

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 6. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1855. NO. 40.

## THE BRITISH COLONIST

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Six Months, do 6 00  
Three Months, do 3 50  
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## A REVIEWER ON THE COLONIES

In our Saturday's issue we took occasion to allude casually to some of the absurdities contained in the extracts from the Edinburgh Review which our morning columns have called to its assistance. In doing so we pointed out the "professional politician" as the author of the Review, and we thought it our duty to point out to our readers that the Reviewer is not a man of letters, but a man of business, and that his views are not those of a philosopher, but of a politician. We are told at the outset, with that direct and dignified assumption which only polished ignorance can don, that "there is one peculiarity in English society essential to the success of free institutions, which is not found in an equal degree in any foreign country, and is almost entirely wanting in the colonies. We mean the existence of an independent class of men combining wealth, leisure and intelligence, who are willing and even eager to devote their time and talents to the public service." Here we have a peculiarly "essential" success of free institutions, and we should like to know what the "success of free institutions" means. We should probably receive for an answer "the general prosperity of the country," for that is the great object of all free government. To maintain his point, therefore, he would have to prove that the colonies were less prosperous than England. But the very opposite is the case. In the first place individual liberty is much greater in the colonies than in England; and, in the second, there is a much larger proportion of general comfort, the extremes of wealth and poverty—the curse of nearly every old country—being rarely or never felt. Whether, therefore, we look for the success of free institutions in the independent spirit of the people or in their material prosperity, we cannot but acknowledge that every British colony possessing responsible Government is infinitely ahead of the mother country. What then becomes of the proposition of the Reviewer? Why, as the colonies are more prosperous they must, according to his own line of argument, be better governed; for he makes the success of free institutions dependent on a certain class in the Government. But the colonies are wanting in the English element of "wealth, leisure and intelligence" ergo "wealth, leisure and intelligence" cannot be "peculiarly essential" to the "success of free institutions." So much for the reasoning powers of the Reviewer. There is a laughable ignorance of colonial life, however, displayed in his ideas of the class who have wealth and leisure, and who are eager for political position. If the writer had ever lived in the colonies he would have known that the most dangerous enemies to the public welfare, and consequently to the "success of free institutions," were the nearest approach to this very class. The land speculator in the early days of Canada, the squatter in Australia, and the holder of large tracts of uncultivated land generally throughout the colonies, will fully bear us out. The political artisan at five dollars a day would do infinitely more good and infinitely less injustice than the best of the speculative class in any of the colonies.

The next sentence of the Reviewer is on a par with the foregoing, and shows the writer's extensive colonial knowledge: "The amount of labor performed by Englishmen in public commissions, by the country magistracy and in a multitude of other modes without fee or reward is perfectly inconceivable." \* Unfortunately for the colonies, no such class of men is to be found there. Did anyone ever read such unmitigated nonsense? Why,

## ISLAND DIGGINGS.

Very large fields—miles in length—and all pieces above one hundred feet deep. From the summit I got a good view in the direction of Comox; and, in what I should judge the centre of the island, I saw a very large body of water—I should suppose twenty miles miles long. It is either a chain of lakes, or else one very large lake with islands in it. I took its bearings and forward a rough sketch. This is the only view I could obtain on account of the enormous high mountains rising on all sides. I saw several large glaciers in the deep gulches below me. There are several mountains about here that must be at least 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. There appears much more snow here than on the Coast of Rocky Mountains in the same latitude or in the same altitude.

## Valuable Gold Discoveries!

Surface Diggings on the West Coast From 4 to 8 Cents to the Pan

## Mr. Buttle's Report.

On Thursday afternoon a party was raised from its state of lethargy by the arrival of Mr. McCausland, one of the Government exploring parties from the West Coast. The despatches containing the following particulars were received:

Good news travels as quickly as lightning in a very short space of time the whole community was alive with the excitement which the bearing nature of the announcement was calculated to create. We have been subjected to so many periodical excitements that we are naturally prone to be sceptical. But the well-known integrity of the commander of the party, and the reliance imposed in everything emanating from him, sufficed to inspire confidence in the public mind and to assure us that there was no coloring in the facts furnished by him to the Government.

Mr. Buttle's report, copy of which has been obligingly handed to us by the Government, will be found below.

Mr. McCausland informs us that a prized worthy desire on the part of the Commissioner to avoid undue excitement has induced him to understate rather than over estimate the richness of the gold field. Although he has put down the prospect obtained as yielding an average of from four to five cents to the pan, our informant has good reason for stating that a considerable portion of the country prospected gave from six to eight cents to the pan.

The mines are about ten miles above the mouth of Bear River, which flows into Bedwell Sound. There is deep water at the mouth of the river, and boats can proceed without great difficulty to a distance of about five miles up. Two or three rapids (impassable for boats) have to be stemmed, but Indians accomplish it with comparative ease. A party of four or five miles is then all that is required to reach the diggings. The river is large and very free from impure waters except near its head waters, and there are large bars and any quantity of gravel and dirt throughout the estimated five miles of paying ground. The principal formation of the surrounding country is granite—of slate, but numerous indications of quartz are visible. The position of the diggings, and the nature of the ground will favor sluicing operations. Mr. McCausland is satisfied that there is a good show for several hundred men to find profitable employment. What has been already discovered, although the left bank of the river has not yet been tested, and there is every reason to suppose that fresh discoveries will yet be made. The only question to be solved will be the length or rather the shortness of the season when the country can be worked. About \$2 of coarse gold the washings of 30 pans, were brought to town. No scale gold was found upon the left fork.

Mr. McCausland wants orders from the Governor as to his movements. The party were directed to proceed to Nootka Sound to prospect and were to be picked up there, we believe, in about 10 days by one of the gunboats. The discoveries however at Clayoquot may somewhat change the programme.

## THE CHURCH RESERVE

The following memorial, signed by the residents and property holders in the vicinity of the Church Reserve, will, we are given to understand, be presented to the Mayor and Council this evening. The document speaks in unmistakable terms, and will probably open another discussion on the vexed question. The Mayor will find that public opinion in regard to the present obstructions on the Reserve leans but one way; the nuisances, whether or later, must come down, and His Worship must either obey the wishes of the people or resign.

We, the undersigned residents and property holders in the southeastern portion of the city and suburbs of Victoria, beg to represent to your Worship and Council, that the enclosing of the public property around Christ Church is an infringement of public rights.

First—As regards the owners of lots surrounding it, who bought in good faith that it was always to remain unenclosed.

Secondly—As regards the public generally, who have had ever since the settlement of the colony free and unrestricted use of it.

And we do solemnly declare the fences to be, in addition to an outrage on special and public rights, a continual obstruction to our unrestricted right of travel, an inconvenience and a nuisance to ourselves; and as such we pray your Worship and Council to take such action in the matter as may lead to their entire and immediate removal.

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## THE BIG BEND COUNTRY

I should wish it to be understood by the public that if they intend to come here to mine to come prepared at least with more than a pick, pan, and shovel, for I think by the men's report there is likely to be extensive diggings to be met with. This season will be short, for I don't suppose they will be able to work after the middle or fore part of November.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) JOHN BUTTLE, Commander of Exploring Expedition.

## REPORT

Bedwell Sound, 7th August, 1855.  
The Honorable the Colonial Secretary, Sir,  
I have the gratification to report for the information of His Excellency that gold has been found in payable quantities on the left fork of Bear River, Bedwell Sound.

In my last report I mentioned that it was my intention to return to Bear River to prospect it thoroughly and I had neither time nor opportunity the last time I was up. I arrived at its mouth on the evening of the 27th ult., having been detained a day at the Ahousat village repairing the canoe, it having been badly broken when being launched from the Cameleon.

On the morning of the 29th I left Mr. Laughton and the larger bulk of provisions and ascended the river in two parties, each taking ten days' provisions. Mr. Hancock, Forgie, and two Indians forming one party, taking the left fork. Mr. McCausland, Tomo, two Indians and myself forming the other party. We took the right fork, which we ascended for three days; on the evening of the third we came to its head waters at the foot of several large snowy mountains. Here the river broke off into several small streams. The distance travelled up this river was nearly twenty miles, its general bearing being N. E. We prospected for gold all the way up the river, but met with poor success. We got to the bad rock in several places but could get nothing payable.

On the 2d August I ascended one of the mountains arising from our camp, accompanied by Tomo and two Indians. At about 4,000 feet we came to snow; this continued in various depths till we arrived at the summit, an altitude of about 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. It took us six hours and a half to ascend. We had fair travelling, but very steep. We traveled over about a mile of snow. The snow lies in

## COMOX

Visit of Amor DeComox, Esq., M.L.A.  
On Friday, 4th inst., Amor DeComox, Esq., M.L.A., arrived from Nanaimo, and remained four days, visiting the different inhabited sections and collecting facts, figures and opinions relating to the settlement. He was hospitably entertained by the Rev. Mr. Carter, and as he has been a strenuous supporter of agricultural interests generally, and an advocate of the interests of Comox particularly, the settlers held a public meeting at the Mission House on Monday evening, and presented him with the following address through the channel of the Hon. Mr. Coleman:

Comox has hitherto been considered by the authorities in Victoria as too remote and insignificant a district to deserve more than a passing notice, and it is most cheering to see that gentleman who has been so industriously engaged on his home, within the compass of an ample intelligence, ever question of foreign and home policy, affecting the commerce, maintaining the honor, and fostering the institutions of the Colony should combine attention to what is so momentous a subject as the settlement of the Comox, and find time to attend to the multiplicity of affairs which surround his attention, to attend his researches to this secluded valley.

Your hearty manner, good sense, facility of expression and advocacy of liberal principles have made you a general favorite. We have observed that when connected with the Comox you always held a thoroughly independent part, and coming the same spirit into the Legislative Assembly you have had your share of abuse and misrepresentation, matters which little minds are privileged to throw at great ones. The sin lies in the opposition which you have nobly struggled on, and although some of the friends of your settlement during the past year have been misled, we feel that though some of you are not satisfied, and that next session will find you if possible more determined than before to wrest the rights of the people from those who would withhold them.

As we are without a representative we commend Comox to your favorable notice, and trust that while you discharge your duties with the same exemplary industry and have an eye on every wheel in the machinery of government you will especially attend to the interests of this settlement. That success may crown your efforts that Victoria may increase in prosperity, the mineral resources of the Island be developed, and agriculture flourish throughout the colony is the earnest wish of the inhabitants of Comox.

Mr. DeComox replied in fitting terms, and expressed his readiness to assist in any matter for the benefit of the settlement.

Various questions were then put to the gentleman referring to the policy of the country—Union, Tariff, Free Schools, Home-Steal and Franchise Acts, and especially the enfranchisement of Comox—which were lucidly answered and explained.

He also described the trail between Comox and Nanaimo as pretty rough, caused chiefly by fallen timber, and estimated that about two hundred dollars would again open it to traffic.

He was highly pleased with the appearance of the settlement, and made calculations to show that it could produce food to supply the two colonies.

A petition was then got up by the meeting praying His Excellency to substitute a Road Commissioner for two absentees, and to call their first meeting at the earliest opportunity.

The usual vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

ROBERT C. COLEMAN.

## GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND

We understand that the Governor will sail for England about the 1st proximo, and that His Excellency's stay there will not be prolonged beyond the time absolutely necessary for the accomplishment of the object of his visit. He will await the return from Cariboo of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, who, it is presumed, will hold the appointment of Administrator of the Government during His Excellency's absence from the colony, which will probably be about four months. There will doubtless be a good deal of dissatisfaction felt among the miners of Cariboo on account of His Excellency's promised visit not taking place. A sudden call to England, however, no doubt rendered his immediate return to headquarters requisite, so that matters might be put in order before his departure home; and we have no doubts that the weight of His Excellency's presence in England will result in much good to the colony at large, by promoting such matters as a mail subsidy, emigration, etc., and which will more than compensate for his absence from the mining region.—*Columbian*.

What Sheridan said of wine may be applied to joking—the best to enjoy is that which you crack at another person's expense. —*Col.*

The ancient cooks carried their arts to the most whimsical perfection. They were able to serve up a whole pig boiled on one side and roasted on the other.

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John Meakin, Nanaimo	Clarkson & Co., New Westminster	Barnard's Express, Quesnelle, B. C.	Trunks, 2 nsts., 24	Wine, 8 cs., 91	Wagon Material, 669	Wheat, 258 scks., 774	Whisky, 4 cs., 260	Woodenware, 5	Pgs., 92
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In our Saturday's issue we took occasion to allude casually to some of the absurdities contained in the extracts from the Edinburgh Review which our morning contemporary called in to its assistance in running tilt against the "professional politicians." As the absurdities are by no means uncommon with half-informed English writers, such as the contributor to the Review evidently is, we think it not out of place to go more fully into the subject. We are told at the outset, with that quiet and dignified assumption, which only polished ignorance can don, that "there is one peculiarity in English society essential to the success of free institutions, which is not found to an equal degree in any foreign country, and is almost entirely wanting in the colonies. We mean the existence of an independent class of men combining wealth, leisure and intelligence, who are willing and even eager to devote their time and talents to the public service." Here we have a peculiarity "essential to the success of free institutions" existing in England, but "almost entirely wanting in the colonies." Now, if we asked the Reviewer what the "success of free institutions" meant, we should probably receive for an answer "the general prosperity of the country;" for that is the great object of all free government. To maintain his point, therefore, he would have to prove that the colonies were less prosperous than England. But the very opposite is the case. In the first place individual liberty is much greater in the colonies than in England; and, in the second, there is a much larger proportion of general comfort; the extremes of wealth and poverty—the curse of nearly every old country—being rarely or never felt. Whether, therefore, we look for the success of free institutions in the independent spirit of the people or in their material prosperity, we cannot but acknowledge that every British colony possessing responsible Government is infinitely ahead of the mother country. What then becomes of the proposition of the Reviewer? Why, as the colonies are more prosperous they must, according to his own line of argument, be better governed; for he makes the success of free institutions dependent on a certain class in the Government. But the colonies are wanting in the English element of "wealth, leisure and intelligence" ergo "wealth, leisure and intelligence" cannot be "peculiarly essential" to the "success of free institutions." So much for the reasoning powers of the Reviewer. There is a laughable ignorance of colonial life, however, displayed in his ideas of the class who have wealth and leisure, and who are eager for political position. If the writer had ever lived in the colonies he would have known that the most dangerous enemies to the public welfare, and consequently to the "success of free institutions," were the nearest approach to this very class. The land speculator in the early days of Canada, the squatter in Australia, and the holder of large tracts of uncultivated land generally throughout the colonies, will fully bear us out. The political artisan at five dollars a day would do infinitely more good and infinitely less injustice than the best of the speculative class in any of the colonies.

