commence washing soon. Below this point no mining operations are being carried on this season.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, June 7. Council met at 3 p.m. Present—The Hon. Chief Justice (presiding), Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, R. Finlayson, Donald Fraser, H. Rhodes.

CROWN LANDS. Hon. Mr. Fraser gave notice of motion asking for return of amount of Crown Lands now in the hands of Government, the amount due and now owing, and when the same became due and payable. If taken in connection with the returns asked for in the other House that would suffice.

PARTNERSHIP BILL. The bill to amend the law of partnership was recommitted, and the former amendments of the Council were struck out and the bill reported complete and read a third time.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT. Council in committee on this bill, Hon. Mr. Rhodes in the chair. The Council entered into a long desultory discussion on the first clause of this bill. The clause was amended and carried giving the Chief Justice power when granting a ca sa to require security for damages to be given on reasonable or probable cause of action being shown.

Council then proceeded with the succeeding clauses of the bill and reported progress.

LICENSING COURT.

BEFORE THE STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE AND THE MAYOR.

THURSDAY, June 7th, 1866. The following transfers were allowed:— ISLAND HOTEL, Government street, from Glover & Co., to W. G. Stocker & Co. ALHAMBRA SALOON, Government street, from James James to Samuel Melotich. OCCIDENTAL SALOON, Government street, from Elia Chelovich to Edward Radovich. RED LION HOTEL, Government street, from E. B. Earles to Joseph Eden.

BISHOPRIC OF NEW WESTMINSTER.—We clip the following from a London exchange:—"The sum of £50 has been subscribed and presented to the Rev. J. Postlethwaite, Bishop-designate of New Westminster, by his parishioners and friends at Coatham, Redcar, as an expression of esteem and affection. It is understood that this sum will be applied towards the purchase of communion plate for the cathedral church of New Westminster. The members of the Cleveland Clerical Association have also subscribed £35, to be expended in the purchase of a lectern for the same cathedral, as a token of their regard for the Rev. J. Postlethwaite." We see from the same paper that amongst other bequests the late Miss Frances Orwell, formerly of Prince's-gate, Hyde Park, has left £100 to the Bishopric of Columbia.—Columbian.

RESIGNED.—We regret to announce that our courteous and obliging Recorder, Mr. M. G. Phillips, who has filled that office for the last two years with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the public, has resigned his post and will leave in the course of another week. His reason for taking this step is the inadequacy of his salary and the weak state of his health; it is his intention to leave the colony, our best wishes and those of the whole community will follow him wherever he directs his footsteps. It is a pity that the Government do not devote a little more attention to the interests of the people, by endeavoring to retain the services of good officers who thoroughly understand their business, instead of voting large salaries for insecure offices.—Sentinel.

YALE, June 7.—The river is falling fast. It has fallen four feet from high-water mark. The road will not be repaired for a few days; the stages are running, but have to transfer at the break between the 17 and 19th mile posts.

A PARISIAN "ANONYMA" AND HER VICTIM.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says:—"The appeal of Mde. Berthier, alias Madame Court, against the sentence of imprisonment passed upon her by the Correctional Police Court, in respect of a minor named Desbrosses, whom she helped to spend 150,000f. in the course of a single year, was dismissed on Thursday. The woman had committed no fraud or embezzlement of which judicial notice could be taken, unless on the ground of the minority of her victim. Her counsel argued very strenuously that it would be straining the articles of the code enacted for the protection of minors to apply them to such a case as this. The Public Minister, however, was clearly of opinion that the case of a woman taking advantage of the passions and inexperience of a minor to screw large sums of money out of him was within the provisions of the legislature. He spoke of the defendant in most severe terms, advisedly abstaining from designating her by any such euphemistic appellations as *deminonde*, *Lais*, *Agasia*, or even *lorette*, and deliberately calling her by the plainest and coarsest name the language admits of. Although only now twenty-six, she had ruined a great many men. The exceedingly foolish youth who was her last and best pigeon first attracted her attention at a race-course, whether the large allowance of 12,000f. for pocket-money made by his father enabled him to go in a carriage and four. She found out who he was, and what were his prospects, and at once marked him out for her prey. Whether with or without the ceremony of an introduction, she speedily got acquainted, and persuaded the lad (who was certainly no conjurer, for he had been ten years at college without learning to spell) that she was deeply in love with him. She introduced him to usurers and usurious horse-dealers, intimate friends of her own, and made him sign bills for large sums to be paid after he should come of age. He became so infatuated and so lost to all sense of decency that he took a set of apartments for his mistress within sight of his father's drawing-room windows, and furnished them sumptuously. He bought a carriage on credit from his father's carriage-maker, and then purposely drove Mdlle. Berthier in it up and down before his father's house. It came out that several tradesmen supplied him with goods to a very large amount, although expressly warned by the father that he was under age, and that they were not to trust him. Their calculations seem to have been well founded, for the father, down to a certain period, paid all the debts. At length he obtained a promise from his son that he would go abroad to break off the connection, and Mdlle. Berthier undertook not to use her influence to detain him, in consideration of 20,000 francs, which M. Desbrosses, sen, agreed to pay her. He actually did pay 10,000 francs, and was about to hand over the rest, when she, with consummate impudence, made it a further condition that during the young man's absence she must have a carriage and a pair of horses kept for her use in the father's stables. This was too much for the paternal patience. M. Desbrosses came to the conclusion that all negotiation with such a woman was hopeless; and, braving that expense which he had made such heavy sacrifices to avoid, he went to the police with what success the appeal decided on Thursday shows. An unlooked-for example has been made. The lady, however, only goes to prison for six months, and as the hopeful young Desbrosses, now no longer a minor, swore fidelity to her as she was leaving the dock, there is a prospect of her renewing the liaison with impunity next spring, supposing him to be then worth plucking, which, if his father remain firm, is doubtful.

- LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE FROM THE 19TH TO THE 31ST MAY, 1866. Anderson B P, Bull W K, Bowman W G, Blair H 2, Bowman Mrs S A, Borhman A, Barrett Thos, Bainbridge C W, Glench W C, Coldwell W F 2, Cameron W B, Cochran J, Clark W, Clink A, Cole T, Cowan R C, Dixon R L, DeWolf C H, Dougall & Son, Down S, Davey A, Dawson J, DeVeulle W E, Edmunds W, Edwards J E, Fisher Mrs, Fisher Wm, Fuller J L 2, Fellows S, Flett Mrs J, Gentil Madam, Gartrell H, Garvin J D, Hamilton Mrs M J, Hicks N M, Holmes P, Hocking W P, Hemming J, Holpenny W 2, Hughes M, Hines E, Irvine P, Jarvis W P, Jenkinson Mrs J, Jones W, Jenner M, King Thos, Kong Lee, Lovett J, Lynn M, Maidment Mrs, Maynard R, Muir M, McDowell C, Montary Mrs E, Morris E, McKinley C, McGee T, May E 2, Morris J, McCarthy Mrs A, Monseigneur mons, Nerberg Thos, Owen W, Payne F, Palmer J, Pike W or C, Porter J, Prosser Mr, Pilkington H 2, Parmiter Mrs, Quarles Mrs, Richardson Mrs M E, Renwick J, Rice S H, Robertson J R, Risk R, Roberts R, Richards J, Shea M, Snider W 2, Spence Mr, Tronson E, Tiedeman H O, Thomas J, Tenney S G 2, Tracy J, Vivian T, Wall W, Walker H, Warren W, White T, Beddard J, HENRY WOOTTON, Postmaster