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we will be bound to say that there is a larger proportion of unpaid officials in the colonies than there is in England. Surely the writer must have got hold of that unfortunate communication of His Excellency bewailing the deplorable circumstance of there being no persons in the Comox or Cowichan districts able and willing to assume magisterial duties. Whether he did so or not, one thing he should learn of colonial justices of the peace. He should know that their want of wealth and leisure does not enable them to look upon offences like poaching as the greatest crimes in the calendar. A starving man, suspected of shooting a hare or pheasant, does not in their vulgar eyes require any number of weary months of involuntary servitude to teach him the duty he owes to the owner of the land.

Next we are told that the Reviewer has been discovered on Bear River at the head of Clayoquot Sound. Good news travels as quickly as bad, and in a very short space of time the whole community was alive with the excitement which the cheering nature of the announcement was calculated to create.

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Valuable Gold Discoveries!

Surface Diggings on the West Coast.

From 4 to 8 Cents to the Pan

Mr. Buttle's Report.

On Thursday afternoon our city was roused from its state of lethargy by the arrival of Mr McCausland, one of the Government exploring party from the West Coast, with despatches containing the important intelligence that rich gold diggings had been discovered on Bear River at the head of Clayoquot Sound.

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The following memorial, signed by the residents and property holders in the vicinity of the Church Reserve, will, we are given to understand, be presented to the Mayor and Council this evening. The document speaks in unmistakable terms, and will probably open another discussion on the vexed question. The Mayor will find that public opinion in regard to the present obstructions on the Reserve leans but one way; the nuisance, sooner or later, must come down, and His Worship must either obey the wishes of the people or resign:

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Regretting that they are not in a position to give you such a welcome as so able an advocate of their interests deserves, they beg to assure you that the sentiments of admiration and respect which they entertain towards you are not the less real that they are unaccompanied by parade.

Comox has hitherto been considered by the authorities in Victoria as too remote and insignificant a district to deserve more than a passing notice, and it is most cheering to us that a gentleman who must have incessant demands on his time, as he gathers within the compass of an ample intelligence every question of foreign and home policy, protecting the commerce, maintaining the honor, and fostering the institutions of the State, should combine attention to what is grand and momentous, with attention to what is comparatively unimportant, and find time amid the multiplicity of affairs which solicit his attention, to extend his researches to this secluded valley.

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## THE BIG BEND COUNTRY.

(From the *Columbian*.)

The following letter, written at Fort Kamloops on the 30th ult., by Mr. Ladner, and which has been kindly placed at our disposal by W. J. Armstrong, Esq., of this city, will afford some interesting information respecting a section of the country which is attracting considerable interest just now:

"I arrived here this morning after rather a longer trip than I expected. I took longer going, but I made up for it in coming back. I left Columbia River on the 26th inst., and came to the head of Shuswap Lake on foot in two days, and should have come here last evening had it not been for the heavy head winds which detained me several hours.

\* \* \* \* \* We are going to try and take the train and some beef cattle to the new diggings. I saw enough to satisfy me that there was sufficient to justify us in doing so. The road is very bad, so much so that there will have to be a great deal of work done before we can get through. I wrote a few lines to Moberly who has gone to the South Arm of the Lake to explore, requesting him to help us to get through, which I think he will do.

There are two places that prospect very good. One is Carnies Creek, about 20 miles below "Death Rapids," the other about 20 miles above on a tributary of Gold Creek, called French Creek. It is two miles below where the old Indian trail strikes the Columbia River. They prospect very good indeed, although there has not been much gold taken out yet as the freshets came on so soon after they were started. I saw a number of men that I knew, and they all agreed that it is from 250 to 300 miles from the diggings to the line, and they restate a number of hair-breadth escapes, and a number did lose their boots and goods. They appear to think that if once there is a road opened this way that it is bound to take the trade of that part of the country; but I think the Government should try and open a pack trail that would be passable until they see whether there is enough to justify them in making a wagon road. It is reported here that there has been an arrangement made between the Hudson Bay Co. and the Government that if the former will put on a steamer the latter will build a wagon road. As to their being a steamer built on the Columbia River it is all bosh. There is some machinery at the Dalles, and a part of the lumber sawed at Colville Mills, that would do to build a steamer, but that is all that's done."

## REPORT.

Bedwell Sound, 7th August, 1865.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary,

SIR,

I have the gratification to report for the information of His Excellency that gold has been found in payable quantities on the left fork of Bear River, Bedwell Sound.

In my last report I mentioned that it was my intention to return to Bear River to prospect it thoroughly as I had neither time nor opportunity the last time I was up. I arrived at its mouth on the evening of the 27th ultimo, having been detained a day at the Ahousat village repairing the canoe, it having been badly broken when being launched from the *Cameleon*.

On the morning of the 29th I left Mr. Laughton and the larger bulk of provisions and ascended the river in two parties, each taking ten days' provisions. Mr. Hancock, Forgie, and two Indians forming one party, taking the left fork. Mr. McCausland, Tomo, two Indians and myself forming the other party. We took the right fork, which we ascended for three days; on the evening of the third we came to its head waters at the foot of several large snow mountains. Here the river broke off into several small streams. The distance travelled up this river was nearly twenty miles, its general bearing being N. E. We prospected for gold all the way up the river, but met with poor success. We got to the bed rock in several places but could get nothing payable.

On the 2d August I ascended one of the mountains arising from our camp, accompanied by Tomo and the two Indians. At about 4000 feet we came to snow; this continued in various depths till we arrived at the summit, at an altitude of about 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. It took us six hours and a half to ascend. We had fair traveling, but very steep. We traveled over about a mile of snow. The snow lies in

## ISLAND DIGGINGS.

Valuable Gold Discoveries!

Surface Diggings on the West Coast.

From 4 to 8 Cents to the Pan

Mr. Buttle's Report.

On Thursday afternoon our city was roused from its state of lethargy by the arrival of Mr McCausland, one of the Government exploring party from the West Coast, with despatches containing the important intelligence that rich gold diggings had been discovered on Bear River at the head of Clayoquot Sound.

Good news travels as quickly as bad, and in a very short space of time the whole community was alive with the excitement which the cheering nature of the announcement was calculated to create.

We have been subjected to so many periodical excitements that we are naturally prone to be sceptical, but the well-known integrity of the commander of the party, and the reliance reposed in everything emanating from him, sufficed to inspire confidence in the public mind and to assure us that there was no coloring in the facts furnished by him to the Government.

Mr. Buttle's report, copy of which has been obligingly handed to us by the Government, will be found below.

Mr. McCausland informs us that a prize-worthy desire on the part of the Commander to avoid undue excitement has induced him to understate rather than over estimate the richness of the gold field. Although he has put down the prospects obtained as yielding an average of from four to five cents to the pan, our informant has good reason for stating that a considerable portion of the country prospected gave from six to eight cents to the pan.

The mines are about ten miles above the mouth of Bear river, which flows into Bedwell Sound. There is deep water at the mouth of the river, and canoes can proceed without much difficulty a distance of about five miles up. Two or three rapids (impassable for boats) have to be stemmed, but Indians accomplish it with comparative ease. A portage of four or five miles is then all that is required to reach the diggings. The river is large and very free from cumbersome boulders except near its headwaters, and there are large bars and any quantity of gravel and dirt throughout the estimated six miles of paying ground. The principal formation of the surrounding country is granite—no slate, but numerous indications of quartz are visible. The position of the diggings and the nature of the ground will favor sluicing operations. Mr. McCausland is satisfied that there is a good show for several hundred men to find profitable employment on what has been already discovered, although the left bank of the river has not yet been tested, and there is every reason to suppose that fresh discoveries will yet be made. The only question to be solved will be the length or rather the shortness of the season when the country can be worked. About \$2 of coarse gold the washings of 30 pans, were brought to town. No scaley gold was found upon the left fork.

## THE CHURCH RESERVE.

The following memorial, signed by the residents and property holders in the vicinity of the Church Reserve, will, we are given to understand, be presented to the Mayor and Council this evening. The document speaks in unmistakable terms, and will probably open another discussion on the vexed question. The Mayor will find that public opinion in regard to the present obstructions on the Reserve leans but one way; the nuisance, sooner or later, must come down, and His Worship must either obey the wishes of the people or resign:

"We, the undersigned residents and property holders in the southeastern portion of the city and suburbs of Victoria, beg to represent to your Worship and Council, that the enclosing of the public property around Christ Church is an infringement of public rights.

FIRST—As regards the owners of lots surrounding it, who bought in good faith that it was always to remain unenclosed.

SECONDLY—As regards the public generally, who have had ever since the settlement of the colony free and unrestricted use of it.

And we do solemnly declare the fences to be, in addition to an outrage on special and public rights, a continual obstruction to our unrestricted right of travel, an inconvenience and a nuisance to ourselves; and as such we pray your Worship and Council to take such action in the matter as may lead to their entire and immediate removal.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.—We received no dispatches from New Westminster on Saturday the wires being reported down again in Washington Territory owing to the bush fires always prevalent at this time of the year. The only item of news received by the *Columbian* is the following announcement under date New York, July 15th, taken from Denver papers of the 23d: Matamoros advises of the 8th from Imperial sources state that the Mexican Republicans under Negrette had finally been effectually scattered. They had been disbanded, and a number of them had taken refuge in Texas. The indications of approaching trouble between forces in Texas and the Imperialists were increasing.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

On Monday, August 8.
Warrant Seizure—Charles R. Walters pleaded guilty in the Police Court yesterday to supplying spirits to Indians. The accused said he had been taken up for assaulting an Indian who had been refused to supply with spirits about three weeks ago, in consequence of which he had been thrown out of work, and being reduced in funds had adopted this as a means of replenishing his exchequer. He entreated the clemency of the court. The police did not give the accused a very good character, and the magistrate in consideration of his being the first conviction sentenced Walters to pay a fine of \$250 or to suffer six months imprisonment.

On Suspicion—Samuel Williams, a colored man, was charged yesterday in the Police Court with loitering about the streets at an assembly held for illicit purposes. Sergeant Wilmer stated that he had observed the accused several times wearing, moccasins, and dodging the police at the street corners at late hours. He believed the accused was watching an opportunity to commit a felony. Williams said he was a baker's assistant and had to be up late. He wore moccasins because his feet were tender. The magistrate remanded the case for one day.

The Literary Institute.—The managing committee of the Young Men's Literary Institute have decided upon giving a literary entertainment in the Theatre on or about the 26th proximo. The programme, we learn, is to include an interesting debate in which gentlemen of acknowledged ability have already promised to take part. There will also be recitations and every other suitable attraction, the proceedings being enlivened by the performance of skitful musicians. The proceeds are to be devoted to that excellent but needy institution the Mechanics' Institute.

Bad Odors.—The City Council last night resolved upon having some of the streets cleaned and the refuse removed. It was also decided that the streets should be cleaned and the refuse removed. It was also decided that the streets should be cleaned and the refuse removed.

Good Market.—Owing to the non-arrival of any cargo of English goods for several months, the market for clothing, hats, and other merchandise has been very brisk. Dealers have received large shipments. Captain Reid and Gardner yesterday surveyed the hatches, which were found to be in good order. On being opened, they were found to be in good order.

Arrestion.—Patrick Fern, arrested by Constable Blake, was charged yesterday in the Police Court with being a deserter from H.M. gunboat Forward. Mr. Pemberton directed that he be handed over to the naval authorities.

Thanks.—Captain Adams, of the sloop Leticia, desires us to express his gratitude to Captain Trusk, of the ship Amethyst, for kindly rendering assistance to his sloop when in danger of Dungeness Spit.

Disturbances.—Tommy Tomkins and John Fort, Port Phillip Indians, and Johnny Skidgate Indian, were yesterday severely fined for being drunk and causing disturbances in public thoroughfares.

Assaulting a Chinaman.—A Niatat Indian, named Charley, was yesterday fined \$25 or two months imprisonment, for assaulting a Chinaman.

Parade.—The Rifle Corps, attended by their band, paraded last evening on Church Hill. A number of spectators witnessed the evolutions of our gallant defenders.

Passed Up.—The ship Aquila, from San Francisco to Nanaimo, was reported to be in the Straits yesterday.

New Trial.—His Honor the Chief Justice has granted an application for a new trial in the matter of Ah Sou v. Tronche.

Supreme Court.—Mr. McLeigh, having applied on Monday for a rule nisi for a new trial in the case of Ah Sou v. Tronche, His Honor yesterday refused to grant a rule.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.—Evan Walters, a marine, was charged yesterday by Sergeant Wilmer with being a deserter from H.M.S. Intrepid. The officer informed the magistrate that Walters had gone to a saloon, and represented himself to be specially authorized to assist the police in apprehending deserters, succeeded in obtaining a change of clothes. Walters on being asked if he had anything to say to the charges, thus addressed the magistrate: "I had no intention of deserting, but the devil had a strong hold on me, and put me into those clothes, and I should like to shift this rig as soon as I can, sir (laughter). He was ordered to be handed over to the naval authorities.

FROM COMOX AND NANAIMO.—The steamer Emily Harris, Capt. Chambers, arrived yesterday morning from Comox and Nanaimo bringing back Surveyor General Pearce from Comox. The Knight Bruce had 650 tons of coal on board and was ready to sail from Nanaimo to San Francisco. The bark Parle will be ready for sea at the end of the week. The ship Isaac Jones had arrived from San Francisco for a cargo.

Accident.—The Assistant Engineer of the steamer Thames yesterday fell in the engine room and broke his arm. He was at once conveyed on board H.M.S. Intrepid, where the limb was set, and the sufferer was subsequently conveyed to town.

TREASURY.—The steamer Enterprise yesterday brought \$187,000 in gold bars for the Bank of British Columbia.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE FOR JULY 14th TO AUGUST 4th

- Angelo, Miss 2 Adelsdorfer, Mr
Auger, A Anderson, S
Anderson, B P 2 Allen, Mrs E
Addison, Mrs 2
Brown, G W 3 Baian, J
Bennett, W B Butt, H
Bowen, J Blackwell, E M
Backner, O Brice, D
Brown, H S Beak, C
Benton, C C Ballantine, D J
Bell, J R Banks, J
Batty, J Bangs, J
Beaumont, W 2 Becker, G
Booth, G Bridger, J
Brown, Mrs A Bowden, J
Cape, Miss Colomy, V
Clapperton, W & J 2 Catman, E
Carter, Mrs Cassamayo, Mr
Cave, F W Callhath, J C
Charity, Campbell, J Rev
Cleady, D Chater, E
Carter, E Campbell, F
Clantoo, R T Claver, A
Carran, J Denton, T S
Dickson, J Devere, H N
Dival, G Daughy, J
Davison, Mr Dearberg, T
Davie, R Dewasap, J
De Cngis, Mr Dawns, R
Dietrich, J Demartini, N
Eade, G C Evans, W 2
Evan, Jas English, J
Eliott, Mrs Emslie, J
Frederson, D Fuller, S
Forston, J Francis, C H
Francis, J T Fordham, J
Floud, J W Foose, C
Fee, J Falshaw, R
Gleed, T Gibbon, J
Greenwood, C Gibbon, W R
Gant, Mr Goodacre, J
Glewin, J 2 Gibbs, H
Gerritsen, J Greenwood, Mr
Hales, J Henley, Mr 4
Hilton, Mr Hosford, W
Harrison, G Hocking, W P
Hollow, M Heron, R
Hopkins, J Hunt, F W 2
Hartman, E Hutcheson, J
Herkimier, J 2 Hawly, S A
Harris, J Hind, W
Heywood, T Hayes, Miss J
Harris, T Haynes, G W
Hartley, W Hollin, A
Hosking, S Head, F
Inwards, F Jackson, G H
Jenkins, T Joe, P
Johnstone, J Jones, T H
Johnson, W C Jeffrey, W
Jenkinson, G
Jordan, J 2
King, Mrs 2 Ketchum, Capt
Kingston, F K Kain, H
Kama, C Kemp, J
Lennard, W Lang, J
Lavery, T Lewellyn, D
Lewis, L Loeman, J
Lucky, G Loughton, T
Lee & Co Lamb, E S
Lono, J Lamb, E
Little, T C Libby, D
Lewiss, P Lumley, J
McFarlane, J Moruing, S
Mason, A Milby, W
Morby, F W Martin, Bros
Morgan, W Kae, J S
McFarlane, A Morton, T H
Mayer, B Mc Cormick, W C 2
Mickle, W Morgan, J M
McDonald, J N Marwick, J
McKinnon, A Mc Innis, M
Moody, S R Murgock, G
McIntosh, J Mandra, A
McCaffry, B Melder, G T
McIntire, A Montgomery, C H
McWha, Miss Moyle, J
Nicholson, J North, C
Nickelson, G Napier, W
Nixon, G

SUPREME COURT.—An application was made yesterday by Mr. Drake on behalf of the Bank of British Columbia to compel the assignees in Carter's estate to deliver up a security of \$700. Mr. Bishop opposed. The facts of the case were as follows: Carter well had deposited the security in the bank, but, before absconding had obtained it from the cashier to recover the amount secured. The document was, however, taken by Colonel Johnston and San Francisco and only recently sent up by a Mr. Kurtz for collection on a summons. The assignees received the security from Kurtz, and the bank demanded it from the assignees. Judge Cameron refused the order on the ground that the security having passed into the hands of the assignees could not be transferred.

Amputation.—Yesterday, Doctors Dickson and Ash performed the operation of amputating the thumb of Capt. Stratton, who it will be remembered, recently met with an accident by which that member was crushed. Dr. Ash administered chloroform to the patient while Dr. Dickson entirely removed the injured limb. The sufferer is doing well.

Accident.—The Assistant Engineer of the steamer Thames yesterday fell in the engine room and broke his arm. He was at once conveyed on board H.M.S. Intrepid, where the limb was set, and the sufferer was subsequently conveyed to town.

TREASURY.—The steamer Enterprise yesterday brought \$187,000 in gold bars for the Bank of British Columbia.

- Van Horn, E Valliant, T
Waddington, A Ward, B W
Weal, W Williamson, T
Wells, J Welch, Miss M
Waldron, J Williams, Mrs
Weller, L A Wiggetts, H
Wisely, J Watson, J
Willis, Mr Woodley, W J
Wolf, L Williams, T W Mrs
Westwood, Mr Williamson, T
Weeks, T J Whitley, S
Webb, M B
Zimmerman, E

REGISTERED LETTERS.
Hosking, D Nowell, J
Millett, C Robson, H P
Mayer, A Vicary, G S

BOARDING SCHOOL
YOUNG LADIES.
Mrs. WILSON BROWN,
Church Bank House,
VICTORIA, V. I.

The City of Glasgow
LIFE ASSURANCE
Company.
Established 1838. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

Sporborg & Ruef,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
Groceries, Provisions,
Boots and Shoes.

- Nelson, O
Nicholson, T
O'Brien, T
O'Brien, T
Pottinger, J
Phillips, J
Proud, W
Pritchard, Capt.
Parsons, Mrs.
Porter, D. H.
Raddcliffe, W.
Retiberger, G.
Rendall, R.
Robbins, Capt.
Rinz, F.
Raigon, E.
Richard, V.
Roe, J. C.
Ragazzoni, S. D.
Stephens, S.
Scullin, W.
Stephen, D.
Stewart, A.
Steele, H. N.
Stonier, W.
Shepherd, F.
Smith, J.
Saladare, F.
Smith, F. M.
Thomas, E.
Taylor, A.
Titus, M.
Thistleton, J.
Tie Stone, J.
Turgoose, J.
Turnall, T.
New, W.
Oliver, W. H.
Osborne, J.
Pike, C.
Pringle, S. G.
Patterson, W. D.
Pickett & Co.
Pryor, F. G.
Peterson, P.
Ridley, C.
Recker, S.
Ross, Jas.
Reid, S.
Read, W. S.
Reid, W.
Rowe, A. G.
Robson, Mr.
Storey Mrs.
Scott, W. H.
Scobie, J.
Smith, J. R.
Stanley, J. O.
Semple, R.
Smith, H. 2.
Sheridan, J. 2.
Shearsmith, W.
Styles, G.
Sullock, W.
Trimble, Dr.
Trickman, J.
Tindall, J. L.
Toole, J.
Townsend, W. B.
Turnall, T.
Valley, C.
Valentine, Wm.
Vine, E.
Valliant, T.
Ward, B. W.
Williamson, T.
Welch, Miss M.
Williams, Mrs.
Wiggetts, H.
Waterson, J.
Woodley, W. J.
Williams, T. W. Mrs.
Williamson, T.
Whitley, S.
Vicary, G. S.

Drugs and Chemicals
George Curling & Company,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
5 GULLETT ST., FINCHURCH ST., LON.

Draw the attention of Druggists, Chemists, and Storekeepers, to their Old Established House, as Importers and Manufacturers of
Drugs, Chemicals, Quinine,
PHARMACOPŒIA PREPARATIONS,
Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus,
Newly Discovered Chemicals, Cod Liver Oil and Castor Oil in Bottles.

Worcestershire Sauce.
EXTRACT OF LETTERS
from a
MEDICAL GENTLEMAN
at Madras.

Caution
Lea & Perrins
Worcestershire Sauce.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness
LEPSINE.
T. MORSON & SON.

Washing made Easy!
THE FAMILY WASHING
Glycerine Soap Powder.

Dinneford's
FLUID MAGNESIA!
HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY-FIVE
years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical
Profession, and universally accepted by the Public
as the
BEST REMEDY FOR

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn,
Headache, Gout, and Indigestion.

THE BEST REMEDY
FOR INDIGESTION, &c.
MORSON'S
CAMOMILE PILLS

The Weekly
Tuesday, A
SANITARY
New brooms, sweep clean, and a party of reasoning to abolish nuisances as well as by the Council of a cessarium is made to be banished, old municipal council elected members, degree of a healthy tongue as loud and are at all events de nately as mortal as a felled in the nose, leg. No more than can they walk along without handkerchief smell, or a timid their powers of pools and broken be played with ev We are glad therefor sit themselves on t and equally glad to mined to carry out gird to those cum allowed to fill the The message in re sistance in inspect perly dealt with. pending magistrat regulations is some least. When the were refused, it wa to injury to igno Mayor and Council the old magistrat It has been all alo put the police ur city, not the city police, and the larg petition yet present ssembly prayed for incorporation bill through the un those who opposed letain its present tion, but surely i perintendent of P to attempt to thi things, and take i power they posse blame the present, the numerous sh which the City Co expect it to reme heap taken in h but we do expect than thwart m assist in carrying chief anchor of the principle and not endeavor of the City Council Of course neither Police Superint interfere with the and the offer to app to the Stipendi nnuisances was as cious. If the Ex Council could ha services of any p bands of the mu dealt with by the as it is the Council countable, in orde town under the im Mayor. We only whish an knowe delayed. The announce can be made as ready appor for some time, is Council for the we which existed wed session of our s that with the su and inspectory under the discre attention to There is not th the present disgr streets. If a few channel opposite t for every descript one or twice for of municipal law healthier atmosph towns, more betu Justice. MARINE ACC Captain J. P. A Fort Mills, V. T. took flooring for this city when of day encountered a to shift her deck over her starboard deck, and the when the ship in Adams was taken but succeeded in an hour after the Captain Trask, her son, came alo Leticia in tow to her floor to let the was done to her, for Victoria, arriv

The Weekly British Colonist

Tuesday, August 15, 1865.

SANITARY EFFORTS

New brooms," says the domestic proverb, "sweep clean," and new City Councillors, by a parity of reasoning, show an active desire to abolish nuisances. The disagreeable sights as well as odors that were tolerated by the Council of a few months ago are to cease...

CITY COUNCIL

The Council met at 7:30 p.m. Present—His Worship the Mayor, and Councillors Fell, Smith, Jeffrey, Thorne, Carey, and Hibbert.

POLICE ASSISTANCE

Mr. Smith, on behalf of the committee appointed, reported that the committee had not seen the Superintendent, he being absent, but had an interview with the Inspector...

ROAD MEETING

A meeting of those interested in the condition of the Saanich road, was held in the school-room adjoining the Royal Oak hotel, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

MARINE ACCIDENT

The sloop tender of Mr. John Jackson to clean the sewers for \$50, being the lowest tender, should be accepted and the work performed under the inspection of a committee of two.

TELEGRAPHIC

Further of the Bro. Jonathan

LATER EASTERN NEWS

Barham's Museum with its Contents

FIRE AT WALLA WALLA

Special Dispatch to the Colonist

ROAD MEETING

SALE OF THE BRO. JONATHAN

Low Easterns

SALE OF CONFISCATED OPIUM

THE ELECTION OF CHIEF AND ASSISTANT SHERIFFS

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Second Dispatch

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SALE OF THE BRO. JONATHAN

Low Easterns

SALE OF CONFISCATED OPIUM

THE ELECTION OF CHIEF AND ASSISTANT SHERIFFS

THE BROTHERS' CHARITABLE WORKS

ROAD TOLLS

Second Dispatch

SALE OF LAND

THE BROTHERS' CHARITABLE WORKS

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THE NEW DIGGINGS.

The news received yesterday from the Government exploring expedition cannot, under present circumstances, prove other than gratifying. To find gold in paying quantities on our west coast corroborates the statements so often expressed about the auriferous character of that portion of the country and gives renewed hope of the gold bearing nature of the island generally. It appears from the report that the exploring expedition on reaching Bear River divided itself into two parties—one ascending the right fork of the river, and the other the left. The first party, under Battle, the commander of the expedition, proceeded up the river until they came to the head-waters, a distance of about twenty miles from its mouth. Although prospecting the whole way, in some instances reaching the bed-rock, they saw nothing of an encouraging character, and after getting a view from the summit of a mountain 6,000 feet high, of the interior of the island returned to the rendezvous, which they reached in seven days from the time they had left. The other party under Hancock that had ascended the left fork returned the day after with more successful news. When about eight miles up the river they struck a prospect of from four to five cents to the pan on the surface and commenced to sink for the bed-rock. This they reached after a day's work, which would probably make the depth ten or twelve feet. The rock, however, gave no better prospects than were obtained in the dirt from the surface down; but diggings of four or five cents to the pan, with a depth of wash-dirt of several feet can well afford to have a non-paying bed-rock. The quantity of wash-dirt is indeed the most attractive feature in the new diggings. Nor would it appear at all that the extent of the gold bearing portion of the river is limited. Hancock's party travelled two days along the banks prospecting before they came to any thing of a non-paying character; and even here, where the river is said to be swampy, we have great faith from the very absence of the gold in the surface (which is easily accounted for by the quantity of water) that the bed-rock will be found to contain paying deposits. The character of the banks also would lead one to take a hopeful view of their working. A stratum of cement and gravel a little above the bed-rock and dipping into the hill, was tested and gave a good result. Altogether we have as an indication of the auriferous character of these new diggings two dollars worth of gold taken from thirty pans of dirt, which would give between six and seven cents to the pan. Several hundred miners it is supposed could find immediate work along the banks and bars of the river, but there are besides innumerable gulches and creeks running into the stream which give every indication of being gold-bearing. The great want in Leech River was wash-dirt, and the great bug-bear, boulders. On Bear River, it would appear the circumstances are reversed—the miner is presented with an unlimited quantity of wash-dirt, and very few stones above the ordinary size obtained in gravel. This will make the diggings doubly acceptable, especially to those who have had a Sooke experience. There are other features, also, that will not doubt be appreciated. Large vessels can run up to within ten miles of the mines, and more than half of this can be travelled in canoes, leaving the remaining few miles to be traversed on foot and over a comparatively easy country.

From what we can learn outside the report, we are inclined to come to the conclusion that Mr. Battle for good reasons has rather understated than exaggerated the prospects—this statement, however, will be speedily set at rest by the numerous miners who will find their way to the new diggings before many days are over. It is said that independent of the auriferous character of the banks and bars of Bear River, quartz ledges are to be seen intersecting the country in all directions, and we would not be at all astonished to find, before the termination of the mining season, this more permanent industry of the gold mines leading its aid towards building up the country. One thing however is certain—the public mind is excited, and parties of miners will be on their way even to-day to the new gold diggings. It might be all things considered, desirable that the Government should show some disposition to protect these adventurers. We have no dread that the Indians in the neighborhood will prove other than friendly, but the presence of a gunboat will have a wholesome effect, and may prevent probably serious troubles in the future. Altogether we have the news received from the exploring party as gratifying in the extreme, and whether all those who are about to make a practical test of its correctness prove successful or not, there is one consolation in the matter that it is neither a very hazardous nor a very costly experiment. To those of our artisans or laborers who are either entirely unemployed or irregularly engaged at work, no more attractive opening could present itself, and we are far from desiring any undue excitement when we say

that every man who is not making a decent livelihood in Victoria should lose no time in testing his fortune on this newly-discovered gold field of Bear river.

CARIBOO ITEMS.