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c. BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES EXPORT DRUGGISTS, COLEMAN ST. LONDON. Publish Monthly a Prices Current of nearly 3,000 Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical, and Photographic Preparation, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c., and every description of Medical Sun-glasses. This is the most complete list ever published, and will be forwarded every month, FREE OF ALL CHARGE, upon application. \*As the latest Rectifications of the market are always noted, this List is invaluable to Chemists, Druggists, Storekeepers, and Surgeons. Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness PEPSEINE. THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of POWDER, PEPSEINE GLOBULES IN BOTTLES on order, WINE, and LOZENGES. The POWDER is PURE, the WINE UNALTERABLE, and the LOZENGES a NEW, AGREEABLE, and convenient manner of taking the medicine. Manufactured by T. MORSON & SON, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London. And may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers. GELATINE (Morson's Patent) MORSON'S KREOSOTE. And every description of Chemicals, and all new Preparations carefully packed for shipment. \*See their Name and Trade Mark on all Preparations. Orders to be made payable in London. m1 AGENT—W. M. SEARBY, Chemist, Victoria, V. I. Any One can use Them. A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, by the use of Judson's Simple Dyes. Ten colours, Prices, 6d. 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle. These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to Feathers, Fibras, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, also for Tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of all chemists throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies. WHOLESALE DEPOT—19a, Coleman st., London wa24. FISHING RODS & TACKLE, Walking Sticks, Cricketing Goods, Croquet, Archery, &c., FIRST-CLASS ARTICLES ONLY. MANUFACTURED BY CHARLES WRIGHT, 376, STRAND, LONDON, EXPORT, WHOLESALE & RETAIL, ESTABLISHED, 1840. Orders, payable in England, carefully shipped. Price lists on application. Barnard's Stages. Owing to the inundation of the Stage will Leave Yale on Mondays Of each week only, until further notice, carrying MAILS and EXPRESS. Passengers for Big Bend and Cariboo will require to leave Victoria on Friday's steamer. F. J. BARNARD. Messrs. Culler & Parsons Have now ready at SAVANA'S FERRY, A BOAT OF 20 TONS BURDEN, And are prepared to Convey Freight or Passengers To the head of SHUSWAP LAKE. Storage and a person to take charge at Savana's For Freight or passage apply to BUIE BROTHERS, Lytton. Or the Proprietors, Savana's Ferry, February 25d, 1866. m23 1m BEST MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS. THE BEST PIANOFORTE BOOK Is Richardson's New Method ..... 83 75 THE BEST ORGAN BOOK Is Zundel's Modern School ..... 4 00 THE BEST CABINET ORGAN BOOK Is Winner's Perfect Guide ..... 75 THE BEST MELODEON BOOK Is Zundel's Instructor ..... 2 50 THE BEST GUITAR BOOK Is Curtis' Method ..... 3 00 THE BEST VIOLIN BOOK Is Fessenden's Modern School ..... 2 50 THE BEST FLUTE BOOK Is Berbiguer's Method ..... 3 00 THE BEST VIOLONCELLO BOOK Is Romberg's School ..... 3 50 THE BEST ACCORDEON BOOK Is Winner's Perfect Guide ..... 75 OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass. For sale also by the Music Dealers of Victoria and San Francisco. n23 5

Tuesday, June 12, 1866.

THE CONDITION OF THE COLONY.

The San Francisco steamer takes away to-day fourteen or fifteen families. We say nothing of the able-bodied single men who are leaving us—although every industrious man is worth several hundred dollars to the country—but the loss of a family in our present infant condition can scarcely be computed. Nothing can be a surer index of mismanagement—of gross mismanagement—than such an exodus. It is an indelible disgrace to the colony and its rulers. With abundance of good agricultural land, with a magnificent climate, with our coast full of harbors our waters full of fish, and our forests almost inexhaustible, with copper here, iron there, and coal everywhere—with in fact the most astonishing diversity of resources that can be found in any country throughout the globe and contiguous to a rich gold mining country—we have to-day no industry on the Island—no employment for the returned miner—nothing but a steamer to carry away our population. If this is the result of the Heaven-born statesmanship that is sent out to us from England, we certainly cannot compliment the statesmen. The least progressive of the Indian tribes would make a better attempt—if they did not increase the population they would at least prevent its diminution. They would turn the gifts of nature to a more profitable account. We cannot, however, blame the Government for the whole of our disasters. Free port fanaticism has lent its beneficent aid to check industry and create that mania of commercial speculation which has resulted so disastrously to our mercantile firms and to the community generally. Never in the annals of any British colony have so many follies converged to ruin a country. On the one hand we have a policy whose great aim is to crush every effort of home industry and on the other a Government whose primary object is to impose the maximum of taxation for the minimum of work. The free port first steps in to divide the colony of its wealth, to send its money away for everything consumable and unconsumable, and the Government takes out of the public pocket the few dollars the ruinous commercial policy has left. So long as the mines were fabulously rich, the community could sustain this burning at both ends, but when the gold fields became those uncertain sources of wealth they have proved in every mining country, then the rottenness of our position was made painfully apparent, and the fabric built on the sandy foundation commenced gradually to give way.

We do not wish to brood over our misfortunes or our mistakes—but we do wish at this eleventh hour to enforce every sugges-

NEWMARKET SPRING MEETING.

TUESDAY, April 17, 1866.

THE TWO THOUSAND-DAY.

The sound of wheels commenced early in the High-street this morning; everyone was astir, and the attendance on the Warren-hill and the running ground to see the gallops unusually large. Still, there was a lack of excitement, speculation and gossip caused by the position maintained by Lord Lyon.

Never was there such a dull and uneventful night before the race as that of yesterday. Nothing "came," and nothing was "knocked out." Those who chose might have laid their seven to four on the "crack," and that was all. Janitor was second favorite, but hardly more than in name, and place investments were scarcely mentioned.

The morning was bright and warm, and our great enemy the dust rampant. Now that the Jockey Club have levied a toll of 5s. on vehicles, might we put in a word for a few water carts? They would be highly appreciated. We look for the presence of the Prince of Wales at the great Newmarket festivals as a matter of course, and are happy to say his Royal Highness was allowed to enjoy the sport unmolested by loyal but troublesome crowds.

The attendance was beyond that of former occasions, the people, on horse and foot, extending in a dense mass from the Stand, at the end of the Rowley Mile, to the Abingdon Bottom, and locomotion was positively dangerous. The field for the great race was larger than was at first expected—15 coming to the post out of the 17 colored. Most of them, including Lord Lyon, were saddled at the Ditch stables; but Student, Mr. Saville's two, Mount Palatine, Jack-in-the-Green, and Apsley were saddled in the Stand enclosure. Very little time was lost at the post, and at a few minutes past 3 o'clock Mr. McGeorge despatched them. Descending the Bushes-hill the colors of the favorite were seen in front, and from that point the race was over. Only four were left in it as they came up the hill to the chair, Lord Lyon winning very cleverly, without being called upon, Monarch of the Glen, so little fancied that 1,000 to 15 might have been obtained against him, finishing a length behind Lord Lyon, with Knight of the Crescent well up. Student ran fast to the bushes, where he dropped back, and Janitor was beaten at the distance. Freedom was sixth, and Augustus was last, pulling up lame. The pace was good, but, still, from the lot that were behind the winner we can scarcely estimate it as Derby form.

The Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, a subscription of 100 covs. each, h. s.; for 3 yr old colts, Set. 10lb.; fillies, Set. 8lb. The owner of the second horse to receive back his stake. One mile 17 yards. 25 covs.

- Mr R Sutton's Lord Lyon, by Stockwell, Set 10lb (Thomas)..... 1
Mr Naylor's Monarch of the Glen, Set 10lb. (T Challenger)..... 2
Lord Exeter's h. s. Knight of the Crescent, Set 10lb (Ashmall)..... 3
Lord Glasgow's ro. s. by Brother to Bird-on-the-Wing (foaled in 1863)—Rapid Rhone's dam, Set 10lb (J Osborne)..... 4
Count Bathyan's Mount Palatine, Set 10lb (Morris)..... 0
Duke of Beaufort's Jack-in-the-Green, Set 10lb (Cannon)..... 0
Mr W C Brown's Harefield, Set 10lb (C Page)..... 0
Mr Henry's b. c. Apsley, Set 10lb (J Gosler)..... 0
Count F de Lagrange's Augustus, Set 10lb (H Grimshaw)..... 0

UTAH NEWS.

The Vedette, of May 3d, contains the following items:

THE RUSH TO MONTANA. Everybody is rushing to Montana. Next spring we will have as great a rush for Utah. The silver is here. We know it, because we have seen the assays and the ledges.

THE PAHRANAGAT MINES. They are situated in the southwestern corner of Utah, or the southeastern corner of Nevada, about 400 miles from this city, and 125 miles from Callville Landing, the head of Navigation on the Colorado river. Pahrana-gat Valley is a well watered, fertile tract, about thirty miles long and one wide, and the mining district, which is about seven miles square, is ten miles west, up a gradual ascent, over which a fine road is being constructed for the transportation of ore.

These mines were first discovered in March, 1865, by a party of prospectors from this city, and up to the present time over 250 permanent, reliable ledges have been taken up, in which the crevices average about four feet in width. The result of over 250 assays of surface rock give an average result of from \$225 to \$250 to the ton, and some assays of rock which was nearly pure antimonious sulphurites, go as high as \$2,700.

ODD FELLOW'S CELEBRATION. The I. O. F., of this city, celebrated the 47th Anniversary of the establishment of the order in the United States by appropriate ceremonies at the hall of Utah Lodge No. 1, on Thursday evening. The hall was crowded by members of the order and invited guests, and after a few introductory remarks by Deputy Grand Sire J. M. Ellis, Capt. Geo. F. Price was introduced as the orator of the occasion, who delivered an eloquent and highly interesting address, descriptive of the rise and progress of Odd Fellowship, its objects and beneficent practical workings. We understand that the order in this city is in a flourishing condition and increasing rapidly in membership. Success to all such harmonizing institutions. The establishment of Odd Fellowship and Free Masonry in Utah is a significant fact. They are hand in hand with the pioneers of civilization everywhere.