For the Big Bend.—About one hundred men left Williams Creek during the present week bound for the Big Bend diggings. ACCIDENTS.—Mr. Coombs, of the Saw Mill on Tuesday last, by which he received a severe cut under one of his eyes. He was walking from the mill to his cabin when he slipped and fell down an incline on some stones; having his hands in his pockets at the time he fell he was unable to prevent his face from coming into contact with the stones, through which he received the wound. The sufferer was attended by Dr. Chipp. Another accident of a still more serious nature happened to a young man in Mr. Frank Richards' employ, in Barkerville. He had been on the hill behind Mr. Richards' saloon cutting fire wood, and on his return down he fell, the back part of his head striking the axe, by which a severe scalp wound was inflicted, severing an artery that bled a good deal. Dr. Canavan was called in and he dressed the wound.

DIVING PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY.—We were shown a letter on Wednesday last from a miner at New Westminster who was coming here to look after his claims and who left himself so much imposed upon by the Government that he has sold out all his interests and abandoned the country. He had been to Cariboo three seasons, and has been in the habit of riding up and down taking his horse with him to Victoria. On his arrival at New Westminster, about a fortnight since, he was called upon to pay duty for the third time on the same saddle which he has always used coming here in former seasons. Feeling that such an imposition was only a part of that iniquitous system of grinding taxation to which miners are alone subject in this country, he sold horse, saddle and bridle, turned about and left for Victoria, where he sold his claims, and is about to leave for California.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—Shortly after the Gold Commissioner took his seat on the bench on Monday last, he was greatly annoyed by an inebriated "limb of the law," who had come into court in a beastly state of intoxication to conduct a case. After vainly advising the disturber of the proceedings to leave the court, the respected Commissioner, whose forbearance and courtesy to all having business before him is well known, was reluctantly compelled to have the drunkard removed by the constable. Not knowing what he was doing the unfortunate inebriate returned a second and third time, when Mr. Cox had the unpleasant duty forced upon him of ordering the miserable man to be confined in the lock-up until the rising of the court. It is a sad spectacle to see an English barrister like Mr. Park (and we would not discharge a public duty properly if we failed to mention his name, however painful it may be for us to do so), disgrace himself by the indulgence of a pernicious habit through which he has lost all self respect and decency in the community. If there were no other reason than that of consideration for the high profession to which he belongs, Mr. Park should place some restraint upon conduct which is fast driving him to ruin. We should have stated that the case which Mr. Park had in hand was kindly adjourned by the Commissioner to the following day, when his unfortunate clients had the good sense to employ Mr. Walker to conduct it.

A VERY PAINFUL DECISION.—What Cheer Co. Edward Vaughan and Arch. Stewart, vs. Wm. Houghton and John Collins. This was rather a strange case. It appeared that last winter a company on the western bank of Williams Creek, called the Stewart Co., took up 400 acres of ground formerly belonging to Pochonitas Co. and subsequently sunk a shaft thereon. The company consisted of seven persons, one of whom held a full interest and the remaining six only half interests each. After the Mining Statute, which adjourns their stretch right pay in the hill, it was agreed among the company to take up 300 feet of ground in the hill, behind the creek claim, and change the name to the What Cheer claim. This would give to each person a full interest of 100 feet; Mr. Pioneer, who originally held 100 feet, not wishing to accept more, waived his right to any further claim on the new ground than as a full shareholder. Mr. Pioneer pre-empted the 300 feet in the names of W. Houghton, John Collins, and Brown, three members of the Stewart Co. and Brown, three members of the What Cheer Co., a decision which their partners would not attempt to withhold the ground from the company, and one member of the company, Vaughan, actually paid a man \$54 to represent the full interest for the week after it was pre-empted. However it afterwards turned out that with the exception of Brown, they refused to allow the other members to participate in the benefits which the hill claims would confer, and sought to establish their own right, or rather we should say title, to them, which the Commissioner designated as a "piece of reality." Messrs Walker and Robertson appeared respectively for the plaintiffs and defendants. Mr. Cox, in giving judgment, said he could not sanction such a proceeding as that of which the defendants were guilty, and ordered the hill claims to be registered on behalf of the What Cheer Co., a decision which seemed to give general satisfaction.

LOST IN THE WOODS.—We are informed by Mr. Humphreys, of the Express, that Mr. Dennis Cair has been lost in the woods near Oro Fino creek for about a week without anything being seen or heard of him. Sentinel. AN UNFORTUNATE FAMILY.—We yesterday recorded the death of a Mrs. Brown of Whidby Island. Mrs. Brown was the daughter of Mrs. McCroon, who with her son and daughter was drowned by the capsizing of a canoe near Oak Harbor some twelve months ago. The husband of Mrs. Brown was mortally stabbed by a whisky seller about 18 months ago; nearly the entire family have thus died within two years.

CRICKET MATCH AT COLWOOD

The third match between the above clubs, took place at Colwood on Saturday. The weather was magnificent and the presence of the fine band of the flag-ship attracted a large number of spectators to witness the interesting contest, amongst whom were His Excellency the Governor and family, Admiral and Mrs. Denman, His Worship the Mayor and family, &c. &c.

The Navy won the toss, and sent their opponents represented by Howard and Callingham to the wickets. The former with careful play ran up a good score of 15 when his stumps were levelled by Lieut. Macaulay. Callingham unfortunately lost his wickets by being bowled off his leg without adding to the score. Messrs. Whittaker and Daniels who followed, as usual showed good play, the former was well caught by Mr. Moore for nine runs, and the latter retired to a well delivered ball from Mr. Cawston for 24. Messrs. Barnett, Wilson (not out) and Edwards also distinguished themselves by their careful play, adding 15, 18 and 7 to the score. The total score of this innings was 100. There was a decided improvement in the fielding of the navy, as was shown by the catches made and the small number of byes obtained by the Victorians, in both innings. Lieut. Macaulay and the Rev. Mr. Cawston bowled steadily and well throughout the innings.

The Navy first sent Messrs. Ayling and Neale to the wickets; the former was run out and the latter, after very steady play, gave Clarke a catch and retired for 8. Donner, who is a good cricketer, followed, but was again unsuccessful, being caught by Howard before opening a score. Lieut. Macaulay made 7, in clever style, when he was caught by Barnett. Card, also retired for 7 runs, being bowled by Howard. Cawston added 5 and Turner 4, the largest score of the Navy being made by Sergt. Levett, who ran up 14, when he put his leg in the way of Howard. Gwynn, after a long stand, was bowled by Howard for 8. The score sheet showed a total of 70, leaving the Navy 30 to the bad. The fielding of the Victorians was first rate, but the bowling was not quite up to the mark, owing, no doubt, to the roughness of the ground.

In the second innings of the Victorians the wickets fell fast until Bacon and Clarke made a stand, and after some slashing play—the former making a hit for 6—retired for 20 and 14. The next highest scores were Wilson and Fowler (not out) 8 and 7. The innings closing for 70, and leaving the Navy 104 to win.

Ayling, Macaulay, Donner and Card (not out) alone made a stand, owing to the good bowling and fielding of their opponents. They severally contributed 12, 10, 6 and 8, the total score of the innings being 61, leaving the Victorians winners with 43 runs to spare.

At two o'clock the players and friends, at the invitation of the Navy, sat down to a good collation furnished by Mr. Peel. Mr. Sharp acted as Score for the Fleet and Mr. Peel for Victoria. The Umpires were Messrs. Green and Partridge.

Table with columns for player names and scores for both innings. Includes names like Howard, Callingham, Whittaker, etc.

THE HISTORY OF THE SHENANDO.—The following paragraph was published in the London Times of November 27, 1864: On Monday afternoon a notice was posted at Lloyd's announcing the loss of the Sea King steamship on the rocks near Desert Isles, off Funchal, in the Island of Madeira. It is the steamer that is believed to have been taken up for the service of Captain Semmes, late of the Alabama. She was a fine new vessel, built on the Clyde last year, and made the voyage to China, arriving in London two or three months since with a valuable cargo of the first of the season's tea. She cleared out from London on a voyage to, as stated, Bombay, and it is reported that the Laurel steamer was dispatched out with stores and men to meet her. The African mail steamer Calabar, which arrived in the early part of last week, had on board 36 men who had refused to serve in the Sea King, which was reported to have had her name changed to Shenandoah, and had pointed the Confederate flag, and that Captain Semmes had been pointed out as commander of the steamer. The intelligence of her loss has come from Gibraltar, a newspaper of that place announcing that the Sea King, Capt. Corbett, had been wrecked near the Desert Isles, and that 42 of the crew had been picked up in two boats. It is thought just possible, however, that some mistake may have been made as to the picking up of the boats and the fate of the ship. The reported wreck of the steamer and the rescue of the hands may be another version of the story of the men who left and came home in the Calabar. The Sea King is stated to have been insured for upwards of £30,000.

Those who are fond of displaying their knowledge on subjects of which others profess to be ignorant, should be cautious; for those who have dignity and candor enough to confess their own ignorance, we may be assured, will have discrimination enough to detect the ignorance of others. "No smoking allowed here," said the steward of a steamboat to an Irishman. "I'm not smoking, and your honor," was the reply. "I'm not smoking, and your honor," was the reply of the Irishman to the steward. The steward of the petroleum district in Pennsylvania is thought to be first in anything in Greece or the Mediterranean seas.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(From the Columbian of 10th and 12th.)

TELEGRAPHIC.—The Collins Overland Telegraph Line has been completed as far as Clinton, and an office opened there. The wire is being stretched at the rate of ten miles a day. Mr. Conway came down on Thursday.

RETURN OF THE LILLOOT.—The steamer Lilloot, Captain Fleming, came in from Yale yesterday, bringing a number of passengers and Dietz & Nelson's Express, containing a considerable amount of treasure. There is no news of importance from the interior.

RETURN OF THE ONWARD.—The new steamer Onward returned last evening, having accomplished her first trip to Yale in a most successful and satisfactory manner. Capt. Irving and his officers met with a very warm reception at Yale.

FISH.—The run of salmon this season has been something enormous, and the quantity taken in the Fraser, both by whites and Indians, unprecedentedly large. The quality, too, is of an unusually high standard.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—While some Chinese were engaged in cutting timber near the Camp, a tree fell upon one of them, killing him instantly. A Coroner's inquest was held upon the body yesterday, when a verdict in accordance with the circumstances was returned.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—We hear that the Rev. H. Reece will shortly leave for England, and that the Rev. Percival Jenou goes to Victoria to take the position of Principal of the Collegiate School there, while the Venerable Archdeacon Gilson of Victoria, and late of Montreal, Canada, will take charge of this parish until the return of the Rev. John Sheehans.

THE SPORT.—Thursday being the 10th of August, the day upon which the prohibition against killing grouse, &c., expired, there was a general rush of sportsmen, and many a brace of birds was bagged before breakfast. We understand grouse is unusually abundant in the forest back of the city, probably in some degree attributable to the protection of the new game law.

FROM HOPE there is not much news. Trade has improved very much this season, owing to the Kootenay mines. Eighteen hundred loaded animals have passed out to Rock Creek or Kootenay up to the present time, and although there are still many vacant houses, Hope looks more like what it used to do in the good old times of '59 and '60. Mr. Sutton has re-opened the Empire State Saloon.

A ORIGINAL DETECTIVE.—An Indian chief from the other side of the river, whose house had recently been broken into and robbed of 100 pairs of blankets, came over this week to consult an Indian magician residing in this city. After exercising himself in his arts for about twenty-four hours, the magician informed the chief that the property had been taken by white men who are now at Nanaimo, whither the chief has sent after them. It will be interesting to watch the result.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.—We learn that during the Governor's recent tour round by Lilloot and Lyton, His Excellency everywhere received the most hearty and unqualified marks of respect and confidence. The well known aversion of His Excellency to public demonstrations restrained the people from giving expression to their feelings of loyal respect in that ostentatious manner usually adopted upon such occasions; but we hear of instances in which they were restrained with much difficulty. A very interesting feature of the occasion was a gathering of six or seven hundred Indians with their chiefs, to welcome His Excellency to Lilloot; and in this circumstance may be traced the first fruits of the wise and conciliatory but at the same time firm policy recently adopted towards the Indian tribes, who even now begin to realize their position as British subjects and to understand and appreciate Governor Seymour's sentiments towards them.

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THE NEWSPAPER INJUNCTION

By Parts A. D. Bell.

Application was made to his Honor the Chief Justice yesterday, under special leave of the Court, to dissolve an injunction obtained at the instance of A. D. Bell, to restrain the Vancouver Printing and Publishing Company (Limited), W. S. Green, N. Jacob, H. Plummer, Jr., D. Lenné, and W. L. Mitchell, under a penalty of one thousand pounds, from printing and publishing, issuing, selling, or otherwise dealing with the newspaper, known as the Vancouver Times and Evening Express, or either of them, and from using, selling or disposing of any of the type, font, presses, cases and other material belonging to the establishment.

The Attorney General, instructed by Mr. Denness, appeared for Mr. Bell. Mr. Cary, with whom was Mr. McCreight, appeared for the defendants. Mr. Wood moved for a writ of attachment for contempt of Court upon the affidavit of G. E. Denness, who served an injunction granted by the Court, and others who purchased a copy of the Vancouver Times subsequently thereto, and saw the foreman and others engaged in carrying on business in the said office.

Mr. Cary said there had been no notice served. His Honor remarked that he was prepared to hear a special motion by leave of the Court to dissolve an injunction, and could not entertain the application for a writ of attachment.

Mr. Cary then proceeded to show cause why the interlocutory injunction should be dissolved. He commented at some length upon the affidavit of the plaintiff, stating the answers to the various allegations it contained, and read the affidavits of Sebright Green and Robert Plummer in support of his case.

Mr. Wood replied, but observed that his Honor was not paying any attention to his remarks, and thereupon sat down. His Honor said the defendants had shown sufficient cause why the injunction granted by him should be removed, and nothing that counsel could say would alter his determination.

The injunction was therefore modified so as not to prohibit the publication of the paper until Tuesday next, when the whole question will come up for argument.

The following is a copy of the Order of Court: Upon hearing Mr. Cary and Mr. McCreight, of counsel for the defendants, and Mr. Wood, of counsel for the plaintiffs, the Court doth order that the order made in this suit on the ninth day of August, instant, be varied by striking out that part of the order enjoining the defendants from printing and publishing shall be suspended until Tuesday next; the defendants in the meantime undertaking to keep an account of the profits up to that day.

DAVID CAMERON, C. J. of the Court.