LAUNCH OF THE IRON FLOATING DOCK AT CALLAO.

(From the Panama Herald.) On the 24th April, at half-past two in the afternoon, this magnificent structure was with perfect success launched in Callao Bay, and at once towed to her moorings.

The origin and promotion of the company, its management till now, the putting together the immense mass of iron, its successful launch—form one of the most brilliant triumphs that the energy and skill of the Anglo-Saxon race have ever achieved on this Coast. The following is translated from the Com-munications of Lima, of the 24th April:

To-day at 2-35 p.m. the great iron floating dock constructed in this port, under the direction of the enterprising and able manager of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, George Petrie, Esq., was launched.

The operation to which we refer was effected with a success which rarely attends such great works, even in places where they have every resource to secure success. The company who assisted at such an important ceremony was naturally very numerous and included His Excellency the Jefe Supremo, General Prado, Mrs. Prado, the Secretaries of War and the Government, and a brilliant

News from Big Bend.

A BRIGHTER PICTURE.

From Mr. R. Cameron, who arrived yesterday from Big Bend, which he left on the 22d May, we obtain the following:

Mr. R. Cameron started for Big Bend on the 10th February and reached the mines in March, having crossed all the lakes on the ice, from Seymour to the Columbia, on a tabogan, and from the Columbia to French creek on snow shoes.

FRENCH CREEK. Seven men wintered on French creek but did nothing in the shape of mining until April, except assisting Cottonwood Smith in sinking his shaft, immediately above James Orr's claim, from which an \$8 nugget was taken in the top dirt. After getting down 28 feet they were flooded out and had no means of remedying it.

The Munroe Co. were the only company that were pretending to take out gold when our informant left. They were paying good wages all the time.

The Half Breed Co. were putting in a flume and were not expecting to take out gold yet.

The Discovery Co. were sinking a large shaft in order to work out their ground in a mining-like manner. They are quite satisfied that they can any day take out 30 or 40 ounces a day by working where they did last season at the head of their ground. Such confidence is felt in this claim that Mr. John Connor of Kootenay bought a full interest in February for \$2000 cash, and has since offered \$1500 for a half interest, which was declined.

No other claims on French creek had sluices running, but some fourteen companies, who had done all their outside work, were preparing busily to wash, and by July it may be expected that a good deal of gold will be taken out.

All the miners who were in the mines last fall returned with the exception of five who were detained from various causes. These men have the most unbounded confidence in the country, and are prepared to remain in the mines through the winter, although they have no wish to cause the least excitement about the mines.

MCCULLOCH'S CREEK.

Some four or five men wintered on this creek and made no efforts to mine until about 1st May. They were getting in grub, building good comfortable houses, and waiting for their partners to join them from Colville.—The detection of the Colville Co. was the greatest drawback to the mines in the spring than anything else, as they owned the best ground and were best prepared to commence early operations.

The miners had also been employed in outside work on their claims, getting in wind-dams, cutting tail-races, and some of them running tunnels. The Discovery Co. were getting a derrick, which had arrived at Seymour. The boulders interfered with their work and prevented their taking out much gold before it arrived. The companies on the flat were sinking shafts and expected to go deep. No strikes of any consequence had been made so far, none having reached the bed rock. There were more men and more companies at work here than on French creek, and the miners were all hopeful of the result.

LETTER FROM SEYMOUR.

SEYMOUR CITY, May 27th, 1866.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST: Sir,—When I was in Victoria I had much difficulty in obtaining any correct information respecting the journey to Big Bend. The following particulars may be acceptable to many of your readers. Leaving Victoria on Friday the 18th, at 11 o'clock; we reached New Westminster at 7 p. m., fare \$4, dinner \$1. On Wednesday at 12 noon, left New Westminster and arrived at Yale about 1 o'clock p. m., next day, stopping at Coe's farm for the night, fare \$5, supper and breakfast \$1 each, and very good. At Yale supper and breakfast 75 cts., each, very ordinary. Barnard has a stage running, and there is an opposition stage, fare by either \$25; Barnard's runs night and day, stopping only for meals, making it a most trying and fatiguing journey of 36 hours. The opposition stops for the night on the road, starting at 4 1/2 or 5 in the morning, and is some 10 hours longer on the road, arriving in ample time for the steamer. Meals are \$1 on the road, and at Boston Bar, 26 miles from Yale, and at the Cache creek house, 26 miles from the Lake, under the management of Mr. Kennedy, the table was excellent, better than could be obtained for the same money in Victoria. A good hotel and a bakery are at Savana's Ferry, where there is a large demand for bread, by those going up the Lake in boats, as nothing can be obtained at the ranches on the river and lakes—most of the occupants having a squaw, married or unmarried, and consequently no attempts are made at domestic comfort. Bountifully gifted by nature in land and water, the occupants live little better than savages. From above Fort Kamloops to the entrance of Little Shuswap lake, the country improves and is well calculated for grazing farms on both sides of the water.

At the 26 mile house above Kamloops, a Mr. Lumby has prepared a boat landing and stuck a sign out on the river; he has some splendid land for agricultural purposes, and unlimited pasture, yet he had no meat, no bread, no butter, no milk to sell, only whiskey.

Some 30 miles farther, at the Shuswap lake, a Mr. Tod has one of the finest ranches I ever saw, either here or in California. A rich alluvial prairie, some 1 1/2 miles wide, with a mountain stream some 3 or 4 yards in width, running through it, and the richest pasture; yet he has no meat, no milk, no butter, no bread, only a few potatoes for sale; such land is utterly thrown away upon such people. Above this place to the head of the Lake, the mountains lie close to the water covered with pines, and below Kamloops to the Ferry, the land is indifferently calculated for ranches, except for grazing; it appears to be very dry.

I cannot send you any mining news, it is so contradictory, and I have not been twelve hours here yet. One man came in yesterday and reported bench diggings struck paying \$6 to the hand, on McCulloch's creek, but it is not confirmed. The trail is open for 21 miles, and a pack train goes to that distance with goods, and for 15 miles they have to be packed by Indians and white men over a mountain covered with snow, 20 feet deep now. There is a talk, too, that the town site will have to be changed, for the following reason. The head of the lake divides into three arms, one to the N.N.W., at the head of which Seymour is built; one N.N.E., and another...

Tuesday, June 12, 1866.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE SPEAKER took his seat at 10 o'clock. Present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Yble, Tolmie, Dickson, McClure, Stamp, Cochrane, Carswell, Pidd.

DESPATCH FROM THE GOVERNOR. A confidential despatch was received from His Excellency the Governor, and considered the same with closed doors. After the lapse of a few minutes were again thrown open.

SPRING RIDGE WATER WORKS.

This bill was read a third time.

B. C. TARIFF ACT, 1866.

Mr. Young introduced the motion he had given notice. He thought to make any remarks on the subject believed every member would agree that it was more over unbecomingly so.

Mr. DeCosmos suggested that "differential duties" be omitted as inapplicable.

Mr. Young considered that that was the gist of the resolution.

Dr. Dickson said that practically differential duties.

Mr. Cochrane suggested the insertion of "practically" before differential which would get over the difficulty.

Mr. McClure suggested the word "practically" which was agreed to and passed.

MEMBER FOR SALT SPRING.

Mr. Young said it was with great pleasure he rose to object to the seat member elected to serve in this House was actuated by no vindictive feeling, a desire to preserve the dignity of the House. He had examined the record and found the hon. member for Salt Spring possessed of the requisite real estate qualification. He found the hon. gentleman possessed of certain leasehold but the quality him, and on applying to Deans he learned that he had parted with the hon. gentleman in law, and the same qualification also served for his son-in-law.

Dr. Dickson seconded the motion as carried.

Mr. Fiddell rose to a question of order.

The Speaker doubted the propriety of the hon. gentleman rising when his question was asked. Mr. Fiddell claimed the same right as had been accorded to the member who opposed his seat. He himself to a question of privilege, and he had an equal right to sustain it with the last speaker to sustain it with the House. Among the disqualifications mentioned in the act were a felon a son outlawed in any suit. It was a matter of discussion in the House, but it was considered to be a matter from justice. [Order and] Had a certain member remained in the country he flew from Judge Lynn have presided over the length...

The Weekly British Colonist. Tuesday, June 12, 1866.

THE CONDITION OF THE COLONY.

The San Francisco steamer takes away to-day fourteen or fifteen families. We say nothing of the able-bodied single men who are leaving us—although every industrious man is worth several hundred dollars to the country—but the loss of a family in our present infant condition can scarcely be computed. Nothing can be a surer index of mismanagement—of gross mismanagement—than such an exodus. It is an indelible disgrace to the colony and its rulers. With abundance of good agricultural land, with a magnificent climate, with our coast full of harbors our waters full of fish, and our forests almost inexhaustible, with copper here, iron there, and coal everywhere—with in fact the most astonishing diversity of resources that can be found in any country throughout the globe and contiguous to a rich gold mining country—we have to-day no industry on the Island—no employment for the returned miner—nothing but a steamer to carry away our population. If this is the result of the Heaven-born statesmanship that is sent out to us from England, we certainly cannot compliment the statesmen. The least progressive of the Indian tribes would make a better attempt—if they did not increase the population they would at least prevent its diminution. They would turn the gifts of nature to a more profitable account. We cannot, however, blame the Government for the whole of our disasters. Free port fanaticism has lent its beneficent aid to check industry and create that mania of commercial speculation which has resulted so disastrously to our mercantile firms and to the community generally. Never in the annals of any British colony have so many follies converged to ruin a country. On the one hand we have a policy whose great aim is to crush every effort of home industry and on the other a Government whose primary object is to impose the maximum of taxation for the minimum of work. The free port first steps in to denude the colony of its wealth, to send its money away for everything consumable and unconsumable, and the Government rakes out of the public pocket the few dollars the ruinous commercial policy has left. So long as the mines were fabulously rich, the community could sustain this burning at both ends, but when the gold fields became those uncertain sources of wealth they have proved in every mining country, then the rottenness of our position was made painfully apparent, and the fabric built on the sandy foundation commenced gradually to give way.

We do not wish to brood over our misfortunes or our mistakes—but we do wish at this eleventh hour to enforce every suggestion we have from time to time brought forward for the re-building of the country. We say the re-building; for the most inattentive follower of free port fallacies cannot hope that even a shred of the present edifice will remain. The best friend to the colony is he who says the sooner the end comes the better; for the sooner can we enter on that pathway which alone leads to prosperity in a new country. Although our present position in one respect demands more of patience than of action—for until the colonies shall have been united it is vain to enunciate a new policy—yet at no period in the country's history has so grave a responsibility devolved on the representatives of the people. To-day they will be called upon to discuss questions which affect the whole principle of representative Government—questions that demand for an answer whether the Executive is the law-maker as well as the law administrator—but it will be merely trifling with the gravity of the occasion, as well as with our future prosperity if the discussion ends here. The Assembly must act. They must show to the Home authorities clearly and distinctly the nature of our position, and demand from Her Majesty's Ministers a system of Government that will make the voice of the people paramount—that will do away at once and forever with the abominable and ruinous scheme of official irresponsibility. Not a moment is to be lost, if we desire a change for the better—if we look forward like other countries to an increase instead of a decrease in our wealth and population. If these colonies are to be peopled, if the steamer is to bring us immigrants instead of taking our inhabitants away, we must have a Government that will be the expression of the popular will, not the narrow, ill-digested, and inexperienced views of inexperienced officials.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA FAILED.—The report mentioned in yesterday's Colonist, of another heavy Bank failure, it appears has more truth than poetry in it. A private message received announces the suspension of the Commercial Bank of India; liabilities not stated, though supposed to be heavy, as the establishment carried on extensive operations in London, Bombay, Calcutta, China, and San Francisco. The Bank lost heavily by the Bombay Cotton bubble, and also by investing in Washoe Stock. Rumor spoke of the probable failure of the Chartered bank of India.

NEWMARKET SPRING MEETING.

TUESDAY, April 17, 1866.

THE TWO THOUSAND-DAY. The sound of wheels commenced early in the High-street this morning; everyone was astir, and the attendance on the Warren-hill and the running ground to see the gallops unusually large. Still, there was a lack of excitement, speculation and gossip caused by the position maintained by Lord Lyon.

Never was there such a dull and uneventful night before the race as that of yesterday. Nothing "came," and nothing was "knocked out." Those who chose might have laid their seven to four on the "crack," and that was all. Janitor was second favorite, but hardly more than in name, and place investments were scarcely mentioned.

The morning was bright and warm, and our great enemy, the dust rampant. Now that the Jockey Club have levied a toll of 5s. on vehicles, might we put in a word for a few water carts? They would be highly appreciated. The morning was bright and warm, and our great enemy, the dust rampant. Now that the Jockey Club have levied a toll of 5s. on vehicles, might we put in a word for a few water carts? They would be highly appreciated.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES, a subscription of 100 sovs. each, h. t.; for 3 yr old colts, 8st. 10lbs.; fillies, 8st. 5lb. The owner of the second horse to receive back his stake. One mile 17 yards. 86 subs.

Mr R Sutton's Lord Lyon, by Stockwell, 8st 10lb (Thomas)..... 1  
Mr Naylor's Monarch of the Glen, 8st 10lb, (T Challenger)..... 2  
Lord Exeter's b.c. Knight of the Crescent, 8st 10lb (Ashmall)..... 3  
Lord Glasgow's r.o.c. by Brother to Bird-on-the-Wing (foaled in 1853)—Rapid Rhone's dam, 8st 10lb (J Osborne)..... 4  
Count Bathyan's Mount Palatine, 8st 10lb (Morris)..... 0  
Duke of Beaufort's Jack-in-the-Green, 8st 10lb (Gannon)..... 0  
Mr W C Brown's Harefield, 8st 10lb (C Page)..... 0  
Mr Henry's b.c. Apsley, 8st 10lb (J Goater)..... 0  
Count F de Lagrange's Auguste, 8st 10lb (H Grimshaw)..... 0  
Mr Merry's Student, 8st 10lb (H Covey)..... 0  
Baron Rothchild's Robin Hood, 8st 10lb (J Daley)..... 0  
Baron Rothschild's Janitor, 8st 10lb (Wells)..... 0  
Mr Saville's Leybourne, 8st 10lb (Doyle)..... 0  
Mr Saville's Sealskin, 8st 10lb (J Mann)..... 0  
Lord Stamford's Freedom, 8st 10lb (A Edwards)..... 0

It was certainly a moment of great anxiety to see the dock running with such a velocity on the ways so scientifically laid. The dock being once afloat, two of the P. S. N. Co's steamers towed her to her moorings.

After the launch G. W. Petrie introduced to the Jefe Supremo the principal directors of this work, viz, the able Secretary, James B. Aiken; J. W. Stannery, the Engineer; J. W. Hagan, the Constructor, and Mr. Anderson, the Chief Carpenter, who were kindly received by him.

UTAH NEWS.

The Vedette, of May 3d, contains the following items:

THE RUSH TO MONTANA. Everybody is rushing to Montana. Next spring we will have a great rush for Utah. The silver is here. We know it, because we have seen the assays and the ledges.

THE PAHRANAGAT MINES. They are situated in the southwestern corner of Utah, or the southeastern corner of Nevada, about 400 miles from this city, and 125 miles from Callville Landing, the head of Navigation on the Colorado river. Pahrangat Valley is a well watered, fertile tract, about thirty miles long and one wide, and the mining district, which is about seven miles square, is ten miles west, up a gradual ascent, over which a fine road is being constructed for the transportation of ore.

These mines were first discovered in March, 1865, by a party of prospectors from this city, and up to the present time over 250 permanent, reliable ledges have been taken up, in which the crevices average about four feet in width. The result of over 250 assays of surface rock give an average result of from \$225 to \$250 to the ton, and some assays of rock which was nearly pure antimonial sulphurites, go as high as \$2,700.

THE I. O. F., of this city, celebrated the 47th Anniversary of the establishment of the order in the United States by appropriate ceremonies at the hall of Utah Lodge No. 1, on Thursday evening. The hall was crowded by members of the order and invited guests, and after a few introductory remarks by Deputy Grand Sire J. M. Ellis, Capt. Geo. F. Price was introduced as the orator of the occasion, who delivered an eloquent and highly interesting address, descriptive of the rise and progress of Odd Fellowship, its objects and beneficial practical workings. We understand that the order in this city is in a flourishing condition and increasing rapidly in membership. Success to all such harmonizing institutions. The establishment of Odd Fellowship and Free Masonry in Utah is a significant fact. They are hand in hand with the pioneers of civilization everywhere.

LAUNCH OF THE IRON FLOATING DOCK AT CALLAO.

(From the Panama Herald.) On the 24th April, at half-past two in the afternoon, this magnificent structure was with perfect success launched in Callao Bay, and at once towed to her moorings.