STREET ODORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST.—Sir,—It seems to me unaccountable that the Council of Victoria with even their limited powers (which I believe are chiefly so in their own imagination) and apathy, should not decide to have box drains made on the surface for our foul street rivulets, the air and the sun it is well known contribute so powerfully to spread the gases. Half-inch plank—even nine inches square—white leaded at the joints could be laid to sufficient fall. Proper air-tight metal traps every 50 yards or so would admit of occasional examination and could not be dear, at whose expense it is not my province to determine, though it appears but fair that those who make the nuisance should abate it.

THE FORTRESS MONROE PRISONERS.

Recent intelligence from Fortress Monroe says that C. O. Clay has been taken sick; his imprisonment is evidently telling on his health. Dr. Bancroft attends him. The doctor is doing all he can to restore the prisoner's health. He is suffering from no particular disease, but is laboring under general physical prostration or debility. Jeff Davis is really becoming robust; he is heavier now than on the day of his capture. He is ever ready to talk, though no answer is vouchsafed him. He has presented Dr. Craven with his elegant meerschaum, said by educated pipe devotees to be worth \$50, lawful currency of the United States. And the bowl, the tubular Zeuge's head, the same authorities pronounce to be beautifully unique, though not so valuable as the stem, to a greenback point of view. Jeff has not given up smoking by any means. He stipulated with Dr. Craven when he presented him the amber-stemmed meerschaum, to give him a long-stemmed pipe in return. The doctor did. And Jefferson now puffs the weed from an ordinary briar root. He does not endeavor to break the imposed silence. He puffs in reticence, scowling fiercely on his guards, who, of course, never break the silence. John is becoming more tropical. Davis does not know of Mitchell's imprisonment.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE BRITISH GENERAL TOM THUMB.

The Liverpool deputy coroner held an inquest on the body of Charles Brangan, on the 29th, who died somewhat suddenly at No. 157 Upper Frederick street, where he resided with his sister, Mary Murphy. It was stated by Mrs. Murphy that the deceased, who was twelve years of age, was three feet high, and he has been exhibited over the country as the British General Tom Thumb. The coroner asked Mrs. Murphy if he was "The Tom Thumb." There was another Tom Thumb. She said he was not. He was far handsomer than the other Tom Thumb. It appeared that the deceased was seized with an epileptic fit, and although attended by a medical gentleman he died a short time after. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from natural causes. The seriousness of a young girl is rarely so innocent as her face betrays. A dentist at work in his vocation always looks down in the mouth. A man who has been in the sea for a long time will never get his eyesight back.

AN EXCEEDING... My name is... Hills said a... giving a specim... fore John Kemble... said the disgr... Drury Lane." The... tration of that p... words and tot... which is someti... writers, as well... In a few issues back... the speech of the... chequer at Cheste... been as well dige... temporary as "Don... sell" was by the th... lane. Mr. Gladsto... England, as we hav... of Vancouver Islan... Legislature who r... whose ideas are no... estate or a hoghead... more comprehensive... portant subject... prosperity of our f... "unprofessional po... calls the speech of... ceptional" one, a... most lamentable m... professional poli... the Chancellor of... then he thinks he... something differ... and other sages... wisdom have bee... politicians." "W... Hingland, but in... heart, it's only gr... you say a spade? ... We are really a... professional" con... have gone on the... What the Chancell... was plain and s... space and occup... Commons for what... country gentlemen... shipowners and r... wish," said Mr. G... business of the co... be content to ret... mons a certain m... make politics th... minds would see... clear and unmis... their statesman; b... an ordinary mot... and thinks with... out that Mr. G... what he is really... an explanation of... nicipal politician i... our notice, and w... the Chancellor of... ble of extracts fro... Australian politici... opinion generally... Reviewer treats h... is as little verac... appears to be in... more unmistak... than the article... most difficult to... he talks of the co... ination of stump... says the stump... gained the vote... moment a seat... object for the b... without reward... tain our conted... ignorance. So much for the... We come now to... which it is bea... street is carry... (load) J.—that h... have ruined the... the good, and th... Island must com... time and save t... the last brillian... wise men are wh... under a bushel... which the scribb... we naturally co... our safety is to c... ever, for the... these wise me... class who have... safe keeping lo... and mess they b... lation of the cou... something like a... frequently dimi... the millions of... in Victoria fro... show a single... island that was... This govern... glorious spe... window. The... "all creation... again rebas... uttered at the... England. If th... mon place obser...

The Weekly British Colonist

Tuesday, August 15, 1865.

AN EXCEEDINGLY "UNPROFESSIONAL" POLITICIAN.

"My name is Norval on the Grampian Hills" said a stage-struck individual, in giving a specimen of his histrionic talent before John Kemble. "In Heaven's name, then," said the disgusted manager, "what is it at Drury Lane." The anecdote is an apt illustration of that parrot-like attention to words and total disregard of sense, which is sometimes exhibited by aspiring writers, as well as by would-be actors. In a few issues back we gave an extract from the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Chester, which seems to have been as well digested by our morning contemporary as "Douglas' Account of Himself" was by the theatrical hero of Drury Lane. Mr. Gladstone wants the people of England, so we have wanted the inhabitants of Vancouver Island, to send men into the Legislature who make politics a study—whose ideas are not confined to selling real estate or a hoghead of sugar, but embrace the more comprehensive, and let us say more important subject of the "happiness and prosperity of our fellow-countrymen." The "unprofessional politician" of the Chronicle calls the speech of Mr. Gladstone an "exceptional" one, and befores himself in the most lamentable manner over the meaning of "professional politicians." Now he thinks the Chancellor of the Exchequer is wrong, then he thinks he is right, but that means something different from what the Chronicle and other sages of the country in their wisdom have been terming "professional politicians." "Whittles is whittles, sir, in England, but in the colonies, bless your heart, it's only grub." "A spade, sir; did you say a spade? we allers call it a shovel." We are really afraid the wits of our "unprofessional" contemporary, the Chronicle have gone on the woolgathering excursion. What the Chancellor of the Exchequer said was plain and simple. "There is ample space and occupation in the House of Commons for what are called men of business, country gentlemen, manufacturers, merchants, shipowners and railway directors; but if you wish," said Mr. Gladstone, "to have the business of the country carried on, you must be content to return to the House of Commons a certain number of men who are to make politics their profession." Ordinary minds would scarcely misunderstand the clear and unmistakable language of the English statesman; but our contemporary is not an ordinary mortal; he sees with his ears, and thinks with his tongue. He finds out that Mr. Gladstone does not know what he is really talking about and for an explanation of the meaning of "professional politician in England," commends to our notice, and we presume to the notice of the Chancellor of Exchequer, a confused jumble of extracts from the Edinburgh Review on Australian politics. If we were to give an opinion generally of the manner in which the Reviewer treats his topic we should say he is as little versed in colonial life as he appears to be in ordinary ratiocination; for a more unmistakable heap of literary rubbish than the article in question it would be almost difficult to conceive. At one moment he talks of the colonies being under the domination of stump orators, and in the next says the stump orators are few who have gained the votes of the colonists. At one moment a seat in the Legislature is "an object for the needy" and in the next it is "without reward"—fitting baldness to sustain our contemporary's "unprofessional" ignorance. So much for the "unprofessional politician." We come now to yesterday's incubation, in which it is beautifully stated that Wharf street is carrying Cariboo on its back (what a load!)—that the "Union and Tariff" party have ruined the country—and that the great, the good, and the wise men of Vancouver Island must come forward while there is yet time and save the colony. We shall take the last brilliant idea first, and see who the wise men are who are thus hiding their light under a bushel. From the flunkey attitude which the scribbler shows to Wharf street we naturally conclude it is from this region our safety is to come. Unfortunately, however, for the "unprofessional politician," these wise men have been the very class who have had the colony in their safe keeping for nearly seven years, and a nice mess they have made of it. The population of the colony, instead of increasing in something like a colonial ratio, has been more frequently diminishing, and today with all the millions of gold that have arrived in Victoria from the mines, we cannot show a single permanent industry on the island that was not in existence in 1858. This is government with a vengeance—a glorious specimen of "unprofessional" wisdom. The old worn out bancombe about "all creation" coming to trade with Victoria is again rehearsed by our benighted contemporary; and a kind of pharisaical groan is uttered at the suspension of shipments from England. If the writer had the most common place observation he would know that

English shipments have not been frightened by any tariff cry, but by the fact that the market has actually been glutted with English goods—that the demand is not a little of the supply, and that articles of clothing are obliged to be sold at a considerable reduction on the manufactured price. If there had been any earthly benefit in the free port here was an opportunity to have shown it; but, alas, the outer world made but a small demand upon us. Our exports of imported merchandise will be less this year than ever, and there is no prospect under the most unrestricted trade of their again increasing, unless population can be induced to settle in the country. The most sensible men in Wharf street know this as well as we can tell them. They know if the country is to progress—if commercial transactions are to be based on a safe and gradually extending foundation—permanent industries must be built up and permanent population obtained.

THE FASTEST TWO-MILE RACE EVER RUN.—The sports of the fair, which ceased with General John Morgan's raids, have been revived in Kentucky, and a great race was run over the Woodlawn Course, Louisville, on Tuesday, June 6th. The race was for a purse of \$600, two mile heats. The entries were Alexander's 'Asteroide' and Harper's 'Loadstone,' both by the famous 'Lexington.' Both had been winners, 'Asteroide' at St. Louis and 'Loadstone' at the Lexington races a few weeks previous. 'Asteroide' was the favorite, and won after an exciting race in each heat. The time in the first heat was 3:36 1/2—second heat 3:38. The first mile in the second heat was run in one minute and forty-four seconds—the best mile ever made in this country. The two heats are unequalled. 'Asteroide' is believed, could have run the last heat in 3:28 had the running been forced. His owner was offered twenty thousand dollars for him, but declined. 'Asteroide' is entered for the stakes at the Saratoga races. 'Alexander,' his owner, has great possessions in Kentucky, where he resides, but he is a Scotch nobleman and entitled to the prefix 'Lord.'—S. F. Call.

BURBARD INLET.—Our outer harbor is rapidly rising in importance as well as attractiveness. Moody & Co. have greatly extended their mills, and are now manufacturing a very superior description of lumber, for which they find a ready and remunerative market both in the neighboring colony and beyond seas. Captain Stamp is pushing forward his mile on this side of the Inlet, while the work of taking out spar on English Bay is progressing very satisfactorily. The British Columbia Coal-Mining Company have Mr. Dick, a practical man of long experience, with a party of men, out surveying their ground preparatory to sinking a shaft; and although the site for operations has not yet been definitely fixed upon, the result of the survey so far is understood to be highly encouraging. The branch road to Stamp's mills will probably be carried down through the centre of the town site, thereby at once opening up what will doubtless ere long be a thriving sea-port town. Messrs. Hoeking & Houston are not idle. They are strenuous enough to see that "Brighton" will soon be a favorite resort for pleasure-seekers, and they are making such improvements as will add to the natural attractions of the place. Pleasure boats are being provided, additions to the "Brighton Hotel" are going up, beautiful grounds and picturesque walks are being laid out, and it is rapidly assuming the appearance of a fashionable "watering place." Even now it is almost daily visited by pleasure parties. Amongst other His Excellency the Governor rode over this week, and honored the "Brighton Hotel" with a call, and appeared to take much interest in the improvements going forward and in contemplation. We look forward with great hopefulness to the result of all this, chiefly because it points towards the development of two of our greatest sources of wealth—timber and coal.—Columbian.

A GOOD SELL.—We have it on reliable authority that in anticipation of the fearful inter-colony injunction served upon the late and present proprietors of the Vancouver Times, which His Honor yesterday so promptly removed on hearing the facts, an evening paper was prepared and cut and dried for publication at the Chronicle office under the auspices of Messrs. Bell, Higgins & Co. The Times, however, much to the chagrin of those well known schemers, as manifested by the savage growl they yesterday uttered in the Chronicle, made its appearance as usual, and knocked the new Phoenix (which might have been very properly called the "Evening Dumb Bell") into pie.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Rev. Mr. Somerville, of the First Presbyterian Church, Victoria, preached in St. Andrew's Church, Carnarvon street, on Sabbath last, both morning and evening. The subject selected for the morning was the 31st verse of the 7th chapter of 1st Corinthians: "And they that use this world, as not abusing it; for the fashion of this world passeth away." The discourse was able and highly practical, and the application was eminently touching and impressive. The recent terrible steamboat disaster was very appropriately alluded to as an illustration of the fashion of this world passing away. The subject chosen for the evening was the martyrdom of Stephen. Mr. Somerville appears to be a young man of great promise, and, if spared, will doubtless do much towards building up the church of his fathers, so long neglected, in these new colonies.—Columbian.

SHARP CHILD.—Recently the wife of one of the city fathers of New Bedford presented her husband with three children at a birth. The delighted father took his little daughter, four years of age, to see her new relations. She looked at the diminutive little beings a few moments, when turning to her father, she inquired, "Pa, which one are you going to keep?"

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, August 11.

DEPUTATION FROM SAANICH.—A deputation consisting of J. J. Cochrane, Esq., M.L.A., for Saanich, and two of his constituents, waited on His Excellency this afternoon, to request that the appropriation of \$10,000 for the Saanich Road, and \$2,000 for the East Saanich road, be made at once, and the works begun during the good weather. His Excellency received the deputation very courteously, and said he considered the works perhaps among the most important in the colony, but the reason they had not been commenced was simply the want of funds. His duty was only to see that the sums voted were properly applied; he could not create funds himself, which was the prerogative of the House. He had himself gone over the road last April, and was obliged to turn back on account of the bad state it was in, so that he was well aware of the necessity of its immediate repair. From the state of the Treasury, however, the only means to be adopted was for the contractor to agree to be paid in the beginning of next year, either the whole or at least half the money. He could not, however, pledge himself to this course, but would do all in his power to have the work done. He would examine the tenders already submitted, and when a decision was come to he would communicate with Mr. Cochrane. Mr. Colonial Secretary Young was in attendance during the interview, and agreed with His Excellency's views on the subject.—V. Times.

FROM QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLAND.—The sloop Random arrived yesterday from the above named Island, bringing back Mr. Robinson, the Superintendent of the Queen Charlotte Coal Company's mine, with five tons of specimens of coal from the vein which they have opened. The coal is said to be of a good quality of anthracite. The croppings of the seam can be traced for about two miles; it is nowhere less than three feet thick. The Superintendent's report will of course be submitted to the directors, but from what we can gather we are led to conclude that the company have got a good thing. Coal is one of the resources of the country more calculated than any other to advance its material progress.—S. F. Call.