The origin and promotion of the company, its management till now, the putting together the immense mass of iron, its successful launch—form one of the most brilliant triumphs that the energy and skill of the Anglo-Saxon race have ever achieved on this Coast. The following is translated from the Comercio of Lima, of the 24th April: To-day at 2:38 p.m., the great iron floating dock constructed in this port, under the direction of the enterprising and able manager of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, George Petrie, Esq., was launched.

The operation to which we refer was effected with a success which rarely attends such great works, even in places where they have every resource to secure success. The company who assisted at such an important ceremony was naturally very numerous and included His Excellency the Jefe Supremo, General Prado, Mrs. Prado, the Secretaries of War and the Government, and a brilliant suite.

At 2:38 the signal was given by the firing of a cannon, and the ropes which held the buoys were cut, and a few strokes of the Hydraulic Rams placed underneath being given, the dock began to glide down the ways, at first slowly and gradually increasing in velocity till at last, amidst the great cheering of the assembled multitude, the dock reached the water.

The christening was performed according to the English custom, by breaking a bottle of champagne which was attached to ribbons, and the ends were held by the "padrinos," who were the Jefe Supremo and Mrs. Petrie. At the exact moment she began to move the bottle was thrown in front of her.

It was certainly a moment of great anxiety to see the dock running with such a velocity on the ways so scientifically laid. The dock being once afloat, two of the P. S. N. Co's steamers towed her to her moorings.

After the launch G. W. Petrie introduced to the Jefe Supremo the principal directors of this work, viz, the able Secretary, James B. Aiken; J. W. Stannery, the Engineer; J. W. Hagan, the Constructor, and Mr. Anderson, the Chief Carpenter, who were kindly received by him.

In a word, the powerful iron floating dock established in Callao without a rival in South America, remains afloat out of all danger, and bears the name of Saint George. All fear that the Spaniards (who were expected in Callao) might destroy the dock, as from its position between two batteries was to be expected, has disappeared.

When the Spaniards present themselves the dock will be towed to San Lorenzo, out of reach of any damage. It seems that our new dock is sufficiently strong to take in ships as large as the Numancia, therefore we hope the day may come when she may be towed in triumphantly by one of the Peruvian men-of-war.

SENTIMENTALISM SNUBBED.—Says Bayard Taylor: I know an American author who was once bored for a long time by a female acquaintance, for sympathy and tender appreciation of her ideas of spiritual duty. "Mr. Plutarch," she would say, "is there a more serene and sublime satisfaction in life than that of discovering your spiritual duty and conscientiously performing it? Have you not often in your own soul felt this 'tranquil bliss'?" The author bore this for a time, but human patience has its limits. "No," he answered at last. "I hate to do my spiritual duty. If I know what it is, I don't do it; but madam, there is one thing that does fill me with serene and sublime satisfaction, and reconciles me to the hollowness of life."

News from Big Bend.

A BRIGTER PICTURE.

From Mr. R. Cameron, who arrived yesterday from Big Bend, which he left on the 22d May, we obtain the following:

Mr. R. Cameron started for Big Bend on the 10th February and reached the mines in March, having crossed all the lakes on the ice, from Seymour to the Columbia, on a tabogan, and from the Columbia to French creek on snow shoes.

FRENCH CREEK. Seven men wintered on French creek but did nothing in the shape of mining until April, except assisting Cottonwood Smith in sinking his shaft, immediately above James Orr's claim, from which an \$8 nugget was taken in the top dirt. After getting down 28 feet they were flooded out and had no means of remedying it.

The Half Breed Co. were putting in a flume and were not expecting to take out gold yet. The Discovery Co. were sinking a large shaft in order to work out their ground in a shaft-like manner. They are quite satisfied that they can any day take out 30 or 40 ounces a day by working where they did last season at the head of their ground. Such confidence is felt in this claim that Mr. John Connor of Kootenay bought a full interest in February for \$2000 cash, and has since offered \$1500 for a half interest, which was declined.

No other claims on French creek had sluices running, but some fourteen companies, who had done all their outside work, were preparing busily to wash, and by July it may be expected that a good deal of gold will be taken out.

All the miners who were in the mines last fall returned with the exception of five who were detained from various causes. These men have the most unbounded confidence in the country, and are prepared to remain in the mines through the winter, although they have no wish to cause the least excitement about the mines.

McCULLOCH'S CREEK.

Some four or five men wintered on this creek and made no efforts to mine until 1st May. They were getting in grub, building good comfortable houses, and waiting for their partners to join them from Colville.—The detention of the Colville Co. was the greatest drawback to the mines in the spring than anything else, as they owned the best ground and were best prepared to commence early operations.

The miners had also been employed in outside work on their claims, getting in wind-gangs, cutting tail-races, and some of them running tunnels. The Discovery Co. were getting a derrick, which had arrived at Seymour. The builders interfered with their work and prevented their taking out much gold before it arrived. The companies on the flat were sinking shafts and expending a good deal. No strikes of any consequence had been made so far, none having reached the bed rock. There were more men and more companies at work here than on French creek, and the miners were all hopeful of the result.

CAMP CREEK. The worst reports were from this creek, where nothing at all had yet been struck.—Some shafts were, however, going down, and expected soon to reach bed rock.

CARNES CREEK.

On this creek Macdonald & Co. were down 45 feet without reaching bed rock; they have greater confidence than any other parties in Big Bend.

MOBERLY CREEK.

There were no accounts from this creek yet. Mountaineer Perry talked highly of this big creek up which he had travelled 42 miles with Mr. Moberly last year, getting good prospects with a frying pan. He predicted a rush there.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Cameron met Perry with another man about May 18th returning from inspecting the South arm Pass from Shuswap, by Mr. Moberly's instructions. He reported a fine country with splendid grass on the pass and no greater altitude than 404 feet instead of 8600 as on the present trail. Also that from where the road would strike the Columbia there is good water for navigation to the upper steamboat landing from which point by this time there is a first rate trail of 16 miles with good feed on it to French Creek saving a distance of one half besides the risk and danger of the Death Rapids.

Quite a town is rising at Steamboat Landing. Building has been stopped altogether at Seymour in anticipation of a change of site. The population of the mines above the Steamboat Landing may be estimated at 700 men, although a large number of men were at Seymour, Colville and other places waiting until the mines were opened to satisfy themselves about the country.

Our informant sees no reason, whatever yet to condemn the country and will be much disappointed if good accounts that will satisfy every body are not received before long as there is a stretch of 110 miles of country through which prospects have been found. Mr. Cameron has no interest in that country and is sufficiently well known by the public to render his statement deserving of weight. He feels further satisfied that freight can be now taken to the mines 4 cents cheaper than from Portland, and when a wagon road is made from the South arm of the Shuswap Lake it may be taken in 7 cents cheaper.

FLOODS IN OREGON.—A letter from Mr. Haines, Superintendent of the California State Telegraph line, says that the water on the Columbia bottom where the interruption to the line had occurred, had risen three feet higher than usual, inundating the line and rendering repairs very difficult. The wires were, however, working, though badly, last evening.

LETTER FROM SEYMOUR.

SEYMOUR CITY, May 27th, 1866.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST: Sir,—When I was in Victoria I had much difficulty in obtaining any correct information respecting the journey to Big Bend. The following particulars may be acceptable to many of your readers. Leaving Victoria on Friday the 18th, at 11 o'clock; we reached New Westminster at 7 p. m., fare \$4, dinner \$1. On Wednesday at 12 noon, left New Westminster and arrived at Yale about 1 o'clock p. m., next day, stopping at Coe's farm for the night, fare \$5, supper and breakfast \$1 each, and very good. At Yale supper and breakfast 75 cts. each, very ordinary. Barnard has a stage running, and there is an opposition stage, fare by either \$25; Barnard's runs night and day, stopping only for meals, making it a most trying and fatiguing journey of 36 hours. The opposition stops for the night on the road, starting at 4 1/2 or 5 in the morning, and is some 10 hours longer on the road, arriving in ample time for the steamer. Meals are \$1 on the road, and at Boston Bar, 25 miles from Yale, and at the Cache creek house, 26 miles from the Lake, under the management of Mr. Kennedy, the table was excellent, better than could be obtained for the same money in Victoria. A good hotel and a bakery are at Savana's Ferry, where there is a large demand for bread, by those going up the Lake in boats, as nothing can be obtained at the ranches on the river and lakes—most of the occupants having a squaw, married or unmarried, and consequently no attempts are made at domestic comfort. Bountifully gifted by nature in land and water, the occupants live little better than savages. From above Fort Kamloops to the entrance of Little Shuswap lake, the country improves and is well calculated for grazing farms on both sides of the water.

At the 26 mile house above Kamloops, a Mr. Lambey has prepared a boat landing and snook a sign out on the river; he has some splendid land for agricultural purposes, and unlimited pasture, yet he had no meat, no bread, no butter, no milk to sell, only whiskey.

Some 30 miles further, at the Shuswap lake, a Mr. Tod has one of the finest ranches I ever saw, either here or in California. A rich alluvial prairie, some 1 1/2 miles wide, with a mountain stream, some 3 or 4 yards in width, running through it, and the richest pasture; yet he has no meat, no milk, no butter, no bread, only a few potatoes for sale; such land is utterly thrown away upon such people. Above this point to the head of the Lake, the mountains lie close to the water covered with pines, and below Kamloops to the Ferry, the land is indifferently calculated for ranches, except for grazing; it appears to be very dry.

I cannot send you any mining news, it is so contradictory, and I have not been twelve hours here yet. One man came in yesterday and reported bench diggings struck paying \$6 to the hand, on McCulloch's creek, but it is not confirmed. The trail is open for 21 miles, and a pack train goes to that distance with goods, and for 15 miles they have to be packed by Indians and white men over a mountain covered with snow, 20 feet deep now. There is a talk, too, that the town site will have to be changed, for the following reason. The head of the lake divides into three arms, one to the N.W., at the head of which Seymour is built; one N.E., and another more easterly. The latter has a river running into it, up which a trail has been found leading by a pass of 15 miles on to the Columbia. It is some 1000 feet lower than the trail from Seymour, and there is said to be a fine prairie on the road, whereas there is no feed for cattle or pack trains near Seymour or on the trail, and it is 35 miles to the Columbia.

The Forty-nine on her 4th trip brought up little freight on account of the high water and powerful current. She is on her 5th trip now. Great numbers of miners are camping here waiting the melting of the snow on the Columbia, which is variously estimated to take place in from two to six weeks.

The H.B. Co's steamer Marten, Captain Mouat, arrived here at about 5:30 this afternoon, bringing a few passengers and some 20 tons freight. She was received with a salute of thirteen anvils and firing of guns and every demonstration of joy. She left Savana's ferry at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, arrived at Fort Kamloops at seven o'clock, where she laid up for the night; started at 6:15 the next morning, and arrived at Seymour at 5:30 p. m., making about fourteen miles per hour running time on her first trip, including stoppages for wood. She is only partly finished, wanting her cabin and deck sidings. When finished she will be a handsome looking boat, and only draws about eighteen inches water when loaded.—The folks here consider \$10 passage money so too much. It gives the boatmen a chance, however, as few miners will pay it, and the boats charge from \$2 50 to \$5, and take two and a-half to four days on the trip.

ANOTHER CASE OF POISONING.—A few days since a large company of natives were poisoned by eating poi which had been made or kept in a barrel in which hide poison had been imported. Some fifteen or twenty persons were poisoned, but fortunately no one has died. A law should be passed requiring that hide poison barrels be burned by those who use the contents, and a penalty imposed for selling or even giving them away to natives or anyone else.—Hawaiiian Gazette.

AN IMPORTANT DECREE.—Emperor Norton I.—a man of as great notoriety as John B. Weller or the dorg "Bummer"—has issued the following: "To New York Herald for Publication; Norton I. Decrees: That the banks of America sustain the Bank of England during the emergency—so that the interest may be reduced as soon as possible." His royal signature is appended to the dispatch.—Oregonian.

THE SIERRA NEVADA.—The Oregonian says that this steamer would leave on Saturday last for Portland.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE SPEAKER took his seat Present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Tolmie, Dickson, McClure, Stamp, Cochrane, Carswell, P. DESPATCH FROM THE GOVERNOR. A confidential despatch was His Excellency the Governor, considered the same with closeness. After the lapse of a few minutes were again thrown open.

SPRING RIDGE WATER WORKS. This bill was read a third time. B. C. TARIFF ACT, 1866. Mr. Young introduced the motion he had given notice. He thought to make any remarks on the subject believed every member would. And that it was moreover unconstitutional. Mr. Cochrane had great pleasure in the motion.

Mr. DeCosmos suggested that "differential duties" be omitted inapplicable. Mr. Young considered that the gist of the resolution. Mr. Dickson said that practices differential duties. Mr. Cochrane suggested the insertion of the word "practically" before differential which would get over the difficulty. Mr. McClure suggested the word "practically" which was agreed to and passed.

MEMBER FOR SALT SPRINGS. Mr. Young said it was with a grace he rose to object to the seat member elected to serve in this was actuated by no vindictive desire to preserve the dignity of the House. He had examined the roll and did not find the name of the member possessed of the requisite real estate. He found the hon. gentleman possessed of certain leasehold but quality him, and on applying Deans he learned that he had party title deeds to the hon. gentleman quality him and the same quality also served for his son-in-law.

Dr. Dickson seconded the motion was carried. Mr. Pidwell rose to a question of order. The Speaker doubted the propriety of the hon. gentleman rising when his question.

Mr. Pidwell claimed the same heard as had been accorded to the member who opposed his seat. He himself to a question of privilege conceded to say that he had an equal with the last speaker to sustain the House. Among the dissenters mentioned in the act were a few persons outlawed in any suit. It is a matter of discussion in the House meant, but it was considered to be a matter of justice. [Order and.] Had a certain member remained the country he flew from Judge Lyde have presided over the length and of his body [loud laughter.] If his deserts for his transactions on his trail he would have had a ball round his legs [loud cries of laughter, but Mr. Pidwell main right to be heard and continued to a broadside at a certain member.]

The Speaker—What member mean? Mr. Pidwell—Charles Bedford Y junior member for the city. He decided to point out that the hon. gentleman was himself not qualified. His private district was not worth \$10 an his lot on Johnson street was held in ship with another man.

The Speaker—What is your motion? Mr. Pidwell—That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the qualifications of Charles Bedford Young.

The Speaker—Who seconds it? There being no response the order day was proceeded with.

THE GOVERNOR'S DESPATCH.

House in Committee Dr. Trimble chair. Dr. Helmecken proposed that this should be considered with closed doors, thought its public discussion would affect the interests of the colony. Dr. Tolmie seconded.

Dr. Dickson strongly advocated that being thrown open to the public, patch contained nothing that they already know, and past experience that the result always found its way to the papers. He thought the public know all that transpired in the House. Dr. Helmecken said the hon. gentleman very anxious that the public should not, however, in reference to the Victoria that he wished for closed doors to prevent the mischief it would do as the papers would carry it all over world.

Mr. Young did not see the object contained in closing the doors. Things not be worse than they were, and tended to say nothing of which he was ashamed, in fact he wished his constituents to know what his views were.

Dr. Tolmie was in favor of closed doors. The matter would then be with promptly, and the House would be treated to bunkum (Hear, and laughter). Mr. McClure would vote for closed doors, but he knew the action would be apprehended. It was necessary the public here, as well as parties in England should know the sentiments of the House and should bear those sentiments freely pressed. The Assembly had had the treating matters of importance too and although he hoped that discretion be shown by hon. members in the web also wished to see the subject discussed a manly and vigorous spirit.

Mr. Cochrane declared himself opposed a closed session. On a division the vote stood:—





Tuesday, June 12, 1866. THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN JUDICIARY.

If England has a deserved pre-eminence over other countries in any function of Government it is in her judiciary. However much the people of the United States may rail at the expense and injury of monarchical rule, and the overweening influence of the higher classes, they are all compelled to admit that no more august tribunal exists on the globe than the judicial Bench of England. An English judge is the personification of all that is immaculate in erring man. Unimpeachable in integrity, unapproachable in his knowledge of human nature, and rarely surpassed in judgment and learning, he forms one of the great bulwarks of the nation against oppression and wrong doing.