WESTWARD HO!—The exhilarating news from the West Coast published elsewhere was not known for three hours before a number of enterprising men had made up their minds to proceed to Bear River and try their fortunes. The steamer Thomas is already on the berth, and is reported to leave this afternoon for Bedwell Sound. Two hardy pioneers called in to inform us last night that they purposed leaving to-day, and that probably fifty more would accompany them. We heartily wish one and all a speedy passage to the land of promise, and the speedy realization of their brightest hopes when they get there. We shall in doubt hear to-day of other crafts being laid on for Clayoquot.

A PECULIAR BARNACLE.—A queer character named Thomas Barnacle, was fined five shillings yesterday by the police magistrate, upon the information of Sergt. Blake for disturbing the peace. Barnacle—like the shell fish species of that name—is in the habit of climbing high rocks, but unlike that marine specimen mounts the rostrum for the sole purpose of delivering an address to the stary hemisphere. He is frequently found when "light perched" on some eminent geostriating and articulating with great emphasis, and is much pleased if he can only succeed in attracting a Slivash auditory.

THE SEARCH FOR MR. CORBINIER.—The search made for the body of the unhappy young man who was drowned on Wednesday at Langford Lake has so far, we are glad to learn, been unsuccessful. Several friends were on the spot all night and continued their exertions yesterday with the boat and grapnels sent out, but to no purpose. Some fishermen were then engaged to drag the lake with their nets; we believe however that the centre of the lake is very deep and full of pits, in which case it is doubtful whether the fishermen will be able to accomplish anything. For the sake of the sorrowing friends of the deceased we hope they may.

A QUESTIONABLE TRANSACTIONS.—Yesterday an explicit injunction was summarily served upon the Vancouver Printing and Publishing Company as well as upon the present proprietor at the instance of Mr. A. D. Bell, to restrain the publication of the Vancouver Times until Tuesday next, when a motion will be heard before the Chief Justice. No notice of motion or Bill of Complaint had been previously served, and the solicitor to the Company thereupon immediately applied to the Chief Justice in Chambers, who upon affidavit gave the defendant special leave to move that the injunction be dissolved to-day at 11 o'clock.

KUNAWAY.—A horse attached to a cart belonging to Mr. Lotise, the grocer on Government street, took fright yesterday at a dog, and ran away down Kere street. The driver jumped out, and the horse soon after fell and smashed the shafts. No further damage was done.

THE BARRONS.—Mr. M. Wallace was charged yesterday with transgressing the law by driving too fast over the bridges. He is in a plea of pregnancy, and having made out a case to satisfy the magistrate, the charge was dismissed.

UP AGAIN.—Sam Williams was brought before the magistrate again yesterday charged with being a suspicious character, and also with assaulting Sergt. Blake. He was remanded for one day.

POWDER.—The schooner Swepetakes brought robing yesterday a quantity of gun powder discharged from the Philomela at Esquimalt.

Saturday, August 12.

OFF TO BEAR RIVER.—Two canoes laden with miners' provisions, and mining implements, left yesterday for the Bear River Diggings. The excitement is greater among those who have had mining experience than the rest of the community, as they feel satisfied that implicit reliance can be placed upon the statements made by Mr. Bustle. The steamer Otter has been placed upon the berth by the Hudson Bay Company and will leave for Clayoquot Sound on Monday; the charge per head being \$5, freight \$3 per ton. We are informed that a large number contemplate visiting the new gold fields in order to test their value before cold weather sets in. To all who have no fixed employment and possess sufficient stamina, we say go. Living there after an outfit has once been provided will be as cheap or cheaper than in Victoria, and there need be no fear of Indian depredations, where any number of white men are collected together. In any case it will be the duty of the authorities to see that the miners are protected and we presume that a temporary Gold Commissioner would be at once appointed to represent the Government. Ten days or a fortnight will be ample to satisfy any man of practical knowledge whether the diggings are sufficiently promising to justify further operations or not.

THE FIDELITER AND ALEXANDRA.—The action and counter action of the owners of these two vessels came up yesterday in the Vice-Admiralty Court before Chief Justice Cameron. Messrs. Ring and McCreight, instructed by Messrs. Peakes and Green, appeared for the Fideliter, and Mr. Wood, instructed by Messrs. Drake and Jackson, for the Alexandra. Messrs. Ring and McCreight contended at considerable length, and adduced various authorities to show, that the answer of the Alexandra to the Fideliter's plea was insufficient inasmuch as it acknowledged the fact that the Fideliter ported her helm, but stated, and without going into any reasons for such statement, she was impeded in doing so; whereas the law distinctly laid it down that two vessels coming head on should at once port their helms. Mr. Wood applied to the motion, and Mr. Ring having changed his application of inadmissibility to one demanding an amendment of the answer, His Honor said he would reserve his decision on the point till Monday. The consideration of the Alexandra's libel was also postponed till Monday.

WILLIAMS.—Samuel Williams, the colored man, appeared again on remand in the Police Court yesterday. The baker for whom Williams had worked was called, and stated that the accused had been in his employ for a short period, and that his working hours were from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sergeant Blake stated that he arrested the accused on Wednesday night, having heard him attempting to induce a sailor to desert from H.M. Service. On being conveyed to goal Williams struck him. Another officer proved the assault. The prisoner said he had lost his situation by having been arrested by the police on a former charge. He was wanting to leave the country de wuss kind, because it was no use for him to stop in de country when de officers was all down on him. The Magistrate told the prisoner that he would give him an opportunity to leave the country after paying a fine of \$25 or suffering two months' imprisonment for assaulting the officer in the execution of his duty, and at the same time reminded the prisoner of his narrow escape of being charged with the serious offence of trying to induce a sailor to desert from H.M. Service.

THE SHOOTING CHARGE.—Mr. J. W. Trahey appeared on remand in the Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of shooting and wounding an Indian with gun shot. Inspector Welsh stated that the case could not be proceeded with in consequence of the absence of material witness. The Magistrate said the charge of shooting and wounding with intent, was a felony punishable with fifteen years transportation, and was too serious to be summarily dismissed. Mr. Trahey addressed the Court stating that he did not deny that the gun had been fired by him, but he most positively denied that he had been actuated by any malicious intention. He never saw the Indian at all, but was wounded when he fired, and it was farthest from his intention to do anybody bodily harm. He was quite willing if the Magistrate thought fit to have the facts sent to a jury, but wished the matter to be disposed of at once. Mr. Pemberton said he was placed in an awkward position, but he would not remain the case for three days, and in the meantime the witnesses might be forthcoming. The same bail was taken.

FROM BURNARD'S INLET.—The steamer Otter, Captain S. Wason, arrived last evening from the Inlet, which place she left at 9 a.m. having towed up the ship Aquilla to the Mills. The Otter did not communicate with New Westminster and consequently brought no news.

NOT GOING.—The report that reached us on Thursday evening that the steamer Thames would probably leave yesterday for Clayoquot Sound was incorrect, the Thames being engaged in discharging the Philomela's cargo which service she cannot at present be well spared.

CHANGED ITS NAME.—At the suggestion of many of its patrons, the title of our evening contemporary has been changed from the "Vancouver Times and Evening Express" to the shorter and more euphonious one of "Vancouver Daily Post."

THE LANGRISH LAMBS ACCIDENT.—All efforts to discover the body of the late Mr. Corbiniere have so far been unavailing.

Continued.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to confirm the appointment of the Rev. T. Somerville to the Chaplaincy of the Victoria Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Monday, August 14.

MR. CORBINIER'S BODY FOUND.—About fifteen persons were engaged on Saturday evening for the body of the late Mr. Corbiniere in Langford Lake, but nothing was seen of the body until yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, when it floated in shore within a few yards of the spot where the unfortunate deceased entered the water. A large number of friends and others arrived soon after the discovery, who had intended to take part in the search. The remains were at once conveyed to town and now await the inquest which will take place this morning at ten o'clock. The funeral is announced to take place at noon precisely. When the body was taken out of the water it was not in any way distorted or disfigured nor were there any outward appearances to indicate that the deceased had been seized with cramp. The general supposition is that Mr. Corbiniere, after partaking of cold lunch, struck out for the centre of the lake with too great assurance, and that the length of the cold bath stopped digestion and checked the action of the vital organs. There is a mark on the side of his face evidently caused by one of the grapnels.

THE RIFLE CORPS AT CHURCH.—The Volunteers, numbering thirty-two besides the band, fell in at the Drill Hall, James Bay, yesterday forenoon, and under the command of Captain Lang, marched to the Presbyterian Church, Pandora street. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the congregation listened with profound attention to the service. A most able and impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. T. Somerville, the Chaplain of the Corps, who selected his text from Hebrews xii. chap. and 4th verse: "Ye have not yet resisted unto blood." After service was over the corps again fell in, and headed by their band returned to the drill hall, where Capt. Lang, before dismissing them, thanked the corps for the large muster on this occasion. The Volunteers certainly presented a most soldier-like appearance, their military bearing and good steady marching being the subject of general observation.

THE NEW DIGGINGS.—We hear the names mentioned of many bound for Bear River today by the Otter. The Company are to be commended for their prompt action in this matter, and particularly for placing the passage money and freight at so very reasonable a figure. Some miners arrived yesterday from Leech River, intending to try their fortunes in the new gold mines. From the class of men who are proceeding thither, we have this assurance, that the diggings will be properly tested in a short space of time. Merchandise is already being shipped to Clayoquot Sound. Mr. Kent, ironmonger of Fort street, advertises mining tools and hardware for sale at Bear River at a small advance on city prices. The departure of the Otter will be quite an interesting event.

RETURNED.—Amor DeCosmos, Esquire, M.L.A., returned yesterday from his visit to the northern settlements by the schooner Ringleader. The hon. gentleman, who looks in "rade health," informs us that he spent a most agreeable time at Nanaimo and in our agricultural districts; wherever he went, in fact, he received the greatest hospitality, and attention. After rambling over the Cowichan districts and inspecting the whole of the inhabited section of Comox, examining the nature of the country and witnessing the progress made by the settlers, Mr. DeCosmos comes back more than ever convinced of the necessity of encouraging our agricultural interests by every means in the power of the Legislature.

GILBERT MALCOLM SPRETT.—The employe of Messrs. Anderson & Co. invited this gentleman to a farewell dinner at the Colonial Hotel on Saturday evening, on which occasion they presented him with a gold watch and chain valued at \$275. We would that Mr. Sprett's own employes should be the only ones in the city to testify their respect for a gentleman from whom no one has ever left the colony more respected in private life.

PRESENTATION.—The fireman in token of their appreciation of the services of Mr. John O. Keegan, late Chief Engineer of the Department, intend presenting him before his departure with a handsome gold medal manufactured by Mr. Watson of Yates street.

CHIEF ENGINEER.—Mr. J. C. Keenan has resigned the position of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, which he has for some time filled with great credit to himself. Messrs. Thain and Drummond are named as candidates for the office of Chief Engineer, and Messrs. Burns and Goldschmidt for Assistant Engineer.

SOMEWHAT UNQUIET.—"Blockie Jack," the notorious highwayman, somewhat famous in every part of the country west of the Rocky Mountains, appears to be somewhat ubiquitous, not only not existing at all, but yet existing everywhere. It was stated not long since that he was drowned, or quite safely supposed to have been drowned, when making his escape across Snake River from those chasing him from the city. Next he was at Kootenay, and now the Walla Walla Statesman says he is lurking about the Kootenay road, "for no good purpose, of course," being "recently seen in company with a man known as Walla Walla as 'Posey,'" and another a large, saddy-haired, port marked fellow, whose countenance is said to indicate a disposition in perfect harmony with the company he keeps. Would it not be a wise policy for the authorities of the land to send cruisers after this pirate in a similar manner to the pursuit of the pirates in the Pacific? Give him a chase.—Oregonian.



The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, August 15, 1865.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN MINES.

The mining intelligence which we publish this morning is on the whole satisfactory. It is true there are not so many claims paying in Cariboo as we would wish, nor so many men employed as we should desire; but there has never been yet in any gold country universal success or unalloyed satisfaction. In the best days of California or Australia there were dead broke miners and disheartened stockholders and no end of asses declaring that the country had gone in. The tide rolled on, however, despite prophecies and gloomy forebodings, and year after year turned out its addition to the general wealth of the world. Cariboo has gone through all the phases of gold mining existence. It has seen the excitement of the newly discovered gold-field when everything bore the gorgeous hue of hopefulness, and it has witnessed the relapse when everything indicated the most unimpaired feeling of despair. As in the one case, however, the success was overdone, so in the other the misfortune was exaggerated. At present we are laboring under both these conditions. From one source we learn that the miner never was so successful, and from another that things are extremely dull. If we drew the medium line we would approach nearer the truth. The worst is, however, we cannot draw the medium line with Cariboo. The country has always been and is now a country of extremes. To-day we hear on the one hand of the Ericsson claim having taken out the last week in July the enormous yield of \$41,000, and on the other that men are out of work and many claims not paying expenses. Taking, however, the good with the bad, we have no reason to be dissatisfied with general results. We find that the yield of gold for the two past months has reached the very large figure of \$950,648, or nearly double the amount taken out during a similar period last year and by a greater number of men. If this were distributed equally among the mining population it would give the largest general average ever known in a gold country before. In California or Australia the total yield will not pay \$10 per week to the man; yet here we have the enormous proportion of \$60 per week to every individual miner in Cariboo. We cannot, however, distribute the wealth of the gold field with mathematical equality. Nature or fortune must have her favorites, and while she showers her riches in profusion on one quarter, allows another locality to languish and die through a golden drought. Hence while we hear of dividends being paid of \$3,680 per share per week, we are informed that other companies are striving almost in vain to pay expenses. This is really the great evil of Cariboo, but it is one which afflicts most gold countries and which we cannot well remedy. The inequality of the dividends as well as the uncertainty of the general results will always make the gold mines disheartening to some and ruinous to others. There are, however, differences in the character of gold fields as there are in all other fields that absorb the labor of man. We have the rich but speculative, and the poor but well distributed diggings. Where we can combine them both we hit, as nearly as possible, the perfection of a gold mining country; but where we are obliged to depend on mines of the nature of those in Cariboo, we not only lean upon an uncertain staff, but imbue the whole traffic of the country with a speculative character that is bound at some period or other to produce wide-spread disaster. With all the richness, therefore, of the Ericsson and other claims in Cariboo, it is only natural we should turn our eyes with anxious interest to those other auriferous localities farther south, and which promise to be better adapted to the poorer class of miners. The news published elsewhere from the Big Bend, although not very complete, is still assuring, and the intelligence from the Kootenay is no less indicative of better times. The great fact which the various and newly discovered gold fields between Cariboo and the 49th parallel disclose is the very significant one that British Columbia is a gold mining country in the real sense of the term—that it is not Fraser river nor Antler and Williams' Creeks which have got a monopoly of the golden deposits, but that the precious metal is to be found, and in paying quantities, from Fort George to Colville. This is worth the best news that could be received from Cariboo; for it shows that whether we are the lucky ones to take the gold out or not, the gold is there and in sufficient quantities to justify an immigration. When the roads now in construction are completed, and when the same facilities which now present themselves to the miners of Cariboo, for obtaining cheap provisions, are afforded, we shall have a stream of population and a stream of wealth flowing between Victoria and the Southern mines—more in keeping with the greatness of the resources of the country. The present season will, however, unfold pretty clearly our future destiny. With two more months even at Cariboo where flour is at 22 cents a pound, and beef from five to ten—what may we not expect? Never before, at all events, had this golden region the same opportunity for development.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Latest from Cariboo.