It would be a happy thing if we could say the same of the men sent out to dispense the law in the infancy of British colonies. Too frequently the colonial judge forgets the sacred character of his office, dabbles in unseemly speculation, and mixes himself up in the quarrels of the community over which he is called upon to preside. From such a moment justice sheathes his sword, packs up his scales, and turns his back on the court of law. Unfortunate for the country and unfortunate ultimately for the judge when this evacuation takes place—there is but one step between corruption and confusion, between arbitrary injustice and anarchical inflexion—between Judge Lucre and Judge Lynch. We would be very sorry to say that there is any probability of either of these colonies falling into that deplorable and dangerous condition when the people lose all faith in the administration of the law, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that Judge Begbie, the only judge in British Columbia, is creating very serious apprehensions in the public mind of the neighboring colony. We have already chronicled more than one instance, and in more than one place, where he has coolly set at defiance the sacred verdict of a jury, and almost every newspaper from British Columbia brings us some additional instance of his judicial eccentricity. It is quite within the bounds of possibility that Judge Begbie may on all these occasions have been right and the public wrong; but we cannot lose sight of the circumstance that he was appointed to his judgeship at a time when it required as a qualification for that position more of determination than of legal knowledge—at a time, in fact, and under such circumstances that no man in England of any ordinary legal reputation would have accepted the appointment. On this ground, therefore, if on no other, we could not expect Judge Begbie to be a very brilliant dispenser of the law—unlike Judge Needham, he had no extensive legal experience to recommend him—and it is by no means a matter of surprise that his decisions, instead of partaking of that judicial clearness and point which are the universal characteristics of the decisions of English judges, should be generally rambling, disconnected and irrelevant. When we find a judge defining fraud under certain circumstances to be only "smartness," and charging the defendants in a mining dispute with "coveting Naboth's vineyard," however much we might be disposed to compliment him on his poetical illustration, we are rather inclined to think he ignores the staidness and succinctness of a judicial opinion. When we find him besides this arrogating to himself all the functions which of right belong to a jury, we can only say British Columbia has got as her Supreme Judge a man who should not be another day in so important and exalted a position. At the present time there are great interests and grave interests in the mining regions of British Columbia, and there is, disastrous to the Government and its legal advisers be it said, an endless round of litigation, ruining claimholders, shutting up the country's wealth, and causing disasters among communities many hundred miles away from the scene of dispute. At such a time as the present, when British Columbia can afford to waste no portion of her productive energy, it is a serious thing to have a man like Judge Begbie the sole awarder of judicial decisions. We have by recent actions in the courts of law in British Columbia been made aware of the fact that no official is responsible for anything done by deputy—that the whole vested interests of the colony may be sold to-morrow and sacrificed; but that nobody is to blame; and on the heels almost of these extraordinary decisions of Judge Begbie, we find a collision between the Supreme Judge and the Gold Commissioner on Williams Creek, in which the latter refuses to issue an injunction from the Supreme Court at the order of the Judge. The reasons Mr. Cox assigns for his refusal are given elsewhere, and abundantly show the plight into which the administration of the law in the neighboring colony has fallen. Mr. Cox says he holds no commission as Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court and never held one, and therefore comes to the very natural conclusion that all his acts done were illegal. There is something more, however, in the affair than appears on the face of it. Mr. Cox or Judge Cox, as he is most frequently termed, is the most popular official that ever received an appointment in either colony. The roughest, as well as the most respectable miners in Cariboo mention his name with respect; for the simple reason that he has always been the rigid dispenser of justice, uninfluenced by wealth, position, fear or favor. On some occasions recently Judge Begbie has set Commissioner Cox's decisions aside, and indeed has set aside in chancery his own decisions of the Supreme Court. Whether Judge Begbie was right in any or all of these instances we do not pretend to say, but we know the general mining public are with the Gold Commissioner, and we know Judge Begbie's conduct has given as much dissatisfaction on Williams Creek as it has at New Westminster or Lillooet. We are told indeed by letters from Cariboo that there is every probability of the miners in one or two instances disregarding his decisions. We hope, however, that things will not come to such a pass; although troublous times are evidently, from the tone of the miners, brewing on Williams Creek. There is a universal feeling of indignation at the manner in which mining claims have been forced into litigation. No man knows now what he is buying. When one or two lawsuits are over and the parties in possession of the ground are left undisturbed, a person may purchase into a claim, fancying that litigation has spent itself; but he finds himself woefully mistaken; in a little while the dispute gets into chancery and he discovers when it is too late that his share, instead of being an interest in the proceeds of the claim, is a partnership in a ruinous lawsuit. The risks of mining are a mere bagatelle, it is the risks of Begbie's Chancery Court that now terrify the miner. Begbie has really become the bugbear of the colony, and the sooner the inhabitants call upon the Home Government to fill his place with a more suitable man the better.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, June 8.

THE SHIP ROBBERY.—Kenneth Cameron was brought up on remand yesterday in the Police Court, on the charge of stealing \$110 in coin, and \$10 in gold dust, from Arthur Davey, steward of the Otter. Minnie Sweet disposed to having a ring given to her as a present by the prisoner, which ring was identified by Mr. Jamieson as having been sold to prisoner, together with another ring and a watch, at Mark's Jewelry store, on Saturday last. The girl did not want the ring, and declined to receive it back. Mr. Lush was also examined as to the amount of money possessed by the prisoner, when he visited his establishment. Mr. Hammond was examined touching the watch, which prisoner had deposited as security for money advanced. Captain Lewis stated that prisoner had \$50 when he was last paid. This testimony taken in connection with the depositions of Messrs. A. J. Welch, Geo. Welch, T. O'Connor, W. Jamieson and the prosecutor on the previous day, established a complete chain of evidence against the prisoner. Mr. Copland after addressing the Bench, pleaded guilty to having taken the two nuggets; but in consideration of the youth, and good character of the prisoner, asked the Magistrate to deal summarily and leniently with him, and not to suffer him to be confined with felons, pending a trial in the higher Court. The Magistrate said it was evident to him that wherever the nuggets went the money went also, and he could entertain no compromise of the guilt. If the prisoner would plead guilty to the whole charge, he would give him an opportunity of making all the restitution he could to the prosecutor, and if the latter repented to him, that prisoner had done so, he should take the circumstance into consideration in awarding the punishment. Mr. Copland said he would plead guilty; and sentence was deferred for one day.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—So little interest is manifested this year in this excellent society that the Secretary failed yesterday to collect sufficient members together to determine upon the season Exhibition. It is to be regretted that the agriculturists will not take the subject in hand if the citizens are too callous to move in the matter.

THE ELECTION COMMITTEE.—The committee on Mr. Pidwell's qualification sat yesterday and examined the various witnesses—Messrs. McDonald, Deane, Norris, Wright and Trimble. The examination closed about four o'clock. The public cannot learn the result until the report shall have been handed in to the House to-day; but it was generally rumored last evening that Mr. Pidwell retains his seat.

THE INQUEST.—The pressure on our space, caused by the arrival of the exciting news received from the Canadian borders, compels us to hold over the report of the adjourned inquest held yesterday on the body of the Saanich Indian found dead on the Cedar Hill Road. Several witnesses were examined, and the inquest was further adjourned until Monday.

ISLAND POTATOES.—A person on board the steamer California, recently took down a quantity of last year's Island potatoes to San Francisco, where he disposed of them to Restaurant keepers, on condition that they should be preferred to the new potatoes raised in California. The eculets were tried, and so highly approved of, that the customers would not touch any others.

ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred on Tuesday last to a miner named Joseph Cannel. It appears he was working in the Wide West Co's claim, a short distance above Richfield, and was in the act of being hoisted from the shaft, and while throwing down a pick he had brought up in his hand, his feet slipped out of the rope and he was precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, fracturing his leg very badly, but without sustaining any further injuries. He was carried down to Mr. Michael's house, Barkerville, where he was attended by Dr. Chipp, who soon set the broken limb. There seems to be some strange fatality about breaking of legs in this part of the country, this being the third instance we have had to record within the last two weeks.—Sentinel.

FROM THE NORTH WEST COAST OF V. I.—The schooner Alert, Captain Francis, arrived on Wednesday evening from the N. W. of V. I., having been absent about 3 months, trading with the natives. A bark was anchored at Sooke; and the schooner Meg Merrilles was seen near the same place. The Alert will sail for the West coast to-day.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY held no sitting yesterday, but will meet to-day, at 1 p.m.

Saturday, June 9.

STILL ANOTHER LUSUS.—A chicken having four wings and four legs and feet was hatched the other day in the poultry yard of a family residing on Humboldt street. The feet pointed in opposite directions, and acted like the legs of a stool, so as to prevent the poor little bird from walking either backwards or forwards. In this progressive age, nothing can thrive that cannot go ahead; and the chicken after an uneventful and monotonous existence of a couple of days, finding that it was being left behind in the race of life, yielded up the ghost. It has been preserved.

THE STEAMER CALIFORNIA.—The telegraph last evening announced the arrival of this steamer at San Francisco yesterday morning at 9:30, having made the run in three days and two hours.

FROM THE SOUTH.—We understand that H. M. S. Sutlej is expected from the South Pacific next week, unless she may have proceeded to Honolulu. Admiral Denman it is said has proceeded home.

ARRIVED AT PORTLAND.—The steamer Fideliter reached Portland yesterday at 6 p.m.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY had no quorum yesterday.

Monday, June 11.

THE FENIANS.—The wires have been silent for the last two days, owing to an interruption in the line this side of Portland, and consequently nothing more has reached us since Friday night from the Canadian borders. The public are greatly excited over the recent news and are anxiously looking forward to the receipt of further intelligence from the East. In the meantime our own position and the probabilities of a raid on these shores is engaging public attention, resulting as might be expected in the circulation of all kinds of unauthenticated rumors. The authorities deeming prevention better than cure are wisely on the qui vive. H. M. S. Alert left Esquimalt on Saturday afternoon and anchored off the mouth of this harbor, where she has her guns run out, and keeps a launch afloat armed with a howitzer ready to board and inspect every craft entering the harbor. The steamer Emily Harris and other crafts were overhauled during the night. The gunboat Forward also left Esquimalt shortly after the Alert, with orders to cruise off Cadboro Bay, and the Sparrowhawk we understood was to lay off Race Rocks. The Scout remained in the harbor, and was shortly afterwards joined by the flagship Sutlej, from the Southern Coast. The banks, we learn, on Saturday removed all their treasure from the vaults and placed it for safe keeping on board one of the ships of war, so that in case of the Fenians on this coast being mad enough to fit out an expedition to visit us they will not only be deprived of their chief object of plunder, but they will find it a hard matter, even if they should succeed in effecting a landing to make their escape in the face of a fleet mounting over 100 heavy guns, and manned by over 1,200 men. Our city, too, is not so sparsely populated, but what Victoria would be able to show a bold and formidable front to any invading force that the despicable organization of demented fanatics could place upon terra firma. Further telegraphic intelligence will be anxiously looked for to-day, and should it come particulars will be immediately placed upon our bulletin board.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—H.M.S. Sutlej, 51 guns, bearing the flag of Admiral the Hon. Joseph Denman, arrived in Esquimalt on Saturday evening, 54 days from Coquimbo. Admiral Denman, who has been an invalid during the passage, will retain the command of the fleet until his promotion and the recall of the ship, both of which are shortly expected, her time of service having expired. Sir Lambton Lorraine, formerly the Admiral's Flag Lieutenant, has been promoted to Acting Master of H.M.S. Mutine. Lieut. Salmon is now Flag Lieutenant. The Sutlej did not call at Callao on her passage up.—She experienced light weather, and was compelled to steam part of the way. Mrs. Denman accompanies the Admiral.

VOLUNTEER PARADE.—The Volunteer Corps will parade this evening at James Bay at half past seven o'clock in undress. In these exciting times it behoves every man to be at his post when called upon, and we hope to see a full muster.

HAULED DOWN THEIR COLORS.—A party of Australians were enjoying a water excursion yesterday on a coasting schooner, and hoisted a flag with a kangaroo on it, the local flag of the Colony of Victoria. The craft was watched from H.M.S. Alert, and the gallant tars not being able to satisfy themselves that the animal on the flag was not the portrait of a Fenian, made signals to the schooner, which were immediately understood—as the kangaroo soon came tumbling down, and the British ensign ran up.

BOAT STEALING.—Some men are in custody on a charge of stealing boats, two of which have been recovered by the police. This practice is become common and should be summarily checked.

NAVAL.—We understand that the iron cased frigate Zetous, 21 guns, is expected to be stationed in the Pacific.

COMMERCIAL.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas, Capt. Clarke, arrived last evening from Nanaimo with a few passengers. A large number of Indians were met on the way to Nanaimo where a polach is to take place. The ship Helois will be loaded by Tuesday next. A ship was seen near Race Rocks bound out.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY, June 9.

Jobbing rates as follows: FLOUR—Extra, \$8.50 @ \$9.00 per bbl; Superfine, \$8; Common, \$5.50 @ 6 do. RYE FLOUR—\$6 do. OATMEAL—\$18 @ 19 do. CORNMEAL—\$15 @ 16 do. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—\$16 do. RICE—6 1/2 c @ 7 c per lb per mat SUGAR—Raw, 7 1/2 c @ 9 c per lb per keg; Refined do 13 c @ 15 c do per case DRIED APPLES—13 c @ 14 c do do. SYRUP—45 c per keg CANDLES—\$5.50 @ \$6 per bx SOAP—\$2 @ 2 1/2 do do TEA—37 c @ 42 c per lb per chest COFFEE—25 c @ 28 c per lb per sack BUTTER—Fresh, 45 c @ 50 c per lb per dozen; Salt, 37 1/2 c @ 40 c per lb per brick BACON AND HAMS—\$25 @ 28 per 100 lbs. WHEAT—2 1/2 c @ 2 3/4 c do per lb per sk OATS—1 1/2 c @ 1 3/4 c do do BARLEY—1 1/2 c @ 2 c do do GROUND BARLEY—2 1/2 c do do MIDDINGS—2 1/2 c @ 2 3/4 c do do BRAN—1 1/2 c @ 2 c do do POTATOES—1 1/2 c @ 1 c do do HAY—1 1/2 c @ 1 c do per bale.

COAL EXPORTS.

Statement of Vessels departed from Nanaimo, V.I., during the month of May, 1866.

Table with columns: Date, Name of Vessel, Master, Tons, Out, Destination. Lists various ships like Bk Diamond, Stmr Sir Jas Douglas, etc.

VALUE OF EXPORTS.

From Victoria V. I., to American Ports For the Month ending May 31st, 1866.

Table with columns: TO SAN FRANCISCO, TO PORT ANGELOS, TO ASTORIA. Lists various goods like Carpeting, Liqueurs, Iron, etc.

RECAPITULATION. To San Francisco \$19,567 99 Port Angeles 2876 39 Astoria 1346 61 Grand Total \$23,790 99

IMPORTS.

Table with columns: Per schr MATILDA, from Port Angeles—60 tons coal. Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—20 bbls flour, 48 cattle, 25 head sheep, 5 calves, 25 doz eggs, 1 box butter. Value, \$2,915 00.

CONSIGNEES.

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—Piper, Hutchinson & Co, Carson & Co, F Reynolds & Co, Hodges.

PASSENGERS.

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, Miss Katie Knox, Miss Terra Bignell, Miss Loree Drury, Captain Knox and wife, Fred Drew, W Mitchell Marks, Robert Shaw, J A Dew, Chas Mube, Robt Shaw, J S Baker, Geo Haskew, W Sparks, Oldham, McCully, Thomas, W H Woolman, Frazier, Law, J M Conway.

PORT ANGELOS SHIPPING.

ENTERED.

May 30—Brg Sheet Anchor, Pike, master, from San Francisco via Victoria; loads at Port Ludlow; cleared at the same time for San Francisco with 230,000 feet lumber. June 1—Am Brg Admiral, CG Newberry, master, from San Francisco, 12 days' passage.

Am brk Constitution, Clements, master, from Tahiti via Sandwich Islands. Left Tahiti March 20th, 1866, and Honolulu May 6th.

CLARIFIED. June 31—Brg Franklin Adams, Burr, master, for Guaymas, Mexico, 150,000 feet rough lumber, 20,000 feet dressed lumber.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. ENTERED. June 2d—Bark Metropolis, Howard, Port Angeles. June 4th—Schr Surprise, Francis, Northwest Coast of Vancouver Island.

Schr Shark, Turner, Sooke. June 5th—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles. Schr Matilda, Greenwood, Port Angeles. June 6th—Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster.

Schr Gen Harney, Reader, New Westminster. June 7th—Schr Gazelle, Golocer, San Juan. Schr Alert, Francis, N W of V I. June 8th—Sloop Ocean Queen, Watkins, San Juan. June 9th—Sloop W B Naylor, Dake, Blakely Island.

Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster. CLARIFIED. June 2d—Bark Metropolis, Howard, Honolulu. June 4th—Stmr Emily Harris, Frain, Nanaimo.

Schr Caselle, Golocer, San Juan. Schr Meg Merrilles, Pamphlet, Alberni. Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster. Sloop Ocean Queen, Watkins, San Juan. Stmr California, Williams, San Francisco. Stmr Fideliter, Erskine, Astoria. June 5th—Sloop Lady Franklin, Thornton, San Juan.

Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles. June 6th—Sloop W B Naylor, Dake, Blakely Sound. Schr Gen Harney, Reader, Port Angeles. June 7th—Schr Surprise, Spring, N W Coast of V I. Schr Alert, Francis, N W Coast of V I. Stmr Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster. June 8th—Schr Shark, Stow, Sooke. Schr C G Clancy, Robinson, Port Angeles. June 9th—Sloop W B Naylor, Dake, Blakely Island.

BIRTHS. In this city, on the 8th instant, Mrs. Richard Cameron of a daughter. British Columbia papers please copy.

Sporborg & Rueff, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes.

WHARF STREET..... VICTORIA, V. I. m24 D & W 11

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To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

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SAUCE—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce.

PROBONOURED BY EXTRACTION OF LEMMON FROM A MEDICAL OFFICER at Madras, To his Brother at Worcester, May, 1856. "Tell Lea & Perrin that I highly esteem your Sauce, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

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Ask for Lea and Perrin's Sauce. \*Sole Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Grosse and Blackwell, Messrs Barclay and Sons, London; etc., etc., and by Grocers and Olmen universally. \*Solely in law.

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