The steamer Enterprise arrived Wednesday from New Westminster with about 50 passengers, \$167,000 in treasure, and Bernard's Cariboo Express in charge of Deitz & Nelson, with dates to the 31st ult.

The intelligence from Cariboo, notwithstanding the enormous yield of the Ericsson claim, is not particularly encouraging. Trade was still depressed and money very scarce. The weather was very fine and the miners in good health.

The announcement that the Sawmill, Aurora, Watson and Borealis Companies had been laid over by order of Judge Beggie pending a law suit between the claim owners appears to be erroneous, the injunction granted being simply to restrain the parties from working a small angle piece of ground in dispute between the claims in question.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Sentinel.) Unparalleled Yield of the Ericsson Claim. Above \$160,000 taken out in Seven Weeks.

The prestige of Cariboo is well sustained this season by the famous Ericsson claim, which has thrown all others into the shade by its extraordinary yield of the precious metal. The present is the third year the claim has paid the shareholders large dividends, but since this season opened it has given forth its treasures in far greater abundance than at any previous period since it afforded evidence of being a mine of wealth. Gold was first taken out in the fall of 1863, but the amount divided amongst the shareholders was not very great. In 1864 the claim paid about \$8,000 clear to each interest, or nearly \$90,000 net to the company. The dividends for this season, including this week, will amount to nearly \$14,000 to the share. Although there may have been claims in Cariboo which have equalled the Ericsson in the amount taken out in one day, yet we believe there is not one that has equalled its production for seven successive weeks like that given below. On the 27th instant 986 ounces were washed out. The following is the yield for each week for the seven weeks ending to-day:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Ounces. 17th June, 900 ounces, \$14,400; 27th June, 640 ounces, \$10,240; 1st July, 1400 ounces, \$22,400; 8th July, 196 ounces, \$31,360; 15th July, 1256 ounces, \$20,096; 22nd July, 1300 ounces, \$21,000; 29th July, 2620 ounces, \$42,920.

Upon the above the company are compelled to pay the Government \$5000. We append the names of the shareholders, with their nationality, which indicates the cosmopolitan character of a portion of our population. Mr. John Nelson, foreman, a native of Norway; John Taggart, Ireland; Mr. Alexander Ericsson, Sweden; Peter Ericsson, Sweden; Alex. McKenzie, (metohant, Cariboo) Scotland; Ephraim Harper, Canada; E. H. Holt, Canada; David Grier, Wales; Evan Davis, Wales; John Stratton, United States; W. J. Miller, United States; Charles Taff, United States; Samuel Thomson, Norway; Peter Peterson, Denmark; M. Smith, United States. The above is not an index of the nationality of the population generally on the creek. British subjects being in the majority of about two thirds to one third foreigners.

It is a singular fact in connection with the very ground on which the Ericsson company have taken out the above large amount of gold, that Hard Curry and Charles Hendricks took it up in 1862, and sunk a shaft in the fall of that year 60 feet deep, a large quantity of water breaking in put a stop to their work and they abandoned the claim, thereby losing a fortune.

The amount of dividend to each share for the past week was 230 ounces or \$3,680. The following were the washings up during the week:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Ounces. Tuesday, 25th July, 502 ounces; Thursday, 27th July, 986 ounces; Sunday, 30th July, 1132 ounces. Total, 2620 ounces.

Enormous Increase in the Production of Gold in Cariboo in 1865.

Although there has been a combination of circumstances which have tended to retard the progress of Cariboo during the present year, yet at no previous period have the mines yielded so abundantly as since the opening of the present season. Little over two months have elapsed since the miners arrived on the various creeks in the district, and considering the extremely limited population, not above two thousand miners, the amount taken out is altogether unparalleled in the history of the gold fields of this or any other country. If this territory were under a Government that would foster and encourage a mining population instead of grinding men down by exceptional taxes so as to force them to leave the colony, in place of only one million dollars being produced in two months in this vast district, there would be nearer four or five millions. It is well known that within a very few miles of Williams Creek there are innumerable creeks and gulches capable of sustaining an immense population, and yielding easily \$5 to \$8 per day to the hand, but they are completely neglected and unworked, simply because miners will not stay where the Government seeks to drag the last cent out of their hard earned money for taxes to support its iniquitous extravagance. The following statistics, collected from the most authentic sources, speak for Cariboo's immense resources better than volumes of glowing narratives like those published in other countries about their gold fields.

Gold Produced in the first part of Mining Season of 1865—two months ending 29th July. Purchased by Bank of British Columbia and exported to the head office up to 24th July inst. \$410,324. Purchased by the Banks of British North America and British Columbia, since 24th inst. \$49,000. Purchased and exported by merchant, and packers to date \$30,000.

Amount in the hands of miners and deposited by them for safe keeping in the Banks of British Columbia, and British North America \$49,000. Total production in two months of 1865, 950,648 ounces of gold.

Amount of Gold Produced in same period in 1864. Purchased by Bank of British Columbia and exported to the head office up to 1st August \$267,743. Purchased and exported by merchant, since 1st August \$20,000. Amount in hands of miners and deposited by them for safe keeping in Bank of British Columbia \$28,746.

Total production in first two months of 1864 \$276,489. Increase for 1865 \$674,159.

It will be seen that there is an increase of nearly one hundred per cent, or half a million dollars. The estimate of the amount in the hands of miners is believed to be under the actual sum, as very few shareholders sell more than a fourth of their gold here, while we allow in our calculation one half as disposed of. One company alone that we are aware of holds more than a fifth of the whole amount set down as in the hands of miners in 1865. It must not be forgotten that the population of Cariboo this year is not half that of last year.

Williams Creek.

The claims generally on this creek are not paying so largely as formerly, but there is a greater number paying moderate and steady incomes to their shareholders. In the early part of the week the water in the creek had fallen very low and claims elsewhere were being obliged to apprehend a scarcity, but their fears have been completely dispelled by the copious showers of yesterday and last night which have raised the creek to its spring tides appearance. On the upper part of the creek (above Richfield) several companies are working, taking out from \$10 to \$20 to the hand. From Richfield to the cañon ground sluicing and hydraulic are going on with good prospects of success. The Bed Rock Flume Company are engaged in washing up, and the manager is sanguine of the results being satisfactory. Hard Curry is giving his old claim a thorough prospecting and with hopes of success. At present large quartz boulders are a great obstacle to progress. The interior of the claim, however, looks exceedingly well, and the skillful manner in which the work is conducted reflects credit on the foreman's judgment; the substantial manner in which the claim has been timbered is quite a feature in the underground work at present being carried on by the enterprising and fortunate owners; the claim is paying rather more than expenses. The Summit Co. have not met with success yet in their operations; they are sticking to their work, however, like men, and deserve credit for their perseverance. The Banket Co. are drifting from their new shaft.

The Bald Head Co. have got into good pay, having washed up as much as 40 ozs. on Tuesday last. The Rough and Ready Co. are making wages. The Hiberna Co. hope to strike on the lead. The Welch Co. are making more than wages. The Hit or Miss average 30 ozs. a day. The What Cheer Co.'s prospects are very good. The Morning Star Co. average about 20 ozs. per day. The Aurora Co. are doing well, they expect to have about 300 ozs. this week; from one handful of dirt taken up off of the rock on Thursday, by the secretary, above 3 ozs. of gold was washed out. The Davis Co. washed up on Thursday, for the first time, when the yield was 20 ozs.; today they washed up between 30 and 40 ozs. The Wake up Jake Co. are doing well. The Cariboo Co. have resumed work in their upper shaft. The Lillooet Co. are still persevering with their work. The Beaufort and Confederate Co. are in good pay again. In one day this week they washed up 60 ozs. The Cameron Co. are averaging 40 ozs. per day. The Tinker, Never Sweat, Dead Broke, Last Chance, Baby, Prince of Wales, Bruce and Elliott companies are paying more than expenses. The Forest Rose Co. are sinking a new shaft; they are taking out from 25 to 30 ozs. per day from their old shaft. The Prairie Flower Co. have not got into pay yet.

MARTHA'S GULCH.

The Discovery Co. on this gulch struck a good prospect last week and have since been doing well. The Burning Meechow had drifted a considerable distance from the shaft but have not found anything. The Artesian Co. are now on the high road apparently to prosperity; the full depth of the pay dirt is not yet ascertained but it is believed to be more than seven feet. The machinery erected on this claim is of the very best construction, not being surpassed by any on Williams' creek; it works exceedingly well and keeps the diggings quite dry. The utmost economy is used in carrying on the work, and from the evidences which we saw of this claim being a profitable one, we have very little doubt of its creating an excitement before the end of the season and attracting many persons to the meadows again.

THE ARTESIAN COMPANY.

The report yesterday (Sunday) from this company is excellent, very coarse gold has been found and it is expected there will be a large yield during the present week.

CARIBOO MARKET.

The prices of provisions in Cariboo are as follows: Flour, 22c per lb; bacon, 50c (a drug in the market); beans, 30c; coffee, 75c; tea, \$1; sugar, 50c; hams, 62c; butter, \$1; syrup, 15c; rice, 30c; potatoes, 18c; turnips, 15c; onions, 50c; beef, 5 to 10c; mutton, 35 to 40c.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Fistulas, Piles, Excoriations, and Strictures, are speedily relieved and ultimately removed by applying this Ointment after fomentation with warm water. Persons suffering from these progress of the human frame should arrest their progress at once, for it is both insidious and rapid. Not only, if long allowed to go on unchecked, not only weakens the constitution, but destroys life. The sooner these inextinguishable remedies are used the more certain is success; yet none should despair, hopeless cases have often yielded, and the sufferer has been saved a painful death. In excoriations, a few applications of this Healing Ointment effect a cure, while the Pills, conjointly used, are especially beneficial in relaxing and removing strictures, whatever their situation or duration.

Chlorodyne.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, TYPHOID, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGH, &c.

Chlorodyne is a powerful medicine, and is used in the treatment of cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, cramp, ague, fever, rheumatism, typhoid, consumption, asthma, bronchitis, cough, &c. It is a powerful medicine, and is used in the treatment of cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, cramp, ague, fever, rheumatism, typhoid, consumption, asthma, bronchitis, cough, &c.

Extract from the General Board of Health.

So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases. From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is a most valuable medicine in all cases of cholera, dysentery, and other diseases, and most perfectly satisfied with the results."

AMMUNITION.

Representing average shooting at 500 yards, with 12 Fxz Sqz. ELEY'S AMMUNITION. Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Belt Wadings to prevent the Leaking of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Belt Wadings to prevent the Leaking of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances. Breech Loading Cartridges, Cases of superior quality for Shot, Guns and Rifles; Cartridges for "Lefauchaux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres.

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c.

BURGOYNE & BURRIDGES, EXPORT DRUGGISTS, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON. Publish monthly a Prices Current of nearly 1,000 Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical, and Photographic Preparation, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c., and every description of Medical Sundries.

CRINOLINES AND CORSETS.

The only Prize Medal for excellence of workmanship and new innovations in STAYS, CRINOLINES, AND CORSETS, awarded to A. SALOMONS, 35, OLD CHANGE, LONDON.

Castle's Patent Ventilating Corset.

Obtained a Prize Medal, and is the very best stay ever invented. Invaluable for the Ball Room, Equitation Exercise, and Warm Climates. To be had, retail, of all Drapers, Milliners, and Stay Makers, and wholesale only of ALMONDS, 85, Old Change, London.

Judson's Simple Dyes.

These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to various substances. Feathers, Fibrils, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, &c. Paper, also for Tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of all chemists throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies.

The Invalid's Friend.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for when a remedy is found? Here is one—Drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better, abstain from them altogether; do not take coffee—weak tea is preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four of the Pills every day; and avoid the use of opium. If these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind, strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

Disorders of the Kidneys.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water, or whether they are affected with stone or gravel, or with acids, and pains settled in the loins over the region of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the patient should be well rubbed with the small of the back at bed-time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief after all other means have failed.

Debilitated Constitutions.

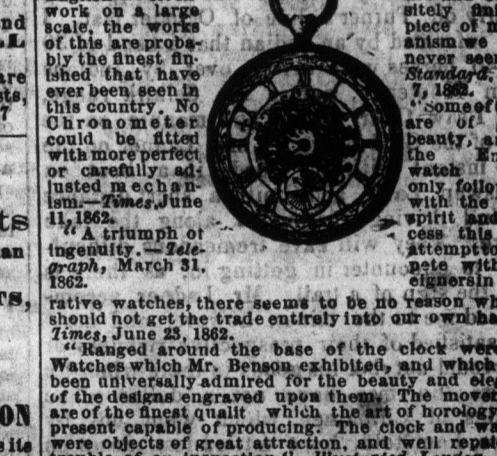
In cases of debility, languor, and nervousness, generated by excess of any kind, whether mental or physical, the effect of these Pills is in the highest degree beneficial, removing and restoring. They derive from the system, the morbid cause, and re-establish the digestion, regulate the secretions, brace the nervous system, raise the spirits, and bring back the frame to its pristine health and vigor.

These Pills truly wonderful cures.

These Pills truly wonderful cures in debilitated constitutions, as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove excess of bile, and overcome giddiness, headache and palpitation of the heart. Sold at the establishment of PROSSER & CO., 244 Strand (near Temple Bar), London, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s., 1/6d., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s., 12s., 13s., 14s., 15s., 16s., 17s., 18s., 19s., 20s., 21s., 22s., 23s., 24s., 25s., 26s., 27s., 28s., 29s., 30s., 31s., 32s., 33s., 34s., 35s., 36s., 37s., 38s., 39s., 40s., 41s., 42s., 43s., 44s., 45s., 46s., 47s., 48s., 49s., 50s., 51s., 52s., 53s., 54s., 55s., 56s., 57s., 58s., 59s., 60s.

BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS.

WATER AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES. Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.



Watches, there seems to be no watch that should not get the trade entirely into our own hands. Benson's watches, there seems to be no watch that should not get the trade entirely into our own hands.

Table with columns: Watch Name, Price, and other details. Includes items like Patent Lever, Jewelled, and various watch movements.



The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, August 15, 1866. FROM COLUMBIA RIVER.

The following letter, written by Mr. Stone, who was in charge of Mr. Barnard's Columbia River Express, will be read with interest: CLINTON, B. C., Aug. 7th, 1866. BROTHER BRITISH COLONIST—

I arrived here, after an absence of three weeks, during which time I have been employed in carrying Barnard's Express on its first trip to the mining camp on the Columbia. It is needless to say that, as an express messenger, I was well received; joy filled the hearts of the hardy fellows who had struck their tents and made for so desolate a region. As there was not a cant in the crowd, the express trip, financially was a failure; so I made the best of it by giving the boys a free ride to the mine, and on the outside world. I found all hands in excellent spirits; none were dejected or cast down, and confidence was as fully manifested in the richness of the diggings as it could be. "Old Texas," well known on Fraser River, says, "I would not take \$10,000 and leave my claim unprospected; and all I have in the world is a sack of flour and 5 lbs. of bacon, and a Cayoach at Colville."

There are three creeks on the east side of Columbia River on which good prospects have been found. The lowest down and first struck is Carne's, 12 miles above which is Downie's (not the Major's) and above that some 25 miles is Gold Creek. On the two former small prospects were found previous to the rise of water. The gold being coarse the miners were induced to lay by to prospect more thoroughly when the water falls. Gold Creek heads into the Selkirk range at a point 300 miles above Colville, and 18 miles above the "Rapids des Mortes," and opens into a large basin which runs parallel with the mountain range into which a number of smaller creeks are emptying, one of which is French. On this creek four Frenchmen settled early this spring, and sank a shaft 8 feet to the bed-rock, and took from it \$16 from 11 pans of dirt. Their provisions having run out, they came down for more, and on their return the water had risen so that they could not work. I met them again going for provisions, and they expressed the greatest faith in the richness of the locality. The ground for two miles down is staked off in spots, the miners as a general thing having selected the claims, by the prospect found at high water mark, which pays from two cents to three cents to the pan. Part of the miners are engaged getting out lumber, and the others are boating provisions up preparatory to commencing mining operations. The general impression is that the principal mines are at the Big Bend proper. This is not the case; fair prospects can be had on the bars of the Columbia up to the commencement of the bend, but there all trace of gold is lost. The gold of the bars, as well as that of the creeks, is coarse and resembles Kootenay dust in appearance. As nearly as I could find out there are 120 men on the different creeks, a large number of whom are old Fraser River fifty-eighters, and as a proof of the confidence felt I may state that when I suggested to them the probability of their getting employment (while waiting for the water to subside) on the proposed trail to Shuswap Lake, they replied, almost unanimously, "working for wages is played out now." This should be taken as showing their confidence in the claims taken up, and the fear they had of abandoning them for a time rather than unwillingness to work.

The route to these diggings is undoubtedly the New Westminster, Yale and Kamloops. Goods can now be laid down in about twenty days from Yale. The express can go to Gold Creek—even without a trail—in nine days. I left Gold Creek on Monday, July 31st, and reached the wagon road on the following Saturday, and my express was in Yale on Sunday, August 6th, and at New Westminster on Monday, August 7th. It is to be hoped that no time will be lost in opening up a trail from Shuswap Lake. Mr. Moberly seems alive to this necessity, and has sent a party over the line to look, being nearly on Turner's line of October last. I am informed by an Indian that a band of 30 or 40 horses were driven over by Indians from Kootenay, across the Selkirk range, and I saw their tracks and manure on the top of the Gold range. I met Ladner on the 4th instant with his goods in a boat on Shuswap Lake, and Smith a short distance behind driving the mules along the lake shore. They will have tremendous difficulties to encounter in getting in, as there is not the sign of a trail. Mr. Ladner accompanied me to the mines, however, and must be satisfied of their prospective richness or he would not risk his goods in there when he knows the men have not a dollar. The horses of Chinamen which went out by Hope, I am told, have settled low down on the Columbia, near the mouth of the Okanagan. I believe it is Mr. Barnard's intention to send out another express about the 1st of September. The Columbia is not navigable for steamers for 100 miles below the diggings.

A WARD ON THINGS AT RICHMOND.—Arcturus Ward in an amusing letter from Richmond thus discourses of the "Union sentiment" in that city. "There is rarely a great deal of Union sentiment in this city. I see it on every hand. I met a man today—I am not at liberty to tell his name, but he is an old and influential citizen of Richmond, and he says, 'Why I've been fighting against the Old Flag for years, but how singularly have the barbers five dollars of me, and burst into a flood of tears. Sed another (a man of standing, and formerly a bitter rebel), 'Let us at once stop this effusion of blood. The Old Flag is good stuff for me.' 'Sed,' he added, 'you air from the North. Have you a doughnut or a piece of custard pie for me?' I told him no, but I knew a man from Vermont who had just organized a sort of restaurant, where he could go and make a very comfortable breakfast on New England rum and cheese. He borrowed fifty cents of me, and asking me to send him Wm. Lloyd Garrison's embrochure, as soon as I got home; he walked off. Sed another, 'There's bin a tremendous Union feeling here from the first. But we was kept down by a rain of terror. Have you a daguerotype of Wendell Phillips about your person? and will you lend me four dollars for a few days till we air once more a happy and united people?'

ADVERTISEMENT. To the Editors of the Daily British Colonist. GENTLEMEN:— Being about to leave the Colony, I deem it my duty in justice to my friends as well as to myself, to place on record through your columns a few observations on the late trial. It may appear that my acquittal having been unanimous, nothing more is necessary from me on the subject, but for reasons satisfactory to my counsel, no evidence was called for the defence, and it remains for me to explain as briefly as possible one or two points which they were prepared to prove had it been considered necessary. I may recall in a few words the origin of the groundless charge recently brought against me. In the month of January, I was struck down by a sudden and severe illness, resulting in congestion (or compression) of the brain, and a complete prostration of my mental faculties, which lasted for a considerable time, placing my life in imminent danger. During this period, I accused myself in the most clear and distinct manner of the most monstrous crimes such as murder, forgery, etc., and imagined that my wife and others had conspired to poison me. When the doctor (who for obvious reasons had been kept strictly private) of the supposed Bank robbery came into my disordered mind and deeply impressed as I had been with all the mysterious circumstances attending the case, I accused myself of having been the guilty party, and as has been frequently recognized by the impartial and judicious jury, being more strongly impressed than another on the brain, becomes the hardest to eradicate, so it was in my instance. But I believe, (and in this belief I am borne out by my medical attendants) that humanly speaking, the shock of my arrest was the means of rousing my shattered energies from the lethargic state into which they had fallen and enabling me to furnish material for my defence, to which I will now turn.

In the first place, it has been distinctly proved and admitted that I never could have had access to the Bank safe without the presence of another Bank officer. My key was that of the inner door, and when during the temporary absence of the Manager his key was entrusted to my care, my key was simultaneously with the receipt of his handed over to the next in rank in the office who held it until I was relieved of the other. It will thus be seen that after the coin for the cashier was handed out, my junior officer had to close the inner door, before I could fasten the outer. Besides this, the Bank messenger, who always attended to carry up the coin to the Bank safe without the presence of another Bank officer, was present on the day of the robbery, acting in the double capacities of cashier (i.e. teller) and accountant. But this was no novelty, as I had frequently the Bank being very short-handed had been previously relieved. Again, the late Manager was perfectly satisfied of this fact at the time of the deficiency being discovered although he now professes that this was the "missing clue" which he only brought to mind this spring.

In the second place, another circumstance which might have operated to my disadvantage was the fact that the coin in the Treasury had never been counted from the opening of the Bank in September, 1862, till the beginning of October, 1863, when the deficiency was discovered, this rendering it impossible to specify any date when it might have occurred, and the promoter deposited on oath that he had counted the coin quarterly in the presence of the accountant (myself). I am ready to affirm as solemnly that he is wrong, and it thus becomes simply a question of veracity between us. Except that since the trial I have fortified my opinion by that of the only other officer of the Bank who was followed by a servant with me continuously during my connection with it, and he has no remembrance of any such proceeding. The counting may have been accomplished by groping among the bags inside the safe, but I never in any one instance saw them taken out collectively and their amounts ascertained.

In the third place, during the summer of 1863 I had become security for the then existing firm of Gentle & Co. for the sum of five hundred dollars, taking as collateral security the French Piano Meccano, which I still hold. It is to be regretted that some of the Bank officials that this was the necessity that rendered me short of money—Gentle was pressing me for payment for his piano, which by the way I never purchased; whereas the facts were quite the reverse, I was pressing him for payment of my own note which had endorsed, and so far from being cramped in a pecuniary point of view, I had a balance to my credit of July 31st, after protesting Gentle's paper, of twelve hundred and ninety-five dollars, produced by sale of Bills of Exchange on England, and on June 30th, previously my credit balance was about the same amount. Now during my illness, when asked what I had done with the money, I said I had taken, I constantly affirmed that I had counted the five hundred dollars out of the bank, and paid it (in the coin) over the counter of the Bank of British North America, and that the rest of the money had mysteriously disappeared. Immediately on my recovery a few days after my arrest I sent for a statement of my bank account for that year, and a glance at it showed at once what I expected to find, that this claim had been paid by me in the customary open manner, by my own cheque on the Bank of British Columbia, clearly proving the delusion under which I had been laboring.

In the fourth place, a payment I had made in coin to Messrs. Franklin, about that time, of a small sum of three hundred dollars, came to my recollection, and I stated that this was part of the proceeds of the bag. As much as \$100,000,000,000 as the other. That money was paid to me (as would have been amply proved on the trial had my counsel considered it of sufficient importance) on account of an overdraft mortgage, on Saturday, July 11th, after bank hours, and by my waiting the payment of the balance, when Mr. Franklin presented his bill on the 14th, and I appropriated the coin in hand in payment as far as it would go and gave my cheque for the difference. This was the item which my respected friend Chief Justice Cameron named in his brief charge to the Jury as "the only thing that seemed to connect me with the crime."

ADVERTISEMENT. GEO. CRUKSHANK, Victoria, N. I., August, 1866. I am sorry to hear that you are not yet recovered from the effects of the late trial. I am very glad to hear that you are not yet recovered from the effects of the late trial. I am very glad to hear that you are not yet recovered from the effects of the late trial.

LAND FOR SALE CHEAP! TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ACRES OF LAND, situated on the shore of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, near the mouth of the Strait of Tacoma, Washington Territory. The land is well adapted for farming, and is situated on a fine road leading to the city of Seattle. Terms: \$3 per acre! One-third cash at time of sale, one-third in twelve months, and one-third in twenty-four months. For particulars apply personally, or by letter, to GARFIELD & KENNEDY, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Notaries Public, Port Townsend, W. T.

Bear River Diggings! CLAYQUOT SOUND. A STORE WILL BE OPENED TO-day immediately on the arrival of the Otter, for the sale of MINING TOOLS, GENERAL HARDWARE, TOWN PRICES, CHARLES KENT, August 14th, 1866. Ho! for Clayquot Sound! GOLD MINES! MINING TOOLS! The place to get your fit out CHEAP! —IS AT THE— Pioneer Variety Store, WADDINGTON STREET. ROCKERS ONLY \$1 50 each. Only a few left, and other goods in proportion. —ALSO— Two Large Fishing Nets, GUNS, And other articles too numerous to mention. An assortment of the above goods will be found at the BEACON STORE, at the corner of Cormorant and Government streets. Call early before they are all disposed of. T. P. FREEMAN.

D. LINDSAY, FORT STREET, VICTORIA, V. I. ACCOUNTANT, —AND— OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE IN THE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY. REAL ESTATE AGENT, HOUSE FACTORS, ACCOUNTS COLLECTED, LOANS NEGOTIATED, AND A GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS TRANSACTED. REFERENCES IN VICTORIA. G. M. SPROAT, Esq., Anderson & Co.; JOHN ROBERTSON, Esq., Stewart & Co.; E. Z. HAY, Esq.; JOHN WRIGHT, Esq.; JAMES GARRELL, Esq. Settlements made every Tuesday. L. BETTMANN, DRAFTER IN Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, etc. OLYMPIA, W. T.

ACCOMMODATIONS. Thursday, August 10. From San Francisco—The ship Aquilla, Captain Sayward, arrived in Royal Roads from San Francisco yesterday, bound to Burrard Inlet for a cargo of lumber, whether she will proceed today in view of the steamer Otter. The bark D. M. Hall, Captain Blake, also arrived in the evening from San Francisco, also arrived with a miscellaneous cargo consigned to Messrs. Pickett & Co., at whose wharf she will discharge to-day, after going under the Hudson Bay Company's tender to remove boilers and machinery.

IN THE STRAITS—Captain Sayward, of the Aquilla, reports having sighted in the Straits yesterday the bark Kutusoff, Swainson, San Francisco to Port Gamble, and the brig Deacon to Port Ludlow. BOUND DOWN—The bark Vidette passed Fort Townsend on Friday last bound from Free Port Mills to San Francisco. Also the ship Columbus, Captain Rennie, from the same mills. FROM THE SOUND—The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived yesterday morning from Puget Sound, bringing passengers and freight as per list below. Friday, August 11. FROM SAN FRANCISCO—The brig Sheet Anchor, Captain Robbins, arrived yesterday from San Francisco with a miscellaneous cargo consigned to the Hudson Bay Company, at whose wharf she will discharge this morning.

VICTORIA MARKETS. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 29. The state of trade generally still continues depressed, prices remaining stationary, excepting flour, which has advanced 50c per bbl, and will most probably continue to advance unless considerable importations come to hand. Jobbing rates as follows: FLOUR—Extra, \$10 1/2 per bbl; Superfine, and Oregon brands, \$8 1/2 per bbl. CORNMEAL—\$7 50 per 100 lb. OATMEAL—\$6 10 per 100 lb. WHEAT—No. 1, \$1 10 per bushel; No. 2, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 3, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 4, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 5, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 6, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 7, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 8, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 9, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 10, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 11, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 12, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 13, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 14, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 15, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 16, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 17, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 18, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 19, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 20, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 21, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 22, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 23, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 24, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 25, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 26, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 27, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 28, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 29, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 30, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 31, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 32, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 33, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 34, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 35, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 36, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 37, \$1 00 per bushel; No. 38, \$1 00 per bushel; 